

There is much public discussion at this time of the prospects for a future renewal of summit contacts. The important thing is to work towards the creation of conditions in which effective discussion can take place. The present atmosphere is clearly not propitious, and it may be that, in order to emerge from the present state of broken confidence, we should not be too hasty to get back on the climb to the summit. A premature meeting at the summit level would be worse than none at all; the aim should be to restore through patient preparation the necessary degree of confidence to enable productive discussion among the major powers at the highest level.

#### "Open-Skies" Offer.

Let us take steps to show that, notwithstanding our determination to defend our freedom, aggression is not our purpose. President Eisenhower has spoken recently of an "open-skies" proposal whereby, perhaps under the agency of the United Nations, a system of aerial inspection might be introduced in order to forestall the terrors of surprise nuclear attack. I have already on numerous occasions made known the Canadian Government's willingness to open Canadian territory to international inspection, and I have gone further, to the extent of offering to the Soviet Union the right to inspect Canadian Arctic territory in return for reciprocal concessions from the Soviet side. This offer was disregarded by Mr. Bulganin and later Mr. Khrushchov, with whom I corresponded. But the offer stands and it is the Canadian Government's intention, if the occasion arises, to be among the sponsors of any international effort that may be made in the United Nations toward the achievement of an aerial inspection agreement to guard against surprise attack.

Finally, in speaking of the problems we face, we must look not only within the limits of the Western community of nations or to our relations with the Soviet world, but beyond to that vast section of the world which by the accident of history and geography is less developed and less fortunate than we. For one quarter of the world's population the per capita income is not more than \$100 a year. These figures illustrate the scope of the problem and acquire an even more frightening character when it is realized that 250,000 babies are born every day, that in 40 years the population of the world will double, and that this increase will be taking place largely in those areas of the world which are still underdeveloped.

#### Aid Programmes.

I do not need, in view of these statistics, to underline the arguments for sacrifice on the part of the industrialized countries in the field of economic assistance, including exchanges of experienced personnel. The United States