

policy becomes a crucial element in a nation's overall foreign policy.

International trade and economic relationships are undergoing great changes today. For Canada, today's world may be tougher and more competitive than the one we lived in during the early 1950's. However, it holds great promise and great opportunities. The rewards and influences are there to be achieved provided our foreign economic policies are designed with a full understanding of these changes.

Underlying the changes in international economic relationships are the striking advances in science and technology which characterize our age. Canada has successfully entered the fields of electronics, of satellite communications and of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Cobalt therapy equipment, designed in Canada, is now found in many areas of the world. We supplied a research reactor to India. We have designed and constructed natural uranium powered reactors. The government intends to participate fully in programmes of satellite communications. We are proud of the fact that in addition to the United States and the USSR, Canada is the only other country to have designed and built a satellite in orbit. I refer to our advanced research satellite, launched in co-operation with the United States, appropriately named "Alouette".

I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of these developments. They have opened up vast new opportunities for Canada. But we forget at our peril that we live in a world in which man has learned to communicate with another man orbiting the earth but not with a man separated by only a few feet of dark stone wall in the City of Berlin. In history our age will surely be judged on the choice we make regarding the use of our scientific achievements; whether