

*Supply—External Affairs*

Many of them were discouraged 15 years ago. They had very little hope. Now the trend is assuredly against the communists and not with them as it used to be. Fifteen years ago the communists were flushed with victories at home. They were on the march in Korea. Britain was fighting communist guerrillas in Malaysia.

I well remember going with a senior official of the government at Kuala Lumpur to look at the thousands and thousands of names that appeared on the memorials to the dead, the names of the Malaysians who gave their lives, and of the Indians and the British. It was a very sad sight. This was the result of 12 years of communist aggression, exactly what is now going on as a consequence of the invasion by North Viet Nam into the south. This is exactly the same pattern.

I am very glad that recently an hon. member referred to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. He is a youngish man. If anything, I suppose it could be said that he is of the "new wave." If anything he could be characterized as of the left. He is a man who was superbly educated in Britain but he is a man who knows Asia and knows it with the eyes and the ears of a person who is of Chinese origin. Lee Kuan Yew is not under any misapprehension as to what is going on. I quote from a report in the London *Sunday Times* of January 21 of this year:

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, the leading Asian socialist, the ablest of the Southeast Asian leaders, and certainly no American puppet, has said that the U.S. action in Viet Nam "gave the other Asians the chance" to stand on their own feet and to find their own way. He came to Washington just the other day, primarily because he had wrongly begun to fear that the U.S. would lose heart and patience before finishing the job.

The writer of this newspaper report said:

I talked with him at some length, and he made no bones about his conviction that the U.S. intervention in Viet Nam had been the crucial factor which caused the Asian bandwagon to switch course, ending a long movement towards irrationality and dogmatism, and beginning a new movement towards rationality and practical progress.

Can anyone go to Jakarta today and talk with any of those people who suffered under 22 years of Sukarno without discovering that they know that Asia has at last got a chance to catch its breath? What has it done with its new chance? We find that all parts of Asia outside the communist held countries have shown fantastic economic expansion. The most dramatic example of all is Japan but

other examples are the Philippines, Taiwan and South Korea, and at last we see movements of great encouragement in Cambodia.

Recently I was looking at the Sanwa bank report showing what Japan has been able to do. This is the country that was defeated by the big, cruel, imperialist United States which then assisted Japan and put it on its feet. The Japanese people have always tended to be left wing in their views. Virtually all the editors of Japanese newspapers are left wing, but they knew that more dangerous than the alleged "black mist", referred to in their last general election, was the "red mist," and so unequivocally they have thrown their lot in with the west. I quote from the Sanwa bank report:

Japan continued to lead the world between 1961 and 1965 with a growth rate of 14.8 per cent.

In shipbuilding she is now first in the world and in fibres she is second in the world. In oil refining she is second in the world and in the production of power she is third in the world. In crude steel she is third in world production, and in gross national product these poor island people, who were defeated just a few years ago by the big, bad, ruthless Americans, through the assistance of their one-time enemies, the Americans, are now fifth in the world and sixth in volume of exports.

As a result what do we find? We find that the Japanese are grateful and they realize that international economic co-operation means something important. They have contributed to the new Asian Development Bank, matching dollar for dollar with the Americans. This was a hard thing for the Japanese to do, starting with the low base that they had after the war. But as a result what do we find? We find growth in virtually every free part of Asia. The new Asian Development Bank in Manila is headed by a Japanese, and we find plans for railroads, air and sea transport, radio and other communications. Countries that are to get these new links are the Philippines, Indonesia, South Viet Nam, Thailand, Laos, India and Afghanistan. This is the real way to help Asia, to work with the Asians. I believe that Lyndon Johnson, in the courageous and very difficult course he is pursuing, is making that kind of generous contribution.

The London *Economist* has never been a particularly right wing paper but recently it made an in-depth study of Viet Nam and why