

Mr. PINARD: The hon. member called attention to the numerous obstacles which the world faces to-day in its organization for peace. I shall not deal with his arguments point by point but will make this general answer, that in my opinion the worst enemy of peace is criticism such as was made this afternoon by the hon. member for Peace River.

Mr. LOW: That is one man's opinion.

Mr. LALONDE: The hon. member was speaking on behalf of his whole party.

Mr. BLACKMORE: Better wake up before it is too late.

Mr. PINARD: I must admit that the hon. member for Peace River made a remarkable speech, but in my opinion it was unfortunate that his conclusion degenerated into his dealing with vile monetary questions.

Mr. BLACKMORE: You have something there.

Mr. PINARD: I have not yet defined what, in my opinion, is the most important condition for the establishment and maintenance of peace. That condition is one of absolute necessity and, without it, the fulfilment of others would become totally useless. That condition is the improvement and betterment of private relations; that is, a better understanding and a deeper respect for each other's rights, privileges and aspirations.

I grew up to be respectful of the liberties and rights of others. That, in a way, is a definition of liberalism, which doctrine our Liberal leaders have preached by their example and also by their fruitful legislation in this country. That generous and proud doctrine I am happy to accept and shall make every endeavour to defend. Because of our special ethnic situation, the duties of every citizen of our country are difficult but also imperative. Before we attempt to do anything in the way of helping to improve international relations, we should begin to work at home.

Nobody in Canada and nobody in this house may approve the work done by the rest of the world at San Francisco unless they are prepared to accept the principles of close relationship, cooperation, understanding and tolerance between the two races of this dominion. In other words, one will not be able to contribute to the establishment of unity in this post-war world unless he is determined to assure also unity of purpose, unity of thought and unity of action in this great country of ours.

[Mr. Low.]

All Canadians must feel to-day that this country has attained a state of complete independence. But in order to be worthy of that great privilege, our country must achieve and maintain perfect unity: it must become a Canadian country, having not only its own distinctive flag and citizenship and its own national anthem, but above all its own common aspirations and ideals.

It is unfortunate that some public men in seeking office have tried again to stir up old quarrels between the two major races of Canada. At times it nearly became the only policy of a political party which tried by these dangerous means to restore its fortunes which so many errors and blunders had imperilled.

The spendid constituency which I have the honour to represent in this house I am proud to say condemned unequivocally at the last election that anti-national policy of division instead of unity. Although its population is almost equally divided between citizens of French and English origin, all groups live in complete harmony and entertain relations of cordiality and understanding for each other. I was particularly touched by the generosity of those in the constituency of Chambly-Rouville who, although not belonging to my race or origin, supported me and the Liberal party in the last election.

The time has come for the people of Quebec to cease thinking as regionalists or provincialists. We must expand and widen our national horizons; we must not be anything but real Canadians. That duty we are ready to fulfil with pride, but all other groups in this country must follow the same path and work with us to attain these great ideals.

We wish all groups and races of Canada to unite; we wish to march forward with them as free men with our own Canadian flag unfurling toward a bright and great future. That is the only sure way, Mr. Speaker, for us Canadians to contribute with success to the great and noble efforts of the civilized world toward establishing a lasting peace.

Mr. T. L. CHURCH (Broadview): Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us reads:

That it is expedient that the houses of parliament do approve the agreement establishing the united nations and constituting the charter of the united nations and the statute of the international court of justice signed at San Francisco on June 26, 1945, and that this house do approve the same.

To that motion an amendment has been moved by the hon. member for Peace River (Mr. Low).

Canada was very well represented at the San Francisco conference, tied up as we were to the text of the Yalta agreement. At Yalta