

*External Affairs*

man, as Mr. Justice Rand then called it, and recommended the setting up of the state. Later it was the sympathetic support of the Leader of the Opposition, minister of external affairs at the time, that gave to the recreated state membership in the United Nations. By this action Canada has earned in history and for all time the eternal blessings and gratitude of my co-religionists the world over. It may not have pleased some nations, but it was morally and historically the right thing to do, and our country had the moral courage to do it.

Then, Mr. Speaker, it was Canada's Louis St. Laurent who virtually fathered the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which was later developed in great detail by his deputy, the then minister of external affairs. This, too, may not have pleased the Russians, but we had the moral courage, it was the right thing to do and we proceeded to do it.

The third item I would like to mention is this. It was a great compliment to Canada and showed the esteem in which our country was held when our representative to the United Nations in 1952, the Leader of the Opposition, was elected president of the general assembly of the United Nations. It was again a Canadian proposition that resulted in an armistice and in a measure of peace in the Middle East when the Leader of the Opposition convinced the United Nations to set up a supervisory force to control the uneasy borders between Israel and Egypt.

Another compliment to our country was manifested in the fact that Canada was selected as one of three nations to provide the personnel to supervise the truce in Indo-China. We assumed without fear of displeasing anyone this responsibility and provided three teams which, with the personnel of the other two countries, Poland and India, made possible the truce in Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.

Then Canada was again complimented when the Leader of the Opposition was named by the NATO council as one of the three wise men entrusted by it to solve some perplexing problems in the expansion of membership in NATO.

These things are cold historic facts, and they are all things which have made our country so popular and so respected by nations the world over. It is a good thing for us to hear these things, no matter which side of the house we are on, because they have earned for Canada the great position it holds in world diplomacy. It was unquestionably Canada's courageous stand at the

[Mr. Crestohl.]

United Nations, expressed by the hon. member for Essex East (Mr. Martin), our representative then, which made possible the expansion of its membership and admitted some 16 additional nations to the United Nations. This, I point out, was done notwithstanding the displeasure of the United Kingdom, the United States and France, our close allies. It was the honourable thing to do, it was the advisable thing to do, and it mattered not that we had displeased friends or otherwise. That is a perfect example of independent action, and the yardstick for measuring independent action should not be whether or not it pleases a friendly nation or displeases it.

Canadian diplomacy was manifested in courageous action again when Canada interceded in the Sinai campaign and at Suez to stop the fighting and set up a truce committee notwithstanding the fact that at that time it may have again displeased Great Britain and France.

The golden age for Canada in international diplomacy was crowned, with much glory to Canada, in the recognition of our country's dedicated and courageous effort toward world peace with the awarding of a Nobel peace prize to the then secretary of state for external affairs, the Leader of the Opposition.

I admit, Mr. Speaker, that these are unusually high standards for a new minister to try to live up to and it would be unfair to expect him to reach these heights without a little more experience. But I say it is equally unfair and sadly disappointing to find that in order to reach such heights an entirely new foreign policy for Canada has been designed, making the objective of Canada's new foreign policy one of, "Do not make enemies; try and make friends only". On that basis, as I have said, if we are to direct our entire foreign policy on the premise of whether we make friends or not, I wonder at what price such friendship is to be won?

Daniel O'Connell, the well known political and diplomatic writer and philosopher, once very properly said that "nothing is politically or diplomatically right if it is morally wrong". That is the principle which I like to believe has guided, and will continue to guide, the decisions and actions of our country. To do that requires courage, strong, moral, Canadian courage. It cannot be achieved by fear lest a moral decision may displease another country. It is diplomatically immoral to stand mute on flagrant breaches of international law and United Nations decisions, and I say that Canada was guilty of a moral wrong for standing