

society in a decent world. We other English-speaking peoples do not hear enough about them. They are rarely on the screen, before the television camera or microphone; hardly ever make the gossip columns or the news digests.

Need for Tolerance

One way, then, of strengthening our unity is to resist vigorously the temptation, which occasionally presents itself, to indulge in the somewhat novel but dangerous pastime of plucking the eagle's feathers. May the eagle in its turn learn, as the lion learned long ago when having its tail twisted, that this kind of attention is (in one sense) merely a recognition of its primacy among the birds and animals; even among the Canada geese and beavers!

A penalty, of course, of this primacy and power and great riches is often an adequate appreciation by others of the purposes behind the power and the uses to which the riches are put. A leader must expect this; must also realize that it is inevitable that the rest of us should be intensely preoccupied and even anxious over everything that is said and done by the dominant partner.

How could it be otherwise when these actions may determine, not only the destiny of her own citizens who have at least direct responsibility for them, but also that of friends and allies who cannot escape the consequences for good or ill of a governmental decision in Washington, or even of a Congressional blast!

The British in their greatest Imperial days, and they were far easier days than those of the mid-twentieth century, learned that power did not normally inspire affection. They learned also that when power is used rightly, and rule is based on justice, they could win respect. Possibly this is a better result to achieve. As the editor of the *New Yorker* once said, "Don't try to make your neighbour love you. It will only make him uncomfortable. Try to gain his respect".

There is another aspect of contemporary national and international life which has a bearing on English-speaking and, indeed, free world co-operation—our attitude to the Communist conspiracy which, harnessed to the might of Soviet Russia, is by far the greatest single menace in the world today.

An unawareness of this danger, and slackness or softness in regard to the necessary measures to meet it—and I emphasize *necessary*—will undoubtedly be a source of friction and division between friends. Surely it is possible for allies whose security depends on each other far more than their insecurity can ever result from the domestic machinations of communists and fellow-travellers, and who, though they may express it in different ways,

loathe and abhor communism and all its works, surely it is possible for such to accept each other's assurances of sincerity and good faith in dealing with these questions of security and subversion.

The occasional traitor in any of our countries can do much harm to all of us. We know that from hard experience. But I venture to say he cannot do nearly as much harm to our security as suspicion and lack of mutual trust can do to the co-operation and unity of the coalition on which our security must largely rest.

While slackness in these matters is bound to lead to recriminations, a fundamental difference of approach to them, of emphasis and of method, can also cause differences and difficulties inside nations and between nations, though they are trying to reach the same basic objectives.

We will, I think, keep these differences to a minimum if, on the one hand, we remain alert and realistic about the serious and present nature of the Communist menace, and if, on the other hand, we refuse to get panicky or be stampeded into the wrong way of doing things; if we stick to those tried and tested principles of justice and law; of scrupulous regard for the rights and liberties of the individual on which alone can national strength be permanently established.

Common Sense Approach

This is not being soft to communism, or any other "ism". It is showing sanity and common sense, and an understanding of the really enduring sources of strength and greatness.

These are days that test one's patience and endurance as we strive at home to keep our countries free and secure, and, internationally, each to play its proper part in building up a coalition that will prevent aggression and maintain peace; or rather establish a peace which is more than the absence of war.

There are, I confess, times when one gets discouraged and anxious for the future as we suffer frustrations and disappointments at the United Nations; delays in fulfilling the hopes of NATO; and as we try to destroy the Communist conspiracy without descending to Communist tactics and procedures.

Out of these anxieties and perplexities and discouragements come the arguments and the differences between friends and allies, even those as close as the English-speaking countries.

Let us do our best to avoid these, but let us not become too alarmed and excited when they occur.

Let us keep, in short, a sense of proportion, of perspective, and even a sense of humour.