

The Canadian Government was then forced to take drastic steps to deal with this situation. Among those steps are controls which we have had to put on imports. As a result of the United States restrictions and the consequential Canadian controls, a large amount of trade which previously went north and south across the border is now being channelled east and west within Canada. I trust, however, that after the necessary precautionary period prescribed by your law, it will be possible to remove the emergency restrictions in both directions so that our normal free and friendly trade can be resumed.

Our two countries co-operate closely, not only in trying to solve these specific problems that arise between us, but as members (one, indeed, the great and powerful leader) of a coalition of free states determined to prevent war and remove the menacing threat to freedom and peace provided by the spectre of Soviet Russian imperialism. Czarist Russia used to be referred to as the bear that walks like a man. Communist Russia is the conspiracy that walks like an empire. We live under the shadow of that conspiracy.

Our co-operation with you in the defence of peace is especially close in NATO which has just concluded its most successful and constructive Council session at Lisbon. At this session, thanks largely to the effective and intelligent leadership and effort of the United States delegation, we made real progress in consolidating our defensive strength and, above all, in ensuring that the European Defence Community - which includes Germany - would be closely and integrally associated with NATO.

In this NATO effort Canada is carrying, I think, its fair share of the burden, both in respect of our contribution to the NATO armed forces, the proportion of our national product going into defence and our contributions to mutual aid. Our part in this great collective enterprise has been supported up to the present - with acclaim and indeed with unanimity - by all parties in our Parliament. We are behind this effort because we think it represents our best chance for peace; because we believe its policies are purely defensive and that its development strength will never be used for any aggressive or threatening purpose. We also believe that on the foundation of this defensive alliance we can build, slowly but steadily, that deeper and more enduring association which we call the North Atlantic Community, and which it is one of NATO's chief purposes to promote; an association which will survive the emergency which brought us together in the first place.

We have many international worries these days but, in Canada, we do not include among them the kind of collective security and collective development arrangements we are building up in NATO under the leadership of the United States. While the menacing danger of an attack on Western Europe still exists, we can nevertheless take some comfort from the growth and the strengthening of the coalition we are building up under the NATO pact to deal with that attack if it should occur. We have in these matters a basic unity of purpose and a deep measure of agreement on fundamental principles.

In the Far East it is not quite the same. Here there is a real danger of divergence of policy among the free states.