

Education is more than experiment and achievement in the natural sciences. It is more than proficiency with a test tube or an atomic reactor. It is, above all - and ever has been - the process of learning how to think honestly and straight; to appreciate quality and beauty wherever it may be found; and to participate with intelligence and tolerance, and be encouraged by society to do so, in that most important of all forms of free enterprise, the free exchange of ideas on every subject under the sun and with a minimum of every restriction, personal, social or political.

If we can not base our society on educated men of this type - and also get more and more of them into public service - we will have great difficulty in solving the political problems that face us - nationally and internationally.

I wish that I had time to discuss with you some of these problems; particularly in the international field, where I am supposed to be more or less at home, having been working in it now for about thirty years. I will mention, however, only two.

The first of these problems is the current - and I hope, searching - re-appraisal of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - in its non-military aspects, and of ways and means of developing greater unity in the North Atlantic Community. This work is being undertaken by a committee of three NATO Foreign Ministers who, incidentally have begun their work with one strike against them by being dubbed "The Three Wise Men".

NATO stands today at the very heart of the security of the free world, but a lot of people are so ignorant about it that they think it is a kind of breakfast food. Its defences protect the moral and spiritual basis of a vital segment of that world - as well as its physical security. Those defences are still needed. The danger of military aggression remains. So does the importance of collective strength to deter and, if necessary, repel it.

NATO also faces, however, at this time, a new challenge in the all-out political and economic offensive from Moscow. Our methods, especially in the fields of closer political and economic consultation must be adapted to meet this new challenge.

When NATO's task was almost exclusively military, the ways and means of providing defence against aggression could be thought of in terms of men and missiles. But the strength which NATO now needs, to cope with competitive