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Mr. Churchill's Ottawa Address: Ottawa, January 14 (CP) -- Prime Minister Churchill tonight declared that the North Atlantic Alliance is the "surest guarantee" of victory should western hopes for peace be blasted by aggression.

All could see for themselves, he said, the strange clouds that move and gather on the horizons, as in 1939. But this time "we are all united from the beginning." "We all mean to stand by each other, here, in Canada, in the U.S., in Britain, in Western Europe, all of us are united to defend the cause of freedom with all our strength and by that strength we hope to preserve unbroken the peace which is our heart's desire."

In a speech delivered before a state dinner climaxing his five-day visit to this capital, the 77-year-old British statesman deplored the fact that peace is still not "untroubled" six years after the ending of the war.

That, he said, is "certainly not what we had hoped to find after all our enemies had surrendered unconditionally and the great world instrument of the United Nations had been set up to make sure that the wars were ended." But now the west had the North Atlantic Treaty, which was "the surest guarantee not only of the prevention of war but of victory, should our hopes be blasted.

"I claim here, in Ottawa, that tonight in our gathering here we make a valiant and, I believe, unconquerable assertion of the spirit of our combined identity and survival. We have surmounted all the perils and endured all the agonies of the past. We shall provide against and thus prevail over the dangers and problems of the future, withhold no sacrifice, grudge no toil, seek no sordid gain, fear no foe.

"All will be well. We have, I believe, within us, the life-strength and guiding light by which the tormented world around us may find its harbour of safety, after a storm - beaten voyage."

Mr. Churchill repeated his advocacy of a United Europe and the inclusion of German arms in a European Army. He said he long has been an advocate of both ideas and promised that Britain will do all in her power to help them to success. But that, he went on, "does not mean that Great Britain will become a unit a Federated Europe, nor that her army, already in line upon the Continent and to grow steadily, will be merged in such a way as to lose its identity."

Then he asserted:

"We stand with the U.S., shoulder to shoulder with the European Army and its German elements, under the supreme NATO commander to face whatever aggression may fall upon us."

He referred briefly to Britain's economic troubles, and warned that her ordeal "will be hard and will not be short." Stressing the "gravity" of the economic position, he promised that the United Kingdom will not "shrink from any measures necessary to restore confidence and maintain solvency, however unpopular these measures may be."

Turning to the Atlantic Pact, which owed much to "Canadian statesmanship and to the personal initiative" of the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, he said the defensive organization was broadening into a new concept.

"So far this solemn compact has been regarded only in its military aspect, but now we all feel, especially since our visit to Washington, that it is broadening out into the conception of the North Atlantic community of free nations, acting together not only for defence, but for the welfare and happiness and progress of all the peoples of the free world."