

*Supply—External Affairs*

is building up, with strontium 90, this radiation hazard that may affect future generations even if war does not come, is by penetration, by some measure of understanding, by being as good neighbours as possible. We have heard so many speeches delivered in Canada that they have almost become clichés about our role as the golden link between Britain and the United States and at other times between the United Kingdom and France. This has been the role that we like to talk about as being the destiny of Canada. Is it not possible that our great destiny may be to become a hinge between the neighbour to the north and the neighbour to the south. I think this is not impossible if we think widely and broadly in terms of the future. I do not like to hear remarks passed critically, as they have been at various times—I am not referring to tonight but at other times—of Prime Minister Nehru. I would feel that in the field of international relations when Canada pulls far away from India we are going to be in trouble. I agree with the proposition that perhaps there cannot be serious interference by one commonwealth state in the affairs of another.

There was reference tonight to Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus. I remember a conversation I had some years ago with the then secretary of state. At that time I was quite exercised about the Cyprus dispute and was asking questions of this man of importance in world affairs. I asked him about Cyprus and why we did not take a stronger position with respect to Cyprus. I well recall the answer he gave me at that time. He said, "Yes I can understand your feeling about Makarios but I believe the only way you can win these people is by understanding them, by giving a bit. By yielding here and there. If Britain yields at the right time with regard to Makarios I think that one day Cyprus will be part of the commonwealth. Going back to what was said by the hon. member who preceded me, I think the fact is that at the sad moment when South Africa was read out of the commonwealth the new nation of Cyprus under Makarios came back in. With goodwill, understanding and patience all things are possible. We must be flexible. We must realize that hatred of other people is not going to add anything at all. There is another point I wish to make. A few years ago in Kingston there was an opportunity to hear a man by the name of Rudolph Pechel, a distinguished editor and publisher in Germany. He was one of the freedom fighters. He pointed out that it was extremely difficult for the Germans to get any kind of support in resistance to the Nazi tyranny from any source at all. He said that people did not want to believe that there was a resistance movement in Germany. He concluded his remarks

in the Charles Dunning trust lectures, by saying that we should keep this matter in mind when we consider the youth of eastern Europe. Surely this is one of the factors why Berlin is significant, because of our link with these people who need hope. May I briefly refer to something that has been said by our good friend Alastair Buchan. He speaks with authority of this critical moment when military instruments, while still a reality of political conflict, have taken on a life of their own and have become a separate source of tension and danger. This, of course, is well handled by the article of Kenneth McNaughton in "Canada Must Get Out of the Arms Race". We earnestly congratulate and support our distinguished Secretary of State for External Affairs for his leadership and tenacity and his assurance that we will continue in this position. I hope our resistance to atomic weapons becomes inflexible. Surely the only way in which to resist this nuclear force is with moral force and with gallant troops who are prepared to take their stand with conventional weapons alone and to meet the challenge wherever it comes as free men, symbols of a large United Nations family. May I conclude with these words of Alastair Buchan, the distinguished son of a beloved governor general of Canada. He said this:

—we are on the edge of a fundamental change in the world balance of power as it has existed in the last 15 years, and that the axis of world tension is about to shift from "East-West" to "South-East—North-West," or even to "North-South". If so, there is no time to be lost, given the inevitable time lag in the adjustment of governments and policies to reality, in seeking to identify the areas of common interest with the Soviet union. It would be one of the major tragedies of world history if two powers the size of Russia and the United States were to remain locked in a position of implacable hostility because of their inability to overcome the barriers raised by competing military technologies after the political basis of that hostility had been transmuted into something approaching a common cause against new dangers.

Surely our only possibility of hope in Canada is that we will come through this crisis; that men will experiment with their new toys and will mature and learn to love one another. Our position must be one of dignity, courage, flexibility and understanding. It should not be that of the honest broker, because we are not that important. Perhaps one course in external affairs would be to take a man like "Rocket" Richard and give him a few thousand dollars to take his friends on a tour of Russia.

After all Russia, this common enemy, is the country we admired a few years ago. It is the country of Tolstoi, Chekhov, Dostoyevsky, the country of music and art. We must remember that nothing is impossible. Just 21 years ago we had another enemy,