

Then further down:

It is for each nation to remember that over all nations is humanity. It is for all to remember that justice is the common concern of mankind. The years of war have surely taught the supreme lesson that men and nations should not be made to serve selfish national ends, whether these ends be isolated self-defence or world domination. Nations everywhere must unite to save and to serve humanity.

Mr. GORDON GRAYDON (Peel): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in this debate this evening I think, like most of those who were present at the great world conference at San Francisco, I shall find some difficulty in bringing into the confines of this chamber the atmosphere and the setting of San Francisco where the charter was finally moulded in the crucible of deliberation among many nations of the world.

As a preliminary to what I have to say perhaps I might properly quote a couple of paragraphs which I wrote home from San Francisco at the beginning of the conference. This is what I said:

Every time one turns around in this almost spotless, roomless, meatless city of warm-hearted hospitable San Franciscans, with their sixty-year-old, cable-pulled, Toonerville-type streetcars, a prospective story is born. Over a billion of the globe's population has someone here speaking for them. In hotel lobbies, eating-places—wherever people gather—the garb and tongue of nations, some of which to ordinary laymen like myself were almost but a memory of old public school history days go to make up this strange but glorious and compelling international panorama.

In the first few weeks of our stay no flags flew in the streets of San Francisco save the half-masted stars and stripes, waving over this city of the Golden Gate in eloquently silent memory of a common people's president, who passed away before two of his fondest dreams had been realized—victory in Europe and permanent peace in the world.

The conference opening without Roosevelt seemed like a party without the host, but his name echoed through the auditorium and corridors of the conference more frequently than any other.

I have been asked from time to time about the Canadian delegation, and with that I desire to commence my remarks. The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. St. Laurent) very properly pointed out to-night some of the features of the delegation's work. It was a multiple party delegation, a delegation drawn from the three parties in the House of Commons. Its structure largely followed the procedure which was adopted in the United States and in the United Kingdom.

People have asked me, and no doubt have asked other members of the delegation, "How did you get along when all three political parties were represented there together?" Well, I answered them as I answer this house

to-night. My answer was the product of my own feeling. Others who were there may speak for themselves. I felt that the mission upon which we had embarked and the job which we set out to accomplish at San Francisco was one which was definitely related to the end of a war which had been hardly fought by many hundreds of thousands of Canadians. Those troops who made possible the peace we now enjoy marched shoulder to shoulder in order to win this war. While they were fighting they were not thinking very much of party differences or party divisions.

Being trustees for these men and women who had fought our battles—because, after all, that is what we were very largely, civilian trustees for them at San Francisco—we felt that we would be less than good trustees if we did not try to march shoulder to shoulder as best we could and present a united and powerful voice on behalf of Canada to the world. That is what we tried to do; that is what I hope we have succeeded in doing. I never thought that there was any room or any place for partisan politics in time of war. I did not feel that there was any room for partisan politics in maintaining the peace. It would be a poor lookout for international amity if we in Canada were not able and willing to provide a united and powerful Canadian voice in a world assembly such as this.

May I make a suggestion to the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, a suggestion which is founded upon a remark which he made a few moments ago when he asked for the voice of Canada in the peace settlements of the world. In that I think everyone in this house concurs. I think he might go further than that. I think we may properly suggest that the plans which worked out so well at the San Francisco conference would also work out well at the peace conference. I suggest that consideration be given to taking to the peace conference representatives from every party in the House of Commons in order that we may have a proper and a fully united front in the deliberations that have to do with the peace of the world.

At this time I should like to bring to the attention of the house something which went very far toward making a success of the conference. I wish to pay a tribute at this time to the outstanding service rendered by the permanent officials and the entire staff of the Department of External Affairs as well as all who had a part in the work. It was a pleasure to work with them, as it was a pleasure to work with everyone of the Canadian delegates there. Canada's approach to the work of the security conference was one of helpful co-operation. There was no desire or determina-