

summit conference, and there are indications of a trend to increase participation. In the judgment of the Canadian Government this is not likely to be a helpful development....

#### NATO

"Through NATO Canada is able to work intimately with the United Kingdom, the United States and the 12 European member states in the formulation of policies and attitudes which are designed to facilitate progress toward a settlement of some of the highly complicated issues dividing East and West.

"Today NATO takes stock of the past decade and the plans for the years ahead. Nothing that can be seen on the horizon suggests or permits the luxury of a slackening in the preparedness of free nations....

"Even though the initial emphasis in NATO was on military requirements, the members of the Alliance have recognized the fundamental community of interests and aspirations shared by all parties to the treaty, and have fostered through the years the development of an Atlantic Community of like-minded nations and peoples. Today, when the threat to the free world is not only military but economic, political and psychological, Canada is playing its part in stressing the need for consultations between member governments in the development of both the military and non-military aspects of the Alliance. Support for NATO remains an essential cornerstone of Canada's foreign policy.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH

"It is natural enough that with Her Majesty, by happy circumstance, in Canada when this debate takes place, the Commonwealth and Canada's place in it should be foremost in our minds at this time. I recall with satisfaction the useful exchanges of views which have taken place here in Ottawa in recent months with a number of Commonwealth leaders. In March we had the pleasure of welcoming the United Kingdom Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, and I would like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the important part they have since played in preserving the unity of approach of the Western powers in the difficult negotiations that have been carried on at Geneva. We have, in addition, had the privilege of welcoming here the Prime Minister of Australia and Cabinet Ministers or other distinguished representatives of India, The West Indies Federation, Pakistan and, only last month, Nigeria....

"As a member of the Commonwealth we are justly proud of its record in facilitating the constitutional development of its members. For example, very recently we had the opportunity of welcoming a further step in this direction and yet another member, Singapore.

"Similar developments are taking place today in another most important area of the world, Africa. In the welter of news reports

about problems and stresses in various parts of that continent I am afraid there has been a tendency to overlook a significant and happy Commonwealth event in Africa. I am referring, of course, to the fact that recently powers of self-government passed to the populous northern region of the Federation of Nigeria, thus completing the internal political evolution which is to culminate on October 1, 1960, when the large and important nation of Nigeria is scheduled to obtain independence.

"I am happy to say that both the Prime Minister of the Federation and the Premiers of the regions have expressed the intention to remain in the Commonwealth.... The Canadian Government hopes to be in a position to establish suitable diplomatic representation in Nigeria and to take similar action with respect to the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as soon as circumstances permit...."

#### RELATIONS WITH THE U.S.

Reviewing Canadian relations with the United States, Mr. Green said that the immense volume and complexity of Canada-United States economic and commercial relations inevitably create difficulties and problems. These receive a great deal of publicity which sometimes tends to obscure the fundamental fact that our economic relations are on the whole extremely profitable and advantageous to both sides.

Speaking of defence, the Minister said:

"Similarly, our defence relationships with the United States continue to be close. These relationships stem from an identity of interest in the face of the possibility which exists, by reason of technological advances in modern weaponry, of a devastating attack on our two countries. Neither country can defend itself effectively in the face of such a threat without the co-operation of the other. This collective approach to the problem of continental defence is but one segment of a much wider collectivity of effort through the NATO Alliance....

"Our identity of interest with the United States in the defence field does not preclude our differences of emphasis on policies designed to serve our common objective. It is for this reason that the Canadian Government insists that we be consulted regularly and fully by the United States Government on a wide range of developments throughout the world which might bring with them the possibility of armed conflict.

"In our bilateral dealings of defence matters with the United States the Canadian Government does not hesitate to assert the requirements of Canadian sovereignty. Canadians are convinced, I am certain, that the best physical protection of our sovereignty lies in co-operative continental defence arrangements. Canada must insist, however, that such co-operation shall not jeopardize the political and economic objectives of our own nation."