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those delegations. I can assure you, for instance, that at these meetings Canada is not the subservient satellite of any power, however friendly. On the other hand, the Communists have long since given up the pretence that any such democratic process exists amongst the states which vote with the communist bloc...

"This minority of states also endeavours to keep the international situation confused and uncertain by using the Communist parties in the Western democracies to attack the foreign policies of their own governments when those policies run counter to the desires of Moscow. The Communist party in Canada is extremely small and we may be tempted to feel that it is not able to do very much harm in this country or to weaken our position abroad. Let us never forget, however, that it gets support from and acts on orders from, the centre of communist international authority in Moscow. That is its strength and our danger...."

"We have always hesitated in this country, sensibly, I think, to make it unlawful either to hold political ideas or to establish organizations to express these ideas. We have reserved the penalties of the criminal code for those who by some overt act have threatened the peace and security of the country. I think that this particular democratic tradition is wise in both principle and practice...."

"We can act against communism with far greater assurance of success if we work as hard to make our free democracy function successfully as the Communists do to destroy it; and if we use our own machinery of government for the purpose of removing the causes of distress and unrest within our own local and national communities. We have our economic and social problems. There are injustices and wrongs in our society. We know, however, that if we are to remain free we must solve those problems and correct those wrongs, without destroying the basis of our freedom. We don't want either the liberty of the jungle or the security of the jail. Facism is one, and communism is the other...."

"In the field of international affairs, it seems to me also that confidence in our own methods, our own institutions and in our plans for collective security are a primary source of strength. I do not think that in the long run if we stick to our convictions, and act on our belief we really have much to fear in the contemporary world. One of the greatest successes of Soviet propaganda since the war has been to spread abroad the idea that the world is divided into two parts of relatively equal strength and power.

"Far too many people have been willing to think that there are the Russians and their satellites on the one side, and all the rest of us on the other, and that these two opposing political forces are approximately equal in strength. If, however, we assess the real strength of these two parts of the world, we

cannot help coming to the conclusion that this assumption is quite fantastic. We can make one computation on a purely physical basis and come to that result.

"Better still, however, we can take into account the total strength of our two communities, in terms not only of physical resources, but of training, experience, technical skill, ingenuity, the ability of the public to understand and support -- yes, and to criticize the policies of their governments, the freedom of scholars to push out new frontiers of knowledge -- all the incalculable elements which go together to make up the physical force and moral strength of any community.

"Furthermore, there are plans now being put into operation which will increase the strength and stability of the Western World and which will, if carried out with determination and imagination, make a great contribution towards peace and progress. They are embodied in the United Nations, in the Marshall Plan, in the Brussels Treaty, in the Atlantic Pact, and in various other instruments of international co-operation. They are already producing results, and will continue to do so, though there are dangers ahead. One, and a very important one, is the danger of allowing short-range political considerations to obscure the desirability of making at times what may seem to be immediate concessions in return for ultimate advantages.

"Another danger is that we should allow either communist threats or communist olive branches to divert us from the line which the democracies are now following with such success.... But we have taken the measure of communism, both at home and abroad, we have discerned its purposes and revealed its methods, we have undertaken to meet its challenge. We will be successful in that undertaking if, but only if, we of the free democracies, in our domestic and in our international policies, act with unity of purpose, with imagination and with courage."

MARQUIS DUQUESNE PORTRAIT: The only known portrait of the Marquis Duquesne de Menneville, Governor of New France from 1752 to 1755, has been presented to Canada. Who painted it or why or when, nobody knows, says the report of the *Globe and Mail* of Toronto.

The rich-toned portrait of the French aristocrat was unveiled on July 20 by Vincent E. Sutliff, President of the *Encyclopedia Americana*, who brought the \$3,000 painting to Toronto. He presented it on July 21 to Dr. W.K. Lamb, head of the National Archives, Ottawa, as a gift to the Canadian people. The presentation coincided with the opening of the new Canadian offices of the *Ameri-Can* Corp., which is issuing its first Canadian edition of a 30 volume reference work.