

- (2) what I would call the nuclear equipoise -- the development by two powers of the ability to wipe out civilization (as I have indicated, this development is in the process of revolutionizing the role of war as an instrument of policy);
- (3) what Prime Minister Nehru called "the revolution of rising expectations" (this embraces not only the vast movement towards independence which has marked the decline of the colonial era but also the ever more insistent demands of less-developed nations for a higher standard of living).

It may not be immediately apparent how all of these factors influence our defence policy, but I believe all the Members will see how they bear on our foreign policy, from which our defence posture is inseparable.

I should like to briefly state, without particular order of priority, some of the main aspects of Canadian foreign policy as they have developed over the last 10 to 15 years. I then propose to describe the inter-departmental machinery used by the Departments of External Affairs and National Defence to co-operate in carrying out the policies of the Government.

In the knowledge that Canada could not alone defend itself and in face of the Soviet threat that developed after World War II, Canada has subscribed to the principle of collective security; hence we became a charter member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and we have co-operated with the U.S.A. in the defence of North America. Canada has, in addition, been a firm supporter of the United Nations and, as international peace-keeping machinery has developed, both inside and outside the UN, we have taken a full share in providing the necessary forces to carry out this international responsibility. We have always believed in the vital necessity of reducing and eliminating the means of waging war and we have become increasingly concerned about the trend towards an unrestricted arms race; for this reason, successive Canadian Governments have played an active part in the search for meaningful agreements in the fields of disarmament, arms control and nuclear testing. As a senior member of the Commonwealth, we have maintained close relations with its newer members and, as part of our policy of helping these new countries, we have worked out with certain of them arrangements for technical military training and aid. This is a formidable list of responsibilities, and I would ask you to remember that Canada is not a major power and that what we are able to do is necessarily limited by our financial and manpower resources.

#### External Affairs and Defence

It is in these areas of U.S.-Canadian defence co-operation, NATO, international peace-keeping, disarmament and Commonwealth aid that there is a close working relationship between the Departments of National Defence and External Affairs. Before describing