

Our long experience of friendship with the United States has convinced us that our neighbour will use for peaceful ends alone the great power and influence which comes from its commanding position in the world. May I repeat what I said last fall in the United Nations Assembly, when the United States was under bitter and unfair attack by Soviet representatives:

"We in Canada know this country and its people well. We know them as good neighbours who respect the rights of others, who don't ask for or get automatic support from smaller countries through pressure or threats or promises. We know that they accept the fact that co-operation between large and smaller countries can only exist on a basis of mutual confidence and mutual respect."

Also, we have cause for satisfaction and confidence in the knowledge that, in exercising its power, and leadership, the United States has not hesitated to work closely and co-operatively with her friends through international organizations in which all the free countries have an independent voice. One evidence of that is Korea, where military operations have been conducted under the auspices of the United Nations, and where political decisions have been made collectively which govern those operations.

The bulk of the military forces now fighting in Korea are still being provided by the United States: and I pay tribute here to the courage and tenacity which they have shown in terribly difficult conditions. Other countries, however, have also sent contingents to Korea and there are now fourteen countries represented there by military forces. Our own country, Canada, has willingly accepted its duty - as a loyal member of the UN - to participate, on land, on the sea, and in the air, in this momentous test of the value of collective action against aggression.

In the North Atlantic area as well, the United States has chosen to work within an organization of friends and allies. The North Atlantic Alliance, which is designed to deter any attack on the North Atlantic area by building balanced collective forces adequate to prevent the conquest of any of its members by an aggressor, has as its chief buttress the great economic and military power of the United States. But the other allies are all making important contributions to the joint defence and they all have a voice in the North Atlantic Council where the policies of the alliance are decided. General Eisenhower, who is the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Europe, said in a happy phrase when he was in Ottawa that he now considered himself one-twelfth Canadian. In the same way he is one-twelfth French and one-twelfth Italian and one-twelfth American. So are we - or so we should be.

For many years, then, Canada and the United States have been good neighbours. Now, however, we are not only continental neighbours but allies in a larger group. That is perhaps the simplest way to indicate the change which has come over the relations between our two countries.

As a result, the questions of common concern which we will have to settle will in many cases be different in kind from any that have arisen previously. Such direct differences as we have had in the past have usually been