

the nations of the Commonwealth on the one hand and the United States, on the other hand, there are already two other important systems for collective security setting patterns which can be followed and which, I hope, will be followed. One of them is the Pan-American system established by the treaty signed at Rio de Janeiro on September 2nd, 1947, known as the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

Another is the Treaty of Brussels signed by the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxemburg, on the 17th of March.

A third, very important, international agreement is the Economic Co-operation Association for the economic rehabilitation of the Western European democracies. This also is a most hopeful international movement fostered by the world-wide and generous statesmanship of the United States government.

I am sure we were all much heartened last week to learn that while Mr. Spaak, the Prime Minister of Belgium was paying a visit to Canada, he was being selected in Paris on the proposal made by Mr. Bevin, to be the first president of the permanent organization of the Economic Council set up by these Western European democracies. Those who attended the First Assembly of the United Nations and had the opportunity of seeing the work done by Mr. Spaak as its president, have perhaps even better reasons than others to feel confident that his wisdom and tact will be a great asset in the work of this new organization. Is it apt to be concerned only with economic reconstruction or is it apt to result in a real union to strengthen economic co-operation by earnestness of military security?

I think that is something we can rather confidently hope for and I also feel that these regional arrangements are apt to be copied or extended and that there are no insuperable obstacles to their becoming linked together in one great organization, that will give substance to the conception of an effective system of collective security for the peoples of all free countries willing each to do its share so that they all can remain free.

The Prime Minister of Canada recently had this to say of our hatred of totalitarian communism:

"Communism is no less a tyranny than Nazi-ism. It aims at world conquest. It hopes to effect its purpose by force.... So long as Communism remains as a menace to the free world, it is vital to the defence of freedom to maintain a preponderance of military strength on the side of freedom, and to secure that degree of unity among the nations which will ensure that they cannot be defeated and destroyed one by one... Force has not in itself the power to create better conditions. But a measure of security is the first essential. If properly organized, the force required to provide security would have the power to save from destruction those who have at heart the aim of creating better conditions."

.... We believe that so long as Communism remains a menace to the Free World, that World must create and maintain a preponderance of force over any possible adversary or combination of adversaries. The Free World must also create and maintain a sufficient degree of unity to ensure that that preponderance of force is available to prevent the free nations from being destroyed or defeated one by one.

The force that is required is not only military force; it is economic force; it is the force which comes from the ability to rally allies; it is the force which comes from a united and informed public opinion willing to accept and implement common directives for the common good.

The creation and maintenance of that kind of overwhelming preponderance of force and of that necessary degree of unity may require