

people who only yesterday supported Hitler not to return to the Ukraine, where they need men to help in the reconstruction of the country. In the same way many, many Poles are being encouraged by reactionary pro-fascist Poles not to return to their country, although their country needs every hand that can help in repairing the devastation which was created by the nazis.

Too many of these pro-fascist elements have strong influence in western Europe. A very close friend of mine, a leading member of our Labour Progressive party, Lieutenant G. L. Caron, a descendant of Louis-Joseph Papineau, who won the Polish Cross of Valour, told me that when he was given the decoration by General Haller of the Polish army, the general delivered a speech in the presence of Canadian officers in which he said, "There is one enemy, the Soviet Union." The country that liberated Poland! Too many Poles and Ukrainians are obsessed with anti-Sovietism, and they are the ones who have the say in western Europe. It is our duty in Canada not to encourage them to leave Europe but to encourage them to go back to their countries and help reconstruct them.

There are also hon. members who are very much concerned about the Balts, who, they say, should not return to their countries, that is to the Soviet Union. In a dispatch in the *New York Times* of October 14, a newspaper man quotes a United States officer as saying, "Something is out of joint when we denazify Germany but leave these Baltic nazis alone. They have organized their own gestapo, discouraging those who really want to go home." I say that if there are Baltic nazis they should pay for the betrayal of their peoples, and we have no reason to defend them.

Then again in connection with anti-Sovietism we have the Balkan situation. This is generally raised as a means of slapping down the Soviet Union. But before I proceed to discuss the Balkans I should like to remind hon. members that the people of Europe did not fight for the return of the status quo, the return to power of those open collaborators and others who did nothing in the period of nazi occupation. The people fought for a different sort of regime. We have heard a lot about the fact that the Balkan countries do not have democratic regimes. Well, if people are very much concerned about democratic regimes, seemingly they have their eyes only where the Soviet Union is involved. I should like to remind them about the 350 millions of Indian people. How about the seventy million of Indonesia who to-day are being told that they must return to the old

regime of Dutch domination? What about the tens of thousands of people in Greece who are being held in concentration camps, the people who fought against the nazis, while those who were on the side of the nazis are in power? I have heard hon. members quoting from the Atlantic charter and I would remind them of the following paragraph in that document:

They—

That is, the President of the United States and Prime Minister Churchill.

—respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live.

That, Mr. Speaker, must include all people, no matter what their colour or their race may be. We can not have one yardstick for Europe and another for hundreds of millions of people living in Asia.

Coming back to the Balkans, I do not believe that the imperialist forces who controlled industry, and who have had a whole lot to say about it, are interested in democracy in that part of the world; rather, I would say they are much more interested in their investments in those countries. In order to prove this point I will quote from the well informed liberal financial weekly, *The Economist*, of September 1, 1945:

Within Yugoslavia itself, observers report a genuine increase in the sense of Yugoslav unity and brotherhood, in itself a remarkable achievement after the pogroms and massacres of the war years. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, divided for fifty years, have been having almost a love feast in the last months, and it seems likely that a much closer union between the two states will be the outcome of the change of regime. Roumania and Hungary are also enjoying better relations than before. . . .

What can be said on the balance of the new regimes? They replaced not democratic governments but illiberal, corrupt police states. The bias to the left is not simply enforced from above. It springs from a profound change in eastern Europe. Of the political groups which in southeast Europe were closely connected with the west, the business people collaborated with Hitler and the old party leaders—the Matcheks, the Manius, the Bratianus—played no active part in the resistance. . . . The fact that in Greece alone the old guard is still in power helps to confirm the disillusion with western policy. . . . Of the two alternatives, left wing coalition as in Yugoslavia, Roumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, and the right wing and terrorist administration in Greece, the present regimes hold out more hope for the Balkan peoples.

I would say that in these countries democracy is much more than an abstract phrase, because for the first time the people there are getting land and therefore they will enjoy not simply the freedom to starve but the freedom to live like human beings. If