

External Affairs

piecemeal, both within the commonwealth and as between the commonwealth and the United States. The French, too, appear to be embarrassed by our timing.

Mr. Eden went on to point out the need for greater unity of action, and he emphasized that the problem was not merely military but economic. Of course, at that time there had been no attack in Korea. That, Mr. Speaker, changed the situation. There can be no question about that. But what Britain was out to do is another thing. However, Mr. Speaker, respecting as we do the motives of the government which took this action, and I respect the sincerity and high purpose of the government which made that decision, the fact remains that this decision is a decision for Canada. This decision is a decision for the government of Canada acting, to the best of their ability, as the interpreters of Canadian opinion and the wishes of our people. It is what is good for Canada, it is what is good for the future of our people and of all mankind.

Before I close these remarks let me deal with one other subject, because it is inseparably embraced in this whole problem. I refer to the question of trade. One of the arguments that has been put forward is that unless there is recognition we may deny trade with China which could be profitable to us. This widens out into the problem of trade with Russia. It would be well for every hon. member at this time and for every Canadian to review the history of trade with Russia between the two wars. I cannot recall any case where that trade had not turned out to our disadvantage. I cannot recall any case where the trade was not simply an extension of Russian policy to try to dominate the world.

Many hon. members here will recall what happened when the British market and then our own was affected by contracts for the purchase of lumber. Many people in this country whose work depends upon lumber—the cutting of lumber and the shipping of lumber—will recall that Amtorg made a contract in this country through its agent to sell lumber here at \$12 a thousand and they had a proviso in that contract that they would adjust the price so that they would undersell any competitor under any new contract by \$5 a thousand. The cost of cutting that lumber did not matter. That was a deliberate attempt to upset our economy in one aspect. So it was with pit props, so it was with pulp and so it was with other things that were sold not only to us but to the markets we ordinarily supply.

I am greatly concerned about the reports I read in the press of Britain talking about

buying Russian wheat, Russian grain, Russian lumber and other things that we ordinarily sell to Britain. Mr. Speaker, this is an economic problem as well as a military problem. Russia's declared intention is to do what they can to upset the economy of the free world. That is what the communists are working for in Canada, in the United States, in Britain and in every country where they are today. What other purpose could they have? Let us remember that it has no relationship whatever to the cost of the wheat, the lumber, the pit props or the other things they sell. Do any of our people forget how the gold is mined with which they are buying things today? Do any of our people forget how the greatest part of the labour is found to cut the lumber that is sold here? Do any of our people forget how the labour is found to cut the pit props that destroyed our market and are destroying it again? It is slave labour.

Let us remember that there are fifteen million people being worked to death in the concentration camps of Russia. I hope that the hon. member who spoke in such soft terms of Russia this afternoon will remember that fact. There are fifteen million human beings, like ourselves—the number of people that live in Canada—being worked to death in the concentration camps of Russia which in no way differ, except in their size, from the concentration camps of Germany to which the hon. member very properly referred. That is where they find their labour. Are we going to stand by without any question and see our markets occupied by the product of slave labour? For that is what it is.

Then what about China? The British recognized China in 1949 and they have not been able to reach any agreement with them yet as to trade arrangements. That is a long time. They could have conveniently waited and not have suffered any disadvantage. There are a few things to be done before we talk about trading with China, instead of having mere assurances and promises. What about the \$12½ million worth of ships which they stole? Hon. members have not forgotten the Ming Sung ships, I hope. More than assurances are needed. They are not only murderers; they are robbers.

An hon. Member: They go together.

Mr. Drew: Yes, they go together.

An hon. Member: They are in the same camp.

Mr. Drew: Yes; they are in the same camp. Those are the people in regard to whose activities some people are now expressing such mild and generous hopes.