

has many reasons, but one of them undoubtedly is that thirteen more years have passed since 1970 in which Cuba has been to all intents and purposes a Soviet military base, although there have been complications in Soviet/Cuban relations, Cuba is not a satellite, and the military power that the Soviet Union has in Cuba is not invulnerable. The Soviet posture in the Western Hemisphere is not without its risks and its vulnerabilities. The threshold of American tolerance and I may say Canadian hemispheric tolerance of Soviet involvement, that threshold has been raised year after year. We'll see in December if NATO proceeds with the implementation of its decision, whether the Soviets think that it can be raised yet further by tampering with the fringes of the Kennedy/Khrushchev agreements of 1962.

It is hard to say when skipping around the globe on a Cook's Tour whether Africa is today more or less unstable than it was fifteen years ago, but here we again have a decade in which Libya through Kadaffi has become a major source of external instability in the African continent supported in large measure by the Soviets but not controlled by them. But time marches on; I don't know what will happen, what Kadaffi's ambitions may be with respect to Central Africa but if anybody doubts the importance of what is now Chad, I suggest they read up about the Fashoda incident and recognize how close the world came to war because of what emanated from equatorial Africa to the headwaters of the Nile. Sometimes history is amusing and sometimes it is instructive. So there is cause to be concerned about that, as there is about the continued Cuban presence in South-West Africa and East Africa.