

## NEW DIRECTIONS IN FOREIGN POLICY

*The following remarks were made by the Prime Minister on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television program "Nation's Business", on November 14:*

In the past few weeks you have seen ample evidence of our new initiatives in the area of foreign policy. Premier Kosygin came to Canada in mid-October and President Tito of Yugoslavia paid a shorter official visit just last week. The Peking Government has been admitted to the United Nations and Canada was one of the countries voting for this course of action.

These events reflect the great efforts we have put into developing the best possible foreign policy for Canada; a foreign policy which has involved me personally in visiting several other countries and in receiving many important visitors to Canada.

### REASONS FOR EXPANSION

Why are we extending our international relationships at this time? Why is Canada in the vanguard of these new developments in foreign affairs?

There are three basic reasons why.

First - for an independent Canada. If Canada is to be a free and independent nation, it must deal on its own terms with all the countries of the world. The ideas, approaches and technology we bring back can be an enrichment for our national life and our people.

Second - for domestic prosperity. Canada is a country that lives on trade. Twenty-five per cent of our gross national product and 50 per cent of all goods produced in Canada are exported. Our present and future standard of living depends on international trade. If we want access to the markets of the world we have to face the political realities of the world.

Third - for a peaceful world. China and the Soviet Union exist in the very scheme of things, whether certain people are prepared to recognize it or not. One-quarter of the world's population lives

in China alone. If we want to ensure a peaceful world we have to deal with the world as it is.

We believe in a peaceful world and so do our friends. Seventy-six countries, including Britain and France, voted for the admission of China to the United Nations. In fact, of all our NATO allies, only the United States opposed Chinese entry. And even then, at the very moment the vote was taken, President Nixon's personal envoy was in Peking.

Nor has Canada been alone in seeking new contacts with other countries. President Nixon will be making official visits to Russia and China in the near future. Last year he travelled to Yugoslavia, and President Tito returned the United States visit prior to coming to Canada.

### CANADA-U.S. SPECIAL RELATION

Given these facts, the suggestion by some people that our initiatives in foreign affairs are destroying our special relationships with the United States is just not true. Equally preposterous is the claim that the U.S. surcharge was a retaliatory gesture.

The U.S. surcharge is part of a complex set of measures taken by President Nixon to deal with certain problems in the U.S. economy. The U.S. surcharge on imports is applied against all of the trading partners of the United States - not just Canada, and to suggest this is an act of political retaliation against us is completely ridiculous.

Our relationship with the United States is so broad and so deep and so close that it cannot be duplicated with any other country. In fact, the basic friendliness of ordinary Americans and Canadians for each other, and of successive governments on each side of the border, will be one of the great strengths we will be drawing on as we solve the economic issues between our two countries.

### AID BOOST TO PAKISTANI REFUGEES

*The following excerpts are from a statement on motions to the House of Commons by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, on November 17:*

\* \* \* \*

To date, the nations of the world have provided approximately \$240 million through multilateral and bilateral channels for refugee-relief in India. Some \$125 million of this amount has been pledged through the United Nations system. This amount has proved inadequate to support the massive relief program that is required and to mitigate its adverse effects on the development program of India. Without additional

assistance, many of the significant developmental achievements which have been made over the past two-and-a-half decades will be jeopardized, and unless renewed efforts to share the burden are undertaken by the international community, the presence of large numbers of refugees will continue to aggravate political tensions in the subcontinent.

In response to the High Commissioner for Refugees' new appeal, and following the recent visit to the subcontinent of a team led by Mr. Gérin-Lajoie, the President of the Canadian International Development Agency, the Government has decided that substantial additional contributions must be made available.

To date, the Canadian contribution from govern-