

policies might arise in the governments of countries with whom we're negotiating because they too are subject to those kinds of changes. This doesn't change the circumstance that policy can always be reviewed by any country. What this does is add a device of review and it's a device that permits the public of Canada to take part in processes from which previously, formerly they...it's too harsh to say they've been excluded, but they had not had this vehicle of participation.

MODERATOR: David Halton.

Q: I was wondering Mr. Clark if you would give us your own characterization of the thrust of the document in terms of whether you see it as a greater emphasis on continuity with the previous Canadian government foreign policy or whether you see this is as paving the way to a radical departure?

CLARK: I see it as reflecting continuity in some of the traditional areas of Canadian foreign policy in our commitment for example to international institutions and not just to being members of them but to be active and where necessary trying to be reforming and constructive members of them. But I see it as new in the emphasis upon accepting and responding to international economic reality. I think that the assumption that was made in 1970 when there was last a foreign policy review of a more limited nature, the assumption was that Canada could sort of decide what we wanted to do in the world and then go out and do it. I think that international circumstances have made us