

at the several conferences when Messrs. Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin met, but who accompanied Mr. Churchill to Moscow when he met Stalin alone on the occasion of his first meeting with the Russian dictator. Mr. Churchill evidently had a very high opinion of Mr. Harriman, and Mr. Harriman is one of the few men living who know the intimate history of all negotiations with the Soviet, both past and current. He is today special adviser on foreign affairs to President Truman.

I was interested yesterday to read in the *New York Times* the following extracts from a speech which Mr. Harriman delivered at Philadelphia on Saturday before the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia, at the University of Pennsylvania. Referring to the present world situation, he said:

This struggle cannot be won by any single method—not by military strength only, nor exclusively by economic and social programs, nor by moral force alone. Anyone who attempts to find an easy way out by concentrating on one area or one phase of the conflict does not understand the character of the threat we face and is courting disaster.

Expressing impatience with "people who try to feel the pulse of the French and British every day, as to whether they will fight or not, Mr. Harriman said:

We Americans should remember there was a time when people in Europe were wondering whether we would fight. We gave them their answer, and they will answer us when they are ready.

Mr. Harriman went on to say that the leaders of the Soviet Union are engaged in "a financial mission" to impose their system on the rest of the world, "and no country is exempt from their designs." He stated that they have a world-wide strategy that "can only be met by a global strategy" centred in Washington.

He voiced "implicit confidence" in the outcome of the free nations' struggle against the threat of communist domination. Having "gained the initiative" through the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty, as Mr. Harriman put it, the democracies are strengthening the situation by building up collective military forces in Europe under General Eisenhower, by resisting aggression in Korea, and by United States economic and technical assistance to independent peoples.

And he made this significant statement:

As the free world becomes stronger we can expect increasing difficulties for the Kremlin in maintaining their rule over the unhappy people behind the Iron Curtain.

Honourable senators, that seems to me to put the issue squarely before all freedom-loving peoples; and having satisfied our minds that there is no other course, it is our duty to prepare for the worst, and at the same time to be not without hope. It is

unfortunate that civilization has not in its higher development reached that stage where reason and mutual trust and confidence will prevail. It is evident that force and power are still required. As in the government of our cities and communities the force of law is still necessary to maintain order, so in international affairs the policeman with a strong arm is essential for the maintenance of world peace. Great Britain, in the days of its might and power, and with the assistance of the British taxpayer, supplied that police power, and the people of the rest of the world, including those in the North American continent, relaxed under that protection and thought the world a pretty good place to live in. Today the world must look for another policeman: the United Nations must take on the job.

On one occasion when Lord Beaverbrook was addressing some university graduates I heard him say something like this:

If a man is to be successful he must be able to cope with the uncertainties of life and learn to improvise when occasion demands.

He pointed to Mr. Churchill's gift for improvisation and stressed the fact that it was this ability of that many-talented statesman which enabled him to lead England through, particularly in the early days of the war when she fought alone. Now, with Lord Beaverbrook's statement in mind, it would appear that quick decisions again might be necessary to meet world-wide strategy with what Mr. Harriman describes as "global strategy"—in Korea today, Iran tomorrow, Yugoslavia next day.

It may be that the United Nations Security Council will be required to improvise. At any rate, during these momentous days its machinery is on trial. We pray that it may be flexible enough to meet every thrust and strong enough to restrain evil forces and keep the peace. It should have the active support of all free men the world over, for tonight our Christian civilization depends upon it.

In closing I wish to commend the policy that our Secretary of State for External Affairs has adopted on that Council. I feel that he deserves the support and sympathy of every member of this house.

Some Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Beaubien: Honourable senators, in the unavoidable absence of the honourable gentleman from Montague (Hon. Mr. Grant), I move adjournment of the debate on his behalf.

The motion was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned.

The Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 3 p.m.