

For our historic task in this embattled age is not merely to defend freedom. It is to extend its writ and to strengthen its covenant to peoples of different cultures and creeds and colours, whose policies or economic system may differ from our own but whose desire to be free is no less fervent than our own. Through the organization for economic co-operative development and the development assistance group we can pool our vast resources and skills and make available the kind of long term capital, planning and know-how without which these nations will never achieve independent and viable economies, and without which our efforts will be tragically wasted. I propose further that the O.E.C.D. establish a development centre, where citizens, officials, students and professional men of the Atlantic areas and the less developed countries can meet to study the problems of economic development.

If we in the Atlantic community can more closely co-ordinate our own economic policies—and certainly the O.E.C.D. provides the framework if we but use it, and I hope you will join us in doing so—then surely our potential economic resources are adequate to meet our responsibilities. Consider, for example, the unsurpassed productivity of our farms. Less than 8 per cent of the American working force is on our farms; less than 11 per cent of the Canadian working force is on yours. Fewer men on fewer acres than almost any nation on earth, but free men on free acres, can produce here in North America all the food a hungry world can use, while all the collective farms and forced labour of the communist system produce one shortage after another. This is a day to day miracle of our free societies, easy to forget at a time when our minds are caught up in the glamour of beginning the exploration of space.

As the new nations emerge into independence they face a choice, shall they develop by the method of consent or by turning their freedom over to a system of totalitarian control? In making that decision they should look long and hard at the tragedy now being played out in the villages of communist China.

If we can now work closely together to make our food surpluses a blessing instead of a curse, no man, woman or child need ever go hungry again. And if each of the more fortunate nations can bear its fair share of the effort to help all the less fortunate—not merely those with whom we have had traditional ties but all who are willing and able to achieve meaningful growth and dignity—then this decade will surely be a turning point in the history of the human family.

Finally let me say just a few words about the world in which we live. We should not misjudge the force of the challenge we face,

a force that is powerful as well as insidious, that inspires dedication as well as fear, that uses means we cannot adopt to achieve ends we cannot permit.

Nor can we mistake the nature of the struggle. It is not for concessions or territory. It is not simply between different systems. It is the age old battle for the survival of liberty itself. And our great advantage, we must never forget, is that the irresistible tide that began 500 years before the birth of Christ, in ancient Greece, is for freedom, and against tyranny. That is the wave of the future, and the iron hand of totalitarianism can ultimately neither seize it nor turn it back. In the words of Macaulay, "A single breaker may recede, but the tide is coming in."

So we in the free world are not without hope. We are not without friends. And we are not without resources to defend ourselves and those who are associated with us. Believing in the peaceful settlement of disputes and in the defence of human rights, we are working through the United Nations, and through regional and other associations, to lessen the risks, the tensions and the means and opportunity for aggression that have been mounting so rapidly throughout the world. In these councils of peace—in the United Nations emergency force in the Middle East, in the Congo, in the international control commission in southeast Asia, in the ten nation commission on disarmament—Canada has played a leading, important and constructive role.

If we can contain the powerful struggle of ideologies and reduce it to manageable proportions, we can proceed with the transcendent tasks of disciplining the nuclear weapons which shadow our lives and of finding a widened range of common enterprises between ourselves and those who live under communist rule. For, in the end, we live on one planet and are part of one human family; and whatever the struggles that confront us we must lose no chance to move forward toward a world of law and a world of disarmament.

At the conference table and in the minds of men the free world's cause is strengthened because it is just. But it is strengthened even more by the dedicated efforts of free men and free nations. As that great parliamentarian, Edmund Burke, said, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing." To do something is in essence why I am here today. This trip is more than a consultation, more than a good will visit. It is an act of faith, faith in your country and your leaders, faith in the capacity of two great neighbours to meet their common problems, and faith in the cause of freedom in which we are so intimately associated.