

the considerations which enter into the examination of relations between our two countries are vastly different from those of twenty years ago.

Today Canadians are cast in the role of policemen in the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, and in patrolling the Geneva Agreement with respect to Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The United States seeks also to preserve the peace in the manner appropriate to a militarily powerful country through alliances and guarantees.

The United States has moved from a position of isolation in 1938 to leadership of the free world in 1958 with all the burdens and responsibilities entailed in the assumption of that mantle. As I have said on a previous occasion, your Secretary of State and his advisers must have the eyes of a potato to see in all directions at once. The United States has to shoulder the great burdens and responsibilities of leadership. Inevitably the world's history has required that the leader should be willing to make great sacrifices and to act not just in his own interest but in the interests of the world community in which he serves.

Canada too as a leader among middle size powers has undertaken burdens which are tremendous in terms of our economy and of our population. In order that we may discharge these burdens effectively it is essential that we continue strong economically and militarily.

In dealing with so many complex and perplexing international questions there is an unbelievable coincidence of views between our two governments. The main reason, I suggest, is that our broad interests and objectives are, in fact, so closely identified and reconciled that independently we come to what are basically the same conclusions on matters of international consequence. Viewed in this perspective, our differences are of minor importance but, of course, should not for that reason, be swept under the carpet. In order to ensure that a major divergence of views does not in future separate us, and in the interests of our basic friendship and common endeavours, we should continue to acquire as broad as possible a knowledge of one another's affairs and points of view. I would go further, and say that we should seek at all times to improve the institutions and machinery of mutual co-operation whenever this seems desirable in the common interest.

Now for a few moments let us look at those matters which are more particularly of bilateral concern. In his effective presentation before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a couple of weeks ago, Ambassador Merchant said: