

improving conditions and making possible expansion within that country - we believe that in this manner we do our part for the building of that strength and that unity which must be characteristic of the Commonwealth as such.

I know that I have heard during the last few days as I have been in various parts of the Commonwealth, the question asked me, "What is behind this? What is it you will get in return?" "What purpose has this?" Let me tell you this. You mentioned our population of some 17 million, Mr. Prime Minister. In the past years we have devoted ourselves under this Plan to the expenditure of 250 million dollars. In addition to that, as I say, we have made further commitments for the next three years. As for trying to control in any way, to interfere in any way, to bring about any alteration in the ideas or the concepts and the objectives of the nations with whom we co-operate, we have no such intention. There is no reason for us even to consider the possibility. But we believe that this is something that we can do whereby we can join with you in our stand, that the first responsibility of each of us is to assure in every part of the world the raising of standards, the equalization of opportunity, and the assurance that men everywhere may have something of the better things of life. That is the purpose, that is the aim, that is the reason around which this whole scheme revolves. Freeing trade, removing those things that interfere with trade, expanding development, making possible that the nations, particularly within the Commonwealth, will be in effect representatives of what democracy can achieve wherein men, free men, exercising their God-given rights to freedom, may have an assurance that freedom can be achieved with security and that security can be maintained under freedom - that's our purpose, that's our aim.

One of the great resolves of the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference was this - a realization that we had a responsibility to each other. Secondly, there was a realization in the various parts of the Commonwealth that commodity prices fall away from time to time, to such a degree as to deny to the producer a fair and a reasonable return. We believe that those fluctuations deserve international consideration and out of that particular Conference came the resolve that commodity prices should be examined, commodity by commodity, in an endeavour to achieve an international commodity stabilization so that the economic welfare of those countries which produce in excess of their need will not be subject to intermittent fluctuations which deny a fair return to the producer.

We have the same position in Canada that you have. You have it in rubber, you have it in tin; other parts of the Commonwealth have it in other commodities. We have it in wheat. We have so much wheat in Canada we don't know what to do with it. As a matter of fact it piles up and while it piles up we find other parts of the world wherein the degree of sustenance