

for initiating the economic policies of each nation to learn of the intentions and expectations of the other. It is, also, incidentally, a direct means of discussing difficulties and sometimes of finding methods of disposing of them.

On this last occasion our Ministers had a very frank and complete exposition of the position of your government. I believe too that Mr. Dulles, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Weeks and Mr. Benson returned to Washington with a more personal appreciation of the fact that Canada is a changing as well as a growing nation. And that is the thought I should like to leave with you.

We in Canada are in the process of re-examining the bases of our development and growth. We are holding a mirror to ourselves to find out wherein the new Canada differs from the pre-war image. We are anxiously seeking to discover what these new features imply for the future - for our domestic economy and for our economic relations with you and with the rest of the world. We are considering what in the new situation the right posture should be for a country like Canada, living close alongside you, so inevitably dependent upon you, but determined obstinately as in the past to maintain our separate national existence. We know that we will never equal you in population or in wealth and that for many years we will be pushing back a stubborn Northern frontier. We are different in many other ways. Our problems are not the same as yours and we will have to - and we will - work out our own solutions.

As the distinguished head of one of our principal universities put it the other day - "At the end of the second World War Canadians struck out on an economic path which they have followed closely to this day with considerable confidence that they were on the right road. Now they are in the mood to take another view ahead. They do so with the consciousness that although their historic associations still stand they have also their own peculiar destiny".

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