

sure knowledge of public support for peace-keeping operations, as demonstrated during Canadian participation in peace-keeping operations in the Gaza, in Palestine, in the Congo, in Indochina, in Kashmir and in West New Guinea, the Canadian Government would not have been in a position to respond in the Yemen. But more important is the clear illustration the Yemen operation offers of the complementary nature of United States and Canadian roles in keeping the peace in far-flung parts of the world.

The times in which we live demand much more of us, however, than the mere maintenance of an uneasy peace by deterrence of major war or containment of minor ones.

A bold new direction is required among the nations of the free world; a strategy of peace might enable us to break through the cold sterility and terror of the nuclear stalemate.

The exact dimension and shape of this strategy are still evolving, but signs are present and directions are becoming more visible. The real dynamism and momentum must come from the deepest values of human liberty and human dignity. We must state our principles and our objectives and emblazon them for all the world to see. We must give new horizons for the hopes of men and women everywhere for better lives for themselves and for their children.

Above all we must re-examine our attitudes and regain our faith in man's ability to control our earthly destiny. We must eradicate the cynicism and defeatism which has seemed too apparent in recent efforts to work for peace and disarmament. As President Kennedy stated in his great speech at the American University last week -

"Our problems are man made - therefore they can be solved by man, and man can be as big as he wants. No problem of human destiny is beyond the reach of human beings.