

refuse to get excited over, or even to remember, this "gross injustice". (Every boundary arbitration that goes against you is, of course, a "gross injustice".) Why, one of our railways runs right across this "terra irredenta", just as if it were Canadian territory, and no Canadian politician has ever thought of using "Remember the Maine boundary" as an election slogan!

My statistical friends tell me that on the average some 140,000 persons cross the Canadian-American boundary every day. Most of these people, in whatever direction they move, are hardly aware that they have crossed an international line. Surely that is as it should be. But if we are not wise and understanding, it may not remain that way.

In recent years there has been a tendency, very marked in some parts of the world, for governments to increase the difficulties in the way of free movement between countries. We have iron curtains and bamboo curtains, and curtains of red-tape. This tendency is understandable enough, for the threat of subversion which aggressive communist totalitarianism poses to free societies, is a real one. Although their power and ubiquity is, I think, often exaggerated, there are spies and there are saboteurs. There are people who would destroy our institutions and betray our societies, if we allowed them to. The world remains a dangerous place for the weak, the weary and the unwary.

In these circumstances, it is natural enough that governments should take reasonable care to prevent, if possible, the entry of subversive agents; should be anxious about security. But the problem must be viewed in proportion. We must certainly make sacrifices for security. But governments should also be aware of the very real danger of whittling away in the name of security, our fundamental freedom of movement, as well as those of thought, and of speech.

Not only men and ideas, but also goods, cross the U.S.-Canadian border in unprecedented volume. Our mutual trade has reached a higher level than any two countries have ever enjoyed in the past. Canada is your best customer. Our 15 millions buy more from you than the whole of South America and more, unfortunately for us, than your 160 millions buy from Canada. In this field too, as one would expect, there are problems. And sometimes they seem to be increasing.

I have heard it said, for example, that Canadian fishermen compete with American fishermen; but so do American fishermen. Some people think that competition is good, that it stimulates enterprise. Other people think that competition is bad, and that government controls, tariff quotas etc. are better. This difference is sometimes one of principle and involves a clash of ideologies. But there are people who appear to believe that the test whether competition is healthy or harmful is merely a question of the nationality of the competitor. Personally, I believe that competition is usually good for all of us. I believe also that if the free world is to remain united for co-operation and strong for defence, we must increase rather than restrict the exchanges between us - in goods, in men, and in ideas.