

stationed forces, including United States, Canadian and British, on the continent of Europe; an integrated NATO command; and a sensible mix of nuclear and conventional forces. They also include continued membership of NATO by a united Germany --if Germany becomes united -- and we strongly support what has been said about this recently by the Government of the Federal Republic.

The members of NATO are very conscious that in this process the security concerns of others are also affected, and we share the wish to respect those concerns.

While defence and disarmament arrangements are the core of stability and confidence in Europe, they are only a part of the broader economic and political picture. The CSCE has always been about strengthening openness and trust. Its political work will be more important in the new year, and that is why we favour a summit, carefully prepared, at which the CFE agreement would be signed and a number of confidence-building measures agreed.

It will be for the CSCE Summit to set work in hand which will help make freedom, democracy and the rule of law secure and permanent in Europe through the CSCE framework.

We should have more economic co-operation as markets open up. We have already made practical proposals, as have others. With the United States we launched last summer a proposal on free elections. We have put forward a proposal on respect for the rule of law. The forthcoming meeting in Copenhagen of the Conference on the Human Dimension, and the summit, are opportunities to secure further work toward agreement on these ideas.

Until now, the CSCE has been a mechanism for trying to build common ground and agreed standards between conflicting systems. I hope the CSCE process can become one means of entrenching democracy and free institutions throughout a Europe secure, stable and free of confrontation.

There is one further thought which I would like to put to the meeting. I believe that we might consider a role of conciliation for CSCE. And I would explain very briefly why.

As the confrontation between East and West recedes, we see from time to time an upsurge of nationalist feelings in its place. It is as if the Cold War had anaesthetized, had put to sleep with an anaesthetic, some of the ancient emotions of European states. Now the anaesthetic wears off and we see that the old nationalist emotions, in some places and at some times, are still strong.

Nationalism can be a great creative force for pride and achievement, and every country represented here knows the richness of that achievement. But nationalism can also create the kind of bitterness, the kind of jealousy, which virtually destroyed Europe