

They stem in part from differences of geography and interests, differences in proximity to the Soviet military threat, or differences in relationships with the Third World. In part, differing perceptions have stemmed from the different policy instruments employed in our various countries. In more tranquil times, these differences seem minor; but in a time of crisis they are magnified into cleavages of major importance. The important point, however, is that these differences in the West do not devolve from opposing political positions, but from legitimate and understandable characteristics in all of our societies.

No one can impose artificial uniformity on free countries. And even if it could, the price would be disastrous -- namely the destruction of the resilience and dynamism of the Western world. This fact has been most strongly reinforced by last week's Economic Summit in Ottawa, where it became evident that for those countries participating in the Summit, a strong measure of agreement about goals was possible, at the same time recognizing that while identical measures to achieve those goals may not always be possible, measures will not be pursued which fail to take account of their effects on others.

The recognition of this principle of mutual concern for the impact of one country's policies on other nations is an important factor in the relationship of the West with the developing world. For some time, there has been a tendency to focus on such themes as "North-South" or "East-West". I believe we have now arrived at the stage where these themes converge -- where for both the West and the so-called South, concern about the impact of policies on one another is a vital and necessary component of stable international relations.

Development policy is an integral part of foreign policy. It is because our foreign policy is so different from that of some other countries that our development policies are also different. It is for that same reason that Canada is so much more appreciated in the Third World than are some other countries. For example, in Canada, the government has for some time adhered to four fundamental principles in relation to international development in the Third World.

The first is that one of the goals of international development must be the promotion of genuine independence and stability in the Third World. In other words, we are opting for a pluralistic world in which all