

held by some Canadians of a United States that is wholly predatory in its energy policies towards us is quite out of focus. We remain, of course, a significant supplier of energy to the United States, especially of natural gas, and we have been developing in very recent years new forms of co-operation on such matters as pipelines and oil and electricity exchanges. I have every confidence that we can embark on the Eighties having attained a level of mutual confidence and realism in our energy relations which is substantially higher than just a few years ago.

This is far from solving the energy problems of either country but it is very much a positive mark on the ledger.

A brief word, now, on the international dimensions of nuclear power development. Even if the world was awash forever in cheap oil there would of course have been an urgent need to face the nuclear proliferation issue. The energy problem greatly complicates the issue because it draws more and more countries into nuclear programs. Legitimate as these peaceful programs are, they unfortunately involve technologies that can be turned to terrifying use. Co-operation among nations, often under agreed ground rules, is no doubt essential to virtually all aspects of a resolution of the world's energy problems — whether it be for the building of a pipeline or for international trade in coal or for the protection of the environment. In the nuclear area co-operation and ground rules take on a quite special kind of importance. "Energy in International Affairs" has, in this context, a dimension that goes well beyond energy itself. Indeed, it goes to the heart of international peace and security.

We in Canada cannot escape a central role in this nuclear issue. We like others want to promote the peaceful uses of the atom. Indeed because of our uranium resources and advanced nuclear power technology, we have a particular interest in doing so. At the same time we like others cannot set aside the risks to a fragile world inherent in the proliferation of a nuclear weapons capacity. We have therefore been in the forefront of international efforts to ensure, to safeguard, the peaceful uses of nuclear power and to develop internationally agreed rules. This will continue whether in the INFCE discussions or at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference next year, or in our bilateral discussions.

The Parliament of Canada is shortly going to undertake a review of Canadian foreign policy, examining in particular the changes in the world that have occurred since the last foreign policy review in Canada, nearly a decade ago. In assessing these changes and their impact on international order and stability, a leading place will certainly have to be given to the effect of energy on Canadian foreign relations.

Resource development has always occupied a central place in our diplomacy and in our foreign affairs. I could cite many examples:

- negotiations for protecting our fisheries
 - defining and claiming our massive continental shelf
 - developing the 200-mile economic zone
 - working for orderly rules for exploiting the manganese nodules on the ocean floor
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