

The Address—Mr. Diefenbaker

than the one now before this house. While there are various matters, economic and otherwise, in this country that require attention I felt a few moments ago during the vote, and I feel now, that our devotion at this time should be to the spiritual things and to the maintenance of freedom. Economic matters will receive their proper attention when the regular session begins in January.

Having said that, I must point out that I view the world situation as a perilous one: too perilous to be treated in a flamboyant or reckless manner, too dangerous to permit of our placing ourselves in the position of being judges of the action taken by Britain, France and Israel.

An hon. Member: And Canada.

Mr. Diefenbaker: We are all in the position of not being able to judge without being judged ourselves. In less than a month—yes, it is within the month—the world has witnessed days of magnificent nobility in Hungary, and treachery in Egypt. There have been vast opportunities for the forces of freedom to be united rather than disunited. Someone has said that within those days relations in the world have shifted and sagged among the free nations, and have stretched and strained. One of the results of the events of the last four weeks has been a division and disarrangement of the old alliance between Britain and the commonwealth, France and the United States, which holds a fearful prospect unless mutual confidence and infinite compassion once more restore that trust and that common dedication to freedom which in the last four weeks has been so seriously strained.

We have seen nobility in Poland and Hungary. The chromium surface of communism has been punctured. We know now that the protestations of Khrushchev and Bulganin were designed merely to achieve an interim purpose. Once more it appears that Stalinism is in the saddle and that the frightful fear of an international war has been rendered greater than any of us could have anticipated a few months ago.

The U.S.S.R. has engaged in a massive conspiracy with Nasser to take over the Middle East. Judge not that ye be not judged is as necessary today in our thinking as it was when those words were spoken. There was no international force. Last evening the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) referred to a speech which I made in this house in 1945 in which I suggested, as did all those who were in any way interested in the establishment of the rule of law, the setting up of an international

force, designed not for a given purpose in one area of the world but one that would in fact be available to prevent aggression and wrongdoing in any part of the world.

The dreams of 1945 have been dissipated in the light of the experience of eleven years. Blame it on the veto if you will, but mankind with all its experience of the frightful carnage in world war II did not learn its lesson. An international force powerful enough to prevent aggression anywhere in the world became a delusion and hopeless dream. As I listened to my hon. friend the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) speaking the other day I thought of the opening day in San Francisco in 1945 when we met in that hall which had been dedicated to the memory of those who had died in the first great war. Over the doorway of that hall was this superscription: This monument eloquent of hopes realized and dreams come true.

Those dreams have not come true. The dreams of an international force had not come true when the conspiracy took place in the Middle East. Let no one say that the U.S.S.R. was not preparing with Nasser to undermine and to destroy every vestige of British and French power in Africa as well as in the Middle East. Over in the Sinai peninsula were found concrete runways to handle jet planes, pillboxes, vast underground garages for tanks and trucks, and fuel dumps. They were not constructed by the Egyptians.

As I said a moment ago, one of the most serious things that we face is the division between us of the free world. Interestingly enough, the one country which comes out of this with new prestige is the U.S.S.R. When Bulganin threatened to use missiles in massive retaliation it was only a matter of a day or two before the United Nations acted and brought about this temporary force. We will never learn. We did not believe Hitler when he wrote "Mein Kampf". Churchill did, and he stood alone in the British House of Commons. He warned the people that Hitler meant what he said.

How many in this house read "The Philosophy of the Revolution" by Colonel Nasser? He sets forth in line after line and page after page his purpose and philosophy and what he intends to do. It is a small book. It will not take you very long to read it. It starts with the principle in his mind created by his fearful hatred of things British. He tells us that as he watched British planes flying overhead his prayer always was, "O Almighty God, may disaster overtake the English." He starts out that way, and then he sets out in this book his plan. Read it and understand what is happening today in the Middle East. He says

[Mr. Diefenbaker.]