

developed areas of the world. These experts were helping to set up training centres in Indonesia, India, Libya, Turkey, the Gold Coast, Gambia, Haiti, Egypt, and Bolivia; working with the governments of Afghanistan, Guatemala, Haiti, and Thailand to develop handicrafts and small cottage-type industries; and assisting in the organization of various types of co-operatives in Burma, Iran, Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, and Vietnam. During 1955 the ILO awarded 573 fellowships and study grants as compared with the 496 awarded in 1954.

The ILO spent a total of about \$3 million in 1956 on various kinds of technical assistance in order to provide vocational training, rehabilitation for handicapped workers, or other improvements in the use of manpower. Reviewing this work, the Director-General, Mr. David A. Morse, noted that where people have shockingly low living standards their primary objective is, of necessity, higher material welfare. He appealed to all members of ILO to give greater economic and technical aid to countries of Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa, and Latin America so that economic development in those areas could be accelerated.

The Conference approved a budget of slightly more than \$7.5 million for ILO in 1957. Canada's contribution will be about \$275,000.

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shadows of the past. We have witnessed remarkably frank expositions by the present leaders of the Soviet Union of the errors, the injustices, the miscalculations and the obscurantism of the years of Stalin's dictatorship. If these things in fact occurred in the Soviet Union, and we have the testimony of the 20th Party Congress to show that they did, did they affect only the Soviet Union's internal policies? Or did they not also affect the Soviet approach towards the outer world over those long years when the insecurity within Russia was spread to the rest of the world? And if this is possible, might they not also have affected the Soviet Union's approach in those years to disarmament, seeing in it, not a real pathway to agreement and reduction of world tensions, but a means of weakening the free world, of posturing for propaganda purposes, of maintaining inviolate within the vast area of Stalinist power the secret places and origins of potential conflict.

In their approach to disarmament today, the Soviet leaders face a test of the new spirit, which we are told, and which we deeply hope, is alive in the Soviet Union. The new "openness" which has recently been expressed in high level visits and increased contact with the outside world of which Mr. Gromyko spoke on Tuesday stands in remarkable contrast to the closed doors of the past. Let us hope this principle will now be applied, on the limited, reciprocal and collective basis on which it is so vitally needed, to permit us to begin an effectively supervised disarmament programme. Without this openness, we face a common future based on fear, and the possibility of a common destiny based on mutual destruction. With it we can move forward from precarious co-existence to co-operation in the common tasks which mean a brighter future for mankind.