



The overlapping of Canada's foreign and defence policies is most visible in the case of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, is shown at last December's opening session of the biannual conference of NATO foreign ministers in Geneva. Seated next to Mr. Jamieson is Canada's Permanent Representative to NATO, Jerry Hardy.

they show at present, accustomed as they are to the principal focus of the Alliance being on Central Europe. It would offer Canada the opportunity to reallocate some of its military tasks and bring into line the capabilities required for what are, at the moment, very different roles. Finally, such a shift of emphasis might make Canadian defence of greater interest to the average Canadian, who is asked at present to view his country's defence policy principally in terms of European security, something that at first sight may make little sense to him. The shift in emphasis would obviate the need for main-battle tanks and aircraft designed for combat over Europe.

No "free ride"

Such a shift could not be said to be an example of taking a "free ride" or of providing a hint of future disengagement from the Alliance; on the contrary, Canada could reallocate its military resources while displaying solid NATO credentials, thus fulfilling the political function of Canadian troops in Europe: that of indicating to the Europeans that Canada is committed to their defence. Another

military function with strong overtones is the maintenance of North Americans of a reinforced supply capability. The fact that to maintain this capability is an expensive proposition of support to the Western European strategic doctrine, and hence one's strategic scenario, is beside the point.

At a time when financial considerations make the sovereignty role little more than symbolic; when the introduction of a 200-mile economic zone calls for surveillance, protection and enforcement capabilities; when the assertion of Canadian jurisdiction in the Arctic presents formidable military problems, the government has chosen to acquire as a long-range patrol aircraft (LRPA) the P-3 Orion, which has as one of its main capabilities anti-submarine warfare. But the United Kingdom is currently embarked on a program of replacing the Yankee-class with the Delta-class SSBN (ballistic-missile submarine), with its range of fire-power. Where the range of the Yankee-class submarines had been 1,600 miles, those of the Delta-class have a range in excess of 4,000 miles.