



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 19 No. 26

June 24, 1964

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## DIPLOMACY FOR PEACE

*In an address delivered on June 18 at the Commencement Service of Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, took as his subject what he called "peace diplomacy", since, he said, the only other variety "would have to be called 'suicide diplomacy'". Mr. Martin developed his theme as follows in part:*

...I would go so far as to say that, since the Cuban confrontation in October 1962, there is a good deal of evidence to suggest that the Russians have also come to pretty much the same conclusions about nuclear warfare as you and we have. But there is one major grouping, the Chinese Communists, that have not come to these sensible conclusions. No doubt they would agree that nuclear warfare is clearly undesirable, but the risk is by no means excluded by a regime whose leader, Mao Tse-tung, in 1957 analyzed the problem in this way. He looked back to the First World War and pointed out that after it was over the Soviet Union and about 200 million Communists had emerged. After the Second World War, according to his analysis, the Communist world had grown to 900 million. Therefore, he goes on, after the Third World War the same trend will probably be accentuated, and there will then not be enough non-Communists left to matter very much. So he foresees, if there is another war, the emergence of a Communist civilization. This is a concept which even Mr. Khrushchov has derided as recently as January last year, when he scoffed at those who dreamed of

building a Communist world "on the ruins of a world deserted and poisoned by nuclear fallout".

### MISLEADING EFFECT OF OLD LABELS

In addition to disagreeing with the Russians about the unacceptability of nuclear war, the Chinese Communists, it is now apparent, are actually engaged in a determined take-over bid to wrest the leadership of the Communist parties, at least of Asia and Africa, away from the Russians. In these circumstances you see how misleading it is for our diplomacy and our thought to be shackled with the old labels that we still use too often, such as "East and West", when the reality is that we are today dealing with at least two Communist worlds, not one. Even with regard to the Soviet world, there is, in fact, a great deal more diversity, just as there is in the West, than we could ever have expected a few years ago.

In objecting that the term "East-West relations" is no longer adequate, I am not merely playing with words. The words are not important in themselves. But by sticking to a phrase that has outlived its usefulness we limit or distort our thought, often unconsciously; ideas are very important, in diplomacy and, indeed, in the world. One aspect of diplomacy is the battle for the minds of men; and that battle is fought with ideas. Therefore, let us make sure our weapons, our ideas, are not obsolete.

The "Iron Curtain" is another conventional diplomatic tag in need of revision. For 15 years after the war it conveyed vividly a bitter truth. Even today,

(Over)

if you were to visit Berlin as I did last month, you would see the Wall — that horrible monument to the failure of the Communist system, erected to make it easier to shoot people fleeing to freedom from East Berlin. The Communists could not accept the scandal that 2,000 to 4,000 of their people each week should be risking their lives to get out of the "People's Paradise". So they built the Wall; and it is indeed an Iron Curtain of barbed wire and blood.

#### RUST ON THE IRON CURTAIN

However, I think we can all rejoice that elsewhere the Iron Curtain is getting pretty rusty in spots — so much so that it is no longer a very apt description of the frontiers which divide the Western world from the European Communist countries. That there are still important barriers no one would deny; but there is no longer today the impenetrable wall that the term Iron Curtain suggests. Indeed, there is now a passage of persons and ideas, both ways, sufficient to make Stalin turn over in his second resting place.

Another term we might think about bringing up to date is the expression "satellites" used to describe the countries which are supposed to be cringing behind the Iron Curtain. It suggests regimes of slavish obedience to Moscow, who follow every dictate of the master's voice in every aspect of their internal and foreign policy — in other words, a group of countries marked by a uniformity which blots out such national characteristics as at one time existed. If this was ever true, it is certainly much less apparent today, though it would, of course, be an exaggeration to assert that the Eastern European regimes have wide freedom of action or that their leaders (as distinct from their peoples) wish to break away from the U.S.S.R., though Tito may not be the last to make the break. These countries are linked by a military treaty with the Soviet Union; their economic systems are closely integrated; and they profess the same kind of Communist credo as the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, within these limits, in the last few years the Eastern European countries have applied — and have been allowed to apply — their Communism in a way which takes into account, more than heretofore, the differing conditions and national characteristics of the peoples concerned. They have also been allowed more trade and other contacts with the West.

#### INTELLIGENT WESTERN REACTION

Western diplomacy has, I think, reacted intelligently to the new opportunities offered in this situation — opportunities for contacts and understanding, for a supple, diversified range of policies to meet each case, instead of an ineffective, precast formula to "roll back the Iron Curtain" that increases fears behind it and therefore only serves to re-establish the Curtain in all its severity. I only wish that, in respect of Far Eastern policy, there was as wide a measure of agreement on both sides of the Atlantic as there now is about our policies towards Eastern Europe, for where there are serious differences among us, the left hand may undo what the right hand is labouring to accomplish. The result is waste of effort, bitterness, disunity and danger.

To return to Europe, however, the idea of Europe — and not just Western Europe — still has power. President Johnson said last month that lasting peace depends on "rebuilding an all-European civilization within its historic boundaries". I expect that this is true, especially if in the process of remaking Europe as a whole we can take a corresponding step towards an Atlantic community. For it is fundamental to a Canadian point of view — and I hope also to yours — that the lesson of interdependence is applied not on a continental basis alone but by moving towards an Atlantic community.

#### PULL OF A BIG IDEA

The Western Europeans are on the move. They want to transcend their warring national histories; and the pull of this big idea is felt also in Eastern Europe. But can there be any doubt that free Europe has far more in common with us in North America than it has with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe?

All that is so far lacking is sufficient interest and will on this side of the Atlantic to move from a military alliance towards building a community with Western Europe. We in Canada, and you in the United States, will pay a high price for our shortsightedness if, because we did not see our opportunity, the tides of continentalism on both sides of the Atlantic come in again, bringing new kinds of nationalism and isolationism in their wake.

Diplomacy — the "peace diplomacy" our countries are trying to follow — requires a broad vision and a sense of history. But it also demands day-by-day attention to the dangers, large and small, that threaten the path to peace. The big dangers, like Cuba in October 1962, must be confronted by the big powers, by you. But the more frequent little dangers, that could grow into big ones if not checked, are where we come in.

Canada has, in fact, taken an active part in almost every United Nations peace-keeping operation since they began. We are a middle power, as the phrase goes, neither colonial nor yet aggressively anti-colonial, neither too strong nor too weak. So when the United Nations fire-alarm sounds, it happens that Canada is usually asked to go....

To keep up the momentum of the peace-keeping idea, we are trying to take steps outside the UN, since efforts to make progress in the UN have for years been blocked by the Soviet veto, to ensure that in future there may be less improvising and strain and risk in this recurring UN need. To this end, we are planning to hold a conference in Canada later this year of those countries with experience of peace-keeping operations. United Nations peace keeping, we feel, has come to stay. It is now no longer an exceptional phenomenon but a regular feature of the United Nations repertory of possible answers to a dangerous situation or threat to the peace. In the world of tomorrow it is probably the key to both international and even national security.

#### DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS

Of all the roles of peace diplomacy, however, it is disarmament that tackles the central problem most directly. Here again, Canada has, since I first went

## EXPO '67 - CANADA'S PRESTIGE CENTENNIAL SHOW

The following is a partial text of a speech by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, to members of the Twenty-first U.S. Editors Goodwill Tour, in Ottawa on June 15:

...One of the great advantages of a world exhibition that has been approved and registered by the International Bureau is that it obliges nations to stake their prestige on an official pavilion. In these events governments build pavilions and bring to the exhibition their musicians, artists, entertainers, scientists, engineers, businessmen and the like. Each country endeavours to put its best foot forward and to display in a competitive but nevertheless constructive way what it has to offer to the world. The French, as usual, have an elegant way of explaining the process - *Le prestige est engagé*. There will be at least 50 national pavilions at Expo '67, and a programme of music, ballet, sport and entertainment of extraordinary proportions. The programme will range from grand opera to a Wild West rodeo, from symphonies and string quartets to water shows and ice extravaganzas, mass bands and tattoos to folk dancing and sing songs. We will have the greatest opera season ever staged. Our new Place des Arts in Montreal has been booked for the entire six months, and arrangements are now in hand for performances by the Vienna Opera, La Scala of Milan, Covent Garden, the Paris Opera, the Metropolitan, the Bolshoi and Bayreuth.

### CANADA'S ACHIEVEMENTS ON DISPLAY

We are naturally determined to show to the world in 1967 what Canadians have achieved, where we are heading. The Federal Government is building a \$21-million exhibition, and located beside it will be those of the ten provinces. The government of Ontario is well advanced in its planning, and can be counted on for an impressive and imaginative display. There will be, in addition, at least 40 large industrial pavilions and, throughout the Exhibition site, band shells and performing areas for amateur groups from across the country.

The Canadian story at the Exhibition will be one of a young, energetic, growing and diverse

family celebrating the hundredth anniversary of its Confederation as a nation. We will make the point that it is possible, and, indeed, enriching, to live in a country where different cultures react on each other with vigour to the advantage of all, where diversity is not a source of weakness but of strength. The Canadian story as told in the pavilion of Quebec will be different from, but in harmony with, the story told in the pavilion of Ontario, and, indeed, with the stories told in the pavilions of large companies and business associations. We shall make the point as strongly as we can that in Canada democratic free enterprise yields good results under the guidance and leadership of governments freely elected by the people. We must tell this story well, for I can assure you that the Soviet bloc will be at Expo '67 in force and will put on a great show....

### THEME OF EXHIBITION

The theme of the Exhibition is "Man and his World". This is an international study in exhibit form of how man has dealt with the continuing challenges before him and where this pattern of challenge and response can be expected to lead in the foreseeable future. We will be examining internationally man's success, his vitality, his intelligence - and sometimes his lack of intelligence, and I submit that it will be good for all of us to take the time to ponder the human situation. We are sure that in our theme buildings we can make considerable progress in examining problems that are common to people in many countries. It will be interesting and encouraging, for example, to see what the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France agree on in the space pavilion. The West Germans, Japanese and the Scandinavians will have much to contribute in respect to the oceans and their possibilities for human betterment.

I have no doubt that Expo '67 will be the greatest show ever staged in this country, and I suggest that we hold our meeting together in 1967 in Montreal in the Canadian pavilion. We will be right next door to Ontario and just a few minutes' run on the rapid transport system to the pavilion of the United States of America.

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### STAND-BY TROOPS TESTED

Joint exercises designed to test Canada's standby battalion group, involving the movement of some 900 troops from Camp Picton, Ontario, to Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, were recently conducted by the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The first exercise, called "Qui Vive 4", was designed to simulate action in the event of a United Nations request for Canadian peace-keeping troops. It called for the standby 1st Battalion, The Canadian Guards, with its weapons and equipment, to be flown over the 1350-mile distance by the RCAF's Air Transport Command. The first stage took the

troops in "Yukon" aircraft over 900 miles from Trenton, Ontario, to Goose Bay, Labrador, which represented an advance base. The second stage involved transportation from Goose Bay to Fredericton, New Brunswick, a distance of 450 miles, in "Hercules" aircraft. Moves from Camp Picton to Trenton and from Fredericton to Camp Gagetown were carried out by road.

The second exercise ("Noname") was designed to test and practice the standby battalion in all phases of security operations. The week-long exercise included anti-terrorist sweeps, ambushes, cordon and area searches, crowd control and the establishment of roadblocks.

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Employees of eight provincial governments (excluding Quebec and British Columbia) and the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories numbered 179,688 at March 31, 1964, down 1.6 per cent from the December 31, 1963, total of 182,657, according to advance figures that will be contained in the first quarter issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Provincial Government Employment". Earnings of these employees in the January-March period amounted to \$189,086,000, a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the October-December total of \$193,842,000. This brought staff earnings for the fiscal year April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964, to \$762,968,000, a gain of 8.6 per cent from the corresponding 1962-63 total of \$702,286,000.

Earnings of employees for the fiscal year 1963-64 were distributed as follows: departmental services, \$444,028,000 (58.2 per cent of total earnings); institutions of higher education, \$91,444,000 (12.0 per cent); enterprises, \$218,078,000 (28.6 per cent); and workmen's compensation boards, \$9,418,000 (1.2 per cent).

### QUEBEC

Statistics for Quebec, which were available but not included in the above totals, amounted to 43,189 employees at March 31 with a payroll of \$45,866,000 in the quarter. This total included 30,136 employees in departmental services, 12,207 in enterprises and 846 in the Workmen's Compensation Commission, with payrolls of \$31,617,000 in departmental services, \$13,594,000 in enterprises and \$655,000 in the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

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## CANADIAN TO SENIOR NATO POST

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, announced on June 8 that the Government had agreed to release Mr. James A. Roberts from his functions as Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce in order to enable him to assume the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Roberts had a distinguished record during the Second World War, when he commanded the Canadian 8th Infantry Brigade with the rank of brigadier. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and received the Order of Orange-Nassau from the Netherlands Government. He has had a distinguished record in government service since his appointment as Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce in July 1958. As the senior Canadian official in the trade field, he has been a member of, or has led, many trade missions and participated in trade and economic negotiations in many parts of the world.

### FIRST CANADIAN APPOINTMENT

This is the first time a Canadian has been appointed to a senior position in NATO, and this appointment will give added emphasis to the transatlantic nature of the alliance, which is so vital if NATO is to

evolve in the coming decade. Mr. Roberts' appointment is an indication of the importance the Government attaches to continuing Canadian membership in NATO.

Mr. Roberts is to take up his new appointment on September 1.

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## PILOTS' RANKS SOAR

The number of licensed glider pilots in Canada rose steeply, during the 12 months ending March 31, 1964, to 686, Department of Transport figures show. This was a lift of nearly 17 per cent from the beginning of the period, when there were 588.

Commercial pilots reached even greater heights, with 2,552 licensees, up more than 17 per cent from 2,180.

The other classifications (1963 figures in brackets): private pilots 16,058 (15,667); senior commercial pilots 379 (349); airline transport pilots 1,399 (1,325).

This made for a total number of 21,101 licensed pilots by the end of March, up some 4.5 per cent from 20,109 a year earlier.

The number of flight navigators rose to 92 from 84 during the same period; that of engineers, to 36 from 25.

Earthbound aircraft-maintenance engineers expanded their ranks to 2,302 from 2,200, while air-traffic controllers numbered 819, a decrease of one.

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## ANNUAL CHARTING JOB BEGINS

Mines and Technical Surveys Minister Benidickson announced recently that 60 hydrographers of the Canadian Hydrographic Service had left Ottawa, Victoria (British Columbia) and Dartmouth (Nova Scotia) to continue the charting of Canada's coastal and inland waters. "Our hydrographic programme is drawn up each year with the twofold objective of continuing the long-range programme of making Canadian waters safe for navigation and of meeting immediate needs of industry and the public," Mr. Benidickson said. "For instance, this year one of our ships will work in Chaleur Bay in the vicinity of Belledune Point, where a proposed new copper smelter is to be built. Another is charting the small-boat route in Georgian Bay, i.e. the inland route among the 30,000 Islands, which will open up a whole new area to tourists."

### DISTRIBUTION OF GROUP

To do the job this year, the CHS has five ships and one launch at work in Atlantic waters, four ships on the Pacific Coast, and one in Western Arctic waters. Inland, one ship and three launches are carrying out hydrographic surveys on the St. Lawrence River in Quebec, in Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River in Ontario and on the Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories. In addition, five hydrographers will travel aboard Department of Transport vessels into the high Arctic, charting ship routes and harbours visited.

### AWARD TO NRC INVENTOR

Mr. U.V. Helava, of the photogrammetric research section, Division of Applied Physics, National Research Council of Canada, was recently presented with the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation Award by the American Society of Photogrammetry. The purpose of the Award — a silver plaque mounted on a wood panel — is to stimulate the development of the art of aerial photogrammetry in the United States.

Mr. Helava, a graduate of the Finnish Institute of Technology and a 1953 National Research Council postdoctorate fellow, is the inventor of the *analytical plotter* — a revolutionary instrument that ushers in a new era in map-making, surveying and satellite photography.

The plotter substitutes mathematical projection for the mechanical projection on which all other plotters rely. The instrument can also be used to plot maps and make measurements where no other plotter could be successfully employed owing to distortions and other errors impossible to compensate for by conventional means. Since such distortions occur, for instance, on weather-satellite photographs, the plotter will be of particular use in space exploration.

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### ELECTRIC POWER

Net generation of electric energy by plants that generate a minimum of approximately 10,000,000 kilowatt hours a year increased 9.8 per cent in April to 10,842,688,000 kwh from 9,876,611,000 in April last year. Imports declined in the month to 182,453,000 kwh from 191,862,000 a year earlier, while exports rose to 343,625,000 from 298,297,000. The amount of electric energy made available for primary purposes climbed 12.1 per cent in the month, to 10,493,870,000 kwh from 9,359,818,000, while the amount used in electric boilers dropped sharply (54.3 per cent), to 187,646,000 kwh from 410,358,000.

Generation of electric energy in the January-April period advanced 10.3 per cent, to 44,735,979,000 kwh from 40,547,016,000 in the corresponding period of 1963. Imports were down in the period, to 778,534,000 kwh from 951,063,000, while exports were up to 1,426,676,000 kwh from 1,295,032,000. The amount of energy made available for primary purposes in the four months increased 12.0 per cent to 43,258,852,000 kwh from 38,618,139,000, while the amount used in electric boilers declined significantly (47.7 per cent), to 828,985,000 kwh from 1,584,908,000.

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### TO DISCUSS SONIC BOOM

The possible effects of sonic boom on buildings is to be discussed at a symposium that will form part of the annual meeting of the American Society for Testing and Materials in Chicago on June 25. In view of the planning of supersonic airliners now in progress in Europe and America, the subject of

the symposium is a topical one. Sponsored by the Society's Committee E6, which deals with methods of testing building constructions, and the Administrative Committee on Simulated Service Testing, the symposium will be chaired by W.R. Schriever of the National Research Council's Division of Building Research. His colleague H.N.C. Lyster of NRC's National Aeronautical Establishment will present the opening paper, entitled *The Nature of the Sonic Boom*. W.A. Ramsay, Chief Architect of Air Services, Department of Transport, will describe the damage done in 1959 to the new Uplands Terminal Building in Ottawa by a jet fighter which accidentally exceeded the speed of sound during a demonstration flight.

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### IRON ORE

Producers' shipments of iron ore in Canada nearly doubled in April, rising to 2,376,972 tons from 1,235,253 in April last year. This brought shipments in the January-April period to 5,392,443 tons, greater by 52.7 per cent than the corresponding 1963 total of 3,530,776 tons. Export shipments of iron ore more than doubled in April, increasing to 2,098,226 tons from 987,400 a year earlier, boosting the January-April total 67.0 per cent to 4,420,536 tons from 2,644,252 a year ago. Ore shipped to Canadian consumers rose 12.5 per cent in the month, to 278,746 tons from 247,853, and 9.6 per cent in the four months, to 971,097 tons from 886,524. Producers' stocks were substantially (43.8 per cent) larger at the end of April this year, compared to those for last year, at 5,501,828 tons versus 3,824,993.

April shipments of iron ore were larger than a year earlier from all producing regions except British Columbia. The month's totals were: Newfoundland, 705,971 tons (28,081 in April 1963); Quebec, 1,079,208 (732,120); Ontario, 465,184 (335,888); and British Columbia, 126,609 (139,164).

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### B.C. OFFSHORE MINERAL RIGHTS

The question of West Coast offshore mineral rights was discussed recently in Ottawa by Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources for Canada, and Mr. Donald Brothers, the Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources for British Columbia. At stake was the administration of some 14,000,000 acres of exploration lands comprising the sea bed of the continental shelf off the shores of the mainland and Vancouver Island. The companies now engaged in the search for submarine minerals are operating under overlapping permits from both governments.

The two ministers emphasized that both governments wished to avoid any delay in exploration. After a review of the possibility of administrative arrangements and of their respective legal positions, Mr. Laing and Mr. Brothers agreed that the only way the matter could be reconciled was by a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada.

### FLORAL EMBLEM STAMPS

The floral emblems and the armorial bearings of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are depicted on two new postage stamps to be issued on June 30 by the Canada Post Office. In announcing the new stamps, Mr. John R. Nicholson, the Postmaster General, said that the new issues would be the first of a series showing the floral emblems and armorial bearings of each of the provinces. Other stamps in the series will be issued periodically during 1965 and 1966.

### PART OF CENTENARY PROGRAMME

The floral series is part of the Post Office programme of special issues leading up to the centenary of Confederation. It continues the sequence of multi-coloured stamps produced for the first time this year by the Canada Post Office. Each of the floral issues is printed in three colours - two by offset lithography and one by traditional steel-line intaglio printing.

The Postmaster General said that the Ontario and Quebec stamps had been chosen as the first in the floral series because these provinces, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were the original partners in the federal agreement of 1867. Stamps for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be included in the 1965 issues.

The white trillium of Ontario was selected as the official flower of that province in 1937. The white garden lily was chosen as the floral emblem of Quebec in 1963.

The stamps were designed and engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa. A total of 18 million copies of each stamp is to be printed. The stamps are of the large or double size and are on the horizontal plane.

The floral stamps are the fourth and fifth new issues produced in 1964 by the Canada Post Office and the second and third in the Department's history to be produced in more than two colours.

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### CANADIAN DIVORCES IN 1963

A total of 7,681 divorces was granted in 1963 by provincial and territorial divorce courts and the Parliament of Canada, according to preliminary figures released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is the third-highest total ever granted in any year, previous record years being 1947, with 8,213, and 1946, with 7,757. Even excluding the 499 granted by Parliament during 1963 on behalf of Quebec and Newfoundland appellants, the 1963 total is still 414 higher than the 6,768 granted in 1962, when no Quebec or Newfoundland divorce bills were passed by Parliament.

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The 1963 divorce rate was 40.6 (in 100,000 population) compared to 36.4 and 36.0 in the two preceding years. Since 1950, the rate has fluctuated between 36 and 42, compared to all-time peaks of 63.4 and 63.1 in 1947-46.

The number of 1963 divorces (and rates) was higher than in the previous year in practically all provinces (excluding Quebec and Newfoundland), with the largest percentage increases in Nova Scotia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta together accounted for 6,016, or almost 80 per cent, of the 1963 total.

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### DIPLOMACY FOR PEACE

(Continued from P. 2)

to the League of Nations in Geneva 28 years ago, been playing a serious and constructive part in the collective effort to achieve disarmament on terms that would reduce rather than increase present risks for all. On these criteria we believe it would be folly simply to give up the nuclear deterrent, unilaterally or on both sides, without some means of knowing that there was no cheating. We therefore want inspection and control not before disarmament but progressing with it as required technically for the satisfaction of both parties to know pledges are, in fact, being kept. Progress is really being made, painfully slowly it is true, but I think already the improvement in Western relations with the Soviet Union which I mentioned earlier is due in part to the patience and sincerity of our collective work on disarmament over the years.

But it is due to something more. Since the war, we in the West have shown the Asian and African majority of the world's peoples that it is possible for white rulers to leave before they have to, and for independence - economic as well as political - to be given to hundreds of millions of these ancient peoples who were civilized long before North America had been, as we say, "discovered". It is also a salutary lesson for some people to see that Western countries are willing to give large amounts of aid for the economic development, even of non-aligned countries, without exacting any kind of trade, political or military concession in return. Aid alone is not enough, but aid and trade together are building bridges for our ideas in Asia and Africa and indeed among all the developing countries. With this "third world" there is no more important aspect of our modern diplomacy. It is helping to reduce the gap and therefore the tensions between the rich and the poor in the world - and this gap may in the long run be as great a source of worry for the peace of the world as the gap between the Communist and non-Communist worlds is today....