

including its pluralism and its linguistic duality — essential elements of the Canadian identity — as one of the foundations of its foreign policy. Canada wants to build a just society characterized by better distribution of the country's wealth and to contribute to a pursuit of the same objective on an international scale. It wants to continue to play an active role in the world, but a role better adapted to its means and resources.

"It was inevitable that new conditions in the world, in Europe and in Canada, should lead the Government and people of this country to wonder about its future, and to define the place it should occupy in the international community."

Military, Economic and Technical Relations

Concerning Canada's military participation in NATO, Mr. Goyer recalled a statement made by Prime Minister Trudeau last April, in which he had summarized Canadian policy thus:

"We feel that Europe, 20 years after the establishment of NATO, can defend itself better and we hope that NATO's European member countries, with the support of the United States and Canada, can reach some agreement with the Warsaw Pact countries to de-escalate the present tension. For our part, we are not now advocating a reduction of NATO's total military strength, although we hope that this may become possible, but a readjustment of commitments among NATO members."

Mr. Goyer then examined the question of Canada's economic and technological relations with Europe:

"Economically speaking, we feel the influence of economic and monetary circumstances in Europe. Our trade, our industries and our agriculture are affected. The search for European economic unity cannot be viewed with indifference by third countries. In truth, we are following the build-up of the European community with a great deal of interest. We are not opposing this movement towards unity; that would be fighting progress. Quite the contrary, we wish to contribute to that unity

"Nor is there any doubt that scientific and industrial co-operation between Canada and European countries could be increased. To date, Canada's technological co-operation with Europe has not been significant. No major joint project has been carried out. Nevertheless, Canadian scientists, individually or through international organizations, have established personal contacts with their European counterparts in most sectors of their scientific activities. Are such exchanges, however, the answer to-day to the growing importance of modern science and technology in our respective countries? We have all achieved sufficient progress in certain sectors that mutually profitable co-operation may henceforth materialize. In my opinion, such sectors are satellites and space research, atomic energy, transport and communications, oceanography and computers."

rema
our f
our
that

Speaker
Klaus
visit to
von Ha