

and I think she will be - without reviving German militarism, which we have so much reason to dread or exciting the fears and suspicions of her neighbours, then not only will we have added greatly to the defence of the West, under NATO, but a great step will have been taken to end the long and bloody quarrel between Gaul and Teuton.

It has been alleged that Great Britain by its aloof attitude is delaying these developments. It is true that the British - with their eyes across the ocean as well as across the Channel - have let it be known in no uncertain terms that they cannot become members of the European Defence community or the European Army. They will support it, they will work with it, but they will not join it. To adopt a slogan used once in a far different connection in this country, it is a case of "co-operation ever, amalgamation never".

I do not think that we have any right to quarrel with this decision of the United Kingdom which is her own, and not a Commonwealth decision especially as she is already making through NATO such an important contribution to the defence of Europe. The important thing is that union, the European Army, should be linked with NATO - closely linked - and steps to this end will, I hope, be taken at Lisbon. If this can be done, and it should be done, then North America, the British Isles and the Continental European group become the three parts of this growing and impressive whole, the Atlantic community. This is the grand design of the 20th century.

For Canada, it is, I think, the best solution from every point of view, political and economic and strategic. We support therefore, the move towards European unity, but not in a form separate from or divorced in any way from NATO. We understand the British reluctance to join the European Army, but we would be worried if that meant which it does not British withdrawal from the NATO forces in Europe. We would be reluctant to merge into a North American union, but we are happy to join the United States in a North Atlantic Organization, the members of which may get closer as the years go by.

In that broad grouping, with the United Kingdom, France and the United States, we can be comfortable and secure. We will be far happier there, if I may put it this way, than we ever could be in a double bed with any-one of the three. I hope this does not leave us open to the charge of polygamy!

These are all considerations that we have to keep in mind in working out the best policy for our country. Many of them are long-range and may even seem remote from the stark realities of immediate dangers.

Our grand design must not be allowed to obscure those dangers. That there are such dangers is obvious enough. In Europe, with growing NATO strength and unity, there is some improvement in the situation; some of the tense fear of immediate crisis has been lifted. It is true that against this there is greater worry in Europe about economic and social difficulties, which the Communists will, of course, exploit and try to increase. Yet, on the whole, the picture is somewhat brighter there than it was a year ago. In Asia, on the contrary, especially in Southeast Asia, where Communist