

two governments made simultaneously at Washington and at Ottawa. I am sure that your Secretary of Defence would tell you as I do that the arrangements are working to the satisfaction and advantage of both countries.

One of the speakers in the Confederation debates said that the impending confederation of Canada was a union not of parchment but of men's hearts and minds. The British Commonwealth today, of which the pattern has largely been molded by Canadian example, is in itself a union, not of parchment but of men's hearts and minds. Within such a union of spiritual forces there is room for the fullest co-operation between the United States, Canada and all nations who love freedom and are prepared to defend it.

The progress of human nature is often challenged in a world which threatens the extinction of civilization. We have shown that the sort of relationship which must exist between nations if they are to survive, is possible and practical. I often wish the countries of the world could see how the United States and Canada work out their disputes. I have heard newspaper men complain that there is seldom a story in Canadian-United States relationship. We don't know the strife, the bitterness and the misunderstanding which today make the headlines all over the world. Yet we have a story to tell which must be heard. A man who robs his neighbour is more likely to make the papers than the man who lends his neighbour his lawn mower. But the world is inclined to forget what we know - that the only sort of neighbours who prosper are those who seek to understand each other, and in so doing, strive to help and not to hinder.

There was a time when a country had no neighbours except those on its borders. Today distance has shrunk and almost every country in the world has become our neighbour. There are good neighbours and bad neighbours. We are two good neighbours who have sensibly determined to work together to preserve our freedom. We have other good neighbours who also fought for their freedom, which is again in jeopardy, and freedom, let us not forget, is indivisible. If it is sensible to work with one good neighbour, why not with the rest? Recognizing this, the United States and Canada have done all they can to assist the free nations of Europe to regain their moral and economic vigour.

Even before the war was over, Canada was helping with Mutual Aid and export credits. Since then we have made loans to the United Kingdom and other countries even greater in proportion than your own. But the world has never known such a tremendous gesture of good neighbourliness as the Economic Co-operation Administration. With such aid, and by virtue of their own determined efforts, we must be sure that the countries of Europe become once again strong and good neighbours. And we can strengthen their faith by demonstrating our willingness to share with them the burden of security won by the courage and sacrifice of many free peoples.

What Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. King did at Ogdensburg had far greater significance than the joint defence of North America. What the Ogdensburg Agreement symbolizes in friendship and co-operation between Canada and the United States should point the way to that larger co-operation between nations on which alike depend the hope of peace and the promise of happiness to mankind.

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