

munication and contact such as the United Nations, and remove, where we can, barriers, including psychological barriers, to understanding. No easy task -- indeed, an all but impossible task, when you are dealing with communist states -- but one which we should never, I believe, abandon.

"We should also do our best to find out what is the purpose and plan of the potential adversary in every move he makes. But what is even more important, we should leave him in no doubt about our own policy; about what is in our minds. This means, of course, that we of the free world should know our own minds and follow, together, a policy which in broad principle, objectives and basic purposes, is steady, fixed and firm.

"It means also that we should avoid panic and provocation; that we should be 'trigger ready' without being 'trigger happy'; that while maintaining our strength, we should make it quite clear, by word and action, that this strength will never be used for any aggressive purpose.

"The only other way in which war could come is that our free civilization should lose its nerve, its patience, its confidence, and, above all, lose touch with its own moral values. Such a tragic deterioration is, if not unthinkable, at least highly unlikely.

TOLERATION

"The kind of co-existence with Communism which I have been describing is not, of course, 'peaceful', in the sense that it is founded on friendship and co-operation. It is hardly more than mutual toleration, derived in large part from the sure knowledge that each side can wipe out the other, and that the victor would have nothing to gloat over but rubble and ruins.

"This kind of co-existence does not give one too much joy or comfort in the future. But it is realistic and as such, the best adjustment to the present situation. We accept it as the best possible solution at this time, but also in the hope that in time a better basis of understanding and a stronger foundation for peace may grow out of it.

"Philosophically and ideologically, Communism, far from being a new, permanent and revealing concept of life, is merely a narrow Western heresy, born amidst the abuses of the industrial revolution of the last century, morally and, therefore, intellectually bankrupt.

"There is no reason to believe that, considered in historical perspective, Communism can long survive. Men are in their deepest natures moral beings to whom questions of good and evil are basic. But Communism is fundamentally anti-moral. The very nature of man, therefore, makes it inevitable that sooner or

later totalitarian and tyrannical regimes based on philosophies like Communism either evolve or explode. If we remain strong and patient, therefore, we may before too long have something better to co-exist with than the international Communism of today.

As I see it, the answer to the question whether co-existence with Communism is possible, lies basically in recognition of the simple fact that we have to share a planet, not with abstractions, but with fellow human beings, who have now learned the secret of destroying life itself on that planet. The real question, in fact, is not whether we can 'co-exist', but whether we can prevent the unspeakable catastrophe of an atomic war, and ultimately find ways not merely of co-existing, but of co-operating with the peoples of Russia and China; without at the same time betraying our own principles, weakening our value, or sacrificing our security.

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MESSAGE TO FRANCE: The Department of External Affairs announced on August 27 that the Canadian Embassy in Paris had transmitted a message from the Secretary of State for External Affairs to M. Mendes-France conveying his continued friendly interest in, and sympathetic understanding of the difficulties that his Government faces with respect to the ratification of the European Defence Community Treaty; and his earnest hope that through his endeavours a settlement of the question will be effected which will protect the interests of France and advance the cause of peace and Atlantic co-operation.

The message went on to say that Mr. Pearson did not think it an exaggeration to say that an early settlement providing for German participation in collective defence and for the avoidance of purely national German re-armament is essential to the progress, and possibly even to the maintenance of that North Atlantic collaboration which has been one of the most important and inspiring postwar contributions to peace and to a better future.

Canada, Mr. Pearson's message said, has contributed to this collaboration and wishes to continue to do so. In that spirit the Secretary of State for External Affairs hoped, as he knew M. Mendes-France and his colleagues hoped, that nothing would happen which would delay or prejudice such collaboration.

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Periodicals received a record \$220,318,000 from advertising, subscriptions and sales in 1952, \$21,250,000 or 11% more than in 1951. Daily newspapers accounted for over 60% of the total, other newspapers for 15%, and general magazines for over 7%.