

Considerations of defence did indeed play a part in the earlier history of both countries but not in the interests of partnership. I am not seeking to revive ancestral fears and prejudices when I remind you that twice in the past have American armies sought to conquer Canada. The first time was in the Revolutionary War when General Montgomery after taking Montreal was killed in a vain attempt to capture Quebec in a winter assault in 1775. The second was in the War of 1812 when an American force took York, now Toronto, and burned its public buildings. This, incidentally, led to a much better-known reprisal a couple of years later when British troops captured Washington and burned the Capitol.

These happenings were long ago. But they left their mark on the course of national development in both countries and perhaps particularly in the smaller country. As you know, the passions aroused by the Revolutionary Wars led to a considerable migration of Loyalists (or Royalists) to Canada, where they played a great part in the settlement of large areas in Ontario, southern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The organizations of Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in this country can be matched with societies in parts of Canada made up of descendants of the United Empire Loyalists.

I could add a considerable list of incidents in the 19th century to show that there have not always been sweetness and light between Canada and the United States. There have been boundary disputes which aroused bitter feelings. There have been hot issues over tariffs and trade and fisheries. Public opinion on both sides of the line has not always been temperate and understanding in its assessment of the actions of its neighbour. The point I want to stress is that the present intimate relationship is a fairly new thing. It has not grown up without careful cultivation. Although it is solidly established, it must still be constantly tended.

I well remember the different and far more critical atmosphere that prevailed in Canada towards the United States when I was a boy and a young man in the years before, during, and for some time after the First World War. I do not mean that in those days there was anything that could be called a spirit of hostility between the two countries. There was, however, a much greater aloofness than now exists and not nearly so much of the active friendliness which we all welcome. Each country tended to go its separate way.

Since then our relationships have become far more complex with the growing complexity of government, of business, and of international affairs. The volume and variety of official transactions have vastly increased, especially in the last decade. With the assumption by the United States of the leadership of the free world - an extremely welcome development - the whole area of American foreign policy has become of great importance to Canada and all free countries in a way which could not exist in the days of American withdrawal from world affairs.

The people of Canada are anxious and ready to pull their weight in meeting the issues which confront the free world. They are proud of their record and sensitive, perhaps unduly sensitive, to uninformed criticism of it. They know that they can only be junior partners because of the limitation of their numbers and their resources. They recognize that in a partnership the partners are not free agents, and they realize that this is true of the North Atlantic partnership deliberately created two years ago and of the Korean partnership hurriedly established in the crisis of last July. In the direction of great enterprises