

must devote a proportionately larger amount of their resources than were required in the past, to be prepared to meet such hazards.

Then, after we had almost given up hope of making the United Nations effective, at any early date, as an instrument to deal with aggression, the Korean incident has given new meaning to the security aspects of the United Nations organization. The Korean incident has also given a new urgency to our own obligations and to those of other members of the United Nations to have adequate forces available.

We had suitable naval and air force units immediately available and we have every reason to be proud of their contribution to the Korean campaign.

The aggression in Korea was the immediate occasion for the creation of the Canadian Army Special Force, but from the first move to establish that force it has been made clear that it was being created to be available to assist without undue delay in discharging Canadian obligations under the United Nations Charter and the North Atlantic Treaty. As I said at the Royal Military College in Kingston last week, the force is now being trained for service in Korea and it will be sent to Korea if that still seems to be the right place to send it when it is ready for service.

But it may be that circumstances will make it expedient to employ this special force in some other area and, if circumstances make such a course seem advisable in the interest of increasing the common security of ourselves and of our allies, the government will not hesitate to recommend to Parliament that this force be employed elsewhere. I also indicated last week -- and this was implicit in our plans from the beginning -- that the Special Force, if it were not needed in Korea, would be available for service with forces of our North Atlantic partners wherever it might best fit into any overall planning; that might well mean its employment in Europe if that is what best fits into the joint plans when those joint plans have taken definite shape.

I am sure we all recognize that the armed forces of Canada must be appropriately represented in the integrated force which is to be established by the North Atlantic Alliance. But it is of the utmost importance to be realistic about these matters. Any military force which we can send to Europe when there is no war going on in Europe will, of necessity, be a very small part of the combined strength in being of the North Atlantic powers if that strength is to be substantial enough to make potential aggressors think twice before they start anything.

But I certainly do not need to tell an audience as familiar as you are with the requirements in weapons and supplies of modern armed forces how large the requirements are in Europe, at the present time, for fighting equipment for the men who live over there. The free nations of the Western World are greatly outnumbered in properly equipped manpower by the nations now behind the iron curtain. The most effective way to match this tremendous pool of potentially hostile armed manpower is by the most efficient