

FOUNDATIONS OF CANADA'S EXTERNAL POLICY

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"There have been suggestions that we should set up a kind of triumvirate in NATO with Britain, the United States and France determining the course. Canada stands opposed to that, definitely and unequivocally.

"We take our NATO commitments seriously. We do not intend to accept a secondary or subordinate position. We believe that the consultative machinery of NATO should be improved.

"We believe that the nations within NATO should not take any course that will have the result of diminishing the strength or the purpose or the idealism of the organization as a whole.

"There has also been some suggestion recently that members may be asked to increase their contributions to NATO. I point out this fact for Canada--that we have at all times maintained our contribution to a degree not exceeded by any other nation.

"We have paid a high insurance premium, and I see no reason why Canada should or could contribute more than she has this year and in years past.

"We have maintained our strength in NATO. We have supplied air and ground troops. We have made a contribution on a *per capita* basis of which Canadians as a whole can be proud.

PROPOSED CHANGES

"I believe, as I said, that some changes must be made. I think there should be a meeting of heads of government at the earliest possible date.

"There should be a full and considered review of NATO purposes and policies. Indeed in the last two or three weeks the U.S.S.R. and its satellites and associates have been meeting in Moscow. Our strategic policies must be revised and reviewed in the light of the decisions which come to us as having been made at the Communist conclave which is even now still in session.

"Maintain the United Nations; contribute according to our responsibilities; press for disarmament but maintain our defences....

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK

"There is a revolutionary turbulence in the world today. Everywhere there is a call on the part of peoples and nations for their independence.

"You heard Mr. Khrushchov as he inveighed against the colonialism of Britain and France. Yet since the last war those colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom and of France have diminished to such an extent that more than half a billion people have secured their absolute freedom. Mr. Khrushchov was not

able to give an answer when asked how many human beings had been given their freedom by the U.S.S.R. during the same period of time.

NUCLEAR ARMS FOR CANADA?

"We live under a continuing nuclear threat. It touches the hearts of Canadians. The question is asked: are you going to provide nuclear weapons for Canadians?

"...The responsibility resting on those who have authority, as a trust from the people, knows no greater or more trying problem than this.

"We have taken the stand that no decision will be required while progress towards disarmament continues. To do otherwise would be inconsistent. When and if such weapons are required, then we shall have to take the responsibility. The future of Canadians requires that we make that decision which, in the light of the best information we have, represents the maximum security for our country. We have made it equally clear that we shall not, in any event, consider nuclear weapons until, as a sovereign nation, we have equality in control - a joint control. In other words this problem is not one requiring immediate decision. The course to be taken will be determined in the light of what happens in connection with disarmament and in the light of events as they transpire and develop in the months ahead.

"The great danger today, and I have found it everywhere, is that our people and the peoples of the free world are becoming complacent. The threat has been there so long that it is becoming commonplace.

CONCLUSION

"I conclude and summarize. The principal aim of Canadian foreign policy is Canadian security in partnership with her friends. It is peace; it is welfare for all peoples, and particularly those who live in under-developed countries in poverty or in a state of retarded development. It is an understanding between cultures however diverse, human ideologies however conflicting. It is the achievement of universal respect for law, for the processes of co-operation and for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

"We live in a time of change. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom said that we live in a time when the 'winds of change' are blowing. We hope that new developments will come ushered in by winds of change rather than gales of destruction. My message to you is this: that we, as Canadians, set our Canadian sails, follow and steer a course so that those winds will not become gales. I hope that Providence and human intelligence will together allow these changes to take place without the storm that hovers over the horizon."