

prime minister in the commonwealth, it has been a pleasure to me to be with one who has had such a long and distinguished tenure of office.

He and I have come to you from the United States of America, where we have been in consultation with President Truman on a subject of vital consequence, not only to the people of our own countries but to the peoples of the whole world. I shall not venture on Mr. King's prerogatives by talking to you this afternoon about the problems which the discovery of the release of atomic energy has created. I have no doubt you will be debating these high matters in due course, but I know that the problem which has presented itself to all three of us, as only one part of the great question which confronts us all to-day, is: How can we secure peace? How can we prevent another devastating war from arising in a few years' time, a war even worse than those we have already experienced. You will have seen that in considering this question we stressed the paramount importance of making the United Nations Organization an effective instrument of world peace. You cannot deal with these matters by considering such a question as that of the atom bomb by itself. A very distinguished leader of my party, Mr. Sidney Webb, now Lord Passfield, once described the process of trying to deal with the particular results of general causes as that of hammering on the bulge. It was a simile taken from dealing with pots and pans; for in hammering on the bulge you merely caused the metal to raise itself in another place.

The particular problem of certain armaments must be considered in the light of the general question of securing world peace. It is just here I believe, with all due humility, that the British commonwealth and Empire offers the world an example which should be noted and followed. The units which compose our British Commonwealth are equal. They are sovereign and independent states owing allegiance to the same king, freely co-operating for their mutual benefit, each one of them living its own life, having its own distinctive characteristics and, while avoiding slavish uniformity, being responsive to a larger unity. The bonds which unite this great company of nations are not material, but spiritual. The strands which compose them are the acceptance of the rule of law, a belief in and the practice of the principles of democracy and liberty, and the acknowledgment of a common standard of moral values. It is in my view precisely these spiritual ties which

must bind together all the nations of the world if we are to make the United Nations Organization a living entity, if we are to establish peace on sure foundations. The work done at San Francisco was valuable, but the designing and perfecting of a machine is of little value unless there is the power to make it move. It is only an intense belief in the great principles of the interdependence of nations and the brotherhood of man that will provide the motive power to this great machine which has been constructed.

I am certain that it was this unity in the British commonwealth, based on the common conception of the right relationship between human beings and between nations, that was responsible for the remarkable spontaneity with which at the threat to civilization the members of the British commonwealth of nations sprang to arms.

I urge each individual man and woman of every race, creed and language to understand the moral crisis that confronts the world.

(Translation):

Mr. Speaker, I recollect at this time the words of one of the great minds of France, Rabelais: "Conscienceless science is but the ruin of my soul".

Such is the problem that confronts mankind—to bring science and morality closer together.

In my opinion, it is obvious that if we do not approach those problems with a moral enthusiasm as great as that with which scientists carry out their research work, civilization, as it was developed throughout many centuries, will be destroyed.

(Text):

Speaking to you here to-day after the close of this long struggle, I should like to pay my tribute to what Canada and the Canadian people have achieved. I recall so well the dark days of 1940, when our forces had to withdraw from Dunkirk and we were left with very scanty equipment to defend ourselves against invasion that then seemed imminent, and how heartened we were by the presence in ever-growing numbers of the Canadian forces. I know too what a strain it was for those gallant men to remain apparently inactive for many weary months although in fact their presence was vital to the whole strategy of the war. In 1942, there took place the Canadian action at Dieppe which played a vital part in the preparations for the later invasions. It enabled us to perfect our amphibious technique; it taught us how to conduct air battles in support of a landing, and it made us realize the need for bringing with us