

with our concern for global challenges, we will seek to engage Eastern countries in cooperative strategies in areas such as the environment, terrorism, and drugs. Eastern willingness to participate constructively in dealing with such challenges will help further cooperation in other areas as well;

— East-West understanding can be expanded only if our respective societies gain increased knowledge about one another and communicate effectively. To encourage an increase of Soviet and Eastern studies in universities of our countries and of corresponding studies in Eastern countries, we are prepared to establish a Fellowship/Scholarship programme to promote the study of our democratic institutions, with candidates being invited from Eastern as well as Western Europe and North America.

Global Challenges

Worldwide developments which affect our security interests are legitimate matters for consultation and, where appropriate, co-ordination among us. Our security is to be soon in a context broader than the protection from war alone.

Regional conflicts continue to be of major concern. The coordinated approach of Alliance members recently has helped toward settling some of the world's most dangerous and long-standing disputes. We hope that the Soviet Union will increasingly work with us in positive and practical steps toward diplomatic solutions to those conflicts that continue to preoccupy the international community.

We will seek to contain the newly emerging security threats and destabilizing consequences resulting from the uncontrolled spread and application of modern military technologies.

In the spirit of Article 2 of the Washington Treaty, we will increasingly need to address worldwide problems which have a bearing on our security, particularly environmental degradation, resource conflicts and grave economic disparities. We will seek to do so in the appropriate multilateral fora, in the widest possible cooperation with other States.

We will each further develop our close cooperation with the other industrial democracies akin to us in their objectives and policies.

We will redouble our efforts in a reinvigorated United Nations, strengthening its role in conflict settlement and peace-keeping, and in its larger endeavours for world peace.

Our "Third Dimension"

Convinced of the vital need for international cooperation in science and technology, and of its beneficial effect on global security, we have for several decades maintained Alliance programmes of scientific cooperation. Recognizing the importance of safeguarding the environment we have also cooperated, in the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, on environmental matters.

These activities have demonstrated the broad range of our common pursuits. We intend to give more impact to our programmes with new initiatives in these areas.

The Future of the Alliance

We, the leaders of 16 free and democratic countries, have dedicated ourselves to the goals of the Alliance and are committed to work in unison for their continued fulfilment.

At this time of unprecedented promise in international affairs, we will respond to the hopes that it offers. The Alliance will continue to serve as the cornerstone of our security, peace and freedom. Secure on this foundation, we will reach out to those who are willing to join us in shaping a more stable and peaceful international environment in the service of our societies. ■

Mulroney Comments on NATO Summit

The following are notes prepared for Prime Minister Mulroney's Press Conference following the NATO Summit.

"We came to Brussels to celebrate 40 years of Alliance cooperation — 40 years which have assured our nations peace and prosperity. At the same time, we were able to welcome a man of great experience and wisdom in foreign affairs, the new President of the United States.

We also came to chart the future.

In so doing, we faced two challenges: one, the question of how to make the most of the opportunities presented by the revolution shaking the Soviet Union, and second, the adoption of a framework for all arms control negotiations the Alliance will undertake in the foreseeable future.

Over the last 24 hours, all 16 delegations have demonstrated in their work the qualities that continue to keep this Alliance strong and forward-looking.

We have had to tackle difficult problems, and we have had to reconcile a number of conflicting approaches. By taking into account the particular concerns of some and the welfare of all, we managed once again to come to an agreement. And we did so by reaching a genuine understanding on what we wanted collectively — not by simply papering over the cracks.

Canada played its part in all of this.

As you know, President Bush put before us a far-reaching proposal to advance the conventional force negotiations now taking place in Vienna. The proposal is imaginative and ambitious.

We are challenging the Soviet Union to come to an early agreement on all categories of conventional arms (tanks, artillery, armoured personnel carriers, strike aircraft and helicopters) which the USSR want to negotiate. The United States is also offering to limit, on a reciprocal basis, the number of Soviet and American troops stationed in Europe between the Urals and the Atlantic.