

of the parts with concerted and effective action by the whole. This is a terribly difficult combination to achieve and it can be brought about only by working out policies together on the principle of give-and-take. Concession and compromise, which we have learned to apply, however grudgingly at times - in domestic affairs as essential for freedom and order.

In this spirit, the leader of the coalition, the United States, has had to accept - and it is not always easy - some of the penalties as well as the privileges of leadership. These include being misunderstood and criticised, being urged to go forward by one and asked to hold back by another. All this requires the exercise of patience and tolerance and magnanimity about which I have been talking; and an understanding of the fact that pulling the eagle's feathers is one of the ways by which his ascendancy among the birds is recognized. The lion had to learn that long ago about his tail.

The other members, the less powerful members of this partnership, have also their own obligations and duties. These include full recognition of the greater responsibilities of and the stupendous essential contribution by the United States in our combined effort. They call for concessions and compromises also; at times the abandonment of a particular point of view in the interest of effective direction and action. They require that - within our resources - every member of the coalition must play its part in carrying out agreed policies, even though that part may be secondary, and at times not easily recognizable. There is no disgrace in playing second fiddle to the United States; a part in the international orchestra which Mr. Gromyko contemptuously gave Canada a few weeks ago in New York. The second fiddle is a respectable instrument and can be very important if the orchestra is trying to play a symphony. The real disgrace would come, I suppose, if we threw away our fiddle in the middle of a well-conducted performance or deliberately played some discordant notes when the score didn't call for them.

Abandoning this somewhat tricky musical metaphor, I would add that we should also remember that smaller countries are not necessarily wiser or more righteous than the big and powerful ones. They only seem so because of the limited and relatively unimportant consequences that usually flow from their mistakes or wrong doing.

There is, however, no refuge of this kind for the United States. That is another penalty of power. One mistake - political, or economic, or strategic - by the colossus and the rest of us may be dangerously, and even fatally affected. You must not therefore be surprised or disturbed when the relief and admiration with which we view your great and overpowering strength is at times tinged with a shade of anxiety.

Reducing these abstractions to more concrete terms, I would say that this anxiety today expresses itself most noticeably in economic and in Far Eastern developments. It is here that are to be found the most serious threats to close co-operation within the Atlantic and free world coalition.