

about the danger of neo-isolationism, or theories of continentalism, fired by exasperated impatience with allies, which could lead to the development of a "Fortress America" strategy and a policy limited to our own continent. Tomorrow this concept could again become serious, particularly if Europeans were to adopt an essentially continentalist outlook. The development of very long-range aircraft and of ICBM's and earth satellites, and polaris submarines, make continental isolation more conceivable, for the western hemisphere: but they make it no less undesirable and inadequate as we see it. We Canadians certainly want good continental defences, and we try to play a full part in developing them. But we have always felt deeply that they are not enough, because we want to see our friends also safe, not ourselves alone.

This deep Canadian instinct to reach out for overseas connections and partnership may have begun as a function of sentimental attachment to parent races and of commercial interest in trading relations with Western Europe, and an instinct for self-protection as a relatively small power sharing a continent with a vastly more populous and powerful neighbour. But it has merged and by today I think has become indistinguishable from our sense of realism, our recognition of larger interdependence, and our idealism. It is part of our striving, together with idealists and realists in other parts of the globe, for the establishment of one world, for the development of a community that will be global in scale. One expression of this instinct is the Commonwealth; another is the United Nations which from its inception has been supported very strongly by all Canadian parties and virtually all