

moral and political achievement. The problem is how to make our progress in this moral and political field keep pace with that of technology.

I believe that Canadians have helped significantly here, and can help more.

I suppose that the oldest and most continuing element in the attitudes which have shaped Canadians' external policies has been an awareness that we are not enough by ourselves: We are far from self-sufficient, either economically or for defence. This awareness of our own inadequacy has had as an immediate corollary a reaching out for contacts and associations, in order to overcome it. It has meant from the beginning a refusal, for example, to turn our backs on Europe, and a determination to retain and nourish our association with Britain and the other democracies of this older continent. This attitude is not to be explained merely as the piety of sentiment natural to immigrants. The United States, like Canada, was settled by immigrants from across the water. Their first and instinctive reaction was precisely to turn their backs on the old lands, and to avoid entangling alliances. The opposite Canadian reaction led to the invention of the Commonwealth of Nations and more recently of NATO.

In a real sense the Commonwealth is a product of the desire and determination of Canadians to have things both ways. In politics the desire to have it both ways is not necessarily shabby; it can be one of the most creative of political forces. The desire of Canadians not to cut our links with Europe can be