

*External Affairs*

a policy which takes full account of a world situation made black and nearly hopeless by the monstrous blunders and perfidies of the not too distant past.

**An hon. Member:** In the United States?

**Mr. Low:** Yes, in the United States. They give evidence of possessing a full realization of the strength, character, resources and designs of a ruthless enemy that hopes to complete the conquest of the earth largely by the strategy of the cold war which has been described as a battle for men's minds, backed up of course by the threat of employment of massive military might if needed. It is reassuring to see a growing and widespread awareness amongst the American people of the great danger that their own nation was in from subversion during the post-war years. That awareness is reflected in their almost complete rejection of the recent skilful attempt of the communists to brain-wash the American people through the strategy of the shameless liar, Harvey Matusow. It is reflected also in American awakening to the fact that communist subversion is perhaps the greatest danger to all of the free countries of southeastern Asia.

We believe that we see the United States developing a new foreign policy that takes into account the rights and the wrongs of the various problems of international relations, and we go along with that. We believe that the cold war has caused too many people to become so preoccupied with the problem of preventing a shooting war that they have lost sight of the rights and the wrongs of the other pressing problems facing the world, just as those at Yalta allowed the rights and the wrongs of Russia's demands to be completely obscured by their intense prejudices and emotions or their foolish fears that if they did not appease her, Russia would leave them to fight Japan alone.

I believe that the United States state department released the Yalta papers last week as a means of demonstrating to the American people and the world at large that the United States has indeed made a major change in policy, and that alone is justification enough for their release; but there are many more good reasons. By their action in releasing those papers they told us that Yalta is an excellent example of how not to deal with the Russians and how not to negotiate peace settlements, and I hope we are paying attention. The people of the United States today give evidence of being determined to profit by the monstrous mistakes of their predecessors in office. It is unfortunate, of course, that the United States' version of

the Yalta papers seems to cast a reflection on Mr. Churchill. I think everybody regrets that. It would have been better if this could have been avoided while the great man is living; I think everybody realizes that he has made an outstanding personal contribution to this generation, and because of that we all dislike seeing him hurt in any way. But I feel sure that world-wide knowledge of his priceless services to this world will quickly disperse any cloud that may have been cast over him.

While I am speaking of the Yalta papers, I am reminded of something that happened in this house two years ago. We Social Crediters for some years had been watching very closely what was happening in the international field, and we saw surrender after surrender to communism and an alarming growth in the strength of communism. We cried out against these things, very often at the risk of severe criticism.

Two years ago quite a number of things were being revealed as having taken place at Yalta, Tehran, Casablanca and Potsdam. At that time I made a statement to the effect that when the facts of this era were made known and the full history of this time was written many people—when I said that I had in mind the millions in East Germany, the millions in Poland, Korea and other countries that I could name—would say that the last two presidents of the United States were the great betrayers of humanity. I was made the target for a great deal of attack and abuse because I had used those words. I recall that in the election campaign of 1953 the Prime Minister (Mr. St. Laurent) went around my own province severely attacking me and the Social Credit candidates generally on the basis of that statement which I had made here in parliament.

We were to be eliminated, he said, this splinter party here, because we had tried to lift the veil of secrecy which had been kept over these international conferences. We had evidently committed a sin in trying to inform the Canadian people. However, time has a habit of vindicating or condemning. I should like to point out that statesmen should possess themselves of the knowledge which is so essential to the exercise of vision, especially in times like these.

I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the facts as they were revealed in the Yalta papers released just last week. And I further draw his attention to a statement made by one of his very ardent newspaper supporters in western Canada, the *Edmonton Journal*. In its editorial column of March 18