

created personal contacts with scores of countries. Post-war affluence has made Canadians/^{as tourists} among the most travelled people in the world - not just to the United States, which is close at hand, but to the four corners of the earth. And our aid programmes since 1950 have sent almost 4,000 Canadians to far away lands as teachers, experts or advisers. And finally Expo '67 has played a big part in putting Canadians in touch with "man and his world". In sum, this great number of personal contacts has laid the basis for wide public involvement in foreign affairs. Increasingly Canadians care about world problems as in the past they cared/^{only} about domestic problems.

This is natural development in a democracy. It is also in my view a necessary development.

The role of the individual in foreign policy is based on three factors:

First: it is the right of free citizens to express their views in a field which is as important to them personally as any domestic area. In fact, the relations between states encompass many of the activities of government at home such as trade, finance and cultural activities so that in some ways, foreign affairs represent an extension of the domestic scene.

Second: public opinion is an important potential check on and guide for government policy. History is replete with examples of public attitudes which subsequently proved closer to the mark than official policy.

Third: unless a reasonably large group of citizens without particular axes to grind, expresses concern about foreign policy issues, governments could be excessively