

ety can there exist a firm foundation for social and spiritual progress. Therefore, the things that divide the democratic parties of the free nations, by whatever names they call themselves, are as nothing compared with the gulf that separates them all from the communists and the regimenting totalitarians.

It is, I suggest, because virtually all the people of Canada have come to realize these things that there are today no fundamental differences between them on questions of foreign policy.

We are all resolved to maintain and to strengthen in Canada the values and virtues of our civilization; values and virtues which the totalitarian societies repudiate with contempt and derision: respect for the worth, the dignity, the inviolability of the individual man, woman and child; the belief that the state exists for man and not man for the state; the belief that all men are brothers; the belief in pity and compassion.

We do not believe in the blasphemy that a Third World War is inevitable. No war is

inevitable. We shall do our best to diminish the possibility of a war breaking out.

We shall do that by pursuing unprovocatively, constructively, and obstinately in the United Nations, in the Specialized Agencies and elsewhere policies which seem to us best calculated to remove causes of friction between nations and to provide opportunities for fruitful co-operation between all the nations and peoples of the world.

We believe in the maintenance of the United Nations as a possible bridge between the Russian world and the Free World. We have faith in the possibility of a spiritual transformation of the Russian people based on their feelings for justice and human emancipation and the deep human and religious resources which are inherent in this great people.

In the interests of the peoples of both worlds - the Communist and the Free - we believe that it must be made clear to the rulers of the totalitarian Communist states that if they attempt by direct or indirect aggression to extend their police states be-

yond their present bounds by subduing any more free nations, they will not succeed unless they can overcome us all.

The best guarantee of peace today is the creation and preservation by the nations of the Free World, under the leadership of Great Britain, the United States and France, of an overwhelming preponderance of force over any adversary or possible combination of adversaries. This force must not be only military; it must be economic; it must be moral. Just as in the last war, so also today, we are engaged in a "struggle for the control of men's minds and men's souls".

Victory in war requires a pooling of risks and a pooling of resources. Victory over war requires a similar pooling by the Free Nations. Such a pooling cannot take place unless we realize that the giving of aid to an ally is not charity but self-help.

We know that, divided, the Free Nations may fall, one by one, before the forces of totalitarian tyranny working within and without their borders, but that, united, they can preserve freedom and peace for all. Let us be not only willing but anxious to unite.

OTHER REFERENCES TO CANADA AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY

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(1) Statement to the House of Commons, March 17, 1948. (Hansard, p. 2303).

By The Right Honourable L.S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs:

(1) Statement to the plenary session of the United Nations, September 18, 1948;

(2) Statement in reply to question in the House of Commons on Canadian representation at Brussels conference, March 5, 1948. (Hansard, p. 1910);

(3) Statement on foreign policy to the House of Commons, April 29, 1948. (Hansard, p. 3449);

(4) Address to an exhibitors' dinner in connection with the Canadian International Trade Fair at Toronto. June 11, 1948.

(5) Reply to a question in the House of Commons relating to Canada's relations with western Europe, June 19, 1948. (Hansard, p. 5551);