

Supply—External Affairs

terror on both sides. The Secretary of State for External Affairs said that NATO was set up as a defensive organization—and it was. We agree with that and we agree that it has played a real part. But surely he would admit that the line between defensive and offensive really does not exist.

When Mr. Khrushchev or any Russian citizen hears Mr. Adenauer speak of a free and united Germany, when he sees German troops and remembers the effects of two world wars; when he sees I.R.B.M. bases being erected, can he possibly regard this as defensive? On the other hand when we see the resumption of nuclear tests we cannot see this as defensive at all and we cannot see how it can be regarded as a method of keeping the peace. We must seek out the areas of fear. We must find a neutral zone in Europe. We must separate the powers in this one area which can bring conflict.

Canada has every right to play the role of mediator; to take more and more action. Why? Not just because she is a middle power, but because she alone is geographically in the middle. We need time. We need time desperately. Canada's role can be that of cooling the tempers. It is amazing to look back over the last 10 years and see problems which were at the time insoluble. We can look back at the situation in the Middle East. I can remember reading articles that this was an insoluble problem; Egypt was determined by its foreign policy to annihilate the Israeli state and would accept nothing else. The Israelis were a nation with modern western weapons and were determined to expand, and there could be nothing but war which would eventually lead us into total war.

Because of a Canadian solution; because Canada took the initiative at one point we have not achieved a long term solution, because we cannot find any long term solutions, and I agree wholeheartedly with the Secretary of State for External Affairs when he says the tension will rise and fall like a barometer. But we can at least seek time.

I can remember Cyprus. We remember the atrocities committed day after day on British soldiers who were killed by Greeks and Turks. Last week we found Archbishop Makarios standing forth in the role of a man of moderation. We forget that these solutions stopped war and that these solutions at one point would have been branded as appeasement by one side or the other.

When the Korean war took place, at one point the United Nations decided they would unite Korea, and anything else at that time was going to be regarded as appeasement. We determined that we would not have war by allowing the use of certain weaponry or the bombing north of the Yalu river and some of

the military plans of those who were in that theatre of war. We have achieved a solution; we have not had general war. This is not a time for standing on the sidelines and cheering. I was concerned when I heard the Prime Minister's first statement regarding the use of Berlin as strengthening NATO. I was much heartened by his second statement in his Winnipeg speech. I am waiting to be enthused by a dynamic, unprecedented crusade to achieve peace.

We have not only those on the other side to fear. I become concerned when I hear statements by—I will not call them war-mongers, because they are men who honestly believe they are serving the west and democracy in the best way. But when a man says that we may have to strike first, as General Thomas Power of the United States strategic air command has said, or "I submit you will not deter a war unless you have the capability to start a war", I become concerned about our side too. In this crusade we may have to step on a few American toes but we will be their best ally—

Mr. Drysdale: What about Russian toes?

Mr. Piiman: And even Russian toes too—if we save both of them from the irrational minority within their own nation. There should be a crusade to convince Mr. Khrushchev that his fears are groundless. I think our own Secretary of State for External Affairs has done a great deal in this particular area. We must show that we are ready for the alternative to military competition which is economic competition. Of course, the suspicion of at least part of the communist world is that we do not want that kind of competition, that we are not ready for it. I believe it will require sacrifice, as the Secretary of State for External Affairs suggested, but it will be the sacrifice of giving more and more aid, a greater percentage of our gross national product, of giving more opportunities for education, in other words of raising the level of the two thirds of the people of the world who go to bed hungry every night to the point where communism is not in the least attractive.

This will require courage, as the Secretary of State for External Affairs suggested. It will be the courage to believe in the good intentions of our seeming opponents, not necessarily the courage or rather the foolhardiness which leads us into high temperature incineration, waving a flag and screaming slogans. This other kind of courage may be even greater. As the Secretary of State for External Affairs suggested, it will require a faith that will move mountains, maybe even a faith and a good will which may in the end move even the Soviet tyranny in the