

impair our ability to contribute fully to our common effort. I am glad to say that this principle was accepted in the Canada-United States Defence Production Sharing Programme which was inaugurated in 1959 and which has helped greatly to open the United States military market to the Canadian defence industry.

In the final analysis, however, we cannot look at the Ogdensburg Declaration from the perspective of North American defence alone. We must look at it from the perspective of the total relation between our two countries.

Canadians tend to be preoccupied with that relation. I know that is something which Americans find it difficult to understand. But there is really no parallel in the American experience to compare with the impact of the Canadian-American relation on virtually every sector of our national life.

I think there are two aspects of the relation between Canada and the United States which, more than any others, are a cause for Canadian preoccupation. The first is the sheer disparity in power between our two countries. We sometimes like to identify that disparity in terms of population and physical wealth, but that, of course, is only part of the story. The significant fact is not only that the United States is today a great power by any standard but that the impact of power in the modern world tends to be vastly more pervasive than in any previous period of history.

Canadians, of course, welcome the fact that the United States enjoys this position of leadership, and are not preoccupied by the disparity of power as such. What preoccupies us are the very great effects which that disparity can have on Canadian interests where they diverge from yours.

The second point of preoccupation for Canadians is the effect of your preponderant influence on the development of Canada as a distinct and separate entity on the North American continent. This preoccupation has, of course, been with us from the days of our founding fathers. It is part of the process of Canadian nation-building. No doubt it has been magnified by the vast range of contacts and exchanges between us which modern communications have made possible.

But, when all is said and done, the problem of Canadian development is a matter for Canadians to solve. For my own part, I suspect that we are moving steadily closer to solving it. I am confident, in particular, that the great debate over cultural and constitutional matters which is engaging Canadians at this very moment will serve to strengthen our national purpose and deepen our sense of identity.

The whole range of relations between us has recently been surveyed by two of our distinguished former ambassadors. They undertook their survey at the request of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada. Their objective was to formulate a set of principles by which our two countries might be guided in giving practical effect to our partnership, and their study throws a most interesting light on the matters I have been discussing.