

applied, the frail liberty which they have enjoyed for but a few months would be destroyed and replaced by a much more ruthless form of government than they had experienced under so-called European imperialism.

In the face of the disruptive forces now at work in Asia, we in the western world must endeavour to show that ours is the constructive approach and that we and not Soviet Imperialism stand for economic and social progress. Canada has consistently shown a desire to join with the other free nations to help the peoples of Asia on the road to genuine freedom and progress. There are many ways in which we of the western world, by sharing with them our economic and industrial experience and "know how", can assist them in the establishment of processes and systems whereby the labour of their millions can be made more productive and their standards of living brought closer to our own.

Just listen to this account in the House of Commons given by the Hon. Mr. Mayhew on March 13 of the impression he brought back from his trip to Mysore for the ILO conference, and to Colombo for the Commonwealth meeting of Foreign Ministers and others. This is from Hansard, p. 685 & 686:

"Mr. Harris (Danforth): While the minister is thinking about Colombo and the places at which he was entertained at different times, perhaps he will say a word of encouragement to the natives and the people of Colombo with regard to their standard of living as compared with our own, and indicate that the Canadian people would be ready to help them out.

Mr. Mayhew: I hope that nothing that I have said or will say will in any way be considered as disparaging of these people. Indeed it is the very opposite.... We hear a good many people speak of the magnitude of the task connected with bringing a better standard of living to these splendid and hard-working people.... It must be remembered that India and Ceylon, as well as all of south Asia, are not one-crop countries. They have no difficulty, if they have water, in getting three, four and in some places five crops a year. It must also be remembered that that part of the world is very backward in the matter of tools. In a sense they are the victims of the kind of thing that we are victims of in Canada; they are as much afraid of the modern tool displacing workers as we are afraid of immigration. Both will bring prosperity - in India, the advanced tool, and in Canada, immigration.

Anyone in the United States or Canada who would think of employing a tractor, a large combine or a heavy plow would have in mind something which is not known over there and which would not do the job. The agricultural areas are divided into plots of three, four or five acres. Plots of these sizes are about all one family could cultivate properly if it is to take off three or four crops in the year.

Perhaps I should tell the House, however, what we did see. In watering the land - and what I am about to say is more particularly true of Egypt - they dip the water with buckets which carry it to the top of the bank, at which point it is poured into a sluice to irrigate the land. A treadmill may be used to pump the water. Others use the ancient method of the Archimedean screw In that process a man turns a crank and a small volume of water cores up. A farm pump, with which we are familiar in Canada, would probably irrigate twenty times as much land as the methods they are now using.