

hunger will have been attained for humanity in spite of the enormous increase that we expect in its numbers to something like six billion people. If this freedom can really be attained for the hungry third of humanity, it would be the most revolutionary material achievement since the dawn of human history.

Both these great keys to the world's heaven and hell will work. We do not know which will be used - it will be one or the other. We are all in God's hands, but these great keys have today been placed in our hands; and it is the task of our diplomacy to do all that is humanly possible to serve the peace. Some of you have just graduated and are perhaps still undecided what you want to do with the lives now opening ahead of you. All you can do something significant for the peace of the world by spending ten minutes a day taking an intelligent interest in the foreign policy of your country, instead of glued to the television. Some of you can do more than that. Even though only a few of you may perhaps become diplomats, I want to talk to you about diplomacy and the opportunities for service which diplomacy affords those who can keep a balance between ideals and realities. Although I cannot speak as the foreign minister of Canada about Canadian diplomacy, I expect much of what I will have to say has a bearing upon your diplomacy also, because in these days there is only one kind of diplomacy for free societies and that is what I would bluntly call "peace diplomacy" - since the only other kind would have to be called "suicide diplomacy". For if we agree that there is no alternative to peace, then - whatever stop-gap military measures may be needed here and there to prevent a situation from deteriorating into full-scale war - we must agree also that there is no alternative, sooner or later, to negotiations, or in other words to diplomacy.

Indeed, I would go so far as to say that, since the Cuban confrontation in October 1962, there is a good deal of evidence to suggest that the Russians have also come to pretty much the same conclusions about nuclear warfare as we have. But there is one major grouping, the Chinese Communists, that do not come to these sensible conclusions. No doubt they would agree that nuclear warfare is clearly undesirable, but the risk is by no means excluded by a more realistic approach. Their own leader, Mao Tse-tung, in 1957 analyzed the problem in this way. He looked back to the First World War and pointed out that after it was over the Soviet Union and about 200 million Communists had emerged. After the Second World War, according to his analysis, the Communist world had grown to 900 millions. Therefore, he goes on, after the third world war the same trend will probably be accentuated, and there will then not be enough non-Communists left to make a very much. So he foresees, if there is another war, the emergence of a Communist civilization. This is a concept which even Mr. Khrushchov has derided as unrealistic as January last year, when he scoffed at those who dreamed of building a Communist world "on the ruins of a world deserted and poisoned by nuclear fallout".

Conventional Labels Falsify

In addition to disagreeing with the Russians about the unacceptability of nuclear war, the Chinese Communists, it is now apparent, are actually engaged in a determined take-over bid to wrest the leadership of the Communist party at least of Asia and Africa, away from the Russians. In these circumstances you see how misleading it is for our diplomacy and our thought to be shackled with the old labels that we still use too often, such as "East and West",