

quences of any breach caused by differences between the signatories to the Rome Treaties and other members of the Alliance. The resolutions also dealt with the need for disarmament under international control and inspection.

As regards NATO itself, an annual meeting of heads of governments, similar to that held in 1957, was recommended. A review of NATO's aim, structure and operations was proposed, and governments were urged to appoint an independent committee of private citizens to carry out a study of NATO. The Cultural and Information Committee asked governments and educational authorities to make available to institutions of learning the text of the Atlantic Congress statement on the moral and intellectual values of the Atlantic Community. The establishment of an independent Atlantic Institute, as proposed at the Atlantic Congress, was supported, and much interest was also displayed in promoting by all possible means the study of African and Asian languages in member countries.

#### **Economic Affairs**

Considerable attention was of course focused on relations between the EFTA and the EEC. In the final resolutions, the NATO Parliamentarians stressed the need for reconciliation either within an OEEC context, or possibly through the establishment of an Atlantic Economic Organization.

As in the case of the Atlantic Congress, aid to under-developed countries both within and outside the Alliance was considered to be of prime importance and both categories of aid were recommended. The conference urged further aid for the under-developed areas of the world, through separate planning on the part of free world countries in conjunction with the recipient countries, as well as through existing international programmes. For the former task, a joint committee of independent experts, meeting under the auspices of OEEC, was recommended.

#### **Military Affairs**

As mentioned at the beginning of this article, the conference was as usual addressed by a number of senior U.S. military officers with responsibilities having direct relation to NATO defence. The visit of a number of delegates to NORAD Headquarters prior to the conference provided an additional opportunity to indicate the problems and importance of North American defence.

In the final resolutions, the need for an integrated early warning system in Europe was again given high priority. Among other resolutions, the Committee also repeated its earlier suggestions for a review of the NATO Command structure, and for the "shield" forces in Europe; in addition, the Committee advocated the extension of infra-structure to major non-static of arms and equipment.

#### **Scientific Affairs**

The Scientific Committee recommended expansion of the NATO Science Fellowship programme to reach eventually a figure of \$8 million. The Committee again advocated co-operation in experiments on earth satellites and space probes, and the establishment of an Atlantic Institute for Defence Studies. The Committee