

*Supply—External Affairs*

loaned to them for constructive social purposes if they are prepared to put up a similar amount of money and the United Nations would supervise, as far as it can, whatever construction takes place.

The hope behind that would be that, if there is a genuine desire on the part of the Arab states and Egypt to improve the conditions of their people, then the money they will put into social improvements will be such that they will not be able to devote as much as they do now to arms, and therefore in a negative way we might perhaps achieve some sort of peace within that area. The situation in the Middle East is serious, but there are no man-made problems which are insoluble if we are sufficiently generous and sufficiently wise.

There is another problem which will be facing us in the near future, that of Germany and NATO. I do not intend to discuss NATO at this present juncture, though I hope I shall later, but I am going to say this. The Dulles-Adenauer coalition in Germany is not going to work. The people of Germany want more than anything else today to be united. The policy of Mr. Dulles and Mr. Adenauer has failed dismally; in fact, it has ground to a stop. They have no answer to the problems and to the requests of the people of Germany for unity. Next year there is going to be an election there, and next year I suspect the political climate will be quite different within the government there, and then Mr. Dulles will be faced with an agonizing reappraisal indeed if the Germans decide that they are going to withdraw from NATO and, as a quid pro quo, among other things, go to the Russians to get the unity they desire.

However, I wish to talk for a few moments about Asia. All is not so quiet on the eastern front as perhaps we might imagine. It is true that there is nothing in the headlines but, although the situation of the offshore islands at this moment is perhaps calm, although the waters off Formosa are quiet, that does not mean to say that this will continue for any length of time. We know, and we have history to prove it within the past few years, that, whenever the west became interested and involved in something in this part of the world, some incident would break out in Asia. That is a matter we ought to remember.

The minister said today that the policy of the government on Asia has not changed. I regret that, although I must say that our policy has not changed either. We still believe that the people of Formosa have the right to decide for themselves how they are going to be governed. We still think it would be the better part of wisdom, no

matter how much we dislike the Mao Tse-tung government, to have China admitted into the United Nations. That country cannot be kept out indefinitely, it is a piece of nonsense to suppose that Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa represents the people of China today. Why do we not do it? Perhaps there are domestic reasons but there is also another.

One of the aspects of our policy which I do not like and with which I disagree is that too often we and other nations find ourselves prisoners of a United States political system. Whenever there is an election, whether it be a presidential election or a congressional election, practically every problem in international affairs bogs down and comes to a stop for at least six months until these elections are decided. Why should we have to put up with this? We are a reasonably independent nation. Why must we always wait for the Americans to decide what they are going to do before we make up our own minds? I think it is high time we in Canada decided what policy we were going to pursue in Asia and then carry it out.

The future of Asia is going to determine the future of the world. We cannot get away from that. There you have a struggle for leadership: India is striving on the one hand and in a democratic way for leadership; China striving the other way, in the communist way, for leadership. Nehru the democratic socialist; Mao the communist; which is going to be successful? Upon that answer depends Asia, for I am certain that India's future will determine the future of Asia, as I am certain that if India goes the Chinese way all Asia goes that way.

We have not yet in North America tried to understand the Asian mentality, and it is not too difficult to understand if we, as human beings, put ourselves into the position of human beings in Asia with the problems with which they are confronted. One of the things with which we would be most imbued would be a hatred of colonialism. One of the things with which we would be most imbued would be a hatred of domination by the white man, to which these people have been subject for many decades and in some cases centuries. We have a terrible legacy to live down, and it is not going to be easy. Yet we have the spectacle today of Mr. Nehru, trying to achieve democratic government and to give his people that hope which is their right and their due. We have Mao trying in his communistic way to give the people of China the hope which he feels is their due. We cannot forget that with the great mass of Asians, despair has been their daily companion and hopelessness has been their inevitable lot. But now they are seeing