



CP photo

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp (left) welcomes U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to

Ottawa for the ministerial session of the North Atlantic Council which took place June 18 and 19.

mind that these interests can be affected by events in other areas of the world. They wish also to ensure that their essential security relationship is supported by harmonious political and economic relations. In particular they will work to remove sources of conflict between their economic policies and to encourage economic co-operation with one another.

**Assistance to developing nations**  
 "They recall that they have proclaimed their dedication to the principles of democracy, respect for human rights, justice and social progress, which are the fruits of their shared spiritual heritage, and they declare their intention to develop and deepen the application of these principles in their countries. Since these principles, by their very nature, forbid any recourse to methods incompatible with the promotion of world peace, they reaffirm that the efforts which they make to preserve their independence, to maintain their security and to improve the living standards of their peoples exclude all forms of aggression against anyone, are not directed against any other country, and are designed to bring about the general improvement of international relations.

In Europe, their objective continues to be the pursuit of understanding and co-operation with every European country. In the world at large, each allied country recognizes the duty to help the developing countries. It is in the interest of all that every country benefit from technical and economic progress in an open and equitable world system.

"They recognize that the cohesion of the alliance has found expression not only in co-operation among their governments, but also in the free exchange of views among the elected representatives of the peoples of the alliance. Accordingly, they declare their support for the strengthening of links among parliamentarians.

"The members of the alliance re-dedicate themselves to the aims and ideals of the North Atlantic Treaty during this year of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its signature. The member nations look to the future, confident that the vitality and creativity of their peoples are commensurate with the challenges which confront them. They declare their conviction that the North Atlantic alliance continues to serve as an essential element in the lasting structure of peace they are determined to build."

#### NATO in the world

The Atlantic alliance unites 15 of the most productive countries in the world (Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the United States). Whilst living standards vary within NATO, the income level per head averages twice that of the European Communist countries and is more than three times the world average.

NATO, with a total population of almost 540 million people, represents about 15 per cent of the world population of 3.6 billion, but accounts for more than half of the world's gross national product.

The countries of NATO produce about 58 per cent of the world's electricity; 49 per cent of the world's steel; 75 per cent of the world's automobiles.

NATO's 15 nations provide more than 56 per cent of world trade; 85 per cent of aid to developing countries comes from members of the alliance. (From *NATO Facts and Figures*, NATO Information Service, Brussels, October 1971.)

#### NATO Science Committee meeting

A meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Science Committee will take place in Ottawa from September 24 to 26.

In 1956 the late Lester B. Pearson, Gaetano Martino of Italy and Halvard Lange of Norway were given the task of exploring the possibilities for non-military co-operation among NATO member countries. This three-man study group, later known as the "Three Wise Men", pointed out that "one area of special importance to the Atlantic community is that of science and technology". As a result of the group's recommendations, NATO established a task force which suggested a permanent NATO Science Committee and the appointment of a science adviser to the Secretary General.

The Science Committee, composed of national delegates qualified to speak authoritatively on science policy, is chaired by the Assistant Secretary