

that in view of our recent experiences with their bribery and corruption. On the other hand, as we made clear in Washington, we are ready to enter into direct discussions.

The United States Government has declared its solid support to the Bagdad pact to which we belong. This again we welcome and here again our views are alike. The fact has economic purposes and aims which fully match its military provisions and importance. We have considered the kind of help which each member country needs and we are determined to make a success of the pact.

All this does not exclude some help to other countries in the area. An example is Jordan, to whom we shall continue to make substantial payments under our treaty.

Other Problems Discussed

So much then for what is perhaps the most critical region at the present time. Of course, we talked of many other problems, in many parts of the world, just as I had the privilege to do with the Prime Minister and your Cabinet this morning. We discussed the Declaration of Washington which the President and I issued together. In this we set forth the true principles which guide the free world. Some say that these have been stated before. Maybe, but it does no harm to state them again in a manner which make it clear that we are aware of the modern communist challenge. The Declaration of Washington is, in fact, a charter to which the whole of the free world can subscribe. I am sure that here in Canada you will agree with its purpose. It is in the tradition of the work you have done so well to unite the countries on either side of the Atlantic in defence of the free world.

I now come back to our own friendship and the work of our two peoples together. Many speakers and writers have tried to define the Commonwealth. None has really succeeded, for the reason no doubt that the spirit which gives it life is indefinable.

In a few months' time I look forward to welcoming the prime ministers of the Commonwealth to our London meeting. Foremost amongst them is your own Prime Minister, wisest of counsellors and most loyal of friends. May I here suggest that though we enjoy being the hosts to all these meetings of prime ministers, it would be good if from time to time the meeting place were to revolve.

I am here this afternoon surrounded by the familiar setting of our own House of Commons. This morning, Mr. Prime Minister, you were good enough to invite me and my colleague the foreign secretary to attend the Canadian Cabinet. Our systems, our modes of thought, our traditions and our ways of life are all so much alike, that perhaps we ought not to take too much credit to ourselves, but Anglo-Canadian relations are a model to the world.

But there is more to it than all this. The pervading influence which the Commonwealth carries into the four corners of the earth is one of understanding among friends, of tolerance and of peace.

In all this work Canada now plays a leading part. It is impossible to travel, as I had to do as foreign secretary until a year ago, into so many lands without