

action when justified. We will do so again if we have to. But as I have suggested we must pursue our own interests with due regard to those others have acquired over centuries of practice, and our fisheries interests must be viewed as a part of the overall national interest and pursued within the reality of an interdependent world.

Interdependence in terms of the human condition opens a subject of great importance -- development assistance to the poorer countries of the world. This has become an essential element in the foreign policy of donor and recipient nations alike. The provision of assistance in large amounts is perhaps a belated acceptance that all men everywhere depend on one another. The thought itself goes back to the Old Testament and is found deep down in all religions and systems of philosophy.

I believe that the Canadian people want to provide development assistance and find satisfaction in doing so, just as they strive to remove regional inequalities here at home.

Interdependence in terms of the human condition is not limited to the giving and receiving of development aid. It involves us in disaster relief -- an earthquake in Peru on year, a Pakistan typhoon the next. It raises the problem of the role of the international community in internal conflicts such as we saw in Nigeria in 1968-69 and in Pakistan in the last few months. Canada has made an important contribution to the work of the International Red Cross in the development of humanitarian law, seeking international arrangements that would allow international relief agencies to operate in civil conflicts to aid the innocent bystanders -- usually women and children -- as they do in wars between nation states.

Interdependence in terms of the human condition takes in many more of the major concerns of the day: social justice, race discrimination and the whole question of the dignity of man, the environmental problems that cannot be contained within national boundaries and the whole question of international law and the making of sensible arrangements between nations that occupies fruitfully so much of the time at the United Nations.

Against this complex of interdependence, how does Canada use the essential independence it must retain? I have already suggested that it is used in the pursuit of Canadian interests and I make no apology for saying this. It assures to us control of the domestic economy and the right to run our own affairs. It enables us to take a Canadian view of the world.