

long time to come. I do not believe the Soviet leaders can afford to dispense with wars or rumours of wars.

My honourable friend has said that he does not agree with the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition in the other house that there will not be an all-out war. But no man can predict that will happen when a tremendous number of men are under arms and equipped with airplanes and tanks, and everybody is on edge. No one can predict that the leaders of the Soviet Union, having large forces at their command and faced with the alternatives of losing their heads or declaring all-out war, might not choose war. These are dangers, I admit, but I should hope that they are not immediate. However, there is no doubt that the United States, Canada, and the countries of Western Europe will have to face very serious difficulties in making adequate defence preparations. I suppose that these are the countries upon whom rests the primary responsibility for repelling aggression. The South American nations, India and the rest of the free world, though on our side, will probably have enough to do for the time being in taking care of their own peoples.

We in the countries upon whom falls the primary responsibility for the preservation of our way of life will have to be prepared for staggering financial demands for immediate defence, but at the same time it behoves us to see that the standards of living in our respective countries are not so reduced as to make our people vulnerable to communist propaganda, which is one of Russia's strongest weapons. Our allies in western Europe are just beginning to recover from the effects of the last war, and the production of their factories is gradually increasing. In the United Kingdom rationing of some goods has been discontinued and the quantities of others available for purchase have been slightly increased; but now the people there are asked to provide an undetermined amount to meet war expenditures for the present, and possibly for a long time to come. Even if there should be no total war, the fact is that the peculiar period in which we are now living is going to bring about demands that will severely tax the abilities of ourselves and our allies.

Looked at in the light of these circumstances it seems to me that the resolution of my honourable friend from Waterloo (Hon. Mr. Euler), which the Senate passed last session, calling for an inquiry into the possibility of some form of federal union of the democracies, is of great importance. There must be international co-operation, for to provide the necessary defence and at the

same time maintain existing standards of living is a task that will challenge as never before the constructive abilities of all nations that are, so to speak, in the same boat together. It is not enough to say that tremendous obstacles are facing us. We must not lose sight of what is at stake. We are up against a ruthless and determined power which by force of circumstances is at the moment dominating 700 million people in the other hemisphere. Perhaps the Senate did not realize how well-timed that resolution was. What will be done to give effect to it I do not know. Obviously the difficulties encountered in any attempt to integrate the armed forces and the economies of a considerable number of nations would be staggering. At present it is proposed that Canada should provide certain forces to be used in Korea or wherever else the United Nations may deem it necessary to use them. Imagine the practical problems that would arise if, over a long period, soldiers from the United States, Canada, France, Britain and perhaps eight or ten other countries were being trained together. The rates of pay for the different nationals would vary greatly, possibly in the ratio of \$5 to 50 cents, and it is not difficult to picture serious complications from this fact alone. Yet I believe that in passing the resolution and suggesting that the logic of events might make it necessary to bring about some form of union of the democracies in order to save civilization, we builded better than we knew. For my part I hope that the resolution will be effective. What it proposed cannot be brought about in a moment. In ordinary times it might require generations, but things can happen quickly when there is at the gates an enemy such as now faces the western world.

Honourable senators, I do not think that I can add much to what has been said. I see the point of the leader opposite as to the need for specific information about our armed forces and international policy, but adequate answers might best be elicited in committee when the Appropriation Bill is before us. If honourable members wish to refer that bill to committee, I feel sure that the two ministers most directly concerned would be glad to attend and answer any questions.

Hon. Thomas H. Wood: Honourable senators, may I join with those who have previously spoken in extending my sincere congratulations to the mover (Hon. Mr. Dupuis) and the seconder (Hon. Mr. Barbour) of the Address? Both made splendid speeches.

Every member of this house was, I am sure, deeply shocked and regretful on hearing of the passing of William Lyon Mackenzie King.