

mendations included the creation of a Permanent High Council at the ministerial level to determine policy on matters of common concern, the creation of an Atlantic High Court of Justice, and an Atlantic Council for Youth, Education and Culture.

Economic Questions

These political objectives were naturally considered against the background of European economic integration. Indeed, if one was to devise new formulas in the economic field, it could only be done by looking for means to establish permanent and realistic links between members of the EEC and the rest of the Alliance. Professor Dr. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community, put into words the consensus of the Parliamentarians when he outlined the new historical events that seemed to point to what he called an "Atlantic partnership". The undeniable success of the Common Market, the fact that Britain and other European countries were seeking to join it, and the recent association of Greece with it, would already be sufficient to prove that there was a basis for a larger organization, he said, adding that there was more to it than that. The OEEC, which had been created to make possible European recovery, had already been replaced by the OECD, of which Canada and the United States were members — that is, an Atlantic organization taking the place of a purely European one. Moreover, President Kennedy's Trade Expansion Act had marked a further stage in that transformation.

All this, Professor Hallstein stated, meant that partnership was in progress. He insisted, however, on the term "partnership", as opposed to "community". "Community", he said, was so closely linked in European minds to the Paris and Rome Treaties and implied so much political integration that it would be premature and even inadvisable to try to apply the ideas involved in it to the kind of association that all hoped would be established between the Western European and North American members of the Alliance.

The Parliamentarians worked out six recommendations relating to economic conditions and the way they affected NATO nations. They saw the need for more constructive consultations regarding East-West trade, special attention being paid to the export of strategic and non-strategic materials and the excessive dependence of some members of the Alliance on imports of oil from the Communist countries. They also recommended that a conference on private enterprise and public cooperation should be called to consider additional measures to accelerate Latin American development, and urged the study of the question of price stabilization of primary commodities essential to the prosperity of newly-developed countries. Trade relations with Japan and Hong Kong and the problem of the international balance of payments were also taken up.

Military Questions

General Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, and Vice-Admiral R. M.