

While it is obvious and agreed that our foreign policy must be indivisible, the Canadian Government must be prepared to take initiatives and to respond quickly as requirements develop and change in the country as a whole and in its several parts.

I shall return in closing, Mr. Chairman, to the theme with which I started, that of the search for peace and security. Have new institutions, new methods, reduced the risk of war? We must admit that among the various new dimensions of world affairs there is a new dimension of power as well.

One analyst of power and of economic growth, Walt Rostow, who has had practical experience in the affairs of the most powerful nation in the world, has pointed to the strange situation in which the world finds itself. "The military and foreign policies of the major powers are now being conducted at two distinct and only tenuously related levels: one, the level of mutual deterrence -- of mutual frustration with mass weapons; the other, the softer-level of diplomacy, economic policy, and conventional weapons of a low order where the main business of the world goes on."

He has also pointed to the dangers which arise when "the interests of nations are now so sensitively interwoven and communications are so quick and ample An ambiguous phrase, a misinterpreted background conference, an imagined line of policy deduced from some action we take -- these produce reactions which are much more like the interplay of politics within a given nation than the formal discourses of classic diplomacy." Interdependence has its dangers.

I mention these points in order to underline the fact that there has probably never been a time when diplomats, if they are to do their job properly, have had to take more seriously the realities of military and economic power and of clashes of national interest and ideological conviction.