

less constructive influences which the fruits of science and technology have brought to bear more directly on our international rather than our inter-planetary relations. Science has placed in the hands of national governments sufficient power to destroy not only their adversaries, but themselves, and perhaps the totality of human life. Confronted with this terrifying possibility, the task of the peacemaker has become the more difficult and the more urgent.

I also referred last evening to the effects which increased educational opportunity in our society has had upon the conduct of international relations in our time. Where foreign policy was once regarded as the private preserve of an initiated élite, it has now become just as much a part of the life of the man in the street as any other aspect of his government's policies. Education and the relative ease with which the enquiring mind can obtain accurate information on which to base his own judgments have given to the private citizen a sense of involvement in international affairs which, in its bearing on government action in a democratic society, is really quite new in the Western political experience. As I indicated last evening in this context, it is, however, reasoned influence rather than mass pressure to which I refer.

With forces of this magnitude coming to plan upon the scene in which the work of the diplomat is carried out, it is inevitable that some changes will have been wrought in the techniques and procedures of diplomacy and with this in mind I sketched some of the changes which have, for example, come about in the role of diplomatic representatives. I also referred to the difficulties which are encountered by negotiators by reason of the fact that the change in the climate of diplomatic relations has been accompanied by a deterioration in the precision of language so that in some quarters words now mean the revers of what they pretend.

Out of the state of flux in which diplomacy has found itself in recent years, there has been emerging what I designated as the phenomenon of fusion - and I use the word in a political rather than in a scientific sense. In the altered circumstances in which we find ourselves, I attempted to point out that the pursuit of independent ends and objectives by nation states was no longer an adequate modus operandi because no one nation can, in and of itself provide an adequate response to these new international challenges. As a result there has developed a remarkable degree of co-ordination and co-operation among certain groups of nations and as an example I spoke of the work of NATO, an organization which has an important influence on the formulation of Canadian policy. Other influences I mentioned in the same context were our membership in the Commonwealth, our membership in the United Nations and our friendship with the United