

*NATO—European Defence Community*

declaration? Of course not. The result is that the present situation has been aggravated by virtue of such action. I might also say with respect to East Germany, which is the Soviet area of occupation, that all through this period of jelling, if you like to call it that, when East and West Germany were becoming almost separate entities for the reasons I have just mentioned, it has been more difficult to bring about unification of the two countries. It seems to me that is a rather unfortunate situation but it perhaps was inevitable because of the line drawn between two worlds, so to speak, cutting through Germany itself. In that connection I was interested to see what the Soviets have now offered the German people. As the minister said a few minutes ago, a Soviet union note of March 10 called for a four-power conference to draft a German treaty. That in itself would seem enough to put us suspiciously on guard against falling into any new scheme for calling a four-power conference. The Soviets do not call for four-power conferences either for the purpose of helping us or to settle outstanding issues. They have another reason for suggesting four-power conferences, and I think that in itself should cause us to stop, look and listen.

They have called for an all-German government expressing the will of the German people, and they attach a draft treaty to their note. The minister mentioned the treaty a few moments ago and I shall not attempt to elaborate upon it at the moment because he has done so quite fully. However, it does appear on the face of it as though it is the last straw thrown out by the Soviets not only for the purpose of getting the Germans into their camp but to see if they cannot disturb the minds of people in Germany and elsewhere. Under their draft treaty Germany is to be a unified state. The occupying forces are to be withdrawn inside of one year from the date of signature of the treaty, but while they suggest that the occupation forces should be withdrawn nowhere is there any provision for the withdrawal of Soviet Russia's fifth column forces from any corner of East or West Germany.

It is all very well to talk about withdrawing occupation troops but, as the minister said, while our troops might withdraw across the Atlantic in some instances and the Soviet troops might withdraw into Poland, the troops of ideological communism will commence their offensive the minute the other troops have left. After all the dealings we have had with communist Russia in the past, if we are innocent enough to believe that Russia is going to leave Germany alone under the guise of a unified independent Germany, then I say that we are far more

[Mr. Graydon.]

gullible as a people, as a parliament and as a government than I thought we ever could be. That is the important factor that we cannot disregard at this time. One of the things that struck me about the eleven clauses of the Russian draft treaty is that they call of course for the rehabilitation of nazism in Germany. That is what it means because it not only gives the right to those nazi generals, colonels and others who took part in the nazi movement an opportunity now to militarily rehabilitate themselves; but after all the things that the Soviets have said up and down the highways and byways of the world about nazism and the resurgence of nazism, then in this kind of declaration and this kind of draft treaty they reverse themselves and seek the very thing which they have condemned all through these years. That indicates the hollowness of the ring that this kind of treaty really has.

May I say this when we are speaking about nazi resurgence? Do not forget that after the downfall of the Kaiser in 1918 there were something like 40,000 officers of the then German army still in Germany. As opposed to 40,000 there are now, I am reliably informed, 400,000 officers who formerly served with Hitler. Those are the things that should of course put us on guard.

It seems to me that the American approach, the American answer to the Russian note on the draft treaty was a fair one. They went back again to the position taken by the United Nations where the United Nations indicated that a commission under the United Nations should be set up to ascertain whether it is possible to have free elections in both East and West Germany. That seems to me to answer the question whether the matter should be proceeded with so far as an all-out unification of Germany is concerned. Up to the present time the stumbling block has been the Soviets. They have refused to allow an independent commission to make a survey in East Germany. Why? Because they know what will be found. They know ahead of time what is there. They know that there is a network of sovietism and communism saddled now upon East Germany. They are not taking any chance on somebody coming in and seeing what is being done there. They are going to see to it that they stick out for a unified Germany on another basis, and I am suspicious that the other basis means a unified Germany under a united Soviet empire.

That is the thing which disturbs me but still at the moment the words and phraseology have an appeal. Words, Mr. Speaker, are one thing, but the background of the people who have uttered them is another. We know