



Canadian Forces photo

West German and Canadian personnel check map at a traffic control point during 1978 NATO exercise.

not only of their need for assistance but also of their desire for self-respect. I believe that we have now come into a situation where such non-military factors should be added to the traditional military factors to create a sort of new dimension to our security concept.

Perhaps the most fundamental question of all is the following: How are we to maintain the cohesion of our free societies in this rapidly changing world? Certainly not solely on the basis of our opposition to Communism. Nor on the assumption that fear of attack is alone sufficient to maintain our alliance. We must revive our efforts to reconcile our consumption-oriented growth with our moral values and the imperatives of our involvement. We must also come to grips with the awkward fact that the non-Communist world is not synonymous with the free world as we understand it. Western values are not self-evident and democratic practices are not accepted without question in the Third World. The surest way to enlist the understanding of Third World countries is to regard them as equal partners and not as pawns on the global chessboard.

Another factor to be taken into account is that, with the formation of new centres of economic and political gravity in the European Community, Japan and China, a new constellation of international relationships has emerged in which power is more widely diffused and relationships are far more complex. This tends to lead to a more unstable situation of greater rivalry in the non-Communist world and to complicate the capacity of the industrialized democracies to de-

velop rapid collective response to situations which may arise on the fringes of the Alliance or beyond. We have seen the development of strains between the United States on the one hand and the European community and Japan on the other. Serious difficulties have been experienced in trying to deal with the problems of energy, Africa, the Middle East and most recently Iran and Afghanistan. For the future the sort of role which China should play in the East-West relationship seems likely to be a sensitive and potentially divisive subject of inter-allied consultations.

Let us look for a moment at the challenge presented by the Afghanistan crisis. There is no doubt that the Soviet invasion of that country dealt a heavy blow to detente and that the West must make it clear that such behaviour is unacceptable and has its price. To do so requires a co-ordinated western approach based on a common analysis of Soviet motives and a common definition of Western objectives and the best means of achieving them. Otherwise it is the West, rather than the Soviet Union, which will be paying a price in terms of ineffectiveness and disunity.

It seems clear that the Soviets were motivated mainly by fear that Afghanistan was in danger of leaving the Soviet sphere of influence again. And the fact that 50 million Moslems live in the south of the Soviet Union certainly has something to do with it as well. The Soviet aim now is to establish a Marxist, pro-Soviet government which can administer the country along lines laid down by Moscow. This can obviously

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