

Supply—External Affairs

out that far from being a race or group of people who have had no contest or have had less contact with the spirit of democracy and democratic procedures, we find that as recently as 1944, after many years of subjugation and lack of opportunity to develop these principles, an ad hoc conference is called in the midst of war at which principles are set out which I think could safely be incorporated in its platform by any of the political parties represented in this house. Certainly neither the minister nor I would think there was anything in the principles I have cited that would not find its place in our respective parties.

In other words, we have to realize that in that part of the world there is a large mass of people whose desires, whose principles, whose ideologies are in very close relationship to those existing in this very country or in Great Britain, the United States, France or any of the western democracies. Once we realize that I think it will become much more clear to us how great our opportunity is and how important it is at every opportunity, whether through the United Nations or through various diplomatic channels, to stand firm for the principle of self-determination and for the freedom of all nations.

In that respect I should like to put on the record one more quotation from a book by a man who has done a great deal of research to give hope and encouragement not only to people of Ukrainian origin but to people of various racial origins who find themselves without a nation at this time, or whose nation is under the domination of the Soviet union. That man is Professor Clarence Manning, who is a familiar figure on the Canadian scene and is associate professor of Slavic languages at Columbia University. In a book he wrote recently entitled "Ukraine Under the Soviets" he had this to say in his concluding paragraph:

There is only one thing certain. Before the United Nations can function as it was intended, its members must be independent states and peoples. That means that the Ukrainian representatives must be free representatives of a free Ukraine who can contribute their part to the common welfare. In one way or another, that must come and the Muscovite domination must be ended. May it come soon and in a peaceful manner! Then, with that, will come of necessity the ending of the process, the restoration of liberty to the countries within the iron curtain and the possibility of the co-operation of men for the elimination of suffering, want, injustice and fear and the opening of a new and enlightened period in human history.

Of course the process to which he refers here is the continuous process of Soviet imperialist expansion. These are the kind of statements, whether they are made by such men as Professor Manning, whether they are

made in this chamber by various representatives of the different parties or in the United States congress or anywhere else in the world, that represent the kind of encouragement and the kind of bedrock of hope which are deeply appreciated by people whose nations have been subjugated by the Soviet dictatorship. That is the kind of thing we can do without resort to violence in order to keep alive that spark of hope and the principles for which these people stand. As long as we stand firm on those principles and use every available opportunity, through the established channels of the United Nations and our free parliaments, to give that kind of encouragement and to make our stand positive and clear, I believe we shall win the respect and friendship of those many millions, of whom approximately 40 million are Ukrainians and millions are of other races, all of whom are represented in one way or another by people who have come to this country. I believe that in this way we shall win their friendship and respect and that we shall have, in my opinion, the best possible alliance so far as our own security is concerned in this country.

I firmly believe that the time is going to come, and soon, when the Soviet union itself is going to find that the desire for liberty, freedom and self-determination within its own borders is so strong and so dynamic that those in power there will not dare to start a fire in which they themselves may become engulfed. If that is the situation it means that we are to that extent far more secure.

In closing I just want to express again my appreciation of the remarks of the hon. member for Fraser Valley, the hon. member for Parkdale and several others who have spoken, and who have given hope and encouragement to the people of the subjugated nations of Europe whose brethren are in Canada, in the United States and scattered all over the world, and who have hopes of seeing their nations becoming sovereign and independent and taking their part with the other free democracies in a free and happy world.

Mr. Castleden: Mr. Chairman, I just wish to say a word or two on the same matter. I share with the hon. member for Dauphin the surprise, when the minister, in his address to the house today, mentioned the "Slavic tradition of autocratic rule". I think the hon. member for Dauphin is a fine example of what the Ukrainian people have produced in Canada and of what the people from the Ukraine can do in the way of taking the lead in the struggle in the world for freedom and democracy.

[Mr. Zaplitny.]