

the doorway, were to me the epitome of the hope and prayer of mankind everywhere for the success of the conference.

Sir, it made a profound impression upon me. No man will say that the charter is perfect. There are features in it which indicate compromise. But, with all the force at my command I ask the people of this country and the leaders in the public life of our land to use restraint in their speech, to refrain from incendiary words which may arouse suspicion and fear rather than encourage cooperation and mutual trust among the nations.

We have a terrible responsibility. We do not appreciate at all times the aims, ambitions and aspirations of other nations. I saw the nations working together in San Francisco. I saw there Molotov, often the enigma, but a man who indicated in every way that the desire of his nation was to assure its full contribution to peace. And since I was in the position of observer, I can say what possibly members of the delegation cannot say. As the only member outside the delegation, let me affirm that Canada's delegation did honour to Canada. It brought honour to this country and contributed much to the success of the charter as it conceived and ultimately completed.

As I listened to the magnificent contribution to the debate the other night by the Minister of Justice (Mr. St. Laurent), to the able and powerful addresses of the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Graydon) and the hon. member for Rosetown-Biggar (Mr. Coldwell), the leader of the C.C.F., I thought once more of their outstanding contribution in the establishment of the economic and social council. I thought, too, of the contribution of the Minister of Justice and the Canadian Bar association to the formation of the international court of contributions. They are the architects of justice. These were men who had made worthy future history. I believe, in spite of the imperfections and shortcomings of the charter, and the criticisms which may be made of it, that these representatives will be able to say in the days of the future, "We builded better than we knew." That they were able to contribute as they did, as a Canadian delegation, is accounted for by the fact that the delegation from Canada was non-partisan and therefore representative of the point of view of all the people of Canada.

This country followed the lead in that respect to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Australia. The problems connected with the conference were not of partisan consideration. Sir, those who sit to your right and to your left may disagree on

[Mr. Diefenbaker.]

measures connected with material things, but these were international, spiritual, and eternal, and far transcended party considerations.

I join with those who have already done so in paying my tribute to the permanent civil service, to the men and women who devote their energies year after year—often unnamed—to the service of their country. But I think, too, that I should be permitted to pay a tribute to the representatives of Canada from the parliamentary press gallery, who contributed so much to making the people of Canada realize just what the international charter was. In order that the record and the history may be complete, I think it only fair that I should place upon *Hansard* the list of members from the parliamentary press gallery who represented Canada so well at San Francisco. Their names are as follows:

Frank Flaherty, Canadian Press.
 Norman MacLeod, British United Press.
 H. H. C. Anderson, Southam newspapers.
 H. R. Armstrong, Toronto *Star*.
 Willie Chevalier, *Le Soleil*.
 Ken. C. Cragg, Toronto *Globe and Mail*.
 Austin Cross, Ottawa *Citizen*.
 A. G. Dexter, Winnipeg *Free Press*.
 Blair Fraser, "Maclean's".
 Bruce Hutchison, Sifton newspapers.
 A. Inglis, *The Times*.
 G. Langlois, *La Presse*.
 Larry Laybourne, "Time".
 Norman Smith, Ottawa *Journal*.
 Gerald Waring, Montreal *Standard*.
 Kenneth Wilson, *Financial Post*.

Radio, too, was represented by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and by the independent broadcasting companies. The press and the radio of Canada earned the highest commendation for their efficiency, their objective journalism, and their commentaries, which gave to the people of Canada the atmosphere, the personalities and the facts of importance in connection with the conference. The result was that never, either during or since the Versailles conference, have the Canadian people, whether farmers, soldiers or civilians in all walks of life, had a greater knowledge and appreciation of what is going on in world affairs. They were given a full realization of the responsibilities which Canada was assuming under the charter and have shown their willingness to undertake them.

I return once more to the opera house, and I see there on that vast stage four giant columns—impressive, dignified, painted in burnt gold, and joined by garlands of ribboned wheat—representative of the four freedoms. The garlands were symbolic of unity, and that unity was represented by the flags of the nations, arranged not in order of rank or power, but alphabetically, as were seated the representatives of the nations—equals in the first great parliament of man.