

outline of the considerations that were involved in the establishment of their international priorities. It was the first time that any Canadian Government had said clearly and methodically how Canadian foreign policy was intended to promote Canadian objectives. May I add, parenthetically, that it was the first time in my ten years as a member of the Government that the Cabinet as a whole deliberately considered the basic lines of our overall foreign policy.

Foreign Policy for Canadians attracted a good deal of useful discussion but, more important, it helped to set this country on a course from which I doubt any Government will depart for a long time to come. As long as foreign affairs were something that could be taken for granted, and as long as the man in the street did not feel directly involved in these decisions, it was safe to leave discussions for editorial writers and public servants and, possibly, the occasional Cabinet Minister. The publication of *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, if it did nothing else, brought the genie out of the bottle and placed the arcane mysteries of foreign policy formulation under public scrutiny, for any who might wish to scrutinize. There could be no going back. Indeed, it became very clear, very soon, that we had to go forward.

The most common criticism of *Foreign Policy for Canadians* was that, lacking a separate booklet on Canadian-U.S. relations, it was like producing *Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark. Without exception the press from coast to coast jumped on us. The erudite and not-so-erudite columnists had a field day. Where, we were asked, was the "missing" book? It had, I must confess, occurred to me and my colleagues that the absence of the book bearing this title would be noted. As I said at the time, the U.S. relationship permeated all other aspects of our foreign policy and the Government's view's on the relationship were to be found under appropriate headings within the individual books that had been published. While this was (and is) undoubtedly true, it became clear that it was not considered enough and, partly in response to these public attitudes, and partly because our relations with the United States had reached another juncture (I refer to the events of August 1971), it was decided to attempt to bring together a single statement of the general principles we think should apply to what must surely be the most complex -- and productive -- bilateral relationship existing in the world.

My Department had, in the meanwhile, gone into the publishing business itself in a modest way. The old External Affairs bulletin (properly *External Affairs: A Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs*) ... was superseded just over a year ago by a new publication called *International Perspectives*. This venture was something of a calculated risk. I gave instructions that it was not to shy away from controversial material merely because it was controversial -- that it was to be stimulating, to encourage debate, and to allow free expression of representative points of view, without regard to what the Government policy on the issue might be. We hired an experienced newspaper man on a part-time basis as editor to ensure that these instructions would be carried out.

I doubt if any other foreign ministries in the world have publications comparable to it. In any event, we used a special edition of *International Perspectives* to present our three options for the future of Canada-U.S. relations and, in subsequent editions, we have published reactions.

* * * *