

*Supply—External Affairs*

ground of international communism instead of on the basis of our own specific ideas, hopes and aspirations, not only for ourselves but for the people of the world; we are fighting in an entirely negative sense, and yet the west has a great contribution to make. We have not managed to get over to the peoples of the world what this contribution is—our concepts of law, our concepts of impartial justice, our concept of representative government, our concept of the freedom of the individual. These are the things we believe in. For some reason we have failed miserably and lamentably in letting the world know that these are the positive, affirmative things we believe in, these are the things that make life worth living for any human being. But all of them have been smothered in our insistence on pacts.

Let me remind the hon. member for Prince Albert that we cannot go to the people of Asia and say we believe in these things and still ask them to join in SEATO or in any of the rest of the pacts that they themselves abhor and will have nothing to do with. What do we want these pacts for? The people of Asia believe we want them, and with much justification, to defend ourselves, and they are not interested in defending us. On the other hand, were we to go to them, the underprivileged people, the colonial peoples who still exist, and say to them, "We want to come to your defence against the evils of poverty and we are prepared to do something about it without any strings attached." then I am sure we would get much farther.

Today we are losing the political battle because of our insistence on securing alliances. Today our military security depends upon political security, and that was never more demonstrated than by the situation we see in Cyprus. The United Kingdom would have been much more secure had they come to terms with the Cypriots, but we have a situation there which has in it the elements of tragedy as we have the elements of tragedy in Algeria. We should remember that Algeria is different from Tunisia and Morocco, but in both these cases repression will not make friends; repression is not the answer in either of those instances.

Some terrible errors have been made and we refuse to learn, but unfortunately the eyes of Asia are on every mistake and every error which we make. Yet all the time we get statements, mostly emanating from Washington, which would lull us into a sense of false security. We have Mr. Dulles saying that the Soviet union has failed to keep up with the rest of the world. What a piece

of utter absurdity. Then we have his statement about leading the western world to the brink of war, to be rescued later by his statesmanship. Mr. Dulles may deceive himself, but I am sure he does not delude other people in this world.

Obviously the battle today is on other fronts. The minister referred just in passing to what was happening to industry in the Soviet union. I should like to document a little more what he said. The Soviet union is going ahead at a great rate with its industrialization. According to reports issued by Lloyd's bank a few months ago, in 1950 the industrial production of the Soviet union was equal to 35 per cent of the industrial production of the United States. By 1955 the industrial production of the Soviet union was equal to 50 per cent of that of the United States. In other words, during those years United States production increased by 24 per cent while Soviet production had increased by 75 per cent. This is part of a deliberate plan of the Soviet union.

They are making progress so much faster than we are in so many ways, and one way in particular is in the field of professional manpower. I suppose hon. members got in the mail, as I did the other day, an extract from a magazine called *Chemistry in Canada* containing an article by Garnet Page, general manager of the Chemical Institute of Canada. Referring to the Soviet union he had this to say:

It is expected that 71,200 engineers will graduate in June, 1956, as compared to 36,000 in 1950, and that the goal of the present five-year plan to graduate 100,000 engineers in 1960 will be realized, since the students are already enrolled in the preparatory courses in sufficient numbers.

The total number of university and institute graduates from 1946 to 1950 was 652,000, from 1951 to 1955 was 1,120,000, and the goal of the sixth five-year plan, 1956 to 1960, is 4,000,000.

The article goes on in similar vein. There is confirmation of that in the statement of Mr. Allen Dulles, director of the United States central intelligence agency, who said not long ago that in the decade ending in 1960 the Soviet union will have 1,200,000 scientifically trained men, and that at that time they may outnumber the United States. It is conceivable that they may outnumber the United States, but as of this moment, on a per thousand basis, those in universities in the Soviet union outnumber those in Canadian universities by the ratio of five to two. It is time from the point of view of defence if for no other reason, that we paid greater attention to the training and education of technicians in this country. But heaven forbid that the day would ever come in Canada when we forget the humanities, because when we forget them we will have forgotten the most of what is worth while in life.