

needed civilian goods, it might be mutually advantageous. The trading of guns for bathtubs might be worth considering.

The eminent British historian, Dr. Arnold Toynbee, recently delivered a series of lectures at Stanford University, in California. His remarks, which have occasioned widespread interest in the United States, have such a direct bearing on the problems which we face that I should like to place on the record, for the information of honourable senators who may not have read them, some extracts of what he said.

Dr. Toynbee offered two challenging ideas with respect to the situation which the free world faces today. He said:

We shall have to become supra-nationally minded instead of national minded. We shall have to become religious minded again instead of being nonreligious minded.

He was convinced that a tremendous struggle for the minds of men was developing between two great schools of thought, and he believed that with the advent of the airplane and the splitting of the atom, crystallization around one world centre was inevitable. He continued:

I think there are two open questions which are not only important, but really decisive for the future of the western world and the whole human race. Around which of the two possible alternative centres will this decisive superiority of power form itself? Will it be around the Soviet Union? Or will it be around the United States? And then, of course, is the second open question: Will the formation of one irresistible political centre of power be accomplished with or without a third world war? That's quite a grave question for people who are on the edge of the western world.

Of great significance to him was the approaching formation of an Atlantic Union army, with General Dwight D. Eisenhower as head. He remarked:

That commander will be commanding, I suppose, the first common army that our western community has had since the last of the crusades. And, of course, in its present technological and social conditions a common army implies, I suppose . . . a whole echelon of common institutions, one behind the other supporting it—common weapons behind the united troops; common factories behind the weapons; common supplies behind the factories; common finance behind the supplies, and as you can't go very far in common finance without some form of common government, we come very near to seeing something like common government behind the common finance.

Dr. Toynbee seemed to believe that in the rallying of the countries of the western world some new constitutional instrument would have to be forged in order to make their defence efforts successful. He added:

Let us give nationality in our western world scope in all linguistic, cultural, educational lines, in sports, but don't let's—because we can't afford this in face of our present Russian adversary—do not let us leave any edged tools in the hands of these factions in the western world, let us place edged tools under the control of a central western power, crystallized around a North America of such irresistible strength that neither Russia nor anybody else outside can afford to challenge it.

Convince' that the present situation required new co-operation, Dr. Toynbee concluded with these words:

Let us take the moderate, statesmanlike . . . way, but in taking it let us not shirk the problem of providing not merely a common western army, but a common democratic form of self-government for our threatened and precious common western world.

As I read the remarks of this eminent man I thought of the resolution moved last session by the honourable senator from Waterloo (Hon. Mr. Euler), which was debated so eloquently and convincingly by honourable members of this house. On a recent trip to Washington I had the pleasure of meeting members of the United States Senate and of the House of Representatives, and to learn of their intense interest in the reasons that prompted the honourable senator to move his resolution. When I read the thoughts of some of the greatest thinkers in the world today, I am proud of the leadership the Senate of Canada has given in this field. This house planted a germ of thought which has had a profound effect on public thinking far beyond our boundaries.

While there are many other problems of foreign relations to be considered, I believe that our efforts to co-ordinate the defences of democratic countries in these trying times will be a challenge to the best thinkers and the finest statesmen the western world can produce.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: I move the adjournment of the debate.

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

The Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 3 p.m.