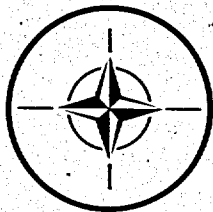


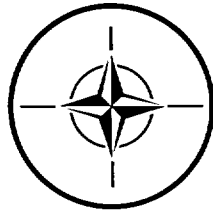
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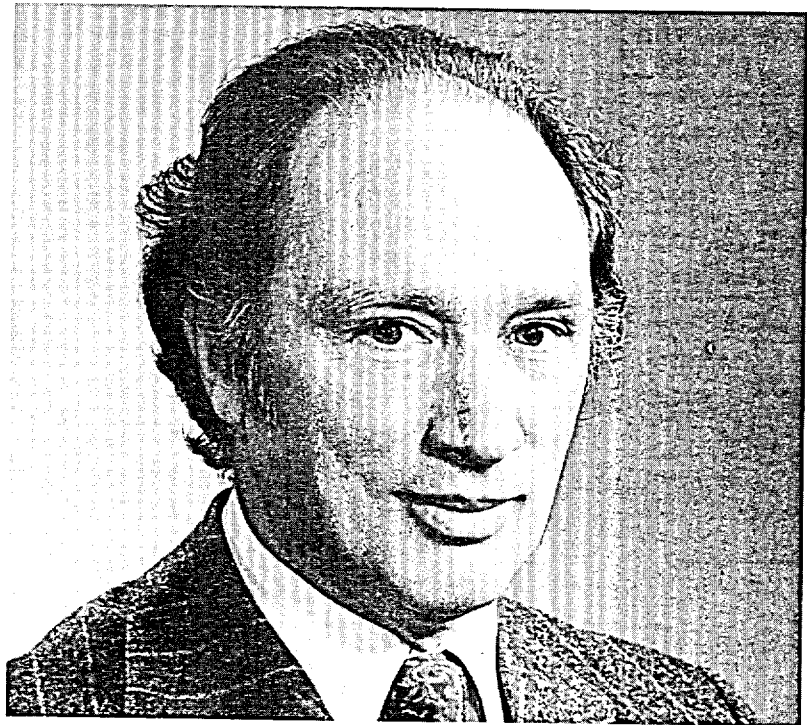
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CANADA AND NATO



**A quarter century
of the Alliance**

43 - 205 - 206



This association was created by men possessed of wisdom and tenacity. Their concern a quarter of a century ago was the protection of our way of life from what they perceived to be a common external threat. It is to their credit that NATO's discharge of this, its primary role, has been wholly successful. Today, however, our civilization faces any number of threats, and any number of challenges, some of them familiar to those men who signed the North Atlantic Treaty, some of them unforeseen then by even the most far-sighted. It has been our willingness as partners in NATO to face up to these issues of change that has proved the strength of this alliance.

It will be our willingness to continue to face issues of change which will prove our strength in the future, problems which respect no geographical bounds yet which are the more insistent and the more persistent as a result. Food, population, energy, environment — these words do not appear in the North Atlantic Treaty. Yet today none of us would deny their

*The Prime Minister of Canada,
the Right Honourable
Pierre Elliott Trudeau
Cavouk Photo*

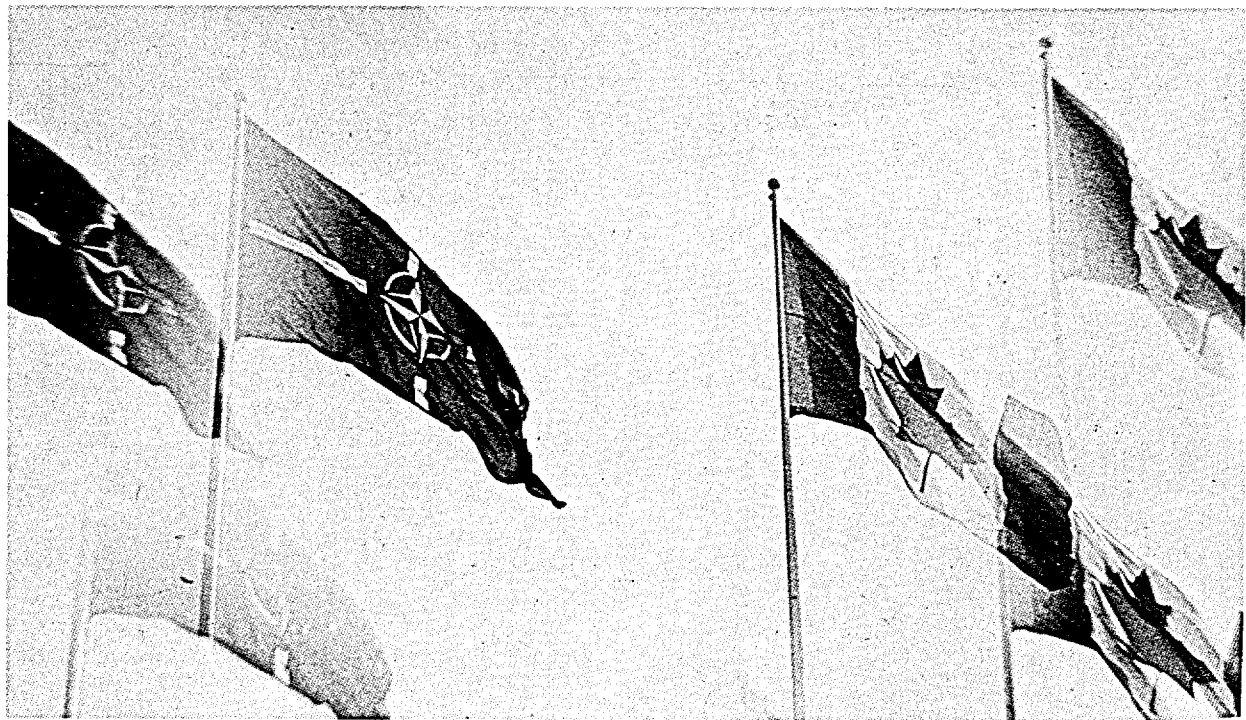
relevance to our joint enterprise. Nor would any of us suggest they have no connections with the East-West relationship. The maintenance and improvement of that relationship is a necessary prerequisite to the co-operative effort and application of resources necessary to tackle those global problems.

Twenty-five years following its birth, the Atlantic Alliance has proved beyond question its value and its organic strength. The proof, as we well know, has not always been readily accepted. Democratic societies are not willing without demonstrated need to dedicate precious resources to defence. Had this association not remained true to the concerns of its peoples, it would have forfeited both its vitality and its will. That lesson must not be forgotten in the next 25 years. We

will remain strong as an alliance only so long as we respect the freedom of the individual. We will increase the support of our people only if we reflect their concern for quality of life, for economic development, for negotiated settlement of disputes, for environmental protection.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Trudeau', with a large, stylized initial 'P'.

*Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau
on the occasion of the NATO
ministerial meeting in Ottawa, Canada,
June 18, 1974.*

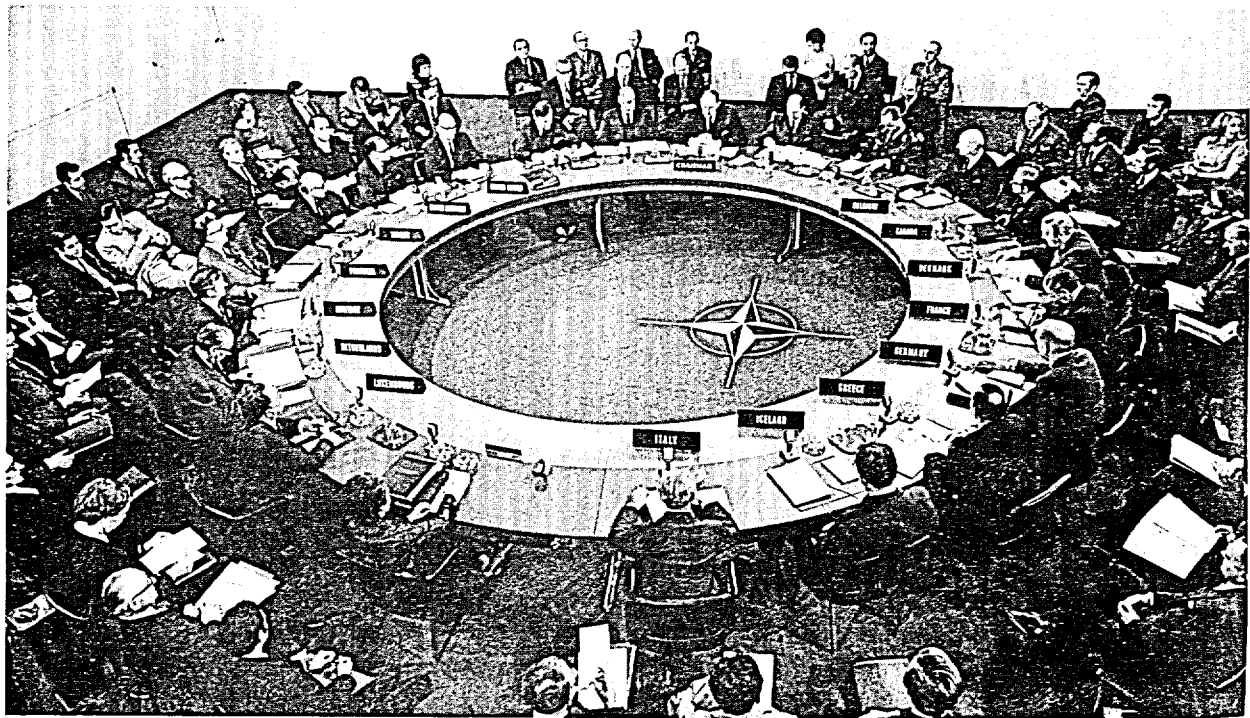


Canada and NATO

In April 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington, giving birth to the Atlantic Alliance — a unique association of 15 countries that became known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Canada played a leading role in the formation of NATO, which was designed primarily to ensure the preservation of peace and the security of its members through a collective approach to defence. Despite a variety of crises since then, such as Berlin, Hungary, Cuba and Czechoslovakia, and the persistence of local wars in other parts of the world, peace has prevailed in the NATO area for more than a quarter-century. This success has assisted its members in attaining a high degree of prosperity and well-being.

*The NATO and Canadian flags
fly outside the NATO head-
quarters in Brussels.*

NATO Photo



In looking back over the first 25 years and the profound changes that occurred in the circumstances facing the Alliance, the capacity it demonstrated to respond effectively to new challenges is striking. In addition to keeping the peace, NATO developed into a major forum for the exchange of information and the harmonization of views on issues of common concern to its members that range from *détente* to science and the environment. The process of continuing consultation on a wide range of shared problems is of particular value to smaller NATO members such as Canada because it provides them direct access to the thinking of their allies and an opportunity to bring their own views to bear.

The Permanent Representatives of the 15 NATO countries sit on the North Atlantic Council, which meets weekly in Brussels. The Council is the highest authority of the Atlantic Alliance.

NATO Photo

TRAITE DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

Les Etats parties au présent Traité.

Reaffirmant leur foi dans les buts et les principes de la Charte des Nations Unies et leur désir de vivre en paix avec tous les peuples et tous les gouvernements. Déterminés à sauvegarder la liberté de leurs peuples, leur héritage commun et leur civilisation, fondés sur les principes de la démocratie, les libertés individuelles et le règne du droit.

Soucieux de favoriser dans la région de l'Atlantique nord le bien-être et la stabilité.

Résolus à unir leurs efforts pour leur défense collective et pour la préservation de la paix et de la sécurité.

Se sont mis d'accord sur le présent Traité de l'Atlantique Nord...

Fait à Washington le quatre avril, 1949.

For the Kingdom of Belgium
Pour le Royaume de Belgique

P. H. Spaak
S. H. Spaak

For Canada
Pour le Canada

Clément R. Beauvais
Clément R. Beauvais

For the Kingdom of Denmark
Pour le Royaume du Danemark

Arvid Carlsson
Arvid Carlsson

For France
Pour la France

Robert Schuman
Robert Schuman

For Iceland
Pour l'Islande

Ólafur Thorgeirsson
Ólafur Thorgeirsson

For Italy
Pour l'Italie

Giuseppe Barilaro
Giuseppe Barilaro

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty...

Done at Washington, the fourth day of April, 1949.

For the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg

Joseph Becht
Joseph Becht

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Pour le Royaume des Pays-Bas

W. A. Drees
W. A. Drees

For the Kingdom of Norway
Pour le Royaume de Norvège

Olaf Thorgeirsson
Olaf Thorgeirsson

For Portugal
Pour le Portugal

António de Oliveira Salazar
António de Oliveira Salazar

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Pour le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord

Herbert Morrison
Herbert Morrison

For the United States of America
Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Dean Rusk
Dean Rusk

Origins of the Alliance

NATO was formed in response to concern about Soviet expansionary aims in Europe after the Second World War and as a result of the impasse that had developed in the United Nations. Through the use of its veto in the Security Council, the U.S.S.R. opposed efforts by many member nations to implement the collective security measures of the UN Charter. Faced with a threat to their security while Europe was still recovering from the ravages of the Second World War, the Western countries resolved to group themselves into an alliance which would give substance to their collective resolve to resist aggression.

Despite the fact that collective security had proved unattainable through the United Nations, the organization of the Atlantic Alliance was carried out within the framework of the UN Charter, Article 51 of which gives member nations the right of both individual and collective self-defence.

Canada was one of the 12 nations that signed the North Atlantic Treaty on April 4, 1949, in Washington. Three more nations, Greece, Turkey and the Federal Republic of Germany, joined some years later.

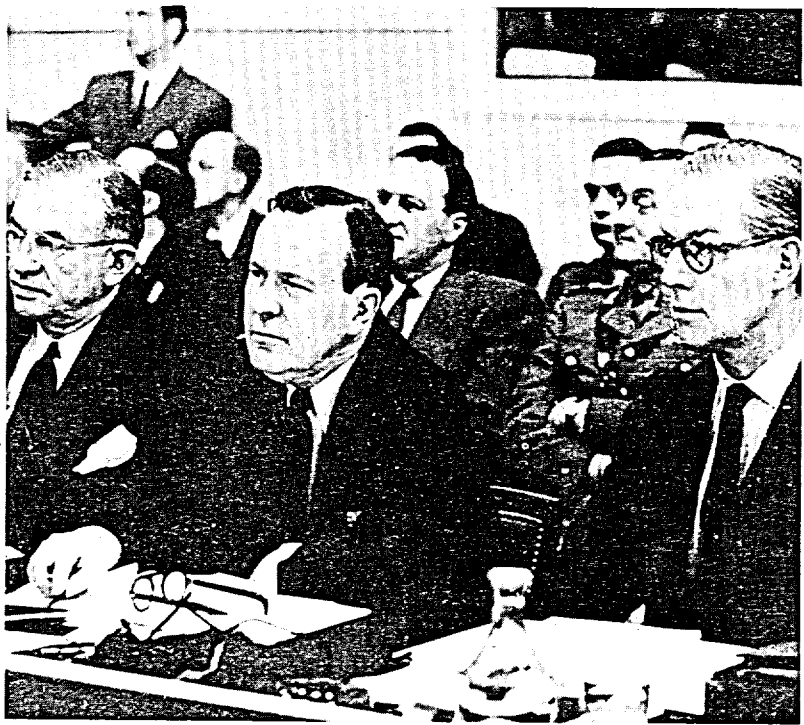
NATO Photo



A preliminary step towards the establishment of NATO was taken in March 1948, when Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg signed the Brussels Treaty for mutual defence. Other Western countries subsequently began giving consideration to their own needs and to the possibility of a broader collective arrangement. On April 28, 1948, the idea of a single mutual-defence system, including and superseding the Brussels Treaty, was put forward by the Canadian Prime Minister, Louis St. Laurent. Negotiations on the North Atlantic Treaty began in July 1948 among the countries of the Brussels Treaty, the United States and Canada. They were later joined by Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal, and the Treaty was actually signed in Washington, D.C., on April 4, 1949. Greece and Turkey joined the Alliance in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955.

The Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent with a group of NATO trainees attending ceremonies marking the fifth anniversary of NATO in Ottawa, in April 1954.

Public Archives Canada Photo



Terms of the Treaty

Both in the Treaty's preamble and in Article I, the signatories emphasized their support for the United Nations and for the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the UN Charter. Subsequent articles deal with collective defence and provide for consultation "whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the parties is threatened". Participation in this collective defence effort does not, however, prejudice the freedom of decision of member countries or involve an automatic commitment as to the means of providing mutual support. Article 5 states that each member should take "such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed forces to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area".

The Honourable Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, the Honourable Lester Pearson, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Arnold Heeney, represented Canada at the eleventh session of the NATO Council in Paris.

Public Archives Canada Photo



Canada, whose spokesman was the late Lester B. Pearson, was responsible for the inclusion in the Treaty of Article 2, which states that the signatories "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". It is this article that provides the framework for the increasingly important "non-military" aspects of the Alliance's activities.

Article 9 of the Treaty provides for the establishment of the organization's governing body, the North Atlantic Council. There are generally two meetings a year of the Council attended by foreign ministers, an autumn meeting held in Brussels and a spring meeting which rotates among the capitals of NATO countries.

Female members of the Canadian Armed Forces serving with NATO countries contribute to the vigilance and readiness of the Alliance.

CAF Photo

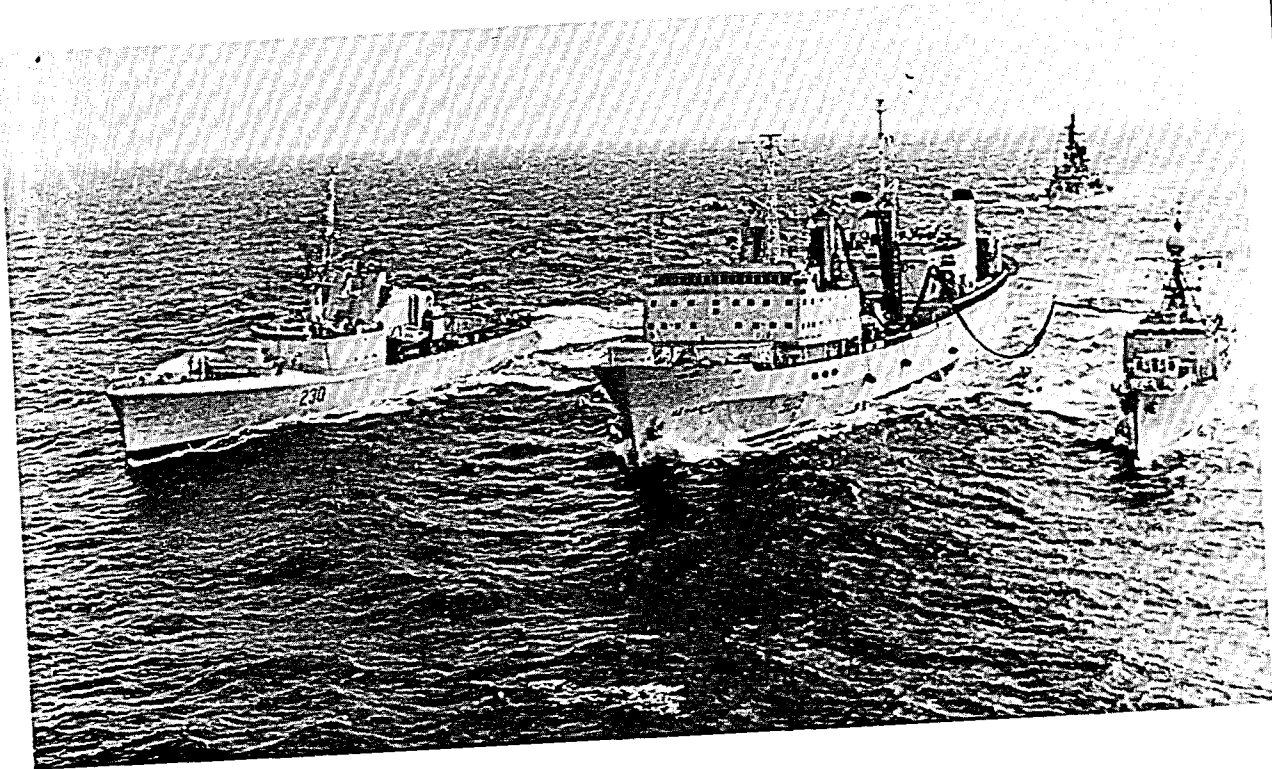
Between these ministerial meetings, the Council meets at least once a week at NATO headquarters in Brussels at the level of permanent representatives. These permanent representatives, who have the rank of ambassador, head the national delegations accredited to NATO. The Council is assisted in its activities by a series of committees and agencies covering a wide range of interests.

When France withdrew from the integrated defence system of the Alliance in 1966, the Defence Planning Committee, made up of representatives from the 14 remaining Alliance members, assumed responsibility for dealing with all questions concerning NATO's collective defence activities. Like the Council, the DPC meets twice yearly at the level of defence ministers and at the level of permanent representatives in the intervals.

Certain ministers of defence also attend twice-yearly meetings of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group. The NPG was established in 1966 as a forum for

involving the non-nuclear members of the Alliance in NATO's nuclear affairs. Since its establishment, the NPG has widened participation in the nuclear decision-making process and has created an awareness among Alliance members of the factors which would have to be taken into account if the release of nuclear weapons were ever to be considered. The NPG consists of four permanent members — Germany, Italy, Britain and the United States — which are joined by three or four rotating members serving for 18-month periods.

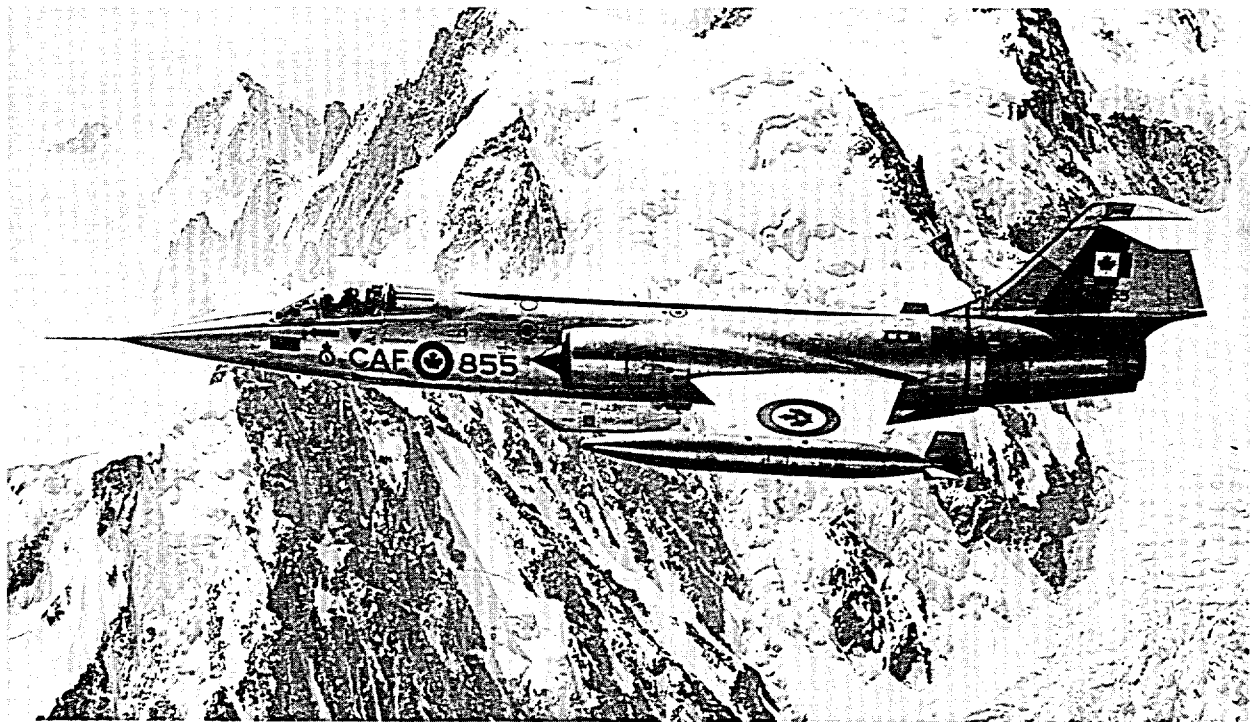
The North Atlantic Council, the Defence Planning Committee and the Nuclear Planning Group are all chaired by the Secretary-General of NATO. All NATO bodies reach decision by consensus rather than by majority vote. The Secretary-General is also the head of the NATO International Staff, which provides the administrative support for a large part of the Alliance's activities.



NATO's senior military authority is the Military Committee, which provides advice to both the Council and the DPC. It meets periodically at the level of chiefs of defence staff as well as at the level of national military representatives, who are the personal representatives of their chiefs of staff. The Military Committee is served by an International Military Staff, which acts as its executive agency and functions like the civilian secretariat. The Chairman of the Military Committee is selected by the chiefs of staff for a period of two or three years and attends all meetings of the Council and the DPC. NATO's integrated military forces are divided into three major commands (Europe, the Atlantic, and the Channel). Each command is headed by a senior allied officer (SACEUR, SACLANT, and CINCHAN), who is responsible for planning the defence of his area of responsibility and for the conduct of NATO's land, sea and air exercises.

The destroyer escorts Margaree (Canada) and Stayanger (Norway) refuel at sea from the Canadian fleet supply ship Protecteur during a NATO Stanavforlant exercise.

CAF Photo



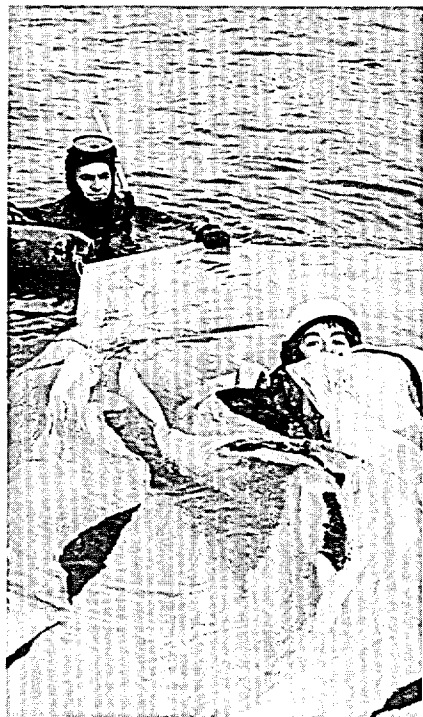
Canadian military participation in NATO

Accepting that its security is closely linked with that of the other Alliance members, Canada has been prepared to contribute armed forces to NATO's collective defence effort. These forces, particularly those stationed in Europe, constitute tangible evidence of Canada's continuing commitment to the Alliance as well as reinforce our participation in the Alliance's consultation process.

Canadian forces in Europe, numbering approximately 5,000 men, are stationed in the Black Forest region of Southern Germany at Lahr and Baden-Sölingen. They consist of a Mechanized Battle Group and an Air Group of three squadrons of CF 104 aircraft for use in conventional hostilities. Although relatively small, these forces have gained a deservedly high reputation in Europe for their professional proficiency. Canada has also agreed to make avail-

Modern jet aircraft are part of Canada's air contribution to NATO forces in Europe.

CAF Photo



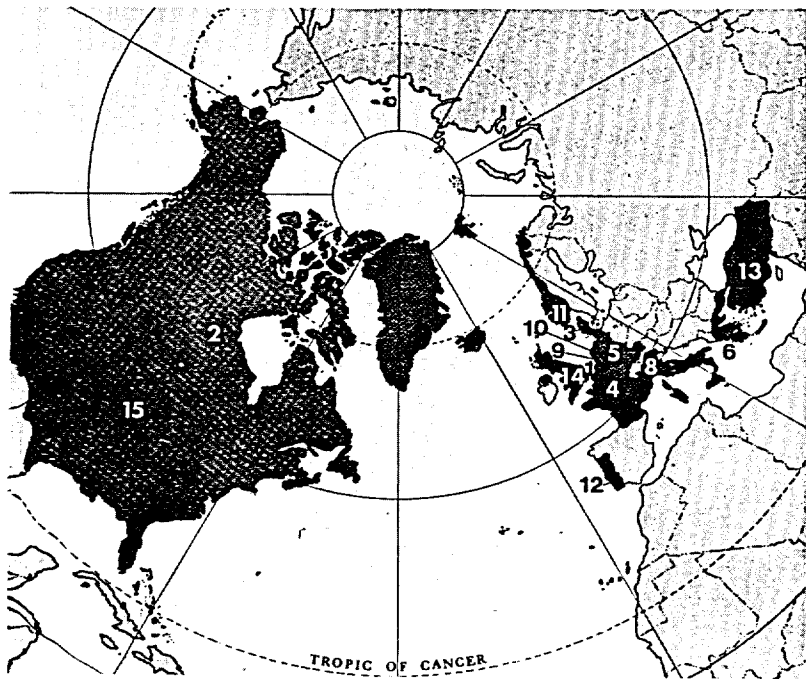
able a battalion group and two squadrons of CF 5 aircraft stationed in Canada for use in the defence of the Alliance's northern flank. Finally, Canada also contributes significant naval forces to the NATO Command responsible for the defence of the North Atlantic.

Corporals Dave Gagnier and Doug Foster of the 3rd Mechanized Commando in Baden practiced what is known as "the oblique Tyrolean" during a land-forces training exercise.

CAF Photo

During a NATO "Fall Safe" test, Warrant Officer Frank Desgranges watches Captain Harv Wregget emerge from the tangled lines of his parachute. Both are with the Canadian Armed Forces.

CAF Photo

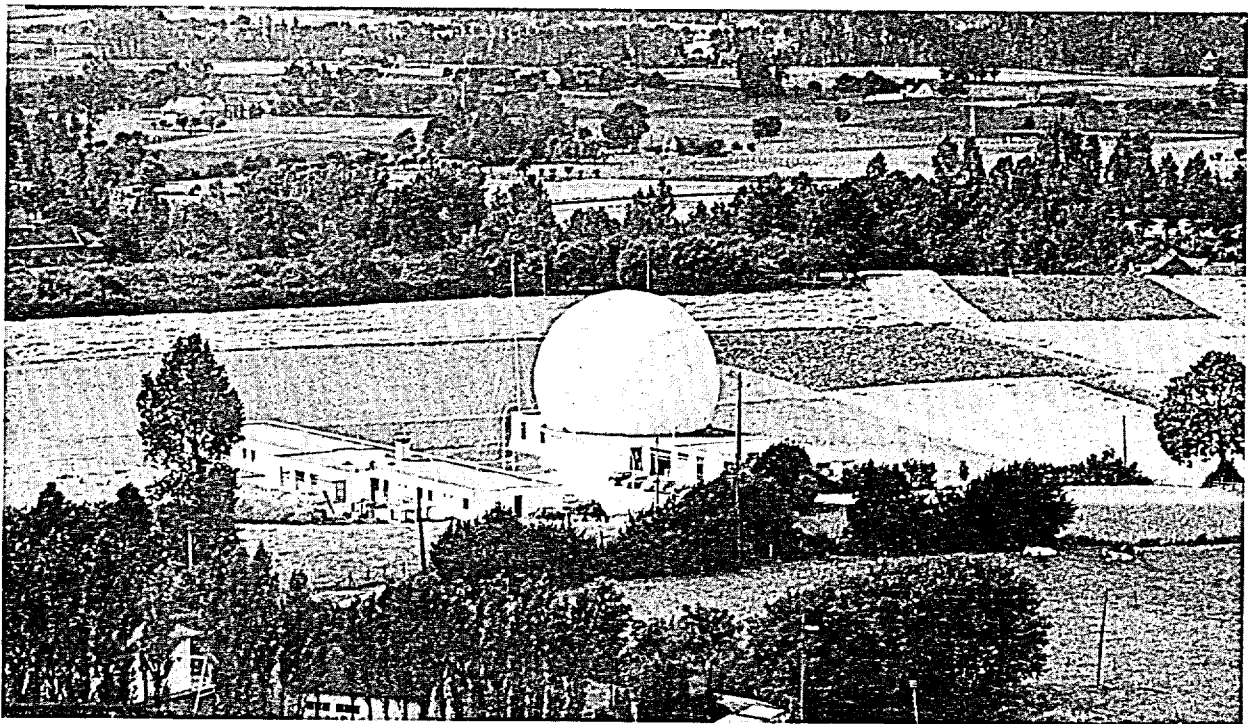


NATO's contribution to détente

NATO strength and solidarity can take much of the credit not only for maintaining peace in Europe but also for the progress made to date in resolving East-West political issues. Canada's membership in the Alliance entitles us to take an active part in the formulation of Western positions on these issues which takes place within the NATO framework. In addition, our NATO membership gives us a role in the negotiations with the other side. Canada is currently participating in two separate but related negotiations which have opened a further phase in the attempts to ease tensions and increase security in Europe. A number of Canadian interests are involved in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, particularly in

The 15 nations forming the Atlantic Alliance are: 1. Belgium 2. Canada 3. Denmark 4. France 5. Federal Republic of Germany 6. Greece 7. Iceland 8. Italy 9. Luxembourg 10. Netherlands 11. Norway 12. Portugal 13. Turkey 14. Britain 15. United States.

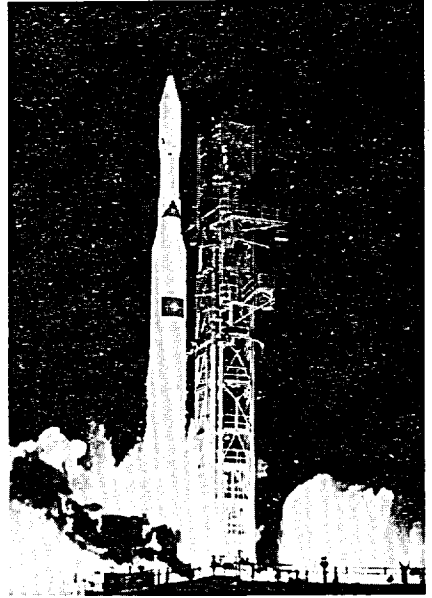
NATO Photo



efforts being made by the West to improve the freedom of movement for individuals between participating states. In the talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions, which are under way in Vienna, we are actively contributing to the Western effort to reduce the confrontation of forces in Central Europe.

The search for ever more reliable and speedy communications led NATO to invest in the most modern means of transmission — the satellite.

NATO Photo



Other NATO activities

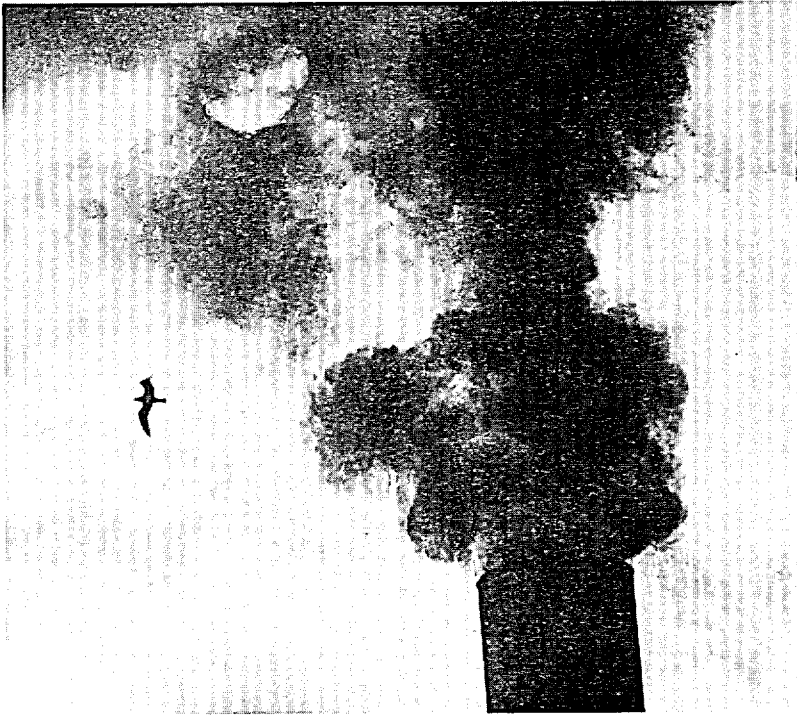
Over the years NATO has embarked on a series of programs to stimulate co-operation amongst its members in various areas of common interest.

For example, there are continuing efforts to exploit the possibilities that exist for co-operation amongst the Allies in the field of co-operative development and production of defence equipment. These permit the most economical use of defence resources, as well as producing mutual commercial advantage. For Canada there is the additional advantage of technological "spin-off", particularly in such sophisticated areas as space and communications.

To assist in maintaining the military forces of the Alliance at a high level of efficiency a number of co-operative arrangements exist among NATO members in the field of training. Canada, for instance, extends the use of Canadian training facilities on a cost-recovery basis to Britain and Germany. As well as assisting our NATO allies, these activities bring

The launching of NATO's first communications satellite — NATO SATCOM 1 — occurred at Cape Kennedy in March 1970.

NATO Photo



regional economic benefits to Canada at some base facilities which might otherwise be closed down or remain dormant.

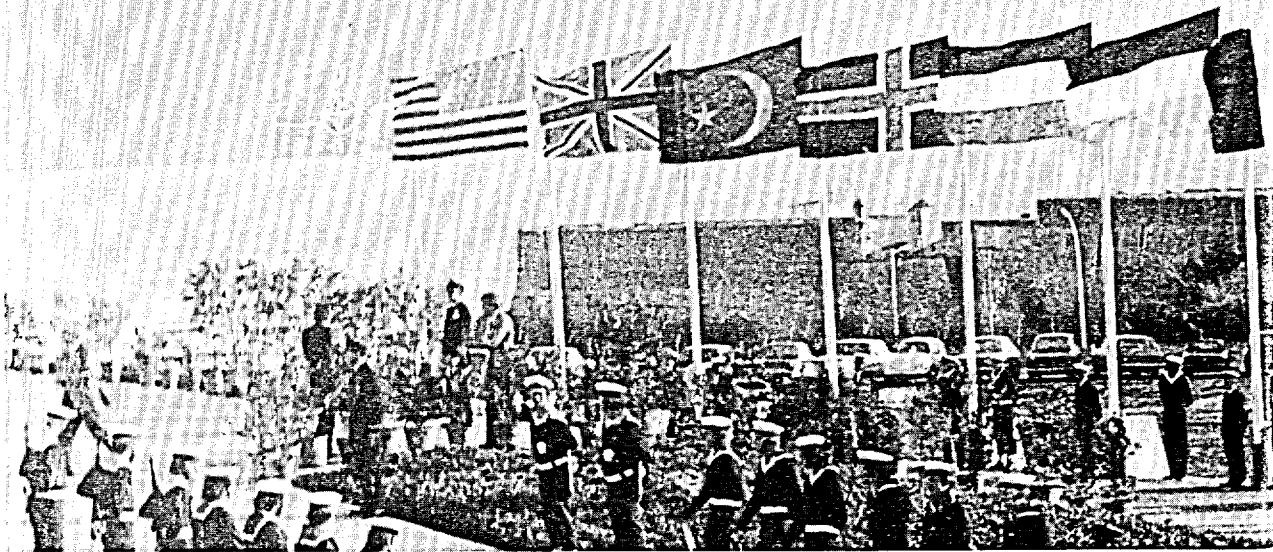
Since NATO includes most of the world's major industrial states, the Alliance has undertaken a successful program of co-operative projects in the field of the environment under the auspices of its Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society. NATO also has a Science Committee which meets regularly to exchange views and experiences on scientific questions of common concern.

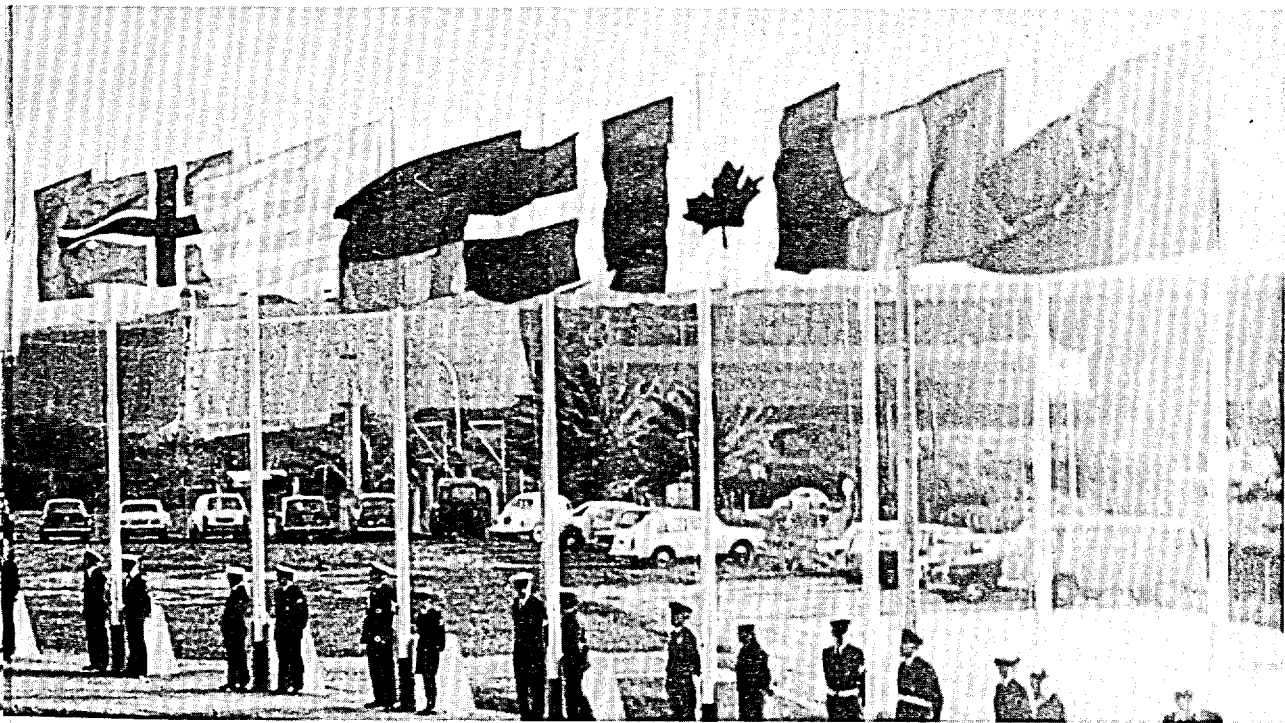
NATO's work includes pollution-control studies. The Alliance has also undertaken a successful program of co-operative projects in various fields of science of concern to its members.

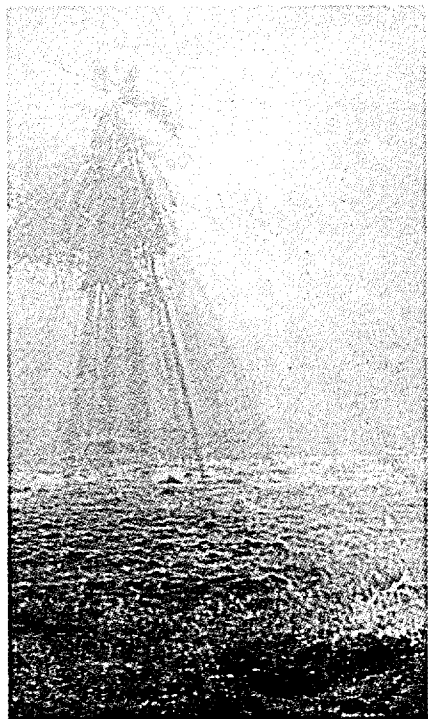
Information Canada Photo

*The flags of the 15 NATO nations
flying together symbolize the
strength of the Alliance.*

NATO Photo







An increasingly significant role

Traditionally, Canada has contributed to and benefited from its NATO association in the variety of ways outlined. Apart from this, Canada's NATO membership can play an increasingly significant role in strengthening relations with the countries of Western Europe as they develop their political and economic unity through the EEC. The European members of NATO attach importance to the Alliance as the guarantor of their security and Canada's active participation in the political and military activities of NATO will, it is hoped, have a positive impact as our relations with the new Europe develop.



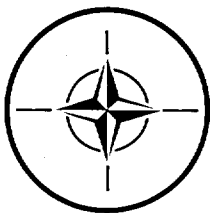
As the twenty-fifth anniversary year of NATO approached, the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger, delivered a major statement on U.S. foreign policy in April 1973, during which he suggested that a full-scale review of the basic premises for the North Atlantic Treaty was necessary to ensure the continued vitality of the Atlantic partnership. As a result of this initiative, members of NATO agreed that one outcome of such a review might be a Declaration on Atlantic Relations. Negotiations within NATO on such a Declaration extended over a period of months since it early became obvious that positions on many issues differed widely. Despite a series of delays, when a decision was taken by NATO to convene the anniversary meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Ottawa, the Allies agreed that the Declaration should be issued at the conclusion of the meeting in June 1974. A series of last-minute compromises permitted agreement on a final text, which was approved in Ottawa and was signed on June 26 in Brussels by NATO heads of govern-

*Salute on the occasion of the
opening of the June 1974 NATO
meeting in Ottawa.*

NATO Photo

ment or their representatives. Senator Paul Martin signed the Declaration on behalf of Canada.

The Declaration was intended to demonstrate the continuing vitality of the North Atlantic Alliance, not only in guaranteeing the security of its member states but also in other areas of international relations in which the Alliance had come to play an increasingly important role. Its recommitment to "transatlanticism" is especially important in that it renews the dedication of its signatories in Europe and North America to the basic democratic principles underlying the Alliance. The Declaration also confirms the objectives of the Alliance in the field of *détente* and in the area of consultation within the Alliance. The text of the Ottawa Declaration reads:



Ottawa Declaration on Atlantic Relations

**Approved in Ottawa June 19, 1974
Signed in Brussels June 26, 1974**



NATO dignitaries enter the House of Commons for the opening of the NATO ministerial meeting in Ottawa, June 18, 1974.

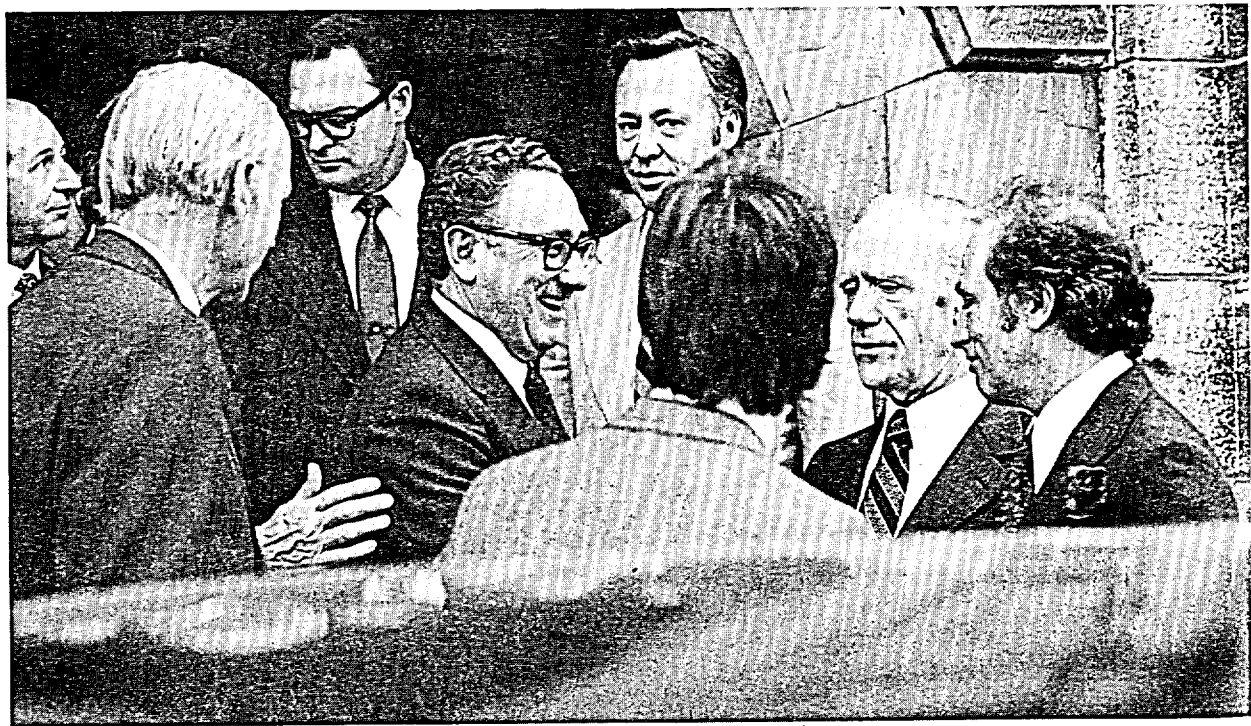
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Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau assures fellow NATO members of Canada's "willingness to continue to face issues of change . . .".

Information Canada Photo

1. The members of the North Atlantic Alliance declare that the Treaty signed 25 years ago to protect their freedom and independence has confirmed their common destiny. Under the shield of the Treaty, the Allies have maintained their security, permitting them to preserve the values which are the heritage of their civilization and enabling Western Europe to rebuild from its ruins and lay the foundations of its unity.

2. The members of the Alliance reaffirm their conviction that the North Atlantic Treaty provides the indispensable basis for their security, thus making possible the pursuit of *détente*. They welcome the progress that has been achieved on the road towards *détente* and harmony among nations, and the fact that a Conference of 35 countries of Europe and North America is now seeking to lay down guidelines designed to increase security and co-operation in Europe. They believe that until circumstances permit the introduction of general, complete and controlled disarmament, which alone could provide genuine security for all, the ties uniting them must be maintained. The Allies share a common desire to reduce the burden of arms expenditure on their peoples. But states that wish to preserve peace have never achieved this aim by neglecting their own security.



3. The members of the Alliance reaffirm that their common defence is one and indivisible. An attack on one or more of them in the area of application of the Treaty shall be considered an attack against them all. The common aim is to prevent any attempt by a foreign power to threaten the independence or integrity of a member of the Alliance. Such an attempt would not only put in jeopardy the security of all members of the Alliance but also threaten the foundations of world peace.

4. At the same time they realize that the circumstances affecting their common defence have profoundly changed in the last ten years: the strategic relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union has reached a point of near equilibrium. Consequently, although all the countries of the Alliance remain vulnerable to attack, the nature of the danger to which they are exposed has changed. The Alliance's problems in the defence of Europe have thus assumed a different and more distinct character.

*Prime Minister Pierre Elliott
Trudeau welcomes United States
Secretary of State Henry Kis-
singer, while Minister of National
Defence James Richardson and
Canadian Secretary of State for
External Affairs Mitchell Sharp
look on.*

Information Canada Photo

5. However, the essential elements in the situation which gave rise to the Treaty have not changed. While the commitment of all the Allies to the common defence reduces the risk of external aggression, the contribution to the security of the entire Alliance provided by the nuclear forces of the United States based in the United States as well as in Europe and by the presence of North American forces in Europe remains indispensable.

6. Nevertheless, the Alliance must pay careful attention to the dangers to which it is exposed in the European region, and must adopt all measures necessary to avert them. The European members who provide three-quarters of the conventional strength of the Alliance in Europe, and two of whom possess nuclear forces capable of playing a deterrent role of their own contributing to the overall strengthening of the deterrence of the Alliance, undertake to make the necessary contribution to maintain the common defence at a level capable of deterring and if necessary repelling all actions directed against the independence and territorial integrity of the members of the Alliance.

7. The United States, for its part, reaffirms its determination not to accept any situation which would expose its Allies to external political or military pressure likely to deprive them of their freedom, and states its resolve, together with its Allies, to maintain forces in Europe at the level required to sustain the credibility of the strategy of deterrence and to maintain the capacity to defend the North Atlantic area should deterrence fail.

8. In this connection the member states of the Alliance affirm that, as the ultimate purpose of any defence policy is to deny to a potential adversary the objectives he seeks to attain through an armed conflict, all necessary forces would be used for this purpose. Therefore, while reaffirming that a major aim of their policies is to seek agreements that will reduce the risk of war, they also state that such agreements will not limit their freedom to use all forces at their disposal for the common defence in case of attack. Indeed, they are convinced that their determination to do so continues to be the best assurance that war in all its forms will be prevented.



9. All members of the Alliance agree that the continued presence of Canadian and substantial U.S. forces in Europe plays an irreplaceable role in the defence of North America as well as of Europe. Similarly the substantial forces of the European Allies serve to defend Europe and North America as well. It is also recognized that the further progress towards unity, which the member states of the European Community are determined to make, should in due course have a beneficial effect on the contribution to the common defence of the Alliance of those of them who belong to it. Moreover, the contributions made by members of the Alliance to the preservation of international security and world peace are recognized to be of great importance.

*United States Secretary of State
Henry Kissinger confers with
the Secretary-General of NATO,
Joseph M. Luns, during the
NATO ministerial meeting at the
Conference Centre in Ottawa,
June 18-19, 1974.*

Information Canada Photo

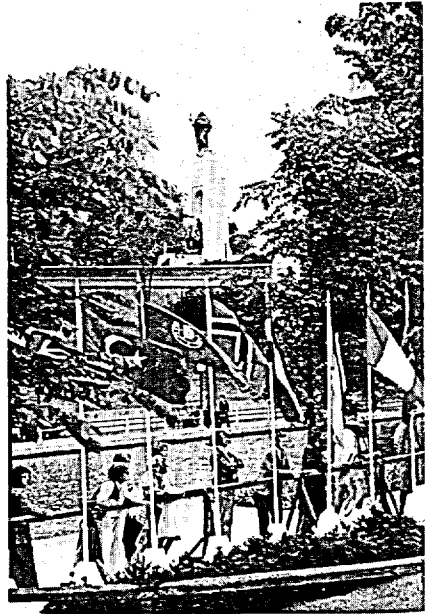


10. The members of the Alliance consider that the will to combine their efforts to ensure their common defence obliges them to maintain and improve the efficiency of their forces and that each should undertake, according to the role that it has assumed in the structure of the Alliance, its proper share of the burden of maintaining the security of all. Conversely, they take the view that in the course of current or future negotiations nothing must be accepted which could diminish this security.

11. The Allies are convinced that the fulfilment of their common aims requires the maintenance of close consultation, co-operation and mutual trust, thus fostering the conditions necessary for defence and favourable for *détente*, which are complementary. In the spirit of the friendship, equality and solidarity which characterize their relationship, they are firmly resolved to keep each other fully informed and to strengthen the practice of frank and timely consultations by all means which may be appropriate on matters relating to their common interests as members of the Alliance, bearing in 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.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp meets the press to explain issues discussed during the NATO ministerial meeting.

Information Canada Photo



12. 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.

*Ministers could be seen outside
the Conference Centre in Ottawa
from the nearby Rideau Canal.*

Information Canada Photo

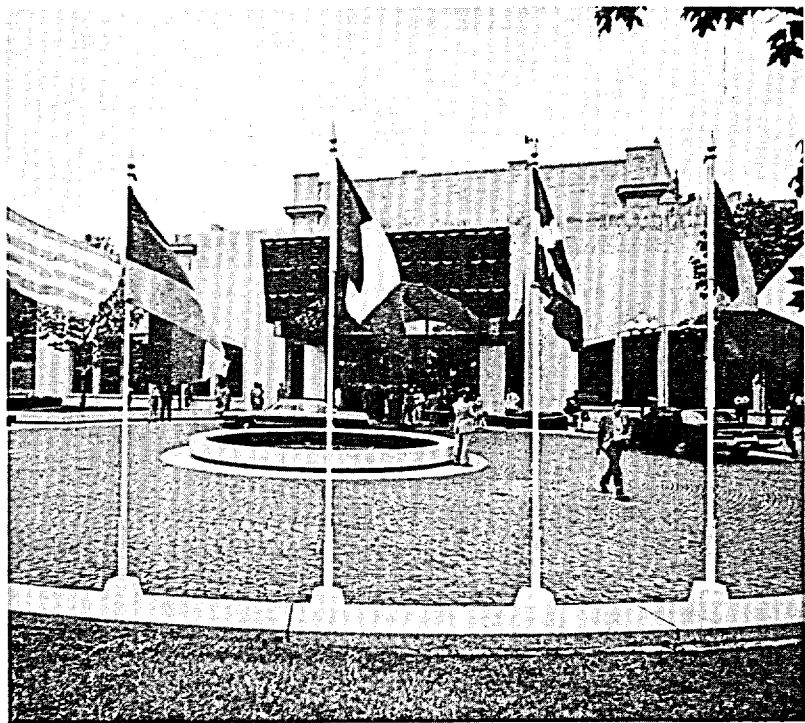


13. They recognize that the cohesion of the Alliance has found expression not only in co-operating among their governments but also in the free exchange of views among the elected representatives of the peoples of the Alliance. Accordingly, they declare their support for the strengthening of links among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

14. The members of the Alliance rededicate 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.

*Senator the Honourable Paul
Martin signs the new Declaration
on Atlantic Relations in Brussels,
June 26, 1974, assisted by H. E.
Arthur R. Menzies, Canada's
Ambassador to NATO.*

NATO Photo



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*The Ottawa Declaration on
Atlantic Relations was drafted
during the NATO ministerial
meeting in the Conference Cen-
tre in Confederation Square,
in June 1974.*

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