

The problem of a new and closer co-operation – especially in financial and economic matters – between federal and provincial governments.

The problem of a new Constitution – acceptable to Ottawa and all the provinces – continuing the momentum begun at February's conference.

The problem of social security, the structure of which must now be reviewed and pulled together, in the light of experience. The related problem caused by excessive expectations that the state can now do everything for us; that we don't need to rely on ourselves; that discipline, order, respect for authority, self-reliance, personal independence, the satisfaction that comes from hard work and honest service, that all things are old-fashioned and should be replaced by the "play now, pay later" mentality, both national and personal.

We are living in a fool's paradise if we think that Canada can grow great on a programme of easy work in easy stages; of each for himself and God for us all.

A LOOK AT FOREIGN POLICY

There is, also, the overriding problem of foreign policy and the part Canada should play in the ultimate issue of peace and war. I believe that the principles that have governed our foreign policy since the Second World War have been right and that their application has, on the whole, been effective. But the world has changed and the time has now come for a re-examination of the whole basis of policy. We should not shrink from this. But we should never forget one thing. Today the world – and our country as part of it – is highly irregular and unpredictable in its political and economic contours. But there is one common feature; a growing interdependence and a closer interrelationship within and between countries.

The last thing we Canadians should do is to shut ourselves up in our provinces – indeed, in our own country, or our own continent. If we are to be of service in the world and to ourselves and our own destiny; if we are to find our right place in the sun, we must look beyond our own national or local limits. Our foreign policy must remain based on this principle.

NATIONAL UNITY

Finally, and governing everything else, there is the problem of national unity; of constitutional change to give this unity a new basis and meaning; of a greater understanding to give it a new depth. And we face this problem of unity at a time when there is an organized movement to destroy it.

A destiny that takes Quebec outside Canada means, simply and starkly, the end of Canada, the end of our forefathers' dream, and of our dream, and of a great Confederation of people from coast to coast, developing, for the common good, resources unsurpassed in any country, showing the world how a state of many provinces, of two basic language groups, and of many races and cultures, can combine their efforts and their talents, and their ideals to

make of Canada a land of hope and happiness and equal opportunity for all....

For 100 years, in good times and bad, in war and peace, Canadians have worked together to build this big and beautiful land. We have combined our efforts, linked together our overlapping loyalties, composed our differences, shared the happiness of our common achievements.

Canada is our country. It belongs to us all and we belong to it. Are we to let it weaken now – and fall apart – as we enter our second century of confederation?

The answer is not in our stars but in ourselves. It is up to us....

I have been greatly privileged in having been able to serve my country for so many years; in wartime and in peacetime; at home and abroad; in good days and dark ones; in the classroom, the embassy, the Commons chamber; the Cabinet Room and the Prime Minister's Office.

For a long time I had the comfort and protection of relative obscurity. Then great responsibility and great opportunity came my way, without any conscious plan on my part. I remembered that I had been brought up in the belief that, if I always did the best I could in any situation I had to face, remained true to the best in myself, there would be no cause for fear or loss of faith; that as Montaigne put it (my parents would have expressed it less poetically) *la plus grande chose du monde, c'est de savoir être à soi*.

This is the course I have tried to follow. I hope I have achieved something along the way. If I have, it is because of the loyalty, the friendship and the support I have received in such overflowing measure, for which I shall never cease to be grateful, and which I shall never forget.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK PLEDGE

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, announced on April 4 that Canada would pledge \$25 million over the next five years as a contribution to the newly-created special fund of the Asian Development Bank.

Establishment of the Special Fund will permit the Asian Bank to make loans on softer terms than those made from the Bank's ordinary capital resources. Most of the Bank's regional members have only a limited capacity to service external debt on commercial terms. Canada will also make available to the Bank a \$100,000-grant to assist in financing technical-assistance projects for which there is an immediate need.

Initial subscriptions from members have given the Bank ordinary capital of nearly \$1 billion, of which Canada has subscribed \$25 million.

Subject to Parliamentary approval, Canada's pledge to the Bank's special fund will be made in the form of interest-free advances at a rate of \$5 million a year for five years, beginning this year. This money will be provided without setting a fixed term and will be repayable only if this special fund is discontinued.