

Je suis profondément reconnaissant du grand honneur que vous m'avez fait en m'invitant, pour la seconde fois dans ma vie, à parler devant le Parlement canadien.

Inevitably, my mind goes back this afternoon to that earlier occasion, to which you, Mr. Prime Minister, have referred, when I spoke to you during the war. Then, though the tide had turned, victory had yet to be won and the future beyond it lay all uncertain. He would be a rash man or an ill-informed man who would attempt a confident prophecy for mankind today.

Balance of Good and Evil

Yet there is a certain balance sheet of good and evil which we can draw up, and I propose to do so, and to begin with the good, because it is more comforting than the evil. There is next the unshakable strength of the Anglo-American alliance in which we all join. Third, the growing unity of Western Europe within the framework of NATO. Fourth, and grimmer but still real, the deterrent power of the new weapons, including the hydrogen bomb, which restrain where they cannot reform. Fifth, the growing understanding by the West of the threat of communist penetration which it has to meet and of the new methods which we will have to employ.

And now on the debit side I would cite, first, the increasing hazards which some are prepared to take; second, the dangers of aggression by countries which believe they can ignore the deterrent; third, the continued existence of local disputes, whose consequences could engulf the world; fourth, the daily communist call to abhor the West sounds sharply. In contrast, the steady effort of the West to raise the standard of life for all free people must take time. It is easier to spread hatred than to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

It is with this balance of good and evil in mind that we have to prepare ourselves. Economic weapons may take the place of military ones. But always our purpose must be the same; to maintain the right that men's minds may be free and the care that their bellies be filled. Well now, to achieve this, free nations like ourselves, like free men, must draw and hold together and it is in the spirit of those reflections that I would like to make some comments on the recent conversations which I have held in Washington with President Eisenhower.

I can best sum up my impressions of those talks by saying that there has never been so full a measure of agreement between our governments. In the whole field of European diplomacy, which a year or two back was troublesome enough, there was no difference between us. You may have noticed the attempts of the Kremlin to obscure the issues and confuse our councils. In fact they only provided most obligingly an opportunity to underline the unity between the United States and ourselves.

Now much of our meeting was devoted to the difficult and critical problems of the Middle East. Here too we were in agreement that the first danger was the continuing Arab-Israel dispute. We were also in agreement as to what we should do to try to resolve it. We decided that the necessary treatment should be of three kinds. We should continue to work without publicity—I really think diplomacy is more effective without publicity—and by every means