

know that military force, or the threat of it, is only one of the weapons in the armoury of those who would seek to achieve world domination. There are other weapons, less obvious but no less powerful, which will be employed in the hope of dividing us.

One of these is the economic weapon. We must see to it that disunity arising out of excessive economic nationalism does not do the job that military force has so far been unable to do. Here too we must "go it together". There would be no surer way to dismember our coalition than to permit the flow and volume of trade between the free nations to start on a downward spiral with countries again resorting to extreme restrictive measures against each other. The success of the free world in solving its economic problems may, in fact, be of decisive importance in the struggle against Soviet imperialism.

In resisting this evil Communist combination of military might, political infiltration, economic and psychological pressure, we do not forget that along with the external threat of Communism there is also the internal threat of subversion which requires vigilance and, wherever necessary, effective action to counteract it. If, however, we were to exaggerate this internal threat, and in meeting it, if we were to abandon or weaken our adherence to well-trying principles of justice and the rule of law, of tolerance and understanding, which are the basis of the democratic tradition, we should find only that we had created a tyranny in defending ourselves against one. We must not compete with Communism in elevating fear into a civic virtue, in making denunciation the test of loyalty, in exalting violence as a badge of patriotism, or in making a sterile conformity the test of good citizenship.

Nor is this the only pitfall. In each country of the coalition - especially in those which speak the same language - voices are raised in our midst, calculated to exaggerate the differences which arise between us. Irresponsibility of this kind can undermine the mutual understanding on which our Atlantic community rests.

As a Member of Parliament, I may refer, without impropriety I hope, to what Lord Acton has described "the never-ending audacity of elected persons". Some of this verbal audacity on both sides of the Atlantic consists of appeals to passion and prejudice by men whose horizons are circumscribed only by their own ambiguous purposes. We will be wise, I think, not to confuse these sounds with the voice of the people, or to mistake calculated and theatrical outbursts for frank and honest criticism.

But perhaps the greatest threat to the unity of the Atlantic coalition lies - paradoxically - across the Pacific. New forces have swept across the Far East, some of them reflecting the pulsations of aggressive Communism, others related to the surge of nationalism which has marked the 20th century. We have been as one in supporting the principles on which we believe an honourable and just armistice can be arranged in Korea and which we have reason to hope we are on the verge of reaching. But this will bring to the fore new and challenging Pacific political problems so grave that,