

the habit of consultation which has been developed over the years, the organization today is well equipped to become a central forum for co-ordination of Western policies in the more hopeful period that may lie ahead. The forthcoming ministerial meeting of NATO in December, which some of my colleagues and I will attend, will be of great importance in exchanging views and charting a common course.

That meeting will also be significant in another sense. As a consequence of the re-emergence of Europe as a major world power centre, certain changes in relationships are taking place within the alliance. This development is itself in large measure the product of enlightened policies consistently pursued through the post-war period. It is inconceivable to me that, in the moment of success of policies so deliberately pursued, there should be a fear to accept the consequential change in transatlantic relationship that inevitably had to ensue.

There is no cause for concern in the evolutionary process taking place in the West. To be sure, certain problems have been introduced into the relationship within the Western family of nations, but I stress that these problems can and will be resolved without undermining the fundamental cohesion of the Western alliance, and certainly without harmful consequences to any outside nation.

Continuity in Canadian Policy

...I conclude this statement on Canadian foreign policy as I see it at the present time, a policy that is predicated upon certain constants, membership in the Commonwealth, membership in the United Nations, membership in NATO, our traditional and cultural affinity with France, one of the great and strong nations of the world and one of the strong powers in Europe today. I dedicate the efforts of this Government anew to the twin objectives of promoting the Atlantic partnership, while working unremittingly for international peace and stability.

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