

on global issues. Third, communications technology has exposed us to the views and problems of other countries around the world. Television, in particular, has given us an image of the world which we cannot ignore. The prospect, for example, of live coverage of war through satellite communications cannot help but affect Canadian attitudes toward international conflict. Fourth, Canadians individually and in groups have become involved in the international process to an unprecedented extent. For example, expanding foreign trade has taken Canadians as buyers and sellers beyond traditional markets to deal with all parts of the world. Our diplomatic service, which maintained seven posts abroad in 1939, now has more than 80. Other government officials travel to establish contact with their counterparts in innumerable subjects of foreign policy. The arrival of immigrants in the hundreds of thousands annually has created personal contacts with scores of countries. Postwar affluence has made Canadians as tourists among the most travelled people in the world. Our aid programmes since 1950 have sent almost 4,000 Canadians to far-away lands as teachers, experts or advisers. And, finally, Expo 67 has played a big part in putting Canadians in touch with "Man and his World". In sum, this great number of personal contacts has laid the basis for wide public involvement in foreign affairs. Increasingly, Canadians care about world problems as in the past they cared only about domestic problems.

I am particularly pleased with the mounting interest of French-speaking Canadians in Canada's external relations. The Government has given practical expression to this interest in many ways -- for example, through support for the conception of "francophonie", that is, "developing closer links and more exchanges, particularly in the cultural and related fields, with those countries which, like Canada, share the heritage of French language and culture". Indeed, a full division in my Department is now looking after this important subject in collaboration with other official bodies.

It is the policy of the Canadian Government to give full expression, in its international relations, to the bilingual and bicultural character of our country. The development of our ties with the "francophone" countries, which we have pursued vigorously over the last few years, represents a new and valuable dimension of Canadian diplomacy. We wish to participate actively in any effort to find an effective framework for further co-operation among francophone states.

If your interest in foreign policy has developed only since coming to university as students, these changes may not be apparent to you because, for some time now, Canada has had a strong role to play in the search for international peace and security, the advancement of our national interests and the improvement of international living standards.

Public concern is a natural development in a democracy. It is also a necessary development. The Canadian Government welcomes the surge of interest and participation by the citizens of the country in foreign affairs.

It is the right of free citizens to express their views in a field which is as important to them personally as any domestic area. In fact, the relations between states encompass many of the activities of government at home, such as trade, finance and cultural activities, so that, in some ways, foreign affairs