

which may be presented for genuine, rather than spurious, agreement with the Soviet Union. When, with honeyed words perhaps, they make demands on us which would call for the sacrifice either of our own liberties or of the liberties of our friends, we must reject such dangerous overtures, firmly and decisively. At the same time, however, if those liberties are not called in question, we must continue to examine every proposal that is made on its merits and to reply with words of conciliation and reason. That may prove troublesome. It may even involve the risk that some of our people, of less steady nerves than others, may be tempted to relax from the effort of strengthening our military forces because they may be deluded into believing that lasting security is only around the corner. I do not believe, however, that the number of such waverers will be great. Canadians have enough stamina and intelligence to realize, I think, that we can, and we must, arm ourselves against any eventuality without, at the same time, blinkering our eyes to the possibility, at least in some spheres, of agreement and conciliation. Nevertheless, the period over which we will have to behave in this way may be long and strewn with emergencies, so that we will need steady nerves and high courage if we are to be successful. We must reject both the provokers and the appeasers.

During this period, we will have to watch with particular care those areas and countries which lie on a periphery of the free world and are most open to Soviet attack. The marches of the free world are obviously the most critical points. It is there that the two worlds rub together. Even when aggression is not threatened, there is bound to be a certain amount of friction and unease along these borders. I do not need to insist, I imagine, on our determination to help in defending these areas from unprovoked aggression. By now, that should be beyond question. At the same time, we must hope that those primarily responsible for safeguarding the security of such areas of the world should carry out their mission in as steady and unprovocative a way as possible. We should go about without chips on our shoulders or fire in our eyes! It is difficult to decide how far the fears which the Soviet Union and its satellites profess for the West are genuine and how far they are trumped up to cloak their own totalitarian designs. Mostly the latter, I suspect. But the information which reaches the Kremlin about the West comes, in so many cases, from sources tainted by the prejudices of Marxist orthodoxy that we cannot entirely rule out the possibility that some genuine fear does play a considerable part in the formulation of the policy of the Soviet Union and its satellites. This possibility should be especially borne in mind, I think, on any occasion when it is necessary to conduct defensive military operations close to the borders of Communist states. Here we should do what we can to reduce those fears to a minimum and to reassure bordering states that their legitimate interests will not be infringed. I have in mind, of course, particularly tonight the situation in North Korea, where United Nations Forces are operating very close to the borders of Manchuria and Siberia. The integrity of their frontiers are, of course, of concern to those two governments. They are also concerned about the safety of valuable installations lying along the border. Nothing therefore should be left undone which could help to convince them that those legitimate concerns will be