

External Affairs

That is a fair example of what I was talking about a few minutes ago. Here is a man who did not take the slightest trouble to find out the truth. He did not make the slightest effort to get at the truth of the matter. He simply picked out something that he saw somewhere in the press and then wrote it up as if it were fact, and used some very strong words which were not true. I want to give the facts about this just to show how wrong these men were. I hold in my hand a statement of the minister of education from British Columbia who says that the—

—charge that United Nations bulletin banned in schools in this province is completely false. No such ban exists. During the current year ending March 31, 1954 educational estimates did not make provision for furnishing pamphlet to schools as in previous years but schools and teachers were advised of subscription rates and have been free to subscribe to this as they are to any other publication. Current estimates have been considered in the light of the United Nations association's request to make provision for bulletin during next fiscal year.

It is signed by R. W. Bonner, minister of education. I felt it was desirable to correct that unfair and incorrect statement on the floor of this house, and the statement in *Saturday Night*, and since it deals with the United Nations I felt that I was perfectly justified in doing so. I abhor these senseless attacks that indicate the writers do not take the trouble to get at the truth.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I just say one word in regard to assistance to people in other lands, to underdeveloped countries, to underprivileged peoples. I am in sympathy with the idea of enlarging as far as we can the contribution which we make. I have supported the contribution Canada has made to the Colombo plan and the Point Four program and the technical assistance program. I feel that these things are justified, but there is one thing I believe we have to keep in our minds. It is not the material assistance that we can give to the people in other lands that is going to count in the long run. The best help that we can possibly give to these people is that which will help them to help themselves.

What we have to do is to get across to these peoples the idea that what we in this part of the world enjoy today, we enjoy very largely as a result of the philosophy we follow. I am not speaking now of any particular political party's philosophy at all, I am speaking of the philosophy we follow as free people, the free enterprise type of philosophy that we have followed and are now following, however many its shortcomings may be. If we can get over to them that we do enjoy the material things we have and the standards of living we enjoy very largely because of the philosophy we

[Mr. Low.]

live by, if we can get them to see that and to start following similar philosophies I am satisfied that they will in time, with some assistance in a material way from us, and some encouragement from us, be able to put themselves in a position to help themselves.

I am all for every bit of help that we can possibly get to them, but particularly that kind of help I have just mentioned.

Mr. Alan Macnaughton (Mount Royal): Mr. Speaker, I need hardly say to hon. members that it was certainly a great privilege for me to be one of the alternate Canadian delegates at the eighth session of the United Nations, but I hasten to add that I am well aware it takes quite a bit of study and certainly a lot of experience and at any rate more than a three-months' apprenticeship in New York city to qualify for the title of amateur statesman. I did have the opportunity, however, of seeing at first hand just how the Canadian delegation operates, and I can report to you that, under the leadership of the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) and the Postmaster General (Mr. Cote), the delegation demonstrated the greatest possible co-ordination, co-operation and team spirit.

At all times and under all circumstances we worked together. I do think that this is the proper time and the right place for me to make a few observations about the leader of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations, the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Here in Ottawa we know of his ability; but I am afraid that there are a great many inside of Canada who do not know of the great regard in which he is held outside Canada. He is the only Canadian to have been president of the United Nations assembly and at the same time chairman of the North Atlantic council. But these two high honours, in themselves, do not it seems to me fully illustrate the magnificent job he is doing in conducting and in explaining Canadian foreign policy to other countries.

As the leader of the Canadian delegation at the United Nations, he not only gives active counsel and advice to the members of his own delegation, but I want to testify that his advice and counsel and direction are actively sought by delegates in other delegations. It is no flattery to say that he has a certain genius for finding a common-sense solution, for finding a formula, for arriving at a compromise in a tense situation.

As evidence of that I would cite the fact that the United Nations will not soon forget the great work he did—and largely personally—in the creation of the new state of Israel. The point I wish to make is that these useful behind-the-scenes negotiations bring a great