

These philosophies, coming from our twin motherlands, Great Britain and France, have been shared by us as comrades in arms during two world wars. Again, when we fought with the Americans under the flag of the United Nations in Korea, we Canadians knew the value of our American friends.

We have been in close association with our neighbour in the United Nations and we also work closely with them in NATO. Particularly, those of us who remember the years before the First World War welcome their assumption of world leadership during the last two decades. I must however observe that sometimes in pursuit of common objectives the means chosen by the United States to effect these ends may have side effects which are injurious to Canada and which in many instances are not made clear to the American people and of which therefore they are not properly aware.

When we in Canada consider that such effects may stem from any action or inaction on the part of the United States and may affect what we deem to be the best and just interests of our country and our people we must, without petulance or sophomoric sensitivity, seek from our United States neighbours the consideration of those effects. There is nothing wrong or improper with conscientiously facing the problems or difficulties separating true friends. This is also true in the field of international relations. What to my mind would be wrong and improper would be for us to dig and dig for slights and to magnify oversights. It would be equally improper for the two governments to allow old and burning problems to fester.... and to continue unresolved. It is in that way that misunderstandings grow and fair-mindedness of the people and their governments may be warped. There have been problems between our countries throughout our history. The territorial part which we know as Canada did not exist in the early days but those who have read the biography of Sir John A. Macdonald by Professor Creighton will appreciate what I have been saying.

From those early years there have been problems between us and they have continued, indeed, down to our present difficulties with respect to the United States wheat surplus disposal programmes. I declare, Mr. Speaker, that considerate frankness will not endanger true friendship between our countries. Above all, it is of paramount importance to international peace that Canada and the United States, unequal as they are with respect to military and economic force but equal in their common respect for the dignity of the individual, should set a continued example to the whole world of how friendly nations can live together.

May I state as simply as I can how I see the development of our relations with the United States. We must be friends; friendship however means something more than the absence of enmity. Friendship really means the existence of positive and effective interest on the part of each nation in the welfare of the other.