

hand in hand - that either without the other, whatever the labels used to describe them, would sooner or later spell disaster.

We are aware that this conviction is of particular importance to the Federal Republic, with its special ties with Berlin, which has been aptly described as "the touchstone of *détente*". But none of us can afford to take either defence or *détente* for granted; they require constant attention, a clear and realistic definition of our objectives, and a steady and consistent effort to achieve them over the long haul. I am glad to note that this approach was endorsed by the recent NATO meeting in Oslo.

It is premature at this point to make a final judgment about the results of *détente*, which should be regarded as an evolutionary process. On the other hand, it is not too soon to be clear in our own minds about the objectives of *détente* and to insist on a more satisfactory and at the same time mutually-acceptable understanding of what those objectives are. We must also maintain sufficient strength and cohesion to achieve them. In this regard, I believe the positions of Canada and the Federal Republic are practically identical and this has facilitated our very close co-operation in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks. Helsinki was not the end of the *détente* process. Its significance lies in the fact that all governments concerned made solemn declarations of intent and provided benchmarks against which to measure progress. This progress will now be measured by the practical implementation of the Final Act and the extent to which the Vienna talks actually bring a reduction in the still mounting level of forces.

The third common enterprise in which our two countries participate is the search for a more secure, stable and equitable world order. Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany are partners in the United Nations and expect soon to be fellow members of the Security Council, where we look forward to close and constructive collaboration on the many important and thorny issues coming before that body.

We are also partners in the North/South dialogue in such forums as the CIEC (Conference on International Economic Co-operation) and UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development). I trust that you agree that we cannot afford to let the Conference on International Economic Co-operation fail; that we must come to grips within a reasonable time with practical solutions that take into account the changing nature of the international economic community.

We are tackling common tasks in multilateral economic bodies, such

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