

It will be seen from what I am saying that the process is neither colossal nor spectacular. On the contrary it could be handled in a simple fashion. These people should be encouraged to see whether the modern equipment we have been using could be used to their advantage. These are new countries with a new lease on life and new leaders. They are driving ahead at a rate which commands the admiration of all and requires very little encouragement."

Finally, there is another and more intangible way in which I believe we Canadians can help - and are helping - to win the cold war. I have tried to stress the importance of strengthening all those institutions which give richness and variety to the life of a free nation in contrast to the drabness and uniformity of the totalitarian state.

Our nation has an added element of diversity because it is based on a partnership of two races and two cultures. Upper and Lower Canada were politically united in 1840. At the beginning it was an unhappy and uncomfortable union, but it was out of first union that the wider union of Confederation came. Today we who live in Ontario and Quebec can look back on more than a century of political partnership between those who speak English and French as their mother tongues. Into that original partnership we have admitted thousands of others from most of the nations of the earth. And I believe that our special historical experience has bred tolerance in our very bones, and has given to Canadians an exceptional capacity to understand and co-operate with other nations.

The whole conception of an Atlantic community is consistent with our Canadian pattern of life because the Atlantic community is a voluntary partnership. It is a joint endeavour of free peoples who are seeking to attain collective security by combining their economic and social, as well as their political and military, strength. It is our hope that the Atlantic community will prove to be even more than an answer to the problem of security and that it may prove to be an answer to the problem of the proper relationship between great nations and their less powerful neighbours. We do not want it to be merely negative and defensive. It should be more than an "anti" proposition. It is our hope that the Atlantic Treaty will promote growing harmony and co-operation among the partner nations.

I have said more than once in other places that lasting peace and harmony between nations can only come about through the development among the nations of the world of the kind of partnership which we have developed between the two great races here in Canada.

It was with that kind of partnership that we have developed Canada as a nation. Today we stand united before a world in need of unity, and the striking thing is that this world faces a problem of racial differences, language differences, cultural differences on a far greater scale but essentially similar to the problem we faced in the early days of our national life.

We stand thus before a world in need of political harmony such as we have achieved, and before a world in need of a kind of partnership similar to ours. I do not think it is too much to hope that our national example, and the attitude of the Canadians who have the responsibility of conducting our relations with other nations, may contribute to the development in the international sphere of the unity of purpose and the spirit of co-operation so essential to the strength and the security of the free world.