

These differences and misunderstandings sometimes arise from the fact that while we are so alike in so many ways, we are different in others. And Canadians, believe it or not, are satisfied with the differences. Their occasional irritations arise not so much over the fact that Americans object to these differences, as that they don't even recognize them. There is for instance, our parliamentary as contrasted with your congressional system of government; our monarchical institutions which without limiting our democratic freedom in any single respect, makes it easier for people to distinguish between the majesty of Government as such, and the activities of governments which are not always considered majestic. There are also differences in our system of justice and the organization of the judiciary; in the fact that we spring from two races, French and English; in our membership in that group of independent nations who make up the British Commonwealth. These and many other things foster in our own minds a sense of separate national identity from you which we cherish and in which we take an increasing pride. They help to explain why we do not take the same point of view on every subject that is taken in the United States. The glory - because it is not less than that - of our relationship is, however, that we are not pushed around and pilloried by our great neighbour, because we hold and express these differences and that we now settle our problems by frank, friendly and very informal discussion, leading to fair agreement. This is all the more notable because of the disparity in power and influence between the two countries. It is good neighbourhood based on partnership - and a far cry indeed from the relationship between a big and smaller Communist state.

The relations between our two countries, however, (and I wish to stress this) reaching as they do into every aspect of human activity - political, economic, cultural and recreational are not simple; and it is going to be no simple and easy matter to keep them in the good and healthy condition which is now more desirable than ever, as we become increasingly important to each other.

In the field of hemisphere defence, for instance, we have had - and will have - great and complicated problems to face. We know that this continent must be defended as a whole or lost as a whole. The implications of this for Canada have been particularly weighty. We have primary responsibility for the defence of a vast area. We have limited financial and human resources at our disposal for that purpose. Many of the northern defence projects which now have to be undertaken would not be practicable if we had to do them on our own; or possibly even necessary if we were geographically more remote from you, instead of being as we are a northern buffer between the United States and the great land mass of Soviet Russia. These projects have become essential in the common defence. But if they must be undertaken on our soil our rights, as well as our responsibilities must be preserved.

All this makes necessary the closest possible kind of friendly and careful co-operation. It requires on the part of the vastly more powerful partner an appreciation of the status and even the sensibilities - of the smaller. It requires on Canada's part an awareness of the whole global picture; an understanding of the world power and world responsibilities of the United States, which remains our surest shield against aggression until the cold war can be transformed into a warm and secure peace.

I am very happy to state here that these joint continental defence policies are being carried out in a way which reflects the very best in our good neighbourhood. It is something in which we can take great pride on both sides of the border. It is a fine example of partnership, made all the more