

Most of the great industrial centres, and most of the fertile land of China, are now occupied by the invader; the principal supply routes have been cut off; the loss of Burma has increased Chinese difficulties in obtaining the weapons and munitions of war; bombings are a part of the expected daily routine in the Chinese capital; death or slavery has been the lot of uncounted millions of the Chinese people.

Out of all this suffering and anguish China has given and is continuing to give to her allies an example which serves as little else possibly could to sustain their hearts in these dark days. It is the example of a nation endowed with an ancient and splendid culture, and devoted to the arts of peace, defending itself tenaciously, skilfully and boldly against a barbarous foe which has no thoughts except those of ruthless aggression. Such is the spirit of China in this hour.

Chinese resistance is a proof of the moral stamina of democracy. China may be assured that her resistance will not be in vain, and that no matter what the cost, or what the duration of the ordeal, the United Nations will continue at her side until freedom again becomes the portion of all.

Hon. R. B. HANSON (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, just a word in commendation of the remarks of the Prime Minister. The people of Canada will join with the Prime Minister and the members of this house in expressing admiration of the indomitable spirit of the Chinese people. Those of us who have had occasion to read the history of China know of their contribution to civilization. It is the prayer of every one of us that that noble nation will survive.

3. Tabling of International Wheat Agreement signed at Washington, statements by Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Commerce, July 17, 1942.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I wish to take this opportunity of tabling three copies in English and French of the recent exchange of notes dated April 24, May 20 and June 27, 1942, between the governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom and the United States. This exchange of notes brings into effect as of June 27, 1942, the memorandum of agreement initialed at the final session of the wheat committee held at Washington between July 10, 1941 and April 22, 1942.

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