

attacks are aimed chiefly against the Soviet Union. It is obvious that with the end of the war, the enemies having been defeated, certain forces are beginning to speak as though not nazi Germany and Japan had been our enemies, but as if our enemy had been the Soviet people. We have had some examples of this in the house. My wish would be that the representatives of the people might be more thoughtful of their responsibilities, when they speak as some have spoken in the house.

May I remind the house, particularly those hon. members of whom I have spoken, of some facts which must be kept in mind by all. I am not doing this to defend the people of the Soviet Union; indeed, they have shown that they can defend themselves. What I say is said in the interests of Canada, because I believe that the attacks being made could lead to disastrous consequences, not for the people of the Soviet Union alone but for the people of Canada.

While some speak without substantiation by way of documentation, what I shall say is borne out by the report I hold in my hand respecting the comments of General Marshall. In this statement he said to the people of the United States:

This generation of Americans can still remember the black days of 1942 when the Japanese conquered all of Malaysia, occupied Burma, and threatened India while the German armies approached the Volga and the Suez. In those hours Germany and Japan came so close to complete domination of the world that we do not yet realize how thin the thread of allied survival had been stretched.

In good conscience this nation can take little credit for its part in staving off disaster in those critical days. It is certain that the refusal of the British and Russian peoples to accept what appeared to be inevitable defeat was the great factor in the salvage of our civilization.

And this, Mr. Speaker, includes the saving of the constituencies of the hon. members for Peace River (Mr. Low), Macleod (Mr. Hansell) and Vegreville (Mr. Hlynka). General Marshall gives details of the various critical phases of the war. This is what he says:

In the autumn of 1941 after the battle of Vyazma, the Germans stood exhausted but apparently victorious before Moscow. According to Jodel the general staff of the armed forces considered that one last energetic push would be sufficient to finish the Soviets.

But these Soviet people did not let themselves be finished off. They fought back from Moscow—men, women and children—in what General Marshall describes as one of the coldest winters, and achieved what he refers to as the turning point in the war.

Then came the battle for Stalingrad; and here again I wish to quote General Marshall:

Even after the reverse before Moscow in 1941, Germany might have avoided defeat had it not been for the campaign in 1942 which culminated in the disaster at Stalingrad.

And again:

Hitler . . . personally planned and directed a campaign of which the immediate objectives were to deprive the Soviet Union of her vital industries and raw materials by cutting the Volga at Stalingrad and seizing the Caucasian oil fields. Beyond these concrete objectives was evidently the Napoleonic dream of a conquest of the middle east and India by a gigantic double envelopment with one pincer descending from the Caucasus through Tiflis and the other from North Africa across Egypt, Palestine and the Arabian desert. The campaign collapsed before Stalingrad with the magnificent Russian defence of that city.

There was the plan to have the Japanese and Germans meet in India, a plan that came near to success, but that was met with the slogan of the Soviet people: There shall be no retreat from the Volga. German division after division came up, and division after division was decimated. The Russians held, and they held for every one of us.

The Soviet people made these things possible for us at terrific expense to themselves, to their country and to their loved ones. I have here the official figures of the casualties in this war. The killed, wounded and missing, exclusive of prisoners of war, are given as follows:

Soviet Russia	21,000,000
United States	1,070,000
Yugoslavia	1,685,000
Greece	700,000

Mr. COLDWELL: So that we may have it on the record, will the hon. member state whose figures those are?

Mr. ROSE: They are contained in a report from New York from Ralph Heinzen, which appeared in the *Toronto Star* of August 13 of this year. He says that the figures are from official statistics.

The territory which the nazis occupied in the Soviet Union had a pre-war population of 88,000,000 people. Such cities as Stalingrad, Sevastopol, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Smolensk, Kharkov and Rostov were practically demolished. But these were only part. A total of 1,710 towns and 70,000 villages and hamlets were burned and destroyed, depriving 25,000,000 people of shelter.

The nazis demolished 31,850 industrial enterprises which had employed 4,000,000 workers. They destroyed over 40,000 miles of railway tracks and 4,100 railway stations. They destroyed 40,000 schools and scientific