

mended that the member governments of NATO convene a conference composed of representative citizens directed to examine exhaustively and to recommend how greater co-operation and unity of purpose within the Atlantic Community might best be developed.

Science and Technology

The Conference continued to take a special interest in scientific and technical questions. (This was another field in which it had shown a lead by urging NATO activity long before the establishment of the post of Science Adviser within NATO and of the NATO Science Committee.) The Scientific and Technical Committee of the Conference expressed satisfaction with the activities to date of the Science Committee in granting scholarships, organizing high-level summer schools and conducting a scientific research programme. The Conference recommended that advantage be taken of offers by the United States to assist with NATO's programme of space research for peaceful purposes, in order to establish in the Organization a long-range weather forecast system using the data from the United States weather-satellite programme. Similarly, it urged that NATO countries take advantage of the United States offer to make available the results of their research in water desalination.

The Conference noted that a high-level working group under the Presidency of Dr. James R. Killian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had proposed that NATO establish at MIT an international institute of science and technology; it was agreed, however, that further study by the scientists of the NATO countries was required. In his speech, the Secretary-General had expressed hope that the Council would soon approve of such an institute.

In the Scientific and Technical debate, Mr. William G. Beech, on behalf of the Canadian delegation, proposed that the Conference study the question of the effects of radioactive fallout with a view to reaching a "definitive statement on what is the level at which the amount of radioactive material in the air becomes dangerous". The chairman of the Scientific and Technical Committee welcomed this proposal and undertook to have the Committee examine it.

Economic Questions

The Parliamentarians continued to take great interest in economic questions, not only because they regarded economic warfare as one of the principal arms of the Communist offensive, but also because of the Conference's continuing support for Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty, which said in part: "They (the member countries) will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them". For this reason the Conference not only urged that NATO keep under review the questions of East-West trade and the Soviet economic aid and trade offensive, but also addressed resolutions to matters affecting the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the application of the United King-