

*Supply—External Affairs***AFTER RECESS**

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

SUPPLY

The house again in committee of supply, Mr. Applewhaite in the chair.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

84. Departmental administration, \$3,333,583.

Mr. Low: Mr. Chairman, at five o'clock when we started discussing domestic affairs, particularly the type that often lead to action in the other place, I was saying something about causes and I believe I had asked what our cause is at the present time.

In his speech this afternoon I believe the minister outlined the cause fairly well. I had drafted my own speech before I had a chance to hear it, but I can say that we are much in agreement. However, I am going to say what I think our cause is.

Certainly the immediate part of it must be to put an end to communist subversion and aggression, because these things are evil things; unless they are stopped, there can be no peace or freedom left in the world. It is true that the communists in southeastern Asia, as in some other parts of the world, have succeeded in identifying communism with nationalism. They have succeeded in identifying communism, in the minds of inexperienced and unthinking people, even with humanitarianism. But that is in the same class with loving and making a lie. It is only an ostensible coat of good-looking paint applied to a destroyer of human beings and their souls.

Communist subversion and aggression have got to be stopped some time. That is why I feel that Mr. Dulles was right at least in proposing a southeastern Asia defence pact. He has been criticized for the way in which he did that, but I will say this: Perhaps he has made mistakes in some of his methods but at least his general proposal, in my judgment, was sound. In my judgment, also, a declaration now that the free world has called a halt to communist aggression and subversion should be made, and it should be embodied in a southeast Asia defence pact. If such a declaration were made by a united western world, joined by the free Asian countries, I am sure that it would strengthen French hands at Geneva, that it would stop the aggressors just as NATO has deterred aggression in western Europe and that it would give hope and encouragement to millions of people who live constantly in fear of this marching giant, communist aggression.

We sincerely hope that France will give the Indo-Chinese people satisfactory assurances of early independence and also assurances of sympathetic help to build up their economies and to protect themselves after they have won their independence. If that were done concurrently with the announcement of a southeastern Asia defence pact, it would be of inestimable value to the whole free world, in my opinion.

Some will criticize what I am now saying by declaring that it would involve the risk of having to send men into southeastern Asia. But I want to make it abundantly clear that I believe that unless Canada, the United States, Britain, France and other free countries, including India, Ceylon and Pakistan, are willing to send men into southeastern Asia and also adequate material with which to back them up, in my judgment there is grave danger that the whole of southeastern Asia will fall before communist aggression. I am further convinced that if a southeastern Asia defence pact is announced at an early date, and men and materials are made ready to halt communist aggression and further subversion on their part, there will be little or no need for any substantial loss of life or property in anything that might occur. In fact, I am satisfied that it would be an effective deterrent to all-out aggression.

What is going on in southeastern Asia today was encouraged, in my judgment, by what happened in Korea. Through United Nations failure to take decisive action in Korea, the communist aggressors have been invited to continue their encroachments and their subversions, step by step, from country to country. They knew that United Nations policy in Korea was one of limited war. They knew that the United Nations were determined that action should be confined strictly to the country in which the aggression had taken place. They learned very quickly that the United Nations Organization was too timid to strike at their accumulation of supplies and troops if those accumulations were kept just across or beyond the borders of the country where the aggression took place. As a consequence, month by month they have grown bolder and more determined to continue their aggression. I therefore say that what happened in Korea was an invitation to the communists to do whatever they pleased in any country that could be supplied from China and Russia. As a consequence, communist aggressors are advancing from post to post, using unlimited help from China and Russia. I suppose that most of us are asking ourselves this question: Where is it all going to end? Are the free nations going to let it go on, and lose to the