



the Alliance, so that such information and views can be taken into account by member nations in the formulation of national policies. The Council is the principal forum for such discussions, and while it focusses primarily on political and economic developments in East/West relations, it also examines disarmament and arms control issues, and reviews relevant trends in other areas of the world. The Alliance was instrumental in developing the Western position for the Negotiations on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and the Negotiations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, both of which began on March 9, 1989. The former involves 23 NATO and Warsaw Pact member states and is aimed at establishing enhanced stability between the conventional forces of the two sides, at lower levels. The latter negotiations include all 35 Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) participating states and seeks to build upon the achievements of the Stockholm Agreement, further enhancing transparency in military matters in Europe.

The Other Side of NATO: Non-Military Co-operation

Over the years, NATO has developed a series of programs to stimulate co-operation among its members on issues of common interest. All of them draw their inspiration from the "Canadian Article" on Non-Military Co-operation in NATO (Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty). The 1956 "Report of the Three Wise Men on non-military co-operation in NATO" concluded that NATO needed to demonstrate that it is more than a military alliance and to give further expression to the "Canadian Article." The "Wise Men" (one of whom was the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson) concluded that NATO should undertake activities "to strengthen allied cohesiveness by reinforcing a sense of common interest and shared values."

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly

international relations by strengthening their free institutions; by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

— Article 2, *The North Atlantic Treaty*, April 1949.

As a result, the NATO Science Committee was established in 1958 to promote non-military scientific co-operation within NATO and provide advice to the North Atlantic Council on questions of science and technology. The NATO Science Programme aims for the enhancement of the scientific and technical capabilities of the Alliance by fostering co-operation and information exchanges between scientists of member countries and by promoting actions to help close gaps in the scientific knowledge and research capabilities of member nations. Specifically the programme includes a fellowship programme, research grants, and the sponsoring of different symposia. More recently, the Science Committee's "Science for Stability" programme was initiated to help promote the development of the science and technology infrastructures of Greece, Portugal and Turkey.

As a further mechanism for non-military co-operation in NATO the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) was established in 1969. The mandate of CCMS is to improve in every practical way, the exchange of views and experience within the Alliance on methods of creating a better environment for Allied societies. Specifically, CCMS is called upon to consider the problem of environment in its broadest terms (including socio-economic processes) with the objective of stimulating action by member governments. Under the auspices of CCMS, governments propose pilot studies on specific subjects which other governments