

*Commonwealth Conference*

than just giving technical and financial assistance. We could provide assistance by lowering some of those trade barriers that today prevent many of the underdeveloped commonwealth nations disposing of their primary products, and at the same time we could send to them more of the manufactured products they are unable to produce.

I suggest to the Prime Minister that one of the steps that could be taken to follow up this conference would be to call a commonwealth trade conference and bring together the economic committee of the commonwealth, which committee exists at the present time, to prepare the way for such a conference. We should ask that this conference be convened right here in Canada; we should invite the commonwealth countries to come here. As I have previously mentioned in this house, I am sure if such a procedure were followed, within six months we could have a trade conference relating to the commonwealth which would do a great deal to prove to the newer members of the commonwealth the real benefits that could be theirs within the commonwealth. In this way we would certainly be reaching the objectives which we seek on a world wide basis with regard to which it is so difficult to get agreement. So it is urgent that we do not think just of the problems that are before us, but that in addition we make plans to move in an aggressive way to do some of the things needed to be done in the commonwealth, possible because of the type of organization the commonwealth is.

Mr. Speaker, briefly referring to some of the problems the Prime Minister has mentioned, we realize that the most delicate point of the discussions in London concerned Southern Rhodesia. I know personally a little of the very bitter feelings which exist with regard to this problem, and it is not an easy one to solve. But it is encouraging to know that a statement could come such as was issued in the communiqué, that states in no indefinite way that we stand upon the basic principle of freedom for all people, regardless of race, colour or creed.

While I do not want to take up more time in putting on the record again, as far as emphasis is concerned, some of the basic statements that were made, it is good that we refer to them. It was a unique, interracial experiment, as the communiqué mentioned; but it was more than an experiment. I believe it is practical proof that when men get together in a spirit of good will and with a

common determination to solve their problems in an objective way, we can get positive results.

Again I would commend the Prime Minister for the very prominent part he played in this conference, because we realize that the communiqué contains many of the statements that he included in his presentation at the conference. Problems such as Kashmir and British Guiana are also difficult; but these problems, too, will be resolved only as we understand that within the commonwealth there is that understanding and determination to do what is right, and to do it in the right way. I believe the suggestion the Prime Minister made at the conference with regard to inviting the members of the commonwealth to join in this consortium of nations that proposes to establish a system of satellites around the world to further communications was an excellent one. If this can be brought to pass, then in a much greater way than the cable connections we have today between many of the countries of the commonwealth the communications between us will be speeded up and made much more effective. With all the problems we face, there is no doubt that communication between nations and peoples is one of the most important aspects in reaching understanding and getting along peacefully in the world.

The Prime Minister used this occasion to refer to the problem that centers on China and the recognition of communist China in the United Nations, and how important is the position of communist China in southeast Asia as it specifically relates at this time to one of the newer members of the commonwealth, Malaysia. I think the hon. member for Burnaby-Coquitlam is standing on rather delicate ground when he says it is not possible to have one quarter of the world's population outside the United Nations, and then lays the blame on our own doorstep. As hon. members know, I have spent a good deal of my life trying to clear up some of the mess that was left as a result of the fascist occupation of the country Ethiopia which we refused to stand with in principle and protect as a member of the league of nations. I am thinking now of the 11 million people who live on the island of Taiwan. Certainly we cannot sacrifice our responsibilities to them just because we believe that communist China must be a member of the United Nations.

It seems to me the real fault at this time, as far as red China becoming part of the United Nations is concerned, is her own; because if she would accept a realistic policy