

the problems facing members of the Alliance. To ensure regular consultation, a Committee of Political Advisers, a Committee of Economic Advisers, and a Science Committee were established at NATO headquarters. These committees exchange views on common problems in their separate fields, and, where appropriate, make recommendations to the North Atlantic Council.

In practice, political co-operation in NATO ranges from a general exchange of views and information to intensive consultations with a view to co-ordinating policies on matters of common concern, such as the nature of solutions to be sought in negotiations with the Communist world on the central problems (for example those of Germany and Berlin) that divide the Western and Communist countries.

Canada has been among those members of NATO that have stressed over the years the need to practice on a day-to-day basis the art of political consultation between allies. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, has said: "Unless we maintain our habit of working and consulting together, mistrust will tend to set in and we shall lose sight of the fundamental reasons that keep NATO together and become obsessed with our differences."

#### Economic and Scientific Co-operation

It has been generally agreed that the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) should be the principal body for considering the policies of member governments in the economic field. However, consultations on economic problems, and particularly with regard to developments in Communist countries, continue in NATO.

A NATO Science Committee was founded in 1958 when it was agreed that there was a need for greater scientific development and co-operation in NATO countries. The non-military aspects of the work of the Science Committee are still predominant; it has been essentially engaged in encouraging scientific research and co-operation of a general nature.

Particular projects established through the Science Committee include: the Science Fellowship Programme, which has enabled students to pursue their studies in other NATO countries; the Advanced Study Institutes Programme, which has granted funds to scientific conferences; and the Research Grants Programme, which finances a number of desirable research projects. The NATO Council also sponsored an important investigation in 1960 when a group of leading scientists of NATO countries was appointed to study ways of increasing the effectiveness of Western science. Their report was published later the same year.

In addition, Canada makes contributions through the Defence Research Board to the defence science activities of NATO. Formal arrangements have been made on a bilateral basis to facilitate the exchange of information with other members of NATO in areas of defence science of common interest. Furthermore, the Defence Research Board makes available annually to scientists of NATO countries a number of defence science fellowships, tenable in the establishments of the DRB. Canada also participates in the staffing of the SHAPE Technical Centre in the Netherlands and the Anti-submarine Warfare