

*External Affairs*

It was not brought before the United Nations, so says the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and because of that Canada has not been as directly concerned as Canada was with Korea. We recall that the Korean trouble came before the United Nations security council at a time when Russia was abstaining from attendance. What prospect would there be of getting a United Nations decision with regard to Indo-China unless similar circumstances prevailed? Merely because the war in Indo-China has not been brought directly to the attention of the United Nations, are we not directly concerned with it? What is the difference between the struggle in Korea and the struggle in Indo-China?

We thought that if the war in Korea was lost the future of the western world in Asia would be very obscure. Would it not also be difficult if the war in Indo-China were lost? Here is a suggestion with regard to that from that writer on international affairs, Joseph Alsop, writing on November 27, 1953 in the *Montreal Gazette*. In this article, which I will not quote at length, he states that in view of the aid which communist forces in Indo-China have been receiving from communist China, the struggle on the part of the French, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia is made extremely difficult. Then he throws in the suggestion that if the communist forces acquire jet planes it would mean the end of French air power in Indo-China. He suggests that pilots are already being trained in China for that purpose.

Writing on January 14 of this year, the same reporter says this, and I shall quote directly:

Indo-China has already taken on the role of an Asian Czechoslovakia—the position that cannot be let go without disastrous consequences. If Indo-China is allowed to fall, while the Chinese power build-up continues without interruption, we shall almost certainly have to make the kind of choice in Asia which his follies finally forced upon Neville Chamberlain in Europe. And even if this quite probably worst does not happen in the end, just where does the present picture in Asia show proof of a recaptured initiative.

The situation is obviously quite serious in Indo-China. It was pointed up last night by the speech made by Mr. Dulles. This is the statement in the *Gazette* for today:

State Secretary Dulles said tonight the free world should take "united action" to prevent communist conquest of Indo-China and all southeast Asia.

"This might involve serious risks", he said. "But these risks are far less than those that will face us a few years from now if we dare not be resolute today".

Then he goes on to say:

"Communist control of southeast Asia could carry a grave threat to the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand with whom we have treaties of mutual assistance," he said.

[Mr. Churchill.]

"The entire western Pacific area, including the so-called off-shore island chain, would be strategically endangered."

Then he goes on to mention the assistance it has been proven the communist forces in Indo-China are receiving from communist China. Surely all these things add up to the fact that southeast Asia is the greatest trouble spot in the world today and that we are in as great danger there as we were in Korea. There is no question that the success of the communist forces in Indo-China would leave a threat to other portions of southeast Asia and that area is the rice producing area of Asia and provides the greater part of that staple food.

There is no question but that pressure could be exercised without any resort to total war in the nature of a third world war on an atomic scale. Now, what is Canada's position with regard to this? I see it is five o'clock, Mr. Speaker.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It being five o'clock, the house will proceed with the consideration of private and public bills.

**PRIVATE BILLS****TRANS-CANADA PIPE LINES LIMITED**

**Mr. John Decore (Vegreville)** moved the second reading of Bill No. 389, respecting Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited.

**Mr. Green:** Could we have an explanation from the sponsor?

**Mr. Decore:** Some three years ago, Mr. Speaker, parliament passed an act to incorporate Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited. The purpose of the bill before us now is to amend this private act so as to increase the capital stock of the company from five million shares with a par value of one dollar per share to ten million shares of the same par value, and to add one million preferred shares at \$50 par value for each share.

Now, it is hoped that this bill will be referred to the appropriate standing committee and hon. members will be able then to have more opportunity to become better acquainted with the proposed capitalization increase, the method of financing this gigantic project, as well as the program for the construction of a line for the servicing of all the towns and cities from the province of Alberta to the province of Quebec. This afternoon I can only outline to the house the general position of this bill and give a brief account of the progress made in the realization of this great national project.

This bill provides, first of all, for doubling the number of common shares, and it adds \$50 million of preferred shares. This increase