

*External Affairs*

a government that the government of Great Britain had to oust. Somewhere along the line we failed there.

I feel that we also failed as a western civilization in the countries of South America. I think it is a reflection on all of us in the western world that there are as many nations as there are now in South America under the armed heel of dictatorship. I think we have failed in Africa somewhere, in East Africa as well as in South Africa. Even today we still find in democracies a good measure of support for the cause of colonialism. When we think of Indo-China, let us ask ourselves why France is at war there. Is it because she wants to act as a bulwark against the advance of communism, or did the Indo-Chinese war originate because the people of France wanted to defend their interests there?

The statement has been made that Asia is the most important part of the world today. To that statement I should like to add that, from my observation, Asia today is the last hope for the white race. I feel that our history in Asia has been a most deplorable one. We have sent the missionary, and right beside the missionary went the exploiter. Yet we are greatly amazed when we find how little effect our missionaries have had in Asia over the years. We stand condemned in the eyes of the Asiatic world. I think there is a good deal of reason why they should condemn the white race. We are not only condemned in Asia but we are condemned in Africa and in South America. Just the other day I noticed a report on Canadian hospitals, and I noted there the great discrepancy between the type of hospitalization enjoyed by the white people in Canada and the hospitalization enjoyed by the Indians, the natives of Canada. Even here at home our skirts are not completely clean.

Today we are given a unique opportunity to salvage something from the wreck, if we will but take the lead and offer the hand of friendship to the people of Asia. After all the suspicion that they have for us, with just cause, if we are able to persuade them that we mean well towards them, we may yet hold our leading role in world affairs for a goodly number of years to come.

To me the surprising thing has been why we should suddenly worry about the fate of the peoples of Asia. We have gone along merrily for centuries and the white race has never shown any particular concern for the welfare of the peoples of Asia. Not so many years ago Asia was only a means of enriching our standard of living. I submit that the United Nations is our only hope. Acting as individual nations we are subject to suspicion by

those Asiatic and downtrodden peoples of the world; but possibly through an international agency such as the United Nations, we shall be able to do some good.

Much has been said of totalitarianism. I should like to give another definition of totalitarianism, Mr. Speaker. A totalitarian government is only a manifestation of the evil. When we speak of totalitarianism, may I say that totalitarianism exists in some measure in each and every one of us, in every human being. It is a part of the evil of the world. It can maybe be illustrated by this idea: I know what is right and if you do not agree with me, therefore you must be wrong. Because I am right, I have the authority to enforce my will upon yours. You must conform to my will because I am right and, if you refuse to conform, I am fully justified in using every means at my disposal to eliminate such an evil influence that does not agree with me.

That idea finds expression in many ways, and one way is in form of government. If we were to abolish the government of the Soviet union today, very likely another similar evil form of government would take its place. I think the results of the first and second world wars should by now have convinced us of that. We thought we had rid the world of dictatorships but I do not think I am wrong when I say that in the world today there are possibly more dictatorships than there were back in 1939; and we recognize some of them as being equally vicious.

To my mind, it all comes back to a basic principle that we somehow will not adopt. The theory of authoritarianism at one time in man's history may have been useful. However, it was condemned for us, in the western world, as far back as 2,000 years ago. Yet we still seem to want to cling to it. Even in this house I notice that someone is advocating that our Criminal Code should be based on the Mosaic laws. I thought that was a very backward statement to make. Surely we had greater laws given to us 2,000 years ago, laws greater than the Mosaic laws which were meant to govern the affairs of men of an altogether different age, at a different stage of development and under different circumstances. How can we fight this evil of totalitarianism in the world? I maintain that we certainly will not fight it by such means as the rearmament of West Germany. I should like to ask the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) whether the western world has ever proposed to the Soviet union that we will see to it that West Germany is not rearmed if they will see to it that East Germany is not rearmed. At the recent Berlin conference we offered a deal