

*External Affairs*

China today who did not come under communism through any peasant uprising, but as a result of an invasion of a Chinese fifth column, organized and dispatched on its task by Russian officers. Ask him what he thinks about the brothers, cousins, mothers, sisters, and relatives of people in this country now living beyond the iron curtain in Czechoslovakia, in Roumania, in Hungary, and think of the hundreds of thousands of people in this country of Ukrainian and Polish blood, whose relatives today are under that slavery. Ask him the question, am I my brother's keeper?

Yes, let that question be posed in relation to Belgium, with all its tradition of freedom and democracy. Let us forget no nation today under the communist yoke before we seek to pose the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?", if we are prepared to forget the hundreds of millions now under the vilest form of slavery the world has ever known. He did not need to remind us in this house that twice in a single generation the armed forces of Germany have been pitted against us in bloody war. There are too many men here in this chamber who felt the impact of that war to need any reminders of the realities of that terrible war.

There is no one I hope in this chamber today who is forgetful of the most frightful pages in the history of mankind when men, blind, insane, drunk with power, carrying to its ultimate insanity appeals to prejudice and race, exterminated people in Germany in their millions, in one of the most unforgettable and barbaric acts of mass murder one has ever known. We know that; and it is because of that we now can read in the pages of recent history what was done to seek to impress upon the people of Germany, as upon the people of Japan, that no longer in the international fellowship of mankind will murder and barbarism of that kind be tolerated.

Whatever legalistic arguments there may be about any details of the Nuremberg trials, we know that those trials represented an attempt to stamp out this evil thing. No matter whether all who should have been punished were punished, we know that the trials and the executions in Japan were for the same purpose.

In this imperfect world it is certain that many who should have been punished have escaped. This will not be the first time that the hand of friendship has been extended to those who have been defeated in war in the hope of bringing the people who have been defeated in that way into a fellowship and understanding that can be for the common benefit of all mankind.

[Mr. Drew.]

The whole of our history, the whole genius of our society, is the attempt that has been made over and over again, and with considerable success, to bring into friendship and understanding those against whom nations have been engaged in bloody and terrible conflict.

No, it is unnecessary to remind members in this House of Commons that, twice in one generation, we have been engaged in terrible conflict with German armed forces. I can only repeat that there are too many here in this chamber who themselves took part in the combined effort to destroy those forces, to need any reminder of this kind today.

Then, let us look at the sympathetic attitude shown toward Russia by the speaker who has spoken to us in terms which, fortunately, in my recollection have not been used on earlier occasions in this chamber, since the departure of Mr. Fred Rose. Let us not use soft terms to describe this unqualified condemnation of the representatives of Great Britain, the United States and France who went to Berlin in the hope of achieving some measure of sanity in Europe, and extending that sanity to Asia as well.

What a strange and indefensible thing it is to hear these charges being made—here, in this chamber—against those who have been associated with us in the common purpose of the defence of freedom, and to hear these charges made in terms that, I am sure, will bring comfort to the representatives of the Kremlin who, here in Ottawa, are engaged in reporting any favourable things that they can send back to Moscow from here.

No, these remarks should not be overlooked, because the fact that they were made here today indicates why it is so necessary for us to keep clearly before the people of Canada exactly why it is that money is being spent on defence, and exactly why it is that young Canadians, at this very moment, are in Korea, are in Europe, are on the oceans of the world, ready to play their part if that ghastly necessity should ever arise to defend that freedom which is the priceless heritage of the democracy we cherish here in Canada under our parliamentary system.

Strange, indeed, that we should hear a defence of the Russian position at a time like this when we are about to be represented at Geneva, along with other nations who are going there, in the hope of presenting some ray of light, some prospect of freedom, to those now enslaved by the government of a nation which, itself, today might be enslaved had we not gone to its rescue in 1941 and