

*The Address—Mr. Hanna*

do under the circumstances. I hope the minister will allow nothing to stand in the way of this project which is so badly needed if Edmonton is to continue to develop as the aerial crossroads of the world. I mention this not from a narrow local interest only but in the interests of air transportation for all of Canada.

I would also like to thank the Postmaster General (Mr. Lapointe) for the fine job he and his department have been doing to keep mail delivery up to par in such a fast growing area as the one I represent. I would also like to say, Mr. Speaker, that both in his capacity as Postmaster General and as Minister of Veterans Affairs this hon. gentleman has proven to be a most efficient administrator. He is always most attentive to all reasonable representations.

I would like to remind my colleagues from eastern Canada how much the people of Edmonton enjoyed the renewed meeting last November between our champion Edmonton Eskimos and the Montreal Alouettes in the annual Grey Cup classic. Out where I come from they are still calling Edmonton the home of the Grey Cup. This now famous annual event, I am sure, is contributing a great deal toward better understanding between all sections of the Canadian people both in the east and in the west.

*(Translation):*

Mr. Speaker, I was deeply touched by the confidence shown me by the Prime Minister when he invited me to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Unfortunately, I lack his command of the two official languages of our country. However, in order to thank him and to follow the example of this illustrious Canadian, I do wish to say a few words in French. I hope to show in this way my confidence in the development of Canada, firmly based on two of the richest cultures of human civilization. Here we are, less than two months after the short special session held in November, when the Prime Minister and his colleagues grew even greater in the esteem of the Canadian people and of peoples abroad as a result of policies which are sensible and at the same time compassionate towards less fortunate peoples, such as the unhappy Hungarian people. They have helped to preserve order and peace in the world.

By its recognized sincerity and its great desire for peace, the Canadian government commands respect in international circles. Here at home, the Canadian nation has reached a remarkable degree of national unity based on the mutual respect of its citizens. In addition, the government strives to pro-

mote a fair distribution among all Canadians of the fruits of the general prosperity enjoyed throughout Canada.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that the names of Canada and of its present political leaders will be recorded in history in terms that will honour all our grandchildren.

*(Text):*

I should like to turn now to matters a little farther afield but still of serious consequence for Canadians. I refer of course to the serious world situation which we have been facing in recent months. I wish I had the talent to express adequately my feeling toward our Prime Minister, the minister of external affairs and other ministers of the crown who have contributed so much to the pre-eminent position which Canada holds today in the council of nations. Certainly they have stood tall in the eyes of the world during the biggest and busiest year in Canada's history. It is fortunate indeed that this nation is endowed with such leadership during these unsettled times. The people of Canada will not soon forget the debt we owe them for their patience and vision and tireless efforts for peace and freedom and security throughout the world.

In her external relationships Canada has three principal avenues of approach. At one and the same time we are leading members of the great British commonwealth, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of the United Nations. None of these several avenues of approach is in my opinion inconsistent or mutually exclusive. As a nation we endeavour to act on the strongest moral principles at all times. We believe that there cannot be several definitions of right and wrong according to the exigencies of immediate and pressing situations.

While we realize we must be prepared to use force to defend ourselves if need be, Canada stands firmly in the belief that ways must be found eventually to outlaw the use of force as an instrument of international policy. We believe that mankind has a conscience and we hope that sanctions under the moral law will one day replace brute force as the guiding rule of conduct among nations, as it now is amongst individuals. Unfortunately all individuals do not always conform to the moral law and to meet this situation we have police forces. Internationally speaking, we believe the same system should be followed. We believe that the moral force of world opinion, backed up by effective police action, is the best hope of mankind if large-scale wars are to be avoided. This is the basis of our policy in the difficult situation that prevails in the Middle East.