

External Affairs

pass. We must support Mr. Nehru in any move he makes to keep the communist influence out of that part of Asia, because if it gets down there it will spread further.

Much has been said here about peace in the world. I have dreams about the peace of the world. Last fall the Prime Minister made a statement that war was not imminent. His statement was received with a great deal of relief by all the members of this house. The Prime Minister cannot guarantee future peace, nor can anyone else. As the article in the *New York Times* states, that has been demonstrated time and time again. The holding of conference after conference and getting nowhere is not the way to peace. What are Russia's intentions in the world? Hitler wrote a book called "Mein Kampf", in which he set out the plans he intended to carry out. When people read that book, no one would believe he would be foolish enough to tell us what he was going to do, and then do it. But he tried to do it. Lenin has written that communism and the Christian ideology cannot exist side by side on this earth; one must go. We would do well to believe that, whatever policy Russia has, and however she may trim her sails to suit this mood and that mood, the basic principle of communism is that Christianity must be destroyed or communism will be destroyed. We have to face that fact. To sign pacts with people for whom the ten commandments and the sermon on the mount have no meaning is useless. They can but be binding on us, and they will not be binding on them.

If we call a conference now at the higher level, and trust them, we shall be sadly left. The only language they understand is the language of force. This nation, and all the other democratic nations, must be strong; strong to resist aggression and show these people in the Kremlin that if they do start a war they may destroy, but they will be destroyed. One of the reasons why gas warfare was not begun by the Germans during the last war was that they were afraid of the retaliation the allies would make. We have to get it into the minds of the people in the Kremlin that if they do start a war we shall retaliate; that is the only language they understand. If we cannot penetrate their minds, we must penetrate the minds of the Russian people, and of the people who are under communist domination. We must impress upon them that the policy they are adopting is a policy of destruction, and that, while they may destroy, they will be destroyed. Nobody wants to commit suicide. That is the language they understand, and that is the language which we must put across to them if peace is to be maintained in this world.

[Mr. Stick.]

We in Canada together with the other democratic nations of the world, must be strong or we shall have a war. That is the road we are travelling, so let us admit it, whether we like it or not. I do not want a war. I have seen enough of it. Any man who has seen anything such as I have seen does not want war. But I do not want my wife ravaged or my children taken to God knows where, if that is the price of communism. I want freedom in this world. I fought for it years ago, and I am prepared, old as I am, to fight for it now. I want peace in the world, but I also want freedom. If we think we can have peace without freedom, we are making a grave mistake. During the interval between sessions, I have travelled this country from the east coast to the west coast. I have met many Canadian people, and I have talked with many of them. I say to you that this is a grand land; it is a good land. I could describe it as a land of hope and glory; hope, because of the faith that the people of Canada have in the future of their country; glory, because of the achievements of the people in the past. Thank God, it is still a land of the free. Let us keep it that way.

Mr. Clarence Gillis (Cape Breton South): Mr. Speaker, there are a few remarks which I should like to make at this particular time. This foreign affairs debate is generally reserved for the experts. I have been in this house sufficiently long to come to the conclusion that there are no experts. It is mostly because of the experts that we get into difficulty. I rise at this time because of a speech which I read that was made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) at Lake Couchiching. It was reported by *The Canadian Unionist* of September, 1949. This speech is a masterpiece, and I recommend that every member of this house secure a copy and read it, particularly the members opposite. In that discussion, and it was quite lengthy, the minister covered practically all the obligations of a free society. If, in the administration of his department, he follows the mechanics described in that talk, he will not go very far astray.

I accepted that speech as the embodiment of his opinion, so I was rather disappointed, when he opened this debate, to get the impression that he was not as free as I had seen in the house on former occasions, when he had returned from the field behind the scenes of external affairs. In this speech the minister seemed to be a bit shattered. I got the impression that, as a member of the cabinet, he was placed in the position of attempting to apologize for internal government policy by using external matters to cover up. I hope I was wrong. It seemed to