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as we struggled briefly with the Italians). It means that for difficulties such as trade barriers, the prevention of a postwar depression, the maintenance of full-employment, monetary stabilization, improved standards of consumption, and the like - for all these, even as for war production troubles, the solutions must be mutual. As we have wisely recognized in wartime, mutual and agreed solutions are the rational, the economic - and also the political - corollary of the North American mental environment of which I have spoken.

Because we have developed, in the two and a half years since Hyde Park, the machinery for economic co-operation, because we have acquired, as no other two nations in history have ever acquired, practical experience in international expediting of day-to-day business - for these reasons we can, as I pointed out earlier - meet these future problems squarely, frankly, and out in the open.

There is no need for flattery, nor yet for dissimulation. We've gone beyond all that. We know what we can do together. And we know it's good.

Lest I convey an impression of what might be termed "North American provincialism", let me hasten to agree that many of our problems are world-wide, as well as Canadian-American. I think we all know that. But I return to my point that our North American opportunity is unique. Humbly though we may state it, there is no denying that we have a God-given plus handicap in  
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