

A treaty negotiated at a conference of that kind would be either a treaty agreed to 100 per cent by the U.S.S.R. or there would not be any treaty at all. Surely we have learned that in the long drawn out and desultory discussions over the treaty with Austria, and the treaty with Germany. That procedure would have resulted in indefinite delay. As most of us were agreed that we should bring to an end as soon as possible the state of war with Japan, the United States Government, with the approval of other governments, decided to initiate discussions at the diplomatic level to get the views of the governments concerned, so we could reach the greatest possible measure of agreement. Having reached that, the draft was signed.

## **Korea**

In his remarks on the situation in Korea, the Minister had the following to say about the Canadian contribution to the United Nations plan for Korean relief:

Under the United Nations relief plan for Korea contributions were requested from all members. At the present time the contribution which has actually been made by Canada exceeds that of any other country. When I say that I do not wish to suggest that much more is not being done in this field in Korea by the United States than by Canada. It is being done, however, as an adjunct to military operations, and is the type of relief with which we became familiar in Europe in 1945. I should have made that clear yesterday, because it would be unfair to the effort that the United States is making in this field if I gave the impression that they were not doing more than anybody else outside the United Nations. But under the United Nations resolution on Korean relief Canada has, as I said, exceeded any other country in its contributions. The United States has however authorized a very large contribution which has not been appropriated as yet.

Mr. Pearson told Mr. Diefenbaker that the dollar figures for the Canadian contribution were "about \$8 million", and, on the contribution of the United States, he added:

Under military relief in Korea the United States has contributed very much more than that as part of its military appropriation. I am speaking from memory, but I think the United States has authorized an appropriation of something in the neighbourhood of \$75 million or \$100 million for U.N. relief. Of the funds which the relief agency now has at its disposal for Korea, a large part comes from Canada.

## **German Re-armament**

On the subject of the re-armament of Germany, discussed in the speech of Mr. Coldwell, the Minister said:

In respect of that matter we have followed with very great interest, as have other governments, the plans which are now under way for the development of a European army under some form of European as opposed to national civilian control. . . . At first some of the governments, even the governments of the United Kingdom itself, had some hesitation in respect of this development because it was felt that it might indefinitely postpone the building up of a North Atlantic integrated force. But most of these doubts and hesitations have been dispelled by the progress achieved during the last six months. . . .

About the only main obstacles towards the successful conclusion of these discussions now is the size of the German contingent in this European army and the kind of supra-national control which will be exercised over it by European governments. My own feeling is that this is a helpful development, and that it may be a great thing for European peace. If we can get Germans, Frenchmen, Belgians and Dutchmen all operating in the same European army, not under national but European control, it may be a long step forward towards ending that long feud between Gaul and Teuton. At the same time, a European force is not enough. This European army should, in its turn, become integrated — that is a word we seem to use a great deal these days — with the North Atlantic force. There should be no distinction of that kind between an European army on the one side and General Eisenhower's army on the other.