

brutally and directly, thereby only succeeding in alerting the West. The present crowd is creeping up on us quietly, indirectly, patiently, and lulling us to sleep. That's why it's so much more dangerous.

As I say, no red carpet should be put out for them. Let us face up to the facts of the situation.

Such visible dangers can be met if the West wakes up. We can continue to out-produce the Russians in all kinds of goods, in weapons, in trained technicians, if we set our minds to it. The more difficult problem, the problem which baffles Washington and Ottawa—

Let me repeat—Washington and Ottawa.

—is almost invisible to the public. One of the chief men administering American foreign aid put it this way: We've given billions away in Asia to buy friends in the real fulcrum of the struggle, but we have less friends there than when we started. We should have expected that result. When you give a man charity he may take it but he usually hates you. The Russians have been smarter. They give away nothing. They pretend to put the Asiatics under no obligation. They save the face of their intended victims by buying their goods.

These little countries and groups do not like the string that is attached to monetary aid, and that is why very often they veer to the Soviet for help.

Further on Mr. Hutchison quotes an informant as saying:

"Up to now . . . we just haven't figured out a way to meet that kind of competition in the neutral countries where the cold war will be won or lost. This is a new thing in our experience and we are not prepared for it. We cannot solve it either by charity—though a lot of charity is still needed—or by ordinary business methods. We are caught in a cleft stick.

"At least we have learned that when the Russians talk about competitive co-existence they are not talking propoganda any more. They mean what they say. They are doing, inside Russia and abroad, precisely what they promised and we are thrown off balance because we never expected them to tell the truth."

I repeat that when the Russians were telling us they wanted peace, none of us would believe them. Well, they do want a so-called peace, because they will try to conquer the world without going to actual war. They have overrun a great deal of the world already, hence the great danger in the Middle East at the present time.

Mr. Hutchison concludes in this way:

For all their public postures and election speeches, the statesmen of Washington and Ottawa will admit privately that they have no answer to this riddle. But they have a responsibility to tell their people

the truth about the current facts of life. Instead, most of them are telling us that we can beat the Russians on a thirty-hour week, an easy life and perpetual security guaranteed by the state.

We are being told that we can beat the Russians by paying big wages to labour for a shorter work-week and by providing an automobile for almost every household.

Honourable senators, before concluding my remarks I should like to refer to the recent events in Great Britain. Although that country may have been castigated and humiliated, some good may come out of it all yet. Great Britain realizes that the load she has been carrying for the Western nations is now too heavy a burden for a nation which gave its all in blood and money during two world wars. Not even Russia could have withstood Hitler's onslaught had Hitler been able to crush Britain after the capitulation of France. It took a devastating bombing attack on Pearl Harbour to bring the United States into the Second World War.

The Right Honourable Harold Macmillan, Britain's new Prime Minister, is taking steps to improve Britain's position in the light of recent events. As a start he has made it clear to the United States that Great Britain will never be a forty-ninth state of the American republic. Let us in Canada not overlook the fact that should Britain join in or help to bring about the projected free-trade area of Europe, a policy of the new Prime Minister of Great Britain, this country would be more seriously affected than perhaps many citizens realize.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Davies, the debate was adjourned.

DIVORCE

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ADOPTED

The Senate proceeded to consideration of reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce Nos. 5 to 12, which were presented on January 17.

Hon. Arthur W. Roebuck, Chairman of the Committee, moved that the reports be adopted.

The motion was agreed to, on division.

The Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 3 p.m.