

Charter would be looked at in 1972. More important perhaps than all of that was the prospect that the United Nations may, within the foreseeable future, become more universal. Great progress was made on the China question this year. I think the fact that we had entered into diplomatic relations with Peking and changed our vote on the Albanian resolution lead the way. For the first time there was a majority in favour of seating Peking. This was progress. If the Germans are successful in their negotiations with the Russians and the Poles and with the East Germans, then it may not be long before the two Germanies are in the United Nations. And so on. So it was by no means a lost year.

Q. In our relations with the United States there has been concern about a trend toward economic protectionism as well as our own concerns about resource development and foreign ownership. Do you see any sort of continental détente developing on these matters?

A. I don't think that there will be any continental approach to these kinds of questions. I have never felt that this was desirable, and I don't think the Canadian people do either. I don't believe it is necessary to have a continental approach to any of these questions in order to have satisfactory relations between Canada and the United States. There are areas in which we must co-operate, of course, on a continental basis, simply because of geography. Many years ago we decided that there would be exchanges of hydro-electric energy across the border, so that we didn't waste our resources in travelling unnecessary distances in order to link up with the various grids. We have pipelines that cross the border so we must have a common approach to the movement of gas and of oil. That doesn't mean that we have a continental energy policy. It just means that where geography requires us to co-operate, we will co-operate. More generally, however, I think that Canada will try to maintain a policy of dealing with all countries rather than exclusively with the United States. The danger that the integration of Europe has posed to us--the possibility that we might be somehow excluded from Europe by a protectionist sentiment there, or by the establishment of new discriminatory trading relationships, forcing us to enter into some sort of preferential arrangements with the United States--I don't think that would be in our interests, and therefore we must continue working in Canada towards a multilateral trading world, one in which we have access to markets throughout the world. This doesn't mean that we'll do less trade with the United States. Indeed we may do more, but we will do it on the same basis as we trade with Europe, or we trade with Japan, or the Pacific.

Q. Now, some progress has been made in the development of the Agency for Co-operation among French-speaking countries. Would you see this agency becoming a parallel to the Commonwealth?

A. To some extent there are parallels. This agency, that has been created amongst the French-speaking countries, begins,