

fighting fronts squabble as to which of them should bear most of the brunt of battle? No. Together they do the job that has to be done. It is an example that we might well follow here on the home front.

This order in council does ensure, first of all, reinforcements to the men. Second, it does leave room for what I hope will be a great voluntary movement of young men in this country toward the army. Third, a thing I am more happy about than anything else, it destroys utterly and defeats for the time being the Tory manoeuvre.

When victory is assured, this country will welcome an election. It will be good to have one, to go again to the people with the real issues that face them—yes, not conscription, but the real issues that face the people. The programme discussed then will be what kind of government will direct our foreign and domestic policies in the years to come after the war to bring the kind of peace for which we have fought.

At the next election, from wide sections of our people representatives will be elected from the ranks of organized labour, from farmers, from people's parties like the C.C.F., the Labour Progressive party, the Social Credit party, and they must work together with that section of progressive forces within the Liberal party who will work for international collaboration for the maintenance of peace and for the continuance of our markets and our trade as well as for reforms on the home front, to bring social security to our people. Together such forces can isolate and destroy and send down to oblivion this Tory gang. If those forces in this country who want progress, who feel that it is time to leave the status quo and go forward, work together they can help to keep peace, to extend our markets, to increase farm income, to continue jobs and employment and to give us a national health scheme, better pensions for old age and for the blind as well as for our mothers, and they can rebuild our city and rural slums and provide better education.

If we do these things we shall have achieved something great and Canada will have taken a great step forward. It will not be socialism. No; but it will be a step forward, and that is what eighty or ninety per cent of our people in Canada are willing and ready to do; it is what they want. Such forces working together can lead our nation forward with the rest of the world to progress and security. It is in the best interests of Canada's fighting people here and abroad; it is in the best interests of unity; it is in the best interests of our people, which are so far above political

considerations, that, I say, Mr. Speaker, every honest person in this house to-night should support the motion of the Prime Minister.

Mr. E. G. HANSELL (MacLeod): Following the hon. member for North Battleford (Mrs. Nielsen) as I do, with the type of speech which I shall make, I do not expect to receive the same applause from the Liberal government or the Liberal benches as she has been given, and in making the type of speech I am going to make I want no reflection to be cast upon my patriotism. I will say to my hon. friend that the Labour Progressive party in this country has no corner on patriotism. Furthermore, I would simply make this statement in all kindness, that if patriotism is the refuge of scoundrels I should like to know where the communists were when Great Britain had her back against the wall. The term "fascist" is used very often by so-called patriotic speakers. I wish to know where the Labour Progressive party were, the communists, when fascism was riding roughshod over France and over the lowlands, and when the battle of Britain was on.

In this debate I realize that the issue before us is one of the most serious that perhaps this parliament has ever had before it. We are living in serious times and dealing with tremendous problems. The problems and the times, being what they are, do not permit of anyone, much less the government which is facing those problems, playing the game of politics, toying with the feelings of the people, the lives of the men and the destiny of the nation.

It is with this in mind that I have to decide whether or not I am to vote confidence in the present administration. The present situation with which this parliament is faced is, I believe, the result of a series of political moves which the leader of the present administration has made over the past year. I am not going to take a lot of time to go into all the details of the past, but perhaps I have only to go back to 1940 when parliament was called in the regular way and sat for half a day, whereupon the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) sent us all back home on the flimsy pretence that a resolution had been passed in the Ontario legislature, and when asked why he had called us here anyway the answer was: Oh, well, of course, he had made a great promise that he would not go to the country without first calling parliament. At that time we were fighting a war, but the election was called. May I say that that election was fought on the basis of a "no conscription" issue, and when the Prime Minister was returned to power with the biggest