

Fundamental to our policy as it relates to other nations is the desire to be a useful and ever-ready agent for peace and for productive solutions, while at the same time pulling our weight. Some say you should take the advice of generals if they are eminent. This was not the view of President Eisenhower, who had occupied the highest position in the Western world as a general. He did not say this until the last speech he delivered prior to giving up the Presidency. This is what he said at that time:

"In the councils of government, we must guard against acquisitions of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defence with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together".

This has been the view of Canadian leaders, too. Sir Robert Borden, in 1917, said, "They advise but the civil authority determines.".....

I am going to deal with the question of nuclear weapons. This is a question that arouses in all of us those feelings of fear. I am going to deal with that at some length.

### Nuclear Arms

Nuclear weapons have a basis, for all peoples, of power and danger far beyond anything known before. Today, the United States has a preponderance of that power, and that caused Khrushchov to realize there would be no payoff in victory for the Communists if they moved forward. This was the essence of the Cuban question and of the stand taken by the President of the United States. ...

The United States has today taken over the Herculean responsibilities that Britain carried for a hundred years, and there is resting upon the President of the United States decisions the seriousness of which affect all parts of the world.

We have been confronted with serious difficulties and problems in the defence field since 1957. One of our first acts was to continue an arrangement which our predecessors had made, which permitted United States interceptor aircraft to fly over Canada. A few weeks later we entered into a NORAD agreement to establish a single separate effective control of North American defences. Forces of the United States and Canada were organized to defend our two nations against nuclear attack and, I point out, so far as the "Bomarc" is concerned, it was simply part of the plan, and was not to defend Canada. That is not its purpose. Its purpose is to preserve the Strategic Air Command from an attack which would prevent the Strategic Air Command from striking out with all its deterrent power. We organized to defend the bases of the deterrent nuclear force which has protected us, as well as the Western world, for the past half dozen years and more.