

explained in part by the fact that Canada, unlike the United States, had been settled mainly by fishermen and fur-traders, who exported to Europe and wished to retain commercial links: but more I think by the fact that as a smaller and weaker group than our American neighbours, we had been concerned about possible dangers to our own independence if in the early stages we were to be left alone with them, in a huge and remote continent.

Canadians have always had the same desire for freedom and self-determination as the Americans, but since for these reasons of prudence we did not wish to cut right through the umbilical cord of colonialism in 1867, we found it necessary, in order to have things both ways, to pull and stretch that umbilical cord out of all recognition, into a quite new shape of political association between equals.

A couple of years ago, in Moscow at the beginning of July, I was invited to make a speech as Canadian Ambassador to a large gathering of Russians - professors, editors, scientists, and a sprinkling of officials, about Canada's National Day. All Russians are brought up by compulsory courses in Marxism-Leninism at their schools and universities to be much concerned about roads to national independence and freedom; so it seemed to me too good an opportunity to miss. These people were not political leaders, but they were more or less prominent members of the intelligentsia, and I was happy to have the opportunity of telling them about our particular road to independence. In our colonial days there had been quite a lot of political struggle over a prolonged period and a bit of fighting in 1837; but the fighting