

freely elected Government of that country, it is generally regarded at best, as indeed it is here, as a tragic necessity. . . .

"It is also a gross distortion to represent the London and Paris agreements as an aggressive move which threatens the people of Russia. It is too late in the day to be surprised by the falsity and hypocrisy of Soviet propaganda in this matter, but I am still sometimes astonished by the continuing gullibility of some who are taken in by it.

"So let us not forget, and let us keep on emphasizing, that the defence policies of the west in EDC or in NATO or in these Paris agreements are not the cause but the result of the aggressive policies of Russian imperialism, and of the huge communist armies backing those policies; of aggressions in Berlin, Czechoslovakia and Korea. It was all this, with the fear that followed it, that forced the world reluctantly to regather some of the strength it had thrown away in 1945, while Russia remained under arms on land, on sea and in the air.

"It is also worth recalling in particular that the Russians began the rearmament of Germans in the eastern zone as long ago as 1948, when there was not a soldier in the Federal German Republic". . . .

EAST GERMANY

After an appraisal of military strength in East Germany, he proceeded:

"For many years the Russians have also been organizing military forces in other European nations, including those who were our fascist enemies in the last world war and are supposed now to be disarmed by treaty.

"There are, for example, about a quarter of a million Bulgarian troops, over 225,000 Hungarian troops and some 350,000 in the Roumanian forces. There are in all, 75 satellite divisions, some of them armoured, and over 2,500 planes. All are under complete Russian control, and in Poland that control has been carried to the point where the Defence Minister in that country is a Soviet marshal.

"But far more important even than these are some 500,000 Soviet troops in occupied Europe west of the Soviet frontiers, no less than 400,000 of whom are stationed in Eastern Germany, where they are the European spearhead of the 175 divisions of the Soviet army.

"So much, then, for the absurd contention that the present western defence programme is a hostile, aggressive move which threatens the Russians and their peace-loving friends, who have never had any policy or any plan, so we are told, except peaceful co-existence in a world without arms. . . .

"There are those today who are saying, some with sincerity but others, the communists, with calculated deceit. 'Why do we not have

one more conference with the Soviet on German unification and on a peace treaty before taking the final step to ratify these agreements?' Mr. Speaker, I would remind those persons that from October, 1950, until the present time there have been at least 16 occasions on which France, the United Kingdom and the United States, the occupying powers of Western Germany, have in notes to the Soviet Government, or the Government of the German Federal Republic, in notes to the authorities of East Germany, proposed, as a basic condition of agreement on German unification, the holding of free elections under a form of international supervision which would ensure that those elections were honestly carried out. . . .

"During those months which saw the end of the European Defence Community, and indeed in recent weeks also, there has been talk of a European and Atlantic security system functioning without France. In my view this is careless talk, or worse, as it ignores the great importance of France politically, strategically and industrially. I do not think any Atlantic or European system of security really could be satisfactory or effective to which France did not willingly contribute."

CONTROLS

In a detailed review of the Western European union agreements, he stressed the point that there would "be no separate German national army apart from NATO," nor would Germany have the right to deploy her own forces. Furthermore, German forces are to be dependent upon NATO rather than upon national logistic support. And, among further limitations, "Germany agrees unconditionally not to manufacture atomic, biological or chemical weapons and also not to manufacture long-range aircraft and guided missiles, mines, warships. . . ."

Admitting Canadians to have every right to be concerned with German good faith in this series of agreements, he added: "It is my considered view that support of these agreements with the safeguards I have described is both wise and far-sighted, and of all the courses that are open to us this is the best course to follow in our effort to shape a better future."

"Quite apart from the pressing fact of the Soviet threat to western Europe it would, I submit, be wrong and foolish to deal with Germany now as a rejected, unequal people in international society. If we do so they will soon conclude that their choice lies only between isolation and a brooding introspection, or seeking domination and aggressive strength on their own.

"Surely the sensible course, even if the threat of communist aggression were removed, would still be to bring the Germans into the west European community, which includes the United Kingdom, and into the North Atlantic