

*The Address—Mr. Goyer*

countries! Do you think the international community would play the game?

Let us take U.N.E.S.C.O. as a more specific case. If international law or the international community were to endorse the principle of extending internal jurisdictions at the international level, that institution would gain hundreds of members overnight. Can one seriously believe that it could operate in that manner?

In fact, for practical reasons, the international community is simply not willing to be broken up by admitting within its organizations the Canadian provinces as sovereign or partially sovereign entities.

In broader terms, since we are talking about the evolution of international realities, is there in our world a more pressing need than for dialogue, co-operation, cohesion? We live in a world of minorities. From a global point of view, there are no majorities, neither religious, nor political, nor linguistic. Christians, Moslems, Buddhists, all are minorities. Whites, Blacks, Yellows: so many minorities. No ideology, no language, no culture worth more than the others.

What we need in this divided world is not separatists' bombs but forms of agreement, such as federalism, which unite diversities without levelling them. Federalism, concerted action between communities: the hope of Europe building up, of Africa wanting to transcend tribalism, of Asia where a single country may be home to 50 cultures, in short, the hope of the world. We are too modest sometimes. Experiments in federalism and bilingualism which continue, increase and multiply every day here draw the admiration of many nations and some even try to imitate them.

President Senghor eloquently reminded us of this recently when he said, and I quote:

Bilingualism is one step ahead of unilingualism, just as the man with two legs walks more steadily than he who has only one.

● (12:20 p.m.)

More basically, French and English bring us additional resources. This is not to say that we reject francophonie today. On the contrary, we cling to it and welcome our English-speaking brothers. This is why Canada can, in this area of culture, which is man's own, serve as an example.

Bilingualism, federalism are promising formulas which are nowhere else as alive and deep-rooted as in Canada, and which can help us attain even greater achievements. That is what the realities of our world require of us: to strengthen our federalism, instead of

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breaking it up in half a score of foreign policies.

Let us see where would actually lead us the theory of those who want to share sovereignty in external matters among the federal government and the ten provincial governments. Let us carry this working hypothesis to its practical consequences. It is not enough to make constitutional diagrams at cabinet meetings; we must ascertain where they would lead us.

In actual fact, it is not possible to separate the various aspects of international life into air-tight compartments, because they are inextricably bound together. Whenever countries negotiate with one another, it is not possible to single out one aspect—for instance, education, culture, co-operation—among the other aspects of the relations between the countries concerned. One may distinguish between the traditional external policy and the more recent aspects of international relations, that is to say the technical, cultural or social aspects. But in fact those fields are a tightly knit network. What is accomplished at an intergovernmental conference on education may be related in many regards to other fields, such as co-operation within French-speaking countries or some other group, external aid policy, bilateral relations with the countries concerned, economic and trade problems, cultural or social international co-operation.

Political problems crop up time and again in so-called "technical" organizations and conferences. One should not be naive. One only has to observe the great powers to realize that their policies on culture, co-operation, exchange of technical data, social problems, are closely connected with many other political and economic aspects of international life.

Moreover, any foreign policy requires rationalization, compatibility and consistency. Canada's foreign policy must take into account a large variety of Canadian interests as well as the domestic and foreign implications. It is therefore essential to have a central agency for defining and coordinating our policies before submitting them to other countries. But we cannot have eleven such agencies.

Some might say: The solution is probably two centres: Ottawa and Quebec. Come now. If the country granted such treatment to one province, would not the other provinces demand the same? Two operation centres—one can easily witness it these days—that is