

aggressor an even more significant advantage than in the past.

Combined planning is carried out at all levels of command and a number of combined training exercises have been held by Canada's three Services with their U.S. counterparts. The Canadian and U.S. Air Defence Commands are closely co-ordinated and a joint Canada-U.S. system of Early Warning radar stations has been set up. There is close liaison and exchange of military information between the two countries at all times.

With regard to Canadian production of war equipment, emphasis has been placed on those fields in which Canada is best equipped to operate. These include aircraft, electronics, shipbuilding, vehicles, guns and ammunition. Examples of the items of equipment produced in Canada include F-86 Sabre Jets, all-weather fighters, 155mm howitzers, combat radio equipment and modern escort vessels. Many of these items have been and will be provided for other NATO nations.

#### Constructive Approach To Peace

But our security will not be found in defence preparations alone but in our steadfast efforts to work out through patient negotiation around the conference table a satisfactory formula for lasting peace. We have sought and will continue to seek through the United Nations the establishment of a world order in which the nations can walk together in friendliness and mutual respect. But as long as storms of violence threaten the international climate, we must continue our efforts to build our security, both individually as nations and in the formidable fellowship of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

An essential element of our defence programme is the development of economic co-operation among the nations. We must do all we can to foster workable trade relations with one another, to step up the flow of investment capital from one nation to another, and to help the less advanced nations of the world in developing their own resources in their own way.

When the United Nations was established it was recognized that lasting peace could only be found within a framework of stability and economic well-being. Under such imaginative plans as the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the member nations are doing what they can to assist under-developed countries in improving industry, health, education and other areas of their social and economic lives by providing technical assistance and by increasing the flow of private and public capital for financing economic development. Canada and other Commonwealth nations are supplementing these efforts through their contributions to the Colombo Plan for South and Southeast Asia.

The United States has already demonstrated its deep belief in the future of mankind by giving its support to programmes of this kind. Earlier, its Marshall Aid Plan and its Point Four programme were heartening examples to all the world. Today, the need is not so much for financial aid but for technical assistance and economic co-operation. The under-developed areas of the world present a challenge to American leadership that, I feel sure, will not go unheeded.