

*External Affairs*

the more they want. I would not be surprised that if they got everything except the North American continent they would want to be given some bases in Canada as a means of security against the United States. Well, what can you do with people like that?

There is going to come a time when you have got to draw the line and say: Now, friends, thus far and no farther! Where are you going to draw that line, and when are you going to draw it? The minister realizes how dangerous the situation is in Indo-China today. He is fully aware of it. He probably knows things that we do not know because we have to rely only on the press, but certainly the story from Indo-China is anything but reassuring today. It is still serious and if the Russians continue—and it is Russia; let us not delude ourselves that it is China that is going into Indo-China; it is Russia using Chinese manpower—if Russia pursues her course and keeps on going down the direction she is going she will cut off from us many of the most vital supplies for the conduct of war. Everybody remembers what a dangerous position we found ourselves in in the last war with Japan. That country captured island after island after island, and thus we lost such things as rubber and other commodities which we basically needed. Everybody realizes that. Well, Russia is doing exactly the same thing; every square mile of that territory she brings under her control puts us to a great disadvantage and her to a greater advantage. When are we going to draw the line? We must draw it at some time; otherwise we are simply going to sit here trembling like a bird charmed by a serpent, waiting for the serpent to come up and accommodatingly swallow us.

Reference was made to the minister's remarks yesterday concerning the great hydrogen bomb. Well of course those bombs terrify; of course they do! If it had not been for the unbelievable spies in the United States and in Canada Russia would not have had those bombs today. It is almost certain that she has just as big bombs as we have, and maybe she is farther along in the development of the cobalt bomb than we are. Well, to use the common expression: So what! Are we going to sit quivering and give up everything our fathers fought and died for for thousands of years simply because it is possible that one of these bombs might be dropped and wipe us out of existence? If so, let us get together and send a gold-plated invitation to Russia and say: "Come on, brethren, we are not going to fight you. Come on over here and we will tell

you where to set up your headquarters. We are not having any more of this, we know you have got us licked." I would ask hon. members, is that the way our fathers acted? Do you suppose that is the way our great-grandchildren should read of how we acted? We face a serious responsibility.

I am not sure whether it is fitting that I should go into this matter; but I feel I should. Let me point out that one man who seems to be realistic and competent in matters of military strategy emphasizes that the very best means of attacking Russia today is through Formosa and Korea. He points out that if we will pour our forces in behind Chiang Kai-shek and supply him with a vast amount of arms, ammunition, airplanes and all the other things necessary, he will fight his way on to the Chinese mainland. Chiang Kai-shek will be supported by tens of millions of Chinese who were his loyal supporters before he was driven off the mainland by United States communists working through the American administration.

If we support Syngman Rhee in a similar way he will renew his struggle with the northerners. He and Chiang Kai-shek appear to be the only men, as far as I have been able to find out, who have what it takes to stand up to the enemy. Both these men seem to possess that quality.

We all know perfectly well from the reports we received from General Van Fleet and General Douglas MacArthur that we could have defeated the North Koreans. There is no reason why we could not defeat them today if we gave Syngman Rhee our support.

When we recognize Red China we will put ourselves in a very compromising position. If we decide to fight later on, after Russia has another two or three hundred million additional people on her side, then we shall really be in a compromising position, because we should be fighting Red China which through our recognition of Red China we had signified as our friend and supporting Chiang Kai-shek, whom by the same action we had signified as our enemy.

I do not believe there is any military strategist in this house who does not see the possibilities in that situation. Certainly, Mr. Speaker, when the time comes, and it will come, because we are not going to lie down—there is not a man in this house who will vote for giving in to Russia—when we decide, as we will decide, where are we going to attack? How are we going to attack? Are we going to endeavour to send our few boys against approximately 800 million Russians? Or are we going to endeavour to do what Russia does?