

This part of the paper has been commonly misquoted and taken to mean that Canada is trying to dodge international responsibility and to repudiate the invaluable work it has done in the mediation of disputes and in peacekeeping operations - in which we are still involved in Cyprus, the Middle East and Kashmir. Nothing could be further from the truth. Canada is as ready as ever to act as mediator or to provide peacekeeping forces when called upon to do so, but there must be some real hope that the operation will be effective.

The review has brought home to us many things we already knew but to which we had not given due weight. As people get older they tend to look back and identify a golden age they feel has gone for ever. In the late forties and early fifties, Canada, emerging from the war with its economy strengthened when the economies of most countries had been weakened, enjoyed a brief spell of unusual prominence upon the international stage. Since then, friends and former enemies have rebuilt their economies, the Soviet Union has emerged as a super-power, China has come to have the potential to be a world power. All this is true, but what is even more true is that Canada has grown in strength and independence since those days to an extent not generally realized or accepted, at least by some Canadians. Our brief day of prominence in a world devastated by war may be over, but we are coming of age in the world of today, we taking our place and playing our part in the world as it is.

The paper identifies the central problem facing Canada as "how to live in harmony with, but distinct from, the greatest power on earth". This is the subject of a separate discourse on which I shall not embark tonight. We have not issued a paper on this subject, partly because it permeates the six papers we have issued and partly because other studies are in process, dealing with particular aspects of Canada-United States relations such as energy policy, foreign investment and defence. Our relations with the United States will be a continuing cause for debate for as long as we share the continent, and I feel sure that a part of that debate will take place here tonight. I make only one comment at this stage, and that is to say that I believe it would be very much opposed to the interests of Canadians and the independence of Canada to base our foreign policy on anti-Americanism, express or implied....

There are a number of points I should like to make very briefly. First, Canada's relations with the Third World fit into the conceptual framework contained in the general paper, perhaps under all the policy headings, particularly economic growth, social justice and quality of life.

Canada's aid and trade policies toward the developing countries are designed to aid in their economic growth, which is one of our priorities since only economic growth can enable these countries to free their peoples from the bondage of life at or under the subsistence level and enable them to realize their potential and make their contribution to the enrichment of the human community. As we work at home to bring a full measure of social justice to our own indigenous populations, which is another of our priorities, so our aid and trade policies contribute to the spread of a greater measure of social justice in the countries of Africa and Asia. When we turn to the