

What of the future? Where do we go from here? What are the problems to be faced? And what measures should the West apply to their solution?

Let us begin with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, upon whose strength and cohesion the United States and Canada are dependent for their security. The NATO reaction to the failure of the summit meeting has passed through stages of disbelief, dismay, and disappointment, but at no time defeatism. The calm steadiness shown in Paris by President Eisenhower, President de Gaulle, and Prime Minister Macmillan in the face of provocation has been reflected in the alliance as a whole. NATO has not lost its balance in the face of the recent crisis, and it remains a central, indispensable instrument of United States and Canadian defence and foreign policy.

What I am about to say about the future of NATO in no way arises from a lack of confidence in the alliance, or from doubts as to its future usefulness. My concern is the concern of one determined to build higher on strong foundations. I believe that there are certain principles and objectives which should govern the conduct of the alliance and which need to be re-examined at this time.

Basic NATO Principles.

First among these is the need for increased emphasis on the processes of consultation among all members of the alliance. Human friendships fade if they are neglected or taken for granted; in the same way an alliance of nations cannot achieve the full measure of its collective impetus for the common good unless its members persistently devote themselves to the pursuit of the collective interest. It needs constantly to be recalled that NATO is an alliance of sovereign states each bearing its own responsibility for the safeguarding of peace, each with its survival at stake. A special obligation falls on the larger, more powerful members to make a reality of consultation, and to reconcile the responsibilities of leadership with those of true partnership. I tell you frankly that, although in recent months considerable progress has been made in NATO consultation, still more can be done towards the assurance of a genuine and fruitful state of partnership in NATO. There is no substitute for intimate consultation on a basis of mutual trust. Nothing less will suffice if the alliance is to survive.

NATO's Future.

There is a need too for a searching re-assessment of NATO's future. Last December the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, called upon NATO governments to embark on long-range planning for the 1960's. I believe that it is now more important than ever to give a sense of direction and purpose to this planning. There is no shortage of projects requiring study: