

efforts that the demands of an adequate defence against Communism can be met.

"As an example of defence co-operation and production-sharing an agreement between Canada and the United States has recently been entered into, whereby:

- (a) the RCAF will take over 16 stations of the Pinetree Radar line which have hitherto been the responsibility of the United States;
- (b) the Canadian squadrons assigned to NORAD will be provided with 66 aircraft of the F-101B type;
- (c) the two countries will jointly finance procurement in Canada of a significant number of F-104G aircraft for our NATO partners.

"This agreement provides further evidence of the determination of both countries to maintain the operational effectiveness of the North American air defence system, and will make an important contribution to the security of North America and to the European area of NATO as well.

"More than that, it expresses a mutual desire to make common use of those resources which each possesses and which can be made available for the benefit of each other and all partners in NATO in the pursuit of peace.

REPLY TO NEUTRALISTS

"It is sometimes contended by a vociferous minority that Canada should withdraw from her defence commitments. I have no ear for the lullabies of the neutralist - neither have the overwhelming majority of Canadians. Indeed, until such time as an effective international disarmament agreement has been negotiated, we must continue to maintain and perfect our defences.

"Canada's record in two world wars, when freedom was at stake, gives the answer to the neutralist contentions. Canada voluntarily and of her own free will declared war - in August 1914, and again in September 1939. One hundred thousand Canadians made the supreme sacrifice, and to have an understanding of the degree of Canada's sacrifice in the First Great War, although Canada's population was less than eight and a half million, the number of Canadians who made the supreme sacrifice exceeded in number those in the forces of the United States.

"The world horizon is once again darkened by signs of Communist threats and intransigence. In Laos the Communists profess to support neutrality and independence but are making it difficult for the International Commission to secure these objectives. In the Congo and South Vietnam they endeavour to weaken international action.

"Three years of work on a treaty designed to outlaw the testing of nuclear weapons has produced no agreement because the Soviet Union refuses to accept an effective system of inspection.

"Khrushchov for the last year has been trying to destroy the United Nations, having found that he could not control it. Disarmament negotiations are stalled as negotiation by the Soviets has come to mean negation, delay and ultimate frustration of the hopes for peace of mankind.

"The defence operations of free nations in NATO, SEATO and CENTO are violently opposed.

"In the last few weeks Khrushchov has become more threatening and the free world today faces its most grave and perilous crisis since 1945. He has stated that, in the absence of agreement with the West, the U.S.S.R. will sign a separate treaty with East Germany before the end of the year and will turn over regional control over Western access routes to Berlin to East Germany.

"The declared policy of the U.S.S.R. for West Berlin would make its people puppets subject to control by Communist pressure and acceptance would be a mortal blow to the West.

"This is a time for faith, courage and calm determination. Khrushchov must not be permitted to underestimate the determination of the West to preserve the freedom of the people of West Berlin, or to lull himself into the belief that the West is divided, decadent, and lacking in common purpose and dedication. He must be made aware that he will not be allowed to devour one of freedom's outposts.

PITFALLS OF WEAKNESS AND RIGIDITY

"The Western alliance will have to avoid the pitfalls of weakness or unreasonable rigidity, and must maintain calm judgment so that no avenues that might contribute to peace will be overlooked. The West must seek for agreement, but without appeasement or sacrifice of the pledged word. It must be tenacious in opposition to Soviet use of force or unilateral interference by the Soviets of allied rights, but flexible enough to meet changing conditions without sacrificing principles. The gravity of the situation has been revealed by President Kennedy, Prime Minister Macmillan as recently as Saturday, and by the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, a few days ago when he used these words:

"These next six months are going to be one of the most difficult and dangerous periods through which this country has passed since the last war'.

"The mounting tension is reminiscent of 1914 and 1939, with one difference: The knowledge of the awfulness of nuclear war must exert a restraining influence on the Kremlin.

"The fullest and continuing consultation between Great Britain, the United States, France and West Germany, the four powers particularly affected, and all NATO nations is required. The unity of the Western alliance, politically and economically, must be strengthened and a concerted policy is demanded.

"From time to time I have advocated the need of a precise declaration of the principles for which

(Continued on P. 6)