

to prevent defeat. Preventing defeat is not the same thing as winning a victory. To win, I believe the nations of the free world must demonstrate the superiority of our institutions and our way of life to the continued satisfaction of all our own people. And then we must win over those hundreds of millions in Asia and Africa who now feel indifferent and confused and are attached to neither side in the cold war; and ultimately we must convince those other millions behind the Iron Curtain that Communist Imperialism means slavery and that we stand for freedom and peace.

Our military contribution to ultimate security is important and we are not neglecting it. But I believe that Canada can also make a great contribution to the non-military side of the cold war, and it is of that contribution I want particularly to speak. But first we have to consider the assets our nation has with which to support our contribution. We share with the Americans this happy continent which is still relatively less vulnerable to direct attack than any other developed area of the globe. Then, next to the Americans, we have the greatest per capita developed wealth of any people; and, in addition, even greater undeveloped wealth. Moreover, we have a population with a high average level of enlightenment, of ingenuity and of initiative. -All of this adds up to an industrial and economic potential which, despite our relatively small population, gives us a place in world affairs immediately after the great powers. And that in turn gives Canada a special responsibility to contribute to the economic strength of the free world.

What is just as important, our political and social institutions have proved equal to the greatest strains; our people have shown that they have the vision to see that our national interests and responsibilities extend far beyond the borders of Canada; and they are prepared to assume and to discharge these heavy responsibilities effectively.

Now Canada has developed fast and gone far. Men and women of my age have no difficulty in remembering the days when very few Canadians had any real interest in what happened outside Canada. Spectacular events like the Spanish-American war and the South African war occasionally stirred us; but it never occurred to Canadians before 1914 that they had any responsibility in world affairs - and few of us wanted any responsibility. After 1919, we felt that our great part in the first world war entitled Canada to a voice in world affairs; but as we watched the international scene darken between the wars, many of our people shrank from responsibility and hoped we might escape the consequences of events we could not control. Today I believe most Canadians are convinced they cannot escape the consequences of world events, and they are not trying to shirk their share of responsibility.

One aspect of that responsibility, one contribution we can make to ultimate success in the cold war is to maintain right here in Canada a strong and healthy free community in which the State remains our Servant and does not become our Master; a community in which resources are continually being developed and in which industrial power is an increasing source of potential military strength.

In maintaining a healthy free nation voluntary associations of citizens, like the Canadian Clubs, have an important place. One of the great sources of our strength and vitality is that we do things ourselves without waiting for the government or the State to tell us what to do.