

We can also claim to have created the modern Commonwealth. We practically invented United Nations peacekeeping, and have honed our rare skills as peacekeepers in Indochina, in Cyprus and in the Sinai. We helped establish the multilateral trading system, and are currently one of its most creative defenders. We are, arguably, the developed country most trusted in the Third World, not because we utter moral verities, but because we send Canadian specialists to remote parts of Thailand to teach villagers to inoculate chickens against disease; because our doctors and nurses in that country work the Khao-I-Dang camp hospitals where refugee children come daily with limbs blown off by mines set by one side or the other.

And yet - and yet - some self-consciousness shrugs off these real accomplishments by Canadians, and returns to the ritual of doubt: "Who in the world needs Canada?"

Not to belabour the point, Valentyn Moroz, Georgi Vins, the Vashchenko and Chmykhalov families and more than six hundred other people needed Canada, over the last five years to secure their exit from the Soviet Union and reunification with family in this country. And there have been nearly 95,000 Indochinese who needed Canada, those who have been admitted to Canada as refugees since 1975. On a per capita basis, we have been the most welcoming nation in the world to Indochinese.

600 families in the village of Mutara, Rwanda, depend on Canadian-financed irrigation for their survival. 80,000 people around the village of Nioki in Zaire depend on Canadian-built medical clinics. 12,000 people in Tabakouta, Senegal, support themselves as a result of Canadian development of their banana farms. In 50 rural villages of the Piura and Tuabas regions of northern Peru, 400,000 people have roofs over their heads as a result of Canadian reconstruction efforts after a flood. And 30,000 people in the shanty towns around Lima now have clean water because CIDA made \$500,000 available. They also needed Canada.

In Bridgetown, Barbados, there is to be a new fishing harbour because a Canadian company undertook a feasibility study with CIDA financing. In India, hydro-electric plants and new railways are being built, and staff trained to run them, because Canadians saw the possibilities and prepared the groundwork. People in these countries also needed Canada.

So did the discussions on chemical weapons at Geneva, where Ambassador Don McPhail nearly got agreement. So did the committee of like-minded nations dealing with disarmament at the U.N. in New York, known as the Barton Group, after Ambassador Bill Barton of Winnipeg.