

In continuing its military participation in the alliance, Canada will work for a further improvement in the procedures for effective political control over the alliance's military activities in times of crisis, in particular with respect to the possible use of nuclear weapons. To this end, Canada recently accepted a period of membership on NATO's Nuclear Planning Group. Canada will also urge that the assessments and plans on which NATO's strategy is based be subjected to thorough review, to ensure that they conform with the changing situation in Europe.

Canada will make efforts, within the NATO forum, and in its own bilateral contacts, to promote European *détente* and progress towards East-West political solutions. Canada will also use the NATO forum and, to the extent appropriate, other international bodies such as the CCD and the United Nations, to promote realistic proposals for mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe, and to give all possible encouragement to other constructive arms-control efforts, including the United States-Soviet Union strategic arms-limitation talks.

As the seventies proceed, the task of promoting East-West political reconciliation and arms control will undoubtedly assume important new dimensions, and Canada must be ready to adapt its approach. It will stimulate new ways of thinking about the problems of peace and security in Europe. At the same time, it will continue to demonstrate to its allies its determination to meet in a responsible manner its collective security obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, and will co-operate with other members of NATO so as to assist the alliance in realizing its full political potential in the search for lasting European peace and security.

## Co-operation in Science and Technology

The complex application of science through technological development is beginning to be perceived by governments and people alike to be a critical factor, perhaps of more importance than ideology, in bringing about desirable as well as unintended transformations in human society. While it is beyond the scope of this paper to deal with the Government's future science policy, certain conclusions can be drawn as regards implications for foreign policy, and particularly with respect to relations with Europe.

Largely because of the close industrial ties with the United States economy, the pattern of research and development in Canada has differed from that of most advanced countries. With certain notable exceptions (atomic energy), the application of technology in Canada has been largely