

These proposals of Mr. Khrushchev have generated world-wide interest because they find a response in the deepest instincts of all men who love peace. In practice, however, it should be noted that these proposals would achieve no more radical objectives than those which the Western powers have proposed in the past, particularly between 1954 and 1957.

As an alternative to his proposals for total disarmament, Mr. Khrushchev offered a number of more detailed suggestions. They have been put forward before, and have not provided the basis for agreement. They lack an element which is a precondition of any successful disarmament agreement -- mutual willingness to accept appropriate measures for inspection.

Disarmament without inspection would be a fateful and tragic course for the free nations. The touchstone of success for any disarmament plan must be the system of verification that goes with it. In his address on returning to Moscow yesterday, Mr. Khrushchev indicated that the Soviet Government might be prepared to come some way towards meeting this basic requirement.

Canada has a special interest in the disarmament problem since this country is a neighbour of the Soviet Union. In the past the Soviet Union has expressed concern at the possibilities of a surprise attack over the polar regions, and has even implied that Canadian territory might be used for aggressive purposes.

As Prime Minister, I have repeatedly stressed, since September 1957, Canada's readiness to open all or part of her territory to aerial and ground inspection, providing that the U.S.S.R. grants the same rights on an equitable and reciprocal basis.

With other members of the United Nations, and in particular as a member of the new ten-power disarmament group, Canada will join in examining the Soviet proposals. Canada is prepared to contribute any honest endeavour to lighten the armaments burden and free men's hearts from fear.

What can this and other universities do to further the attainments of peace? In many fields universities are better placed than governments or companies to turn the searchlight of knowledge on the mysteries and complexities of human relations.

#### Scientific and Cultural Exchanges

Canadian universities can encourage more scientific and cultural exchanges and visits between our country and the U.S.S.R. and other Iron Curtain countries. The expansion of student exchanges between various countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, will assure greater dividends in meeting the contest for the hearts of men than any other means, not excluding economic aid.