

## Social Unrest

Many ideologies will continue in the seventies to exert an influence, perhaps in new forms, but more likely as variants of the contemporary ones. Some of these may become mixed with Canada's internal differences. The most profound effects for the Canadian people could be caused by the continued and widespread questioning of Western value systems—particularly the revolt against the mass-consumption society of North America with its lack of humanism. Powerful influences will undoubtedly come from the United States, but developments in Europe, Latin America and within the Communist group of nations could also have a bearing on the evolution of Canadian society. The implications for foreign policy are varied and not very precise. There might, for example, be some public sentiment in favour of restricting immigration or imposing other controls to ensure national security. Bitter experience of past decades has demonstrated rather conclusively, however, that ideological threats cannot be contained merely by throwing up barriers, military or otherwise. The alternative—and this the Government favours and is pursuing—is to seek as far as possible to pursue policies at home and abroad which convince all Canadians that the Canada they have is the kind of country they want.

## The Conduct of Foreign Policy

“One world” is not likely to be achieved in the next decade or so. As suggested earlier, United States relations with either or both the Soviet Union and China could improve, making possible real progress toward more effective instruments for international co-operation, but generally speaking progress in that direction is likely to be slow.

There will probably be a continuing world-wide trend toward regionalism in one form or another. In Western Europe the growth of a sense of shared European identity has expressed itself in a movement toward greater integration, as exemplified by the EEC, which will undoubtedly be carried forward in spite of formidable obstacles. Elsewhere, loose regionalism, ranging from the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the Pacific to the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), now seems to be an accepted type of grouping for many states but a number of more tightly-knit functional or sub-regional groupings have been growing (Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA), the regional development banks, or l'Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique for *francophone* countries) adding to earlier