

European Coal and Steel Community which started the European Economic Community, at a meeting of the Atlantic Congress in London. He was talking with a very distinguished French philosopher, Jean Danielieu, whom I had known. I was at the time with the President of the Canadian Bar Association, Mr. Walter Owen of Vancouver. I was young, and I looked it—more so than I do today. The Atlantic Congress was really a meeting of NATO parliamentarians, plus people who were not from the parliaments in the NATO countries. I remember being flattered that M. Blum should put his arms on my shoulders and say that if it were not for Canada we would not be here today, that Canada had had much to do with the establishment of the NATO Alliance.

Well, that may have been an overstatement of the case, because there was so much done before Canada's part became significant in respect of the establishment of the Alliance. I think that one of the greater steps of international statesmanship was the establishment of the Marshall Plan in 1947. The sum of \$12.5 billion was poured into 16 different countries of Europe, to be managed not by the Americans but by an organization called the Economic Co-operation Administration, upon which Americans sat but which was mainly guided by the Europeans. That organization turned into O.E.C.D., which was one of the important elements not only for NATO and for the community but, indeed, for the economies of the west in providing the kind of information that is necessary for these establishments if they are to live and make progress.

But then NATO did come, and NATO did provide these people with not only protection but with a source of confidence which enabled them to go on and develop their political and economic institutions.

The European Free Trade Association, although it did not have as much an impact, also played its part, and can and will continue to do so.

I was glad to hear Senator Aird talk about the economic committee of the NATO Parliamentarians. My experience with that committee was under the chairmanship of Senator Javits. We all felt, as I am sure Senator Aird and Senator Brooks did, that there was really not ample opportunity to come to grips with the problems which were facing not only the Alliance but the West itself. However, it was a forum which at least enabled persons such as Senator Aird and Senator Brooks, and so

many senators and others who have been at these conferences, to become acquainted with the problems and to return to their parliaments and to their people in the hope of acquainting them with these problems, so that they could see them in a proper perspective.

Honourable senators, my remarks this afternoon have been somewhat rambling. However, from the NATO experience I have had, and I am sure every Canadian senator and member of parliament has had, there does emerge an ideal for Europe, because it is the birthplace of the civilization we call the West. The civilization of the West is not the only or the oldest civilization of the world. It has not always been proved to be the most benevolent civilization of the world, but if it uses its resources, human and otherwise, properly, it can become one of the greatest forces in being for peace and security.

I think also that the concept of the Atlantic community, to which Senator Aird referred, with all that it implies, involving the difficulties of solving the problems of GATT and the Kennedy Round, with all the economic and political struggles that are entailed in establishing a strong Atlantic community, not inward looking but outward looking, particularly to the developing and underdeveloped countries of the world, is an ideal in which all parliamentarians must at all times be interested. These are objectives that we must always keep before our minds, and they should actuate our approach not only to international problems but to our domestic problems as well.

Hon. A. J. Brooks: Honourable senators, we have listened this afternoon to two eloquent and instructive addresses on NATO. I agree wholeheartedly with all that has been said by the honourable senators who have spoken.

As Senator Aird mentioned, I had the honour of being on the military committee of NATO. That committee met this year in an atmosphere of confusion, uncertainty, and sometimes of uncontrolled resentment. The military situation is extremely uncertain at the present time. Our Minister of National Defence has been meeting in France with the other 14 members of the Alliance, and will no doubt make a report shortly.

Honourable senators, it is not my intention to speak on this subject this afternoon, but I would like to speak at a later date. Therefore, I now move the adjournment of this debate.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Brooks debate adjourned.