

in the NATO Council this year, include, of course, disarmament and the suspension of nuclear tests. It is important to note, however, that Canada has taken the position that political consultation in NATO on problems that also arise at the UN should not be directed towards the formulation of what might be regarded as "NATO bloc" positions in the world body. In the Canadian view, NATO consultations on these questions should be designed mainly to enable NATO countries to understand the outlooks of their allies and to work together for the preservation of peace.

Economic Co-operation

It is generally agreed that, with the establishment of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the new organization should be the principal body for considering the policies of member governments in the economic field, and for translating into practical forms of action the principles of economic co-operation set forth in Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty. Consultations on economic problems continue in NATO. In particular, NATO can provide a useful forum for discussions on the economic implications of the defence efforts of member countries.

Scientific Co-operation

A NATO Science Committee was founded in 1958, when it was agreed that there was a need for greater scientific development and co-operation in NATO countries. The non-military aspects of the work of the Science Committee are still predominant; it has been essentially engaged in encouraging scientific research and co-operation of a general nature.

Particular projects established through the Science Committee include the Science Fellowship Programme, which has enabled students to pursue their studies in other NATO countries, the Advanced Study Institutes Programme, which has granted funds to scientific conferences, and the Research Grants Programme, which finances a number of desirable research projects. The NATO Council has also recently sponsored two important investigations of Western science. In 1960 a group of leading scientists of NATO countries was appointed to investigate ways of increasing the effectiveness of Western science, and their report was published later the same year. Following from this study, a further group was appointed under Dr. J.R. Killian to make recommendations on the possibility of establishing an International Institute of Science and Technology. This report has now been submitted and its recommendations are being examined by member countries. Canada has supported the work of the Science Committee and contributes to the costs involved.

In addition, Canada makes contributions through the Defence Research Board to the defence science activities of NATO. Formal arrangements have been made on a bilateral basis to facilitate the exchange of information with other members of NATO in areas of defence science which are of common interest and activity. Furthermore, the Defence Research Board makes available annually to scientists of NATO countries a number of defence science fellowships, tenable in the establishments of the DRB. Canada