

course we could be better off than we are and have still higher standards of living, and I expect we shall; but the standard we do have is higher than has been known anywhere in the world on so wide a scale.

Over against this prosperous group of countries blessed with plenty of food and so many of the good things of life, you have another group still far down the scale of economic and physical well-being. They include half the people of the world or more, and they are still poor and undernourished, many of them living in bleak hovels, without enough clothing, illiterate and uneducated, dying young, lacking the modern tools and equipment necessary for good production, and often without enough physical vigor to do what we would call a really good day's work even though they work as hard as they can. But better living and greater abundance are possible for these great masses of mankind, and they are becoming more and more sharply aware that their lives and the lives of their children can be better.

It is this possibility of better times, opened up by modern scientific developments but not yet reaching down to all the levels of mankind, that creates much of the tension among nations and within nations today. When people see something they want very badly and think they can have it and are entitled to it, they are likely to try to get it by violent means if more peaceful ones don't seem to work. And there are plenty of troublemakers around to encourage them to use violence.

So the first fundamental need, as I see it, is the necessary effort to bring about a much better balance in the world than we now have.

The second need of paramount importance results from the cracking of the atom. Again, I don't need to enlarge on the significance of something that is so much on the minds of all of us. You are perfectly aware of the potentialities for destruction consequent on the mastery of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The second significant drive today, then, is the effort to bring about some effective kind of disarmament which will make it possible for civilization to continue on this earth and for men to stay alive and live in peace with one another.

Those two things have to balance if people are to live better lives. Economic development and the eliminating of atomic war go together, you cannot have one without the other. Unless you eliminate atomic and hydrogen war you are not going to be able to develop the world. In the development of the world you need to have a transfer of conflict from the realm of military operations to the realm of rivalry in social and economic development.

The first movement is the one expressed very fully and strongly in the Food and Agriculture Organization of which Canada is the godfather and which you did so much to shape in its early stages. And not only in its early stages but today also, for we have on our staff or associated with us in one way or another a number of Canadians who are continuing to play a vigorous part in our work. Dr. Barton, for instance, your former Deputy Minister of Agriculture is one who has worked with us from the beginning; he is still a member of one of our main committees, and not long ago he undertook a mission to Finland for us. Dr. D. B. Finn, who formerly held a similar post in Fisheries, is Director of the F.A.O. Fisheries Division. J. D. B. Harrison of your Forestry Branch worked for us for a number of years. Your Vladimir Ignatieff is doing an excellent job on our agricultural staff. Margaret Hockin and Marjorie Scott, both Canadians, are key persons in our nutrition and home economics work. There are a number of others, not to mention the technical experts from Canada who have gone out on field assignments for us in various countries. They have included Dr. E. S. Archibald, Dr. J. A. B. MacArthur, H. G. Dion (who not only worked on a field assignment but also was on our regular staff). Claude Hudson of the Department of Agriculture is soon to