

freedom and liberty, and of our cherished civilization, took new heart last night. The people of Canada who from the very beginning have made this fight their own will renew their strength and their confidence in the ultimate outcome of the great struggle in which we are engaged.

I must say my admiration for Mr. Roosevelt never rose higher than it did when I learned about his conference with Mr. Churchill. Whatever criticism may be levelled against the President in his own country, no one will ever be able to say that he is not a man of great courage and resolution. Nor can it be said that he is not a world leader, and a world leader of whom all of us in all allied countries may be very proud.

Of course we expect Mr. Churchill to go to any interview which might be arranged. His personal courage has been demonstrated not only during this war but upon many a battlefield. As the leader of the great British empire and the present leader of the free peoples of the world we applaud his share in the meeting which took place at Casablanca.

Either now or at a later time I should like the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) to amplify his statement in certain respects. Was Canada kept informed? Was the government of Canada informed of the Casablanca meeting? Was the government of Canada informed from time to time of the proceedings which took place at Casablanca? Does the government of Canada concur in the objectives reached? I believe it would be of interest to the people of Canada to know just where our country stands in this matter.

Mr. M. J. COLDWELL (Rosetown-Biggarr): Mr. Speaker, I should like to comment briefly upon the statement which the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) made to the house in regard to the great conference at Casablanca. It is a matter of deep satisfaction, shared I am sure by all of us, that the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the United States were able to meet and discuss vital policies and questions of high importance affecting the prosecution of the war. As the leader of the opposition (Mr. Hanson) has suggested, I hope the Prime Minister will on some future occasion, either in a public or a private session of this house, give us more information regarding this conference than we have yet received.

I am sorry that it was impossible, for reasons that we all understand, for Mr. Stalin, the great leader of Russia, to be present, and that General Chiang-Kai-Shek also was unable to be there. I have noted in writings and from certain conversations I have had during the

past few months that there is a growing misgiving on the part of certain of our great allies, arising from the opinion that this war is being looked upon too much as purely a partnership between the two great powers who have recently conferred. I hope that steps will be taken to ensure that representatives of the other great nations are enabled to meet in council with the President and the Prime Minister of Great Britain. I shall go one step further. The smaller nations have an important contribution to make. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the other nations of the British commonwealth, as well as fighting France and the smaller allies, should be joined together in conference in an effort to bring this war to a successful conclusion, which can be achieved only by the complete overthrow of the nazi, fascist and Japanese aggressors. If such a conference were held in the near future, it would do much to assist in the building up of a well-informed public opinion.

Mr. J. H. BLACKMORE (Lethbridge): Mr. Speaker, referring to the matter which the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King), has discussed, namely, the meeting of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, I share the sincere feeling of satisfaction of hon. members of the house and the people of this country in the manifestation by these two men of such courage and originality, such interest and industry in the prosecution of the titanic conflict in which we find ourselves engaged. I trust that they were able to achieve what they meant to achieve in the matter of expediting the conduct of the war. I trust, too, that while they were there they were able to make much progress in laying plans for the rehabilitation and reestablishment of mankind after the war is over. I have much greater anxiety, sir, concerning what is to follow the peace than I have concerning the outcome of this struggle. I believe that we shall win this struggle, but I fear that far too little attention is being paid to the problem of winning the peace, and we shall watch with deep interest the developments that follow.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Mr. Speaker, may I say to my hon. friend the leader of the opposition as a reply to his question that it would be preferable, I think, to wait until the new session when there will be opportunity to discuss at length, if so desired, the conference at Casablanca, before I make any further statement with reference to it. But I should like to inform my hon. friend and the house immediately that I was duly informed of the intention of the Prime Minister and the President to meet in conference before the