

"pool for freedom". It is a big share - of that common defence of our right to live as God intended all mankind should live. That burden of responsibility largely falls on the free NATO and Commonwealth countries. To let down our guard now would only be to invite aggression.

All this does mean the taxing of ourselves, to pay the insurance premiums for our survival.

All this brings in its train another factor, old in human relations. In a moral sense we cannot escape the obligation that we are "our brothers' keepers".

And so here we are in the midst of a conflict of ideas for the possession of men's minds.

I do not need to elaborate to you that in this struggle, the welfare and living standards of us all are intimately linked with the welfare of workers everywhere.

And so we have joined with other free nations to demonstrate that our democratic standards of living can offer good rewards in man's age-old pursuit of his right to happiness and freedom.

We are co-operating with the peoples of many under-developed countries in programs of social and economic betterment. At the same time, so long as our opponents maintain their belief in armed aggression, we must be prepared to defend with arms the principles in which we believe. That two-fold obligation cannot be carried out without cost to every one of us.

It has given me cause for pride that the labour movement of Canada has demonstrated its awareness of this complex international problem and has assumed additional international responsibilities.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which you helped to bring into being, is making a valuable contribution to that policy by endeavouring to improve living and working conditions in many lands.

The ability of this nation to meet the rigorous demands of its world commitments, its own armament program, its resources development program and its social security program and at the same time, maintain basic individual freedoms, is literally on trial. Not a little effort and sacrifice are required. This is true of all groups within Canada. You and I see its application perhaps most clearly in the field of labour-management relations. Both labour and management have frequently been told that they must exercise "restraint". But what do I mean by "restraint"?

I want to say emphatically that it does not mean any abrogation of the right to strike or any break in the rights of free collective bargaining.

It does mean, however, that collective bargaining must be carried out by both labour and management with the fullest possible understanding of the issues, and their effect on the industry involved and upon the community and the nation as a whole. It means, further, that the best possible use should be made of all facilities for settling differences.