

prejudice, however, we can and should avoid. It is the prejudice which has been described as being "down on what you are not up on" - the prejudice arising from ignorance.

What objectives of foreign policy have we then? Some people would probably consider this a difficult question and one requiring a great deal of intricate and involved thinking. I would not agree. It seems to me that the answer which you would quickly give is simple and straightforward. Canadians and Americans alike basically seek two things: peace and prosperity. Do these objectives seem trite? I can only repeat the wisdom of a bygone day: "The new is not true, and the true is not new." Peace and prosperity.

The statement of our objectives is easy. The accomplishment of them is fraught with great difficulty. Indeed, the wisest of men and women have not been able to resolve the problem of how we achieve our objective. They have not been able to agree among themselves as to the best means of seeking their attainment. I suggest to you that the means by which each of us seeks to attain these objectives need not be identical. Quickly, however, I add that the means we use to seek our objectives must always be consistent with the objectives themselves. However, now and again someone with the best of intentions tells us to fight fire with fire. In the short run, such means may seem to be successful, but I urge you to question whether it can ever be adequate in the long run. So it is that the means whereby the peoples of the United States and Canada seek to achieve peace internationally have to a large degree coincided. We together have made use of the large machinery of the United Nations and of NATO and in these two organizations each has played its full part, and we may say with pride that we have had success in very large measure. Beyond these two organizations we in Canada have perhaps placed the accent upon our ability to be of assistance in maintaining peace through policing tense areas where we have provided personnel in Kashmir, in the Middle East, and the Indochinese states. The United States, on the other hand, as a great power, has assisted in keeping peace by entering into a series of alliances throughout the world. Once again, we joined together to overcome what might have been a more serious threat to the peace of the world in Korea. Together, today, we co-operate in the air defence of North America to protect the main deterrent to Soviet aggression and thereby we save not merely ourselves and our NATO allies but, indeed, the whole world from the fear of imminent danger.

What of our common objective, prosperity? We of course believe in the private enterprise system. At the same time we have to realize that in present-day circumstances the free play of the market has been greatly interfered with by governments. Taxes, subsidies, tariffs, quotas, labour legislation, social legislation of all kinds, provision of public works - all these have an effect upon costs of doing business and upon the freedom