

has Polaris submarines in the oceans and it will use them if it is attacked first, and if the American cities are destroyed the Americans know that they have their submarines as a second-strike capacity. And this strengthens the second-strike capacity of the United States. This is part of the balance of terror. This permits the Americans to say to the Soviets: "If you start first, we can still destroy you with our submarines." But the Soviets say the same thing: "If you Americans start first with your ICBMs, we can still destroy you with our submarines". The submarines are by nature, I suppose, in this capacity - they are second strike, they are deterrent. Is our policy right to be armed essentially against them?

These are the questions we want to ask of our allies, and we want to decide what our contribution in NATO will be. I am not promising any revolutionary changes. There may be some and they may not be very great. But I say that whatever our contribution will be in a military sense will flow from our foreign policy. And that is the purpose that our Government, your Government, is pursuing in Ottawa. It is an attempt to redefine our policies in all spheres. We have done it in the cultural, in the constitutional, in the trade spheres. We are doing it in the area of our foreign policy and of our defence policy....

... I wanted to talk to you about these things tonight because ... these things concern you, because these things are the problems which we are trying to solve, which we are trying to inquire into in Ottawa. And, as Canadians especially these are problems which will determine not only our future but the future perhaps of a great part of mankind. It is these problems, problems of East and West tensions, problems of North and South tensions, problems between the rich and the poor, problems which arise in our own country, problems of the protection of our sovereignty, problems of contribution to peace, to peace-keeping -- these are the problems we are asking ourselves to solve and these are the problems we want to discuss with the people of Canada. Because the solutions we will find will be important for every Canadian, not only the military.

I think the people who are in the armed forces have a right to know where we are going. And when I was reading this statistic a moment ago, about 40 per cent of those we trained to be officers leaving the armed forces, this is not because we made a decision last week. This is because, over the years, they feel that Canadians have no deep confidence, no deep belief, no deep respect even, for the kind of military role we are playing now. It is important that we re-define it, it is important that we believe in it. If we don't have a belief in it, we should tell the people who are devoting their lives in the armed service of the country: "There is no future for you. We are going to be a pacifist nation, or we are going to pull out of all alliances, or we are only going to need some forces in Canada in aid of the civil power". They have a right to know from us what their future is. Over the past several years, the armed forces have been losing very good men because they did not know where Canadians were going in their foreign policy. And I repeat what I said at the outset, they didn't know that because many taxpayers -- and I met some of them out tonight, though many were too young to be taxpayers -- but many people in our universities, many people in our financial circles, many people in our provincial governments, are saying we are spending too much on defence. Perhaps and perhaps not.