

*External Affairs*

principle that freedom is indivisible and that an attack on Poland involved a breach of the principle which we could not disregard.

What of those people now behind the iron curtain to whom I have already referred: the people of Poland, the Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, China and all the nations now enslaved? Have we forgotten them? No, there is no suggestion of armed forces moving into those areas to impose the will of the free nations. There could be none. But by other devices within our power we should offer hope and encouragement to them to let them know we have not forgotten them. We should let them know their freedom is in our thoughts by following a course of action that will not encourage, but will discourage, those who seek to impose communist slavery on another nation.

How could recognition of communist China and its entry into the United Nations or the wide open exchange of goods be interpreted as anything else at this time but an encouraging act by us which indicates we do not really care very much. What greater encouragement could there be to those gallant souls behind the iron curtain, who still within their hearts and minds keep alive the great flame of freedom, than to have it known, through the many channels it does become known, we have said in no unmistakable terms that our principles are not for sale, and that the free nations stand together behind the principles asserted in the covenant of the United Nations in 1945? At least that succours them in their hour of great trial. There may be some surer and swifter way of wrecking the United Nations than letting communist China enter, but I cannot think of it. I do not think anyone else here can.

I wish to make a positive proposal to the government to balance these other statements I have made. The second article of the North Atlantic treaty refers to the economic aspects of this great struggle. It says:

The parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

I hope that at Geneva, Mr. Speaker, the government of Canada will make a positive proposal that, along with the agreements that have been made under the North Atlantic treaty for military defence, there will also be positive and definite agreements that the nations of the free world meeting at Geneva—and they will have a chance of meeting

[Mr. Drew.]

separately at that time—will bind themselves together so that on any trading arrangement they may meet on common ground as to the kind of trading that should take place or can take place beyond the iron curtain. Let us go back to what Mr. Eden said in January 1950, in that wise and very thought-provoking speech of his. In that speech he emphasized the need for united action. He emphasized the need for understanding each other's intentions in this field. He said that there should be a concrete strategy in all this area between the powers principally concerned and their burdens, both in troops and political responsibility, fairly adjusted. He said that a common policy should be founded upon determination to help the people with whom we are dealing as well as ourselves.

Then, he pointed out that we should agree amongst each other as to the course we are going to follow in the economic as well as the military sphere. Surely that is reasonable; surely that is practicable, and at a time when I see reports of possible sales of wheat from Russia to Great Britain, at a time when wheat is lying, millions of bushels of it, on the fields of western Canada. At a time such as this no time should be lost in seeking such a common understanding so that along with our combined effort in the military field there will be a combined and sensible arrangement so that we shall not upset each other's economic affairs and so that, through common understanding, we may march forward together under that dream of peace which will best be served if we hold firmly to the principles we expressed in 1945.

**Mr. L. Philippe Picard (Bellechasse):** Mr. Speaker, due to my lengthy journey to the Far East this is the first opportunity I have had this session to address the house. Perhaps therefore I may be permitted to congratulate you, sir, upon your election to the exalted position you occupy. May I join my tribute to those of many other hon. members and newsmen who have commented so favourably on the ability and fairness you have shown in presiding over our debates since your election to this office. Some say that, in a friendly way, you act with an iron hand in a velvet glove. However, all recognize the authority you have acquired, due to your sense of fairness and justice but, foremost of all, to the manifest competence you have in interpreting the rules of the house and giving the proper quotations in respect of precedents to substantiate your decisions. It must be helpful to you, sir, in your difficult task, to see such unanimity of appreciation of your competence.