

laid upon general principles which have been tested in the life of the nation and which have secured the broad support of large groups of the population.

The principles which Mr. St. Laurent distinguished were as follows:

- (1) national unity;
- (2) political liberty;
- (3) the rule of law in national and international affairs;
- (4) the values of Christian civilization;
- (5) the acceptance of international responsibility in keeping with our conception of our role in world affairs.

Twenty years have passed, but I think the principles listed by Mr. St. Laurent would still be widely accepted in Canada as guidelines in the conduct of our foreign policy. However, it seems to me that they may need to be expanded somewhat, if they are to reflect the realities of the modern world.

In particular, I believe that we must now acknowledge that national security is a vital factor underlying our foreign policy. The survival of Canada is necessarily our primary objective.

To the conception of political liberty, I think we should now want to add that of social justice, for it has become increasingly evident that the freedom we so rightly prize can flourish only when there is a social order characterized by a fair distribution of wealth and equal opportunity for all. Hand in hand with this principle would go another -- namely, economic development, both in Canada and in the world at large.

We might also rephrase the last principle, or guideline, as the acceptance of international responsibility in accordance with our own interests and our ability to contribute towards the building of a peaceful and secure international system. While it is not inappropriate to speak of our role in world affairs, it may be misleading, in that it can lead to the belief that there is some particular role that we are predestined to play. As with other countries, Canada's foreign policy must ultimately reflect its national interests, the foremost of which is, of course, the maintenance of world peace.

In summary, then, it appears to me that the basic principles, or guidelines, underlying our foreign policy could be listed as follows:

- (1) national security;
- (2) national unity;
- (3) political liberty and social justice;
- (4) the rule of law in national and international affairs;
- (5) economic development in Canada and the world;
- (6) the values of Christian civilization;
- (7) acceptance of international responsibility, in accordance with our interests, and our ability to contribute towards the building of peace.

In 1947, it was possible for Mr. St. Laurent to discuss the practical application of the principles which he had listed under a limited number of headings: the Commonwealth, relations with the United States, traditional ties