

It is apparent, of course, that foreign affairs though related to many domestic issues, does involve concepts which are not totally analogous to their domestic counterparts. To understand and deal with these concepts some expertise is helpful. On the other hand, in Canada we have avoided the arrogance attributed in these words to the "experts" in another western country:

"(they) tend to build up a cult of expertness, an almost mystical cloud-throne guarded by the cherubim of a special technical language" (James Marshall, APSJ)

There are two points which I consider essential in the relationship between public and government: the first is that any citizen who has views on foreign policy should have an easy opportunity to discuss them publicly and to communicate them to the government. The second is that the government should ensure that the public is brought into its confidence, is provided with information and is given a chance to increase its knowledge about foreign affairs. I think that both these conditions are being met in Canada. In fact to quote an astute British observer of the international scene: "the problem of the modern foreign minister, seeking legislative and popular support, is often how to get people to absorb more information rather than to keep information from them." (Max Beloff). Thus, in an area such as foreign aid the government, having set out goals which we hope to reach in four or five years, is working to ensure that the country will be attuned to the needs of less developed countries and the opportunities for Canada in development and assistance.

Individuals affect Canada's foreign policy in two major ways. First, they participate in person-to-person or group-to-