

neighbourhood, the Atlantic alliance has achieved a creative unity in which the individuality of its members is respected and advanced.

"Let us turn now to the world as a whole – for this is where the challenge of building a true community will be most difficult – and most important.

"We in Canada and the United States have always been proud to live in what is called 'the new world'. Today there is a new world coming for everyone who lives on this globe. It is our responsibility to make this new world a better world than the world we have known.

"We Canadians and Americans have fought and died together in two world wars in this century. We live now in what has been called the postwar era. But mankind has known a long succession of postwar eras. And each one of them has turned out to be a pre-war era as well.

"The challenge we face today is to build a permanent postwar era – an era of lasting peace.

"My visit to Ottawa comes midway between my visits to Peking and Moscow. In many respects, these journeys are very different. In the People's Republic of China we opened a new dialogue after 22 years of virtually no communication. In the Soviet Union there is an opportunity to bring a continuing dialogue to productive conclusions.

"But in their central aim, these journeys to Peking and Moscow are alike. Neither visit is directed against anyone – adversary or ally. Both are for the betterment of everyone – for the peace of all mankind.

"However, we must not allow the fact of summit meetings to create any unrealistic euphoria.

#### PEACE DEPENDS ON GREAT POWERS

"The responsibility for building peace rests with special weight upon the great powers. Whether the great powers fulfil that responsibility depends not on the atmospherics of their diplomacy, but on the reality of their behaviour. Great powers must not treat a period of *détente* as an interlude between periods of tension. Better relations among all nations require restraint by great nations – both in dealing with each other and in dealing with the rest of the world.

"We can agree to limit arms. We can declare our peaceful purposes. But neither the limitation of arms nor the declaration of peaceful purposes will bring peace if directly or indirectly the aggressive use of existing weapons is encouraged. And great powers cannot avoid responsibility for the aggressive actions of those to whom they give the means for embarking on such actions.

"The great powers must use their influence to halt aggression – and not to encourage it.

"The structure of world peace cannot be built unless the great powers join together to build them, and its strength will grow only as all nations of all political and social systems, come to accept its va-

lidity and sustain its vitality. This does not mean that the great powers must always agree.

"We expect to continue to have profound philosophical and significant diplomatic differences with the Soviet Union and with the People's Republic of China in a number of areas. But, through opening new lines of communication, we hope to increase the chance that in the future we can talk about our differences and not fight about them.

"As we have prepared for both of these journeys, the experience of Canada has been most helpful. I am grateful to both the Prime Minister and to the Opposition Leader, Mr. Stanfield, for sharing their insights with us as we embark on these endeavours.

"As we continue toward our common quest for a better world order, let us apply the lessons we have learned so well on this continent:

- that we can walk our own road in our own way without moving farther apart; that we can grow closer together without growing more alike;
- that peaceful competition can produce winners without producing losers; that success for some need not mean setbacks for others;
- that a rising tide will lift all our boats; that to go forward at all is to go forward together;
- that the enemy of peace is not independence but isolation; and that the way to peace is an open world.

"And let us remember, too, these truths that we have found together:

- that variety can mean vitality;
- that diversity can be a force for progress; and
- that our ultimate destiny is indivisible.

"When I spoke at the St. Lawrence Seaway ceremonies in 1969, I borrowed some words from the monument there which I had joined Queen Elizabeth in dedicating just ten years before. That monument, as its inscription puts it, 'Bears witness to the common purpose of two nations whose frontiers are the frontiers of friendship, whose ways are the ways of freedom, whose works are the works of peace'.

"The truth to which that inscription testifies is of profound importance to people everywhere in this world.

"For the ability of our two nations, Canada and the United States, to preserve the frontiers of friendship, to walk in the ways of freedom, and to pursue the works of peace provides example and encouragement to all who seek those same objectives, wherever they may live.

"There is nothing more exciting than a time of new beginnings. A member of this body caught the spirit when he spoke to Parliament about the beginnings of Canadian nationhood 100 years ago. Listen to him: 'Blood pulsed in our veins, new hopes fired our hearts, new horizons lifted and widened, new visions came to us in the night watches.'

"May that same sense of excitement inspire our two nations as we help lead the world to new beginnings today."