

meeting at Montreal. There being no parliaments in those countries, there were no representatives from them.

There was a view taken also about the position of Gibraltar, and I commend the reasonable words of the representative from Gibraltar, Mr. Seruya, on the position that Gibraltar occupies in respect of the Spanish development, because this affects Gibraltar very much.

Then, of course, Vietnam came up for discussion, and in this we were most indebted to the members of the United States Senate who were present for the contributions they made. Senator Fulbright is well known to almost every member of this chamber. His remarks begin at page 50 of the Official Report. He spoke of the need for compromise in the situation out there, and of all the dangers that are inherent in it. He spoke from a full mind, and I believe from a heart full of compassion and concern.

Senator Edmund Muskie from Maine, taking a different line, as I thought, gave a particularly objective description of the American position in Vietnam, which the President has made so forcefully and so often and is making now in the Pacific—I believe tonight he is in Hawaii.

It was not only the Americans who spoke of Vietnam. New Zealand has troops there. Mr. Gordon, the leader of the New Zealand delegation said that they were there to help re-establish peace.

The Australians talked about Vietnam. Senator Davis of Australia said that the United States has taken a stand in Vietnam "on the highest level of morality." One can understand the concern of people in the Far East about the danger, the explosiveness that exists in Vietnam. Senator Davis said that it was a stand against communism, and communism has its expansionist philosophy.

I think there were other delegates too who felt that there might be a great element also of Chinese nationalism that was creating some of the problems out there. Peter Howson, the distinguished young leader of the Australian delegation, strongly supported the United States position.

Other delegates said that a United Nations force should be sent there and should try and solve the problems. These views were put forward by Mr. Pandya of Kenya, Mr. Cheeks of Guyana, and by others. Dato'Ong, the distinguished member of the Parliament of Malaysia, thought that an Asian solution was perhaps the only one to look for.

This was the kind of debate that we had on external affairs, and you can see what a wide ranging thing it was, how varying the points of view were, and how difficult it is to try to put them down into some neat formula that will result in solutions for these complex problems.

I was also impressed with the fact that so many of these views were expressed not by ministers but by back benchers, who spoke out of minds that were well informed and cultivated and with the experience of minds accustomed to making good judgments.

On the problem of Commonwealth self help, particularly in the field of trade and aid, notable speeches were made. I think one of the best was by the deputy leader of the British delegation, the Whip of the House of Lords, Lord Shepherd. At page 275 of the Official Report he described the quantum of aid given by the United Kingdom, and it is worthy of reading by all honourable senators. He also talked about the importance of international liquidity, as well as about some of the British problems connected with this problem of liquidity and the level of aid.

Mr. Neville Hewitt of Australia, at page 279, said the Australians were second as donor countries in the amount of aid given in the Commonwealth.

There were also views expressed by donee countries, and this was particularly sought and welcomed, because the giving of aid is one thing, but the usefulness of the aid, its value to the country receiving it, and the manner in which it is given are most important.

Mr. Ahmad of Pakistan made an acknowledgement of the value of this aid. He praised particularly the work of the Colombo Plan.

Shri Veerappa of India spoke about the Kennedy idea of freer trade, as also did Mr. Refalo of Malta. They talked too about the difficulties some of the developing countries have because of the tariff walls that exclude their products from so many of the developed countries.

Mr. Tuan Tiah Eng Bee of Malaysia, at page 287, talked about the difficulties of marketing products like rubber and tin from his country.

There was discussion about commodity price stabilization. The plea and the call there was for the abolition of tariffs, for the increase in consumption among developing countries of some of these products that are indigenous to the countries of the southern hemisphere—sugar and cocoa.