

External Affairs

great length but I should like to quote one or two paragraphs to indicate what line it takes. It reads:

Must the collapse of Bolshevism be preceded by a terrifying global war? Yes—unless we head it off in the only way it can be headed off, which is by winning the cold war. The indispensable first step toward that victory is a decision to win; the second is to make that decision known to all mankind, communicating it clearly, especially to the people of the Soviet empire.

The theme of the article is that perhaps the greatest and most powerful allies we have in a non-military sense are the people within these enslaved nations who are willing to risk their lives if necessary. Many people have risked and lost their lives for freedom in the past, and there are thousands who are willing to do so today but who do not want to throw themselves away even for a good cause unless they feel that there is some hope, that there are other people in the world who are with them at least morally. In other words, the people in these enslaved nations are our hope for avoiding a third world war. If they can do internally what would be done externally by means of war, if they can break down the prison walls which are holding them today, they will be perhaps the greatest single instrument in avoiding a global conflict. I hope we will make the fullest possible use of the allies we have in those countries.

I do not wish to pursue this subject much further. I hope that wherever it is possible the Secretary of State for External Affairs will use his diplomatic influence and that the government will use its diplomatic power to see to it that every encouragement is given to the people of the Ukraine in their fight for independence.

I do that knowing quite well that is not something which can be done easily, which can be done overnight or upon which we can expect the government of Canada to give us a firm pledge because there is a great deal involved in these matters. I do not want to leave the impression I am trying to force the government's hand or anything of that sort. I believe it is not too early for us, as a nation, to be prepared to be on the side of the freedom-loving people of a nation with a great tradition, and a great history whenever that opportunity presents itself again.

Let us not forget that the diplomatic blunder of 1918 in refusing to recognize the Ukraine as a nation is one for which we all, to some degree, have had to pay. Let us hope when the time comes again when we can have a friend in the heart of Europe instead of a potential enemy, we as a nation will take advantage of that opportunity.

Mr. John Decore (Vegreville): During the course of this debate, Mr. Speaker, members from different sections of this house have expressed both concern and disappointment over the recent failure of the Berlin conference, as well as the failure of the western world to come to some definite understanding with the rulers at the Kremlin. There is natural concern over the dangers and the possibilities of another world war, and especially the use and the consequence of atomic warfare. This concern, of course, is being shared by the people of Canada.

Even though nearly half of our total annual budget has recently been appropriated to national defence, and even though this is a great financial burden on the people of Canada, the people have accepted it because of our ardent desire for peace. Our participation in the Korean war, the presence of our troops today in Europe, our efforts at collective security are all for the purpose of deterring aggression and making it clear to the would-be aggressor that it would be very risky for him to start another war.

Of course we have learned the hard way, through history, that one-sided disarmament is certainly a definite invitation to aggression. Although Canada, together with other countries of the free world collectively, is spending huge sums of money on armaments for defence purposes in order to preserve peace, let me remind this house that today the Kremlin apparently has control of nearly one-third of the territory of the world and over eight hundred million of its population. Let me remind this house that the Kremlin has not only huge resources in manpower but has other resources as well for conducting a war. It holds strategic geographic positions in both Europe and Asia, and of course can rely on the help of fifth columnists in the countries of the western world.

As I say, we must be realistic and recognize these facts. The question therefore arises, has the free world and has Canada, in assessing the strength of Russian imperialism and world communism, also carefully assessed all its weaknesses? Shall it be the defence policy of the free world that, through alliances, collective agreements, we shall endeavour to match the Kremlin man for man and gun for gun in the event of a crisis? We certainly cannot match them man for man and I wonder just how far we can go in matching them gun for gun?

We do know that today the Kremlin has the ability to conduct atomic warfare. In the event of a crisis there are naturally certain advantages that are in our favour, but we must be compelled to recognize we have many