

It was perhaps too much to expect that in the short space of little over seven years the war-making habits of centuries could be changed. However, a new concept, the principle of collective security -- that peace-loving nations should stand together against an aggressor -- has been established and put to the test in Korea. It may well be that the courageous decision to repel the North Korean aggressor will be remembered as one of those turning points in history when a bold defensive action by free men blocked the advance of barbarism and broke the bonds of oppression.

To make collective security work, the free nations have had to build up their military defences. But there is a strong second line behind our forward defences -- the work that is being done to bring assistance to under-privileged nations through all the humanitarian projects supported by the United Nations, by individual governments and by voluntary agencies such as CARE. In the final analysis, the co-operative efforts between nations to study problems of food, health, relief and rehabilitation of refugees, the extension of science and education and the rebuilding of damaged economies may make a more fundamental contribution to peace than any attempts at united political action.

The paradox of progress is the success of our efforts to learn the secrets of material things alongside our failure to understand the workings of the human mind and heart. If we are ever to find some way for the nations to get along without war, we must bring to the problem of people the same intelligence and dedicated effort that have made science serve us so effectively in other fields.

The purpose of all our efforts is to build and maintain a world at peace in which all men may enjoy a decent standard of living. This involves two distinct but closely-related aims:

- (1) to keep the peace;
- (2) to alleviate the want, misery and despair that so oppress millions of the world's peoples.

It is a tragic fact that more than one half of the world's peoples are simply not getting enough to eat to maintain normal health. Just as the germs of disease multiply when people are hungry and over-crowded and hunger and starvation can provide a fertile breeding-ground for the germs of misunderstanding and war.

How are we to find a solution to the world's food problem? Five hundred years ago we might have sent a Columbus or a Cartier in search of new lands. But today the discovery of New Worlds -- geographically at least -- is complete. We now know that, around this globe, there are not more than four billion acres of arable land from which to feed the world's two billion people.

It has been estimated that to support the standard of living enjoyed in this country requires somewhere between 2 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ crop acres for every man, woman and child. But in the world scene, there just aren't that many acres. It becomes clear then that, for the solution of the world's food problem, we must look beyond the land; for the answer to want we must look to science which can teach us how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before and to make one acre produce as much as two.