

*The Address—Mr. Picard*

dictatorship. It is possible that the experiment going on in Yugoslavia may prove to be the go-between and a third form of Marxism because these people are sincerely Marxist in their beliefs, but seem to me to be getting away more and more from the Stalinist form of communism. Of course I do not accept those principles because I am a Liberal and a democrat, but the fact is that the national front government there is finding approval to a certain extent and there is no general movement against it. At any rate I will expand more on my views on this subject outside of this house, or on another occasion.

I had about reached my next point, our share in the United Nations. I think Canada should go on giving the greatest possible co-operation to the United Nations, and that we should carry on those policies. We should try to avoid being ruled by one nation and make sure that the smaller nations have a say in the United Nations and are not dominated by any one country. I contend that simply because they may be the strongest member of the United Nations, that organization should not reflect the vacillating foreign policies of the United States, if I may call them that. In that respect I should like to quote briefly from an article in the *Citizen* which was brought to my attention the other night entitled "Negotiation, a Two-Edged Sword." If a truce has been reached in Korea so much the better, because it shows it is possible that we may finally come to an agreement there. This article reads:

As western strength grows, it does not mean that a peaceful world will come automatically. On the contrary, the danger of war may increase because of this growing strength, unless the west's expanding power is used to negotiate a settlement.

Then the article quotes a speech which Mr. Eden had made in Paris before the United Nations:

I do not believe that in any dispute one party is 100 per cent a black villain, and the other 100 per cent snow white . . . All men are fallible, and peace can only rest on mutual forbearance and restraint.

I believe that Canada's policies should be directed toward establishing better understanding between the east and the west. We should not give wholehearted support to everything contained in United States propaganda, but on the other hand we should watch carefully whatever comes from the east. I think under the guidance of the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) our representatives have done well, and I trust that the Canadian government will continue to be careful and not follow the trend that was shown in the past of accepting everything that came from Great Britain by switching across the border and swallowing everything that comes from the

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United States, no matter how much we may admire what that country is trying to do to retain democratic institutions for the west and to help the nations of Europe to remain free.

Our participation in the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization implies certain obligations of a military nature. I contend that our policies should be directed first of all to the defence of Canada. When the first incident occurred in Korea there were some in this house who contended that we should send to Korea all the help we had available. The government acted more wisely and decided that we should train a special contingent and not take away from Canada what small protection we may have had. There are some people today who advocate that we should send whatever men we have available, or even enlist more, to the European theatre of war. In this respect the leader of the opposition (Mr. Drew) seems to have adopted a different attitude from that taken by his party last year. I agree when he says that our policy should be directed toward the formation of strong mobile units that could be moved easily and quickly from one point to another rather than to send all our strength to Europe. That is somewhat in contradiction to what other members of his party advocated last year, when they complained that we were not sending enough to Korea.

Above all Canadians should think first of their own country. While we are committed to assisting in the defence of Europe along with other members of NATO, we should consider that the first line of defence may lie in our own country and our first duty is to provide for our own defence. This is the best way in which we may help in the defence of human rights and democracy. We should not forget that any nation should think of itself first of all.

We are committed in conjunction with the other United Nations in Korea and with the north Atlantic powers in Europe, and up to now we have done our share and we are willing to continue although whatever a country does for a general cause may not necessarily be given recognition. I can remember not long ago after the second war, in which we had done more than our share, when the United Nations were organized our neighbours below the Rio Grande were given a seat in the security council, which we were refused; and it is a sure thing their war effort was not comparable to ours. But these are things that have happened, and gratitude is no more to be expected in international than in national politics. At this moment more than ever I