

and the European Economic Commission, behind the exchange of visits between our Prime Minister and Mr. Kosygin. None of these activities is anti-American in intention or effect. They are in pursuit of Canada's best interests. The economies of Canada and the United States are interdependent to an extent unequalled and unprecedented. It would be to the interest of neither nation were Canada to become an economic satellite of the United States.

I have dealt with Canada's economic interests first, since they represent solid realities that touch us all, that we can identify and measure in dollars and percentages. But Canada would be a poor country and I certainly would not be the Canadian Foreign Minister if we saw ourselves as no more than a business enterprise.

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North of the Rio Grande, this continent is shared by the people of Canada and the people of the United States. Canadians and Americans are proud peoples. They cherish their independence of each other, and the particular traditions and differing institutions that give independence meaning.

As we cherish our differences, even more we cherish the shared ideas and goals that unite us. This simple but profound fact overshadows the constant conflicts of interest that arise between us. Conflict is a function of contact. Canada has very little in the way of conflict with Mongolia: our relations with that country might be regarded as a model for all nations if we were to overlook the fact that our contact with the people of Mongolia is almost non-existent. Should changing circumstances bring us into close contact with Mongolia, I can guarantee you some pretty good conflicts of interest within a very short time. No two nations in the world have so many contacts at so many levels, official and unofficial, as Canada and the United States. Essentially, these contacts serve the common interest but no matter how busy Secretary Rogers and I are with the oilcan, constant contact leads to constant friction and the generation of frequent heated exchanges.

In a recent far-reaching statement on Canadian foreign policy, the Government had two things to say about our relations with the United States. That the United States is our closest friend and ally and will remain so. This I have discussed with you. And that the central problem for Canada is how to live in harmony with, but distinct from, the most powerful and dynamic society on earth.

For a generation, and until very recently, the world was locked in a sterile East-West confrontation, with China obsessed with its own internal difficulties and playing little part on the world stage, the nations of the Third World engaged in a life-and-death struggle for survival.

Suddenly, Peking sits on the Security Council.

President Nixon prepares to visit the two great Communist capitals, Moscow and Peking. The Soviet Union accepts a better arrangement between the two Germanies, responds after years of inaction to NATO urging for balanced force reductions in Central Europe, promotes a European Security Conference, engages in strategic arms-limitations talks with the United States, calls for a world conference on disarmament.

I cannot discuss all of these developments with you tonight, nor can anyone, I believe, be sure what they all mean for the peace of the world and the well-being of all men.

What is clear is that power relationships, frozen for a quarter of a century, are in the process of change and that trading patterns and monetary arrangements, laboriously established, are in flux. In these new and perhaps unsettling but at least hopeful circumstances, Canada is determined to preserve its sovereignty and its independence while, at the same time, refusing to remain locked in cold-war attitudes that have lost at least a part of their meaning and their importance. Canada welcomes the human face being shown by nations like the Soviet Union and China. Past history should not be forgotten but it should not be allowed to impede careful, prudent movement toward a saner and safer world equilibrium.

One thing seems to be clear, that the emergence of China on the world scene and the presence of China in the Security Council will make it more difficult for the United States and the Soviet Union to settle matters between themselves. Only time will tell whether this is a healthy development in international relations. Although it will certainly have the effect of making the settlement of issues more difficult to achieve, settlements once reached may well prove to be more effective and more enduring.

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MINERAL COLLECTION TO ROM

Outstanding specimens of minerals from the Froberg Collection were recently placed on display in the Mineral Gallery of the Royal Ontario Museum. This collection, assembled by the late Dr. M. Hans Froberg, is regarded by experts as the finest of its kind in Canada. Its purchase by the ROM was made possible by a grant from the International Nickel Company of Canada.

The collection, which comprises some 3,500 specimens from many parts of the world, includes many unique display minerals, large suites of gold and silver and some priceless reference material.

Dr. Froberg, who came to Canada in 1934, was for 30 years one of the country's foremost mining consultants. In this capacity, he travelled the world extensively and was thus able to acquire rare specimens in remote regions.