

to protect a weakened Europe from the marauding Communist forces and has given Western Europe an opportunity to rebuild its military forces and its economies. Both our countries have freely given large quantities of equipment for European defence as well as bearing the high cost of maintaining troops in Europe. More recently and particularly during the past year, NATO has evolved as a forum in which political consultation can take place among the powers of Western Europe together with our two countries.

Out of the upset of World War II has come the sudden emergence into independence of many nations. Almost without exception they have found that their political reach exceeded their financial and administrative grasp. The United States and Canada and other countries of the free world have given assistance in terms of financial aid and technical and administrative know-how. As these newly emerged nations develop into strong, healthy, free peoples, having basic concepts similar to our own, we shall be amply rewarded in knowing that our children may live in a friendly world - not holed up in an isolated fastness surrounded by hostility. The emergence of underdeveloped countries has imposed a significant strain on the financial resources and on the stock of administrative skills of the free world; indeed, even on our stock of political skills. As the underdeveloped countries take over the direction of their own affairs, understandably they give priority to improving the pitifully poor incomes of their people. They have had to go through centuries of development in a matter of several years. Should we then be surprised that some times we find it difficult to understand their points of view and they ours? These underdeveloped countries too are sometimes one-crop countries. Another difficulty is that they are not merely agricultural but backward agricultural countries. From a distance they see the shining glint of North American standards of living and North American and Western European factories. And their natural appetite is for these evidences of national and material maturity. There are bound to be conflicts and problems, particularly in terms of trade relationships. The leaders of the Soviet Union publicly state that they make no distinction between political and economic means in pursuing their foreign policy objectives. We have tried to keep them separate without much success. Therefore, I suggest that we should realize in dealing with economic subjects that they do have political effects and that political considerations have interfered with the purely economic laws of international trade and finance.

Thirteen years ago today how many of us had even heard of nuclear weapons? Today, they are commonplace in our thinking. The atom bomb, the H-bomb, and the ICBM have followed one another in quick succession. We argue today about small tactical weapons and whether a war can be contained and whether we should seek to clean up our explosions. In 1938, I suppose our greatest dread was of gas warfare. In a world of advanced nuclear weapons and frightening means of delivery