

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL DEPUTIES
SUPPLEANTS DU CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

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ATLANTIC COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

The attached report of the Working Group of the Atlantic Community Committee is forwarded to Ministers ~~represented~~ on the Committee for consideration.

(Signed) A.F.W. PLUMPTRE

Chairman

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REPORT
TO THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL
ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC COMMUNITY
BY THE COMMITTEE'S WORKING GROUP

PART I

INTRODUCTION

1. The Working Group, which was set up as a result of an exchange of messages between members of the Committee, held its first meeting on Tuesday, October 16, 1951, and matters of organization and procedure were discussed. At the outset, a question was raised in the Working Group concerning the need for formulating a clear definition of the principles implicit in the concept of the North Atlantic Community. One member of the Group felt that progress could best be made in the practical field on the basis of a clear prior definition of the principles which the Council is seeking to realize. The general view of the Group, however, was that while agreeing on the importance of clarifying the principles underlying the North Atlantic Community, it would be preferable to proceed empirically in order that the relevant principles might emerge more clearly. This procedure was followed by the Working Group. The Group agreed that its immediate task was to prepare the present report, and that the best procedure, in view of the short time available, would be to hold a series of very informal meetings at which all ideas relating to the substance of the terms of reference of the Committee itself would be pooled and discussed. Suggestions would be invited from members of the Council not on the Committee. All these ideas and suggestions would then be placed before the Committee, together with comments favourable and unfavourable. It was also agreed that, as a part of the Report, a list would be prepared of the international agencies already at work in related fields, together with brief notes on their structure and activities (Annex A).

2. Minutes of the first meeting were circulated to the Council Deputies and Deputies of countries not on the Committee were invited to submit suggestions to the Working Group. A number have been received and incorporated in this Report.

3. The Group has held a series of informal meetings the substance of which is incorporated in this Report. (Notes were made for this purpose, but no formal minutes were kept). Thus the remainder of this Report consists of the following parts:-

- II. The list of topics considered by the Working Group;
- III Comments on these topics;
- IV A brief review of certain general principles that seemed to emerge in the discussion.

It will be seen that the main substance of this Report is contained in Part III. This Part is divided into several sections and at the end of each section attention is drawn to points which seem to merit special attention by the Committee.

PART II

THE LIST OF TOPICS CONSIDERED BY THE
WORKING GROUP

Section A. "Co-ordination and frequent consultation on foreign policy, having particular regard to steps designed to promote peace".

- (1) More frequent and Regular Meetings of the Council
- (2) Council Deputies
- (3) Scope and nature of subjects appropriate for NATO consultation
- (4) Co-ordination and Consultation through NAT channels
- (5) Co-ordination and Consultation through other channels
- (6) Possibility of associating Parliamentary Representatives in the NAT countries

Section B. "Closer economic, financial and social co-operation designed to promote conditions of economic stability and well-being, both during and after the present period of the defence effort, within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or through other Agencies"

I. Economic and Financial Matters

- (1) Community implications of North Atlantic Re-armament
- (2) World-wide Economic ties and responsibilities of the North Atlantic Countries
- (3) Promotion of Collaboration and Elimination of conflict within and around NATO
- (4) Trade and Commercial Policy
 - (a) Trade barriers: greater economic collaboration designed to provide for freer and more effective utilisation of goods
 - (i) Administrative simplification and harmonisation of customs procedures and documentation, and procedures related to international sea, rail and air transport
 - (ii) Possible reduction of freight charges
 - (iii) Elimination of taxes and customs duties on NATO projects and related enterprises
 - (iv) Other Trade Barriers
 - (b) Proposals for the creation of common markets (for particular products)

- (5) Industrial Production and Productivity
 - (a) Increased productivity; organised exchange of information regarding industrial and managerial practices, and labour techniques.
 - (b) Standardisation and simplification of civilian products
- (6) Employment and Economic Stability
 - (a) Level of Employment
 - (b) Stabilisation of prices of essential commodities
- (7) Production and distribution of raw materials
- (8) Migration: economic collaboration designed to provide for freer and more effective utilisation of manpower
- (9) Finance
 - (a) Questions of balance of payments, exchange and convertibility
 - (b) Proposals for common financing
- (10) Treaties and other measures to encourage Long-term investment

II. Cooperation in the Social Field

Section C.

"Collaboration in the fields of Culture and Public Information"

- (1) Cooperation in the field of information
- (2) Channels of information
- (3) Additional suggestions
- (4) Role of NATO Information Service
- (5) Cooperation in the field of Culture
- (6) Activities of the Brussels Treaty Organisation
- (7) Nordic Cooperation
- (8) Contact and cooperation between kindred organisations
- (9) Exchange of books and other cultural materials
- (10) Exchange of Persons
- (11) Other proposals

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PART III

COMMENTS BY WORKING GROUP ON THE
TOPICS CONSIDERED

1. At its first meeting the Working Group agreed that every topic raised for consideration should be passed on for review by the Committee unless all members of the Group after considering it were agreed that it would waste the Committee's time. This will explain why some topics have been kept on the list even though members of the Group were very dubious whether they ever would or should become matters of active consideration within NATO.

2. The reason for thus including all topics unless they clearly involved a waste of time was that the development of the North Atlantic Community opened up a very large number of possible avenues of activity and enterprise, and the members of the Group were disinclined, at this very early stage and in the light of their hasty and necessarily superficial survey, to block off any avenues which seemed to offer any possible promise of leading to useful results. Moreover it was felt that members of the Committee might wish to know, not only which avenues seemed reasonably promising, but also which seemed to be strewn with obstacles, some of which might not be obvious at first sight but which would appear after they had been followed for a very short distance.

3. The rest of this Part of the Report is divided into three Sections: A. Political Co-ordination and consultation and exchange of information; B. Economic, financial and social; and C. Culture and public information. At the end of each section are listed the points which appear to the Working Group to merit special attention by the Committee.

SECTION A

(1)

CO-ORDINATION AND FREQUENT CONSULTATION ON
FOREIGN POLICY, HAVING PARTICULAR REGARD
TO STEPS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE PEACE

The Working Group considered that the achievement of a closer degree of co-ordination of the foreign policies of the members of the North Atlantic Treaty, through the development of the "habit of consultation" on matters of common concern, would greatly strengthen the solidarity of the North Atlantic Community and increase the individual and collective capacity of its members to serve the peaceful purposes for which NATO was established. The security and well-being of the North Atlantic Community can be preserved not by defence measures alone, or by diplomatic policies alone, but by working towards the development of co-ordinated policies on both fronts. In the political field, this means that while each NAT Government retains full freedom of action and decision with respect to its own policy, the aim should be to achieve, through exchanging information and views, as wide an area of agreement as possible in the formulation of policies affecting the North Atlantic Community as a whole. The maximum objective is to seek to develop such close consultation between NAT Governments on particular problems and such co-ordination of action as will best serve the common interest. The minimum objective is to ensure that action or policy on the part of any one member does not adversely affect the common interest.

2. In reviewing the progress which has been made in exchanging information and views and in bringing about closer consultation on foreign policy, it is clear that while a useful beginning has been made, a good deal more could be done in this important field. The principal suggestions which emerged in the course of the Working Group's discussion are summarised briefly below:

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(1) The Working Group considered the phrase "frequent consultation" in the terms of reference of the Committee to have the general meaning of exchanges of views on policy matters with a view to possible co-ordinated action, rather than the technical meaning of the word "consultation" as used in Article IV of the Treaty where it clearly refers to situations of emergency.

More Frequent and Regular Meetings of the Council

3. The Working Group recognised the primary importance of Council Sessions as a forum for facilitating exchanges of information and views and for consultation at the Ministerial level on current political questions, and noted the Resolution of the Council at its Ottawa Session (Document C7-D/22 (Final) of October 17th) providing that regular meetings of the North Atlantic Council should be held more frequently, and that such meetings should take place three or four times a year. It was suggested that from a procedural standpoint the approach which has been followed hitherto in the general round-table discussions of "the world situation" might be improved upon. Ministers might find that a more fruitful discussion could be developed by concentrating discussion, by prior agreement and preparation in the Council Deputies, on specific topics of particular interest and urgency. It would be open for individual Ministers to raise, on the basis of prior notification, any particular political matters which seem to them of sufficient importance to warrant discussion in the Council. In addition to the formal sessions of the Council, the opportunities provided during Council Sessions for informal contacts between individual Ministers on political problems of special concern to some or all NAT countries were also seen to be of great value.

Council Deputies

4. During the periods when the Council is not in session, the principal agency for political consultation and co-ordination of foreign policy on a NATO basis is the Council Deputies, whose terms of reference specifically authorise them to "exchange views on political matters of common interest within the scope of the Treaty". The attached Secretariat paper (Annex B) summarises the most important political discussions which have been held in the Council Deputies since its organisation, and lists the major political topics which are scheduled for early consideration. It was suggested in the Working Group that the Deputies' discussions have been valuable in the past, and can become even more so in the future, and it was noted that the question of procedure in these discussions was under current review in the Council Deputies. It may be that the Committee of Ministers will wish to suggest further points relating to the discussion of political questions which they would like to see developed more fully in the Council Deputies.

Scope and Nature of Subjects Appropriate for NATO Consultation

5. The Working Group gave some thought to the problem of the scope and nature of the political questions which might appropriately be considered within the NATO forum. The Committee on Non-Military Objectives had been asked by the Council to consider what action might be taken in the field of co-ordination and frequent consultation on foreign policy "having particular regard to steps designed to promote peace". The Council Deputies' terms of reference, as
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indicated above, authorise them to exchange views on political matters "of common interest within the scope of the Treaty" (which, of course, includes Article 2). Some members of the Working Group felt that since the threat with which the North Atlantic Community is faced is itself global in character, discussions of foreign policy within NATO should not be restricted to the North Atlantic area but should be conducted on a "world-wide" basis. On the other hand, the view was expressed that certain limitations must apply to the scope of such political discussions within NATO, in view of the special regional responsibilities of certain NAT members, and the fact that other forums, e.g., the United Nations, already exist for the consideration of problems on a global basis. It was suggested that, while it would not be feasible to fix definite geographic limitations, criteria might include the degree of common interest, or the likelihood of a need for co-ordinated action. On the basis of distinguishing between exchanges of information and consultation, the former might well cover a wider range of topics than the latter. It was recognised that individual NAT Governments had "extra-NATO" associations, that there may be many cases where prior consultation would have to take place between a limited number of NATO governments, and that limitations exist on the extent to which individual NAT governments will be in a position to consult with their NAT partners.

6. Thus, in the political field it was generally felt that no firm rule could be laid down and that no "automatic" formula could be applied. Special attention would have to be paid as explicitly recognised in Article IV of the Treaty to matters of urgent and immediate importance to the members of NATO, and to "emergency" situations where it was necessary to consult closely on national lines of conduct which might affect the interests of members of NATO as a whole. Emphasis was also placed on the need for effective consultation at an early stage on current problems, in order to permit national policies to be developed and actions to be taken on the basis of a full awareness of the attitudes and interests of all the members of NATO. It was felt that while individual members of NATO had a responsibility to consult with their partners, on matters of which they had a special knowledge or interest, a large share of responsibility would necessarily rest on the most powerful members of the Community.

Co-ordination and Consultation through NAT Channels

7. It was the view of the Working Group that adequate machinery already existed within NATO to permit the development of exchange of information and consultation on a basis which would serve the objective of strengthening the solidarity of the Community as a whole. The development of the "habit of consultation" will be a gradual process, and it will only be achieved as its usefulness and value are proven in practice.

8. Within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the main responsibility for this work will continue to fall on the Council Deputies as the permanent and continuing senior civilian agency. In reviewing the work accomplished thus far, it was suggested that in addition to the general surveys and appreciations which may be looked at and revised from time to time after collective discussion, the Deputies should be utilised more actively and frequently as a channel for exchanging information and views and for consulting on both urgent and current issues. The recent action of the United Kingdom Deputy in bringing the United Kingdom view on the Egyptian situation to the notice of the Deputies, and of the Norwegian and United States Deputies in connection with the recent Soviet Notes to their respective Governments, are useful examples of this practice.

9. It may be that NATO machinery might be increasingly used for the circulation on a NATO-wide basis of basic "position" material by individual governments, e.g., texts of agreements of interest to NATO members, communiques, public statements on foreign affairs, etc.

Co-ordination and Consultation through other Channels

10. It was recognised that the Council Deputies should not be considered as an exclusive channel, and that the facilities for consultation afforded by NAT agencies were in no sense intended to replace diplomatic and other channels which would in many cases be more appropriate. The participation of NAT Governments in international organisations and associations in which they shared membership with other states afforded a fruitful field to which the principle of consultation might be extended. It would clearly be useful for individual NAT governments to take steps to ensure that their actions and attitudes in these other bodies do not conflict with the terms and purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty, to review their attitudes and actions in this light from time to time, and where necessary, to formulate common objectives for their general guidance in these other organisations and associations. The objective is not and can never be to form an exclusive "bloc" but rather to seek to attain common purposes in the approach to other international organisations and associations in which NAT Governments participate.

Possibility of Associating Parliamentary Representatives in the NAT Countries.

11. It will be recalled that this subject was mentioned at the Ottawa Session of the Council by Mr. Lange, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, who suggested that thought should be given to the possible association of Parliamentary representatives in appropriate phases of NATO activity. This suggestion gave rise to a preliminary discussion, in which the views expressed may be briefly summarised as follows:

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- (1) The view that the Council of Europe already provides a forum since it includes Parliamentary representatives of certain European members of NATO. It does not, however, include Canada and the United States in its membership, and includes certain non-NATO countries;
- (2) The view that some form of closer association of Parliamentarians from NAT countries might be developed within the framework of the North Atlantic Community;
- (3) The view that, Parliamentary advisers might be attached to NAT Council delegations (in the same way as is done in the case of delegations of certain NAT countries to the United Nations Assembly).

12. Those who felt that some form of association of Parliamentary representatives with NATO would be advisable had in mind chiefly the importance of developing an adequate understanding in Parliaments and among the general public of NATO and its objectives, and the role which Parliamentary representatives might play in developing a deeper understanding of the North Atlantic Community. It has been found in some NAT countries that the best supporters of NATO and its activities are those Members of Parliament who have had a chance to see something of the problems at first hand and in conference with colleagues from other Parliaments.

13. On the other hand, it was generally recognised that the problems which have arisen in the relationships between the Ministerial and Parliamentary organs, for example, of the Council of Europe would apply equally to any similar NATO arrangement, and that additional difficulties might arise in view of the fact that NATO is principally concerned with defence and foreign policy-fields which are primarily the responsibility of the executive branch of government. The view was also expressed that the establishment of a Council of Governments in itself provided for the participation of Cabinet Ministers in various fields who take the responsibility of presenting NATO programmes and objectives to their respective Parliaments, although it was noted that in the case of certain NAT members, Cabinet Ministers were not necessarily Members of Parliament.

14. The view of the Working Group was that this was an important subject which the Committee of Five might wish to consider in further detail.

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Possible Recommendations to Rome Meeting of Council and
Matters for Further Study

15. The Ministers may wish to consider whether to make recommendations to the Rome meeting on the following points and whether they would wish the Working Group to develop any or all of them in greater detail:

- (1) Procedure for discussion of political matters in Council;
- (2) Scope and nature of subjects appropriate for NATO consultation;
- (3) Co-ordination and consultation through
 - (a) NAT channels
 - (b) other channels;
- (4) Possibility of associating Parliamentary representatives in the NAT countries.

SECTION B

CLOSER ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION
DESIGNED TO PROMOTE CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC STABILITY
AND WELL BEING, BOTH DURING AND AFTER THE PRESENT
PERIOD OF THE DEFENCE EFFORT, WITHIN THE NORTH
ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION OR THROUGH OTHER AGENCIES.

I. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

1. Community Implications of North Atlantic Rearmament

The Working Group recognized that the most urgent common task confronting the North Atlantic countries at present is rearmament and that, while any discussion of rearmament itself or its economic impact lay outside their terms of reference, its implications for the development of the North Atlantic community ought to be considered.

The economic and financial measures which will be required in NATO countries, both to promote rearmament itself and to cushion and spread its impact, can contribute substantially to the greater unity of the North Atlantic area. The habit of cooperation is fostered by close consultation on national defence programmes and by the necessary collaboration on collective defence projects. Such cooperation on defence matters should make it easier to cooperate in other fields, both during the period of rearmament and afterwards. It should not only facilitate cooperation among governments but, if well presented to the peoples of the North Atlantic countries, could and should promote their sense of community. The Committee may wish to suggest that all members of the Council might keep in mind the special opportunities which the defence programme may present for building up a spirit of cooperation in their various countries during the months that lie ahead.

Apart from the general effects which cooperation on defence matters may be expected to have in other fields, it was suggested on several occasions in the Working Group that specific subjects on which collaboration is taking place in connection with defence programmes could provide starting points for fruitful cooperation in the civil field (e.g. the raising of industrial productivity and the promotion of standardisation.)

2. Worldwide Economic Ties and Responsibilities of the North Atlantic Countries.

At many points in the discussions of the Working Group it was emphasized that the North Atlantic countries included amongst their number the leading industrial and commercial countries of the free world. These countries had wide connections and responsibilities. There was no possibility that they would in any way cut themselves off from other parts of the free world and, indeed, it was most important for the strength and solidarity of the free world that there should/

should be no suggestion of their doing so. The importance of maintaining relations with free countries outside the North Atlantic area and an appreciation that most international economic problems involve countries outside, were considerations that ran through the discussions of the Working Group in the economic and financial field.

3. Promotion of Collaboration and Elimination of Conflict within and around NATO.

(a) Role of NATO in the elimination of conflict in international economic policies of members.

It was recognized by the Working Group that conflicts in policies have arisen in the past and will doubtless continue to arise in the future. Differences are inevitable. It should be the aim of NATO, however, to keep conflicts in policies to a minimum and to assist each of the members to understand, if not completely to sympathize with, the actions and views of the others. Certainly every effort should be made to eliminate public criticism and recrimination among the members of NATO.

The Working Group consider that the Council Deputies should be able to play an increasingly useful role in this field. The Deputies were established to facilitate inter-governmental agreement. The sympathetic understanding of each for the difficulties of the others, gained in the political field, and their sense of the importance of eliminating conflicts of policies among the North Atlantic countries, should mean that on occasions they may be uniquely able to compose differences and resolve problems. The Committee may wish to remind the Council members of the possibility of using the Council Deputies for this purpose on appropriate occasions.

The fact that the members of NATO have a unique common interest and common concern in defence matters which are not shared to the same degree by outside countries clearly indicates that the NATO machinery (including DPB and FEB and also TCC and its subsidiary bodies) can be used to reduce conflicts in economic policies relating to defence. The Working Group did not take that to mean, however, that the activities of NATO in reducing economic conflicts should necessarily be confined to defence matters. The appropriate role of NATO in other fields depends very much on the nature of the subject and on the functions and degree of effectiveness of other international bodies.

(b) Activities of, and relations with, existing agencies: OEEC and others; effectiveness of existing machinery and future coordination of activities.

Since the war, and to a lesser extent before it, a large number of intergovernmental agencies have been established in the field of economics and finance. Some of these are under the auspices of the United Nations and have a wide membership; others are regional. Broadly speaking, it is true/

true to say that every important economic subject is covered, in one way or another by the former, and the coverage is supplemented on a regional basis with more or less duplication by the latter. Especially in Europe there has been a recent tendency to establish regional bodies. An annotated list of the chief agencies of concern to NATO, including an indication of the NATO countries which are members of them, appears in a separate part of this report.

It seemed to the Working Group to be most undesirable to try to discuss in the NATO forum all the important and complex subjects now under discussion or likely to be discussed in these other bodies. An attempt to do so would not only involve duplication of effort on the part of the NATO countries themselves, but might also be resented by the other bodies and more particularly by members of these bodies who are not also members of NATO. The NATO countries should clearly tread very warily in these fields. On the other hand, it was suggested by some members of the Working Group that the NAT countries should not be reluctant to use NATO machinery for collaboration in even these fields if thereby their own work and that of other bodies could be facilitated and accelerated. Such collaboration should not give offence to the non-NATO countries of the free world.

It appeared to the Working Group that in virtually all of the fields where other agencies are now operating it would be useful for the NATO countries to resolve individually that their actions and attitudes in these other bodies will never be in conflict with the terms and purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty. It may be useful, in some cases, for NATO governments to review their attitudes and actions in this light from time to time. There is always a possibility that the direction of international agencies, particularly the more specialized and technical ones, may fall in large measure into the hands of technical experts, or representatives concerned with only a segment of national policies, who are not always fully aware of the more general policies of their governments. In particular cases, even where there are narrower or broader bodies in existence, it was suggested in the Working Group that consideration should be given to possible action on a more or less organized North Atlantic basis. It might be that some of these subjects could be better dealt with on a NATO scale or that the North Atlantic countries as a group could reasonably take the initiative in obtaining a desired change of view in the governing bodies of other organizations. The suggestion was made that consultation might occasionally take place among NATO delegations on these subjects. In certain fields it might be desirable for the NAT countries to formulate common objectives for their general guidance in these other bodies. Ministers may wish to consider making recommendations to the North Atlantic Council in these matters.

From time to time and under rather special circumstances, it might be possible to undertake a review within NATO, by the Council Deputies, of a certain field of international economic activity. The difficulties involved, together with the possible advantages and disadvantages, may be considered in relation to a practical example.

International Materials Conference. It was suggested in the Working Group that the most promising or least unpromising subject for a review in NATO in the near future would probably be the International Materials Conference (although activities under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were mentioned as another possibility). That Conference is set up in a peculiar way, with each commodity committee acting largely independently. The so-called Central Group provides central administrative arrangements, but no policy guidance. Hence a general review of policy and direction would not duplicate the work of an existing body, and NATO countries are deeply concerned both individually and collectively with the work of the Conference. Finally, the Conference has only recently been able to produce results in the form of international allocations of certain materials, and the time would appear to be ripe for a general review and assessment of its work.

Against these arguments must be set some others. To begin with, it is not quite clear what sort of positive action would result from the proposed review and assessment, or whether the work involved would be justified if it merely led to an exchange of information and opinion amongst the Council Deputies. An attempt by NATO countries (which are largely consuming countries) to establish any sort of a common front would almost certainly be resented by other members of the Conference and the suspicions of the underdeveloped, or primary producing, countries might well become aroused. Further, the work of the Conference is detailed and technical. Finally, the OEEC has formal liaison with the Conference on a continuing basis and, within NATO, the FEB has been given a watching brief regarding it. In view of these points it is not clear that a NATO review of the work of the Conference could be justified and yet, for the reasons indicated above, it probably lends itself to a NATO review at this time better than any other international (world-wide) economic activity.

The OEEC. Turning to regional bodies in the economic field, the position of the OEEC and its relations with NATO are of paramount importance. It was noted by the Working Group that the OEEC is largely concerned with European matters, although the United States and Canada are associated with its work. The activities of the OEEC in connection with the liberalization of intra-European trade and with the European Payments Union were of considerable interest to most or all of the NAT countries, even though those activities are confined to Europe. In other fields, the functions of the OEEC are even more closely related to NATO. Similarly, the activities of NATO in defence and other matters bear rather directly on the OEEC. With the decline in importance of the OEEC's functions in connection with the division of United States economic aid, and with the increasingly close relationship between economic and military assistance, the functions of NATO and the OEEC have become more and more inter-related. Moreover, the general objectives of the OEEC and the claims of the NATO rearmament effort both call for an increase of production which necessarily involve the two organizations/

organizations in rather similar projects. As a result of the shift in emphasis which was taking place, it appeared that the new staff of the FEB might duplicate the existing staff of the OEBC. Some members of the Working Group felt that the amount of duplication was probably not significant since, in most cases, the NAT countries had the same delegations for both the OEBC and the FEB. It seemed to the Working Group, however, that some definition of the respective fields of the two organizations would be desirable. Arrangements for cooperation, and for avoiding duplication, would seem to be needed.

4. Trade and Commercial Policy

(a) Trade barriers: greater economic collaboration designed to provide for freer and more effective utilization of goods.

(i) Administrative simplification and harmonization of customs procedures and documentation, and procedures related to international sea, rail and air transport. The Working Group took note of the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and noted particularly the obligation on the signatories of that Agreement to give the benefit of any improvements in this field on a most-favoured-nation basis to all other signatories. In addition it was observed that some of the members of NATO might have most-favoured-nation agreements with other countries outside the GATT which would require them to extend any benefits to such other countries. It was therefore particularly apparent in this field that any action which might be taken, and the results of such action, should not be confined to the NAT countries. Nevertheless, it was suggested by some members of the Working Group that NATO, or the North Atlantic Countries individually, might be able to hasten action, possibly working through the GATT.

(ii) Possible reduction of freight charges. It was suggested by some members of the Working Group that, apart from a possible element of government subsidy, such charges were largely matters for determination by private firms and that they were worked out in the light of supply and demand conditions. These members expressed the view that the level of such charges was no more a barrier to trade than the level of prices of other commodities determined by market condition. They doubted that any useful purpose could be served by following the matter up in NATO.

(iii) Elimination of taxes and customs duties on NATO projects and related enterprises. It was suggested by some members of the Working Group that the NATO countries might commit themselves to the general objective of reducing or eliminating taxes and duties on common defence projects and possibly on the production and transfer of related defence supplies. Reference was made to the apparent inadequacy of arrangements already made in a limited part of this field/

field in the Agreement on the Status of NATO Armed Forces. It was noted that the general subject had also been raised in the discussions regarding a European Defence Community. It was also noted that the aspect of this subject relating to infrastructure was currently under consideration in the Council Deputies' Special Committee and that the question of the effect of customs duties on transfers of military supplies had been referred to the DPB and FEB after preliminary consideration by certain other bodies of NATO. Quite apart from the activities proceeding elsewhere in NATO regarding this subject, some members of the Working Group doubted that it was an appropriate topic for consideration by the Committee since it related to military matters. It was generally agreed by the Working Group that consideration of the subject should be deferred at least for the time being while the work on it in other parts of NATO was proceeding and that the question of whether it should be dealt with at some stage by the Committee should be examined later.

- (iv) Other Trade Barriers. In the course of the preparatory discussion in the Working Group, mention was made of quantitative import restrictions, various types of subsidies, and practices relating to dumping, which might constitute obstacles to trade. While these and other trade barriers were clearly of concern to the North Atlantic Community, and NATO should give its blessing to any measures designed to reduce such barriers, action could probably not be taken on a strictly North Atlantic basis. On the other hand, it might from time to time be possible for the North Atlantic countries, acting individually or through NATO, to give additional momentum to measures which were being promoted by the GATT and other bodies to ease such restrictions.

(b) Proposals for the creation of common markets (for particular products)

It was noted by the Working Group that the North Atlantic countries had an interest in plans which had been, or might be, put forward for the creation of common markets on the analogy of the Schuman Plan for iron and steel. In this connection, reference was also made in the discussion to various proposals for common markets within Europe in agricultural products. The Working Group noted the relationship of such proposals, and of more general trade liberalization measures, to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Such proposals might well be of concern not only to the North Atlantic countries but also to the rest of the free world whose interests might be affected.

5. Industrial Production and Productivity.

(a) Increased productivity; organized exchange of information regarding industrial and managerial practices and labour techniques.

It was represented to the Working Group that steps required to raise productivity in connection with the defence effort might be carried further and might be used as a basis for attempting to increase productivity generally in a more organized manner. It was suggested that, if full benefit were to be received in the longer term from developments which were taking place in connection with the defence effort, organized arrangements should be made for supporting and coordinating exchanges of technical information and personnel. It was observed that the reprinting of technical articles or other material reporting on different industrial techniques might possibly be arranged under some NATO auspices. It was suggested that the DFB staff might report on the possibilities in this field.

(b) Standardization and simplification of civilian products

The Working Group was fully aware of the commercial and historical obstacles to the achievement of a high degree of standardization and simplification of industrial products both nationally and internationally. Some members of the Working Group pointed out, however, the economic advantages which might be derived from such standardization or simplification in terms of increased production and greater convenience and efficiency in the use of such products. These members thought that, even though it might be a long term venture, it would be desirable to make as much progress as possible in that direction. It was agreed that NATO might consider what OEEC and other bodies had endeavoured to do in this field and what difficulties they had encountered. It would also seem desirable to ensure that any progress which is made in this field in connection with the defence programmes should be preserved, and carried over as far as practicable into appropriate lines of civilian production.

6. Employment and Economic Stability

(a) Level of Employment

It was noted that the maintenance of employment is within the economic and social objectives of NATO. Moreover most of the North Atlantic countries have accepted a national or international obligation, in one form or another, to maintain employment at a high and stable level.

Although there may be occasions when consultation among the North Atlantic countries as a group will be desirable, it was felt by the Working Group that generally the level of employment can best be dealt with on a scale considerably broader than NATO, since the factors affecting it tend to be world-wide. The subject is already being

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handled through broader bodies, such as the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and arrangements have been made for regular reports on the state of employment in most countries and on the manner in which existing international commitments in this field are being carried out. Machinery also exists for broad international consultation on measures necessary to maintain employment.

(b) Stabilization of Prices of Essential Commodities.

As in the case of the preceding topic, this subject appeared to be one which, while of great interest to the North Atlantic countries, could generally be best dealt with in a larger group. This is illustrated by the International Wheat Council. Other bodies have some concern with the stability of prices of various commodities. The United Nations and the OEEC provide a forum for discussing general questions related to internal financial stability and inflation. The various North Atlantic bodies, particularly the FEB and TCC, are also, of course, concerned with the possible inflationary effects of the rearmament programme and the FEB provides a mechanism for appropriate international action on a NATO scale.

7. Production and Distribution of Raw Materials.

As noted in section 5 (b) of this report, the Working Group discussed the functions of the International Materials Conference and the OEEC in the raw materials field and examined the possible role of NATO in connection with those activities. It was also suggested in the Working Group that there might be certain aspects of raw material problems with which those bodies were not dealing and to which consideration might be given by NATO. For instance there are some raw materials with which the IMC is not at present concerned but on which some action may be desirable to increase production or improve distribution.

8. Migration: economic collaboration designed to provide for freer and more effective utilization of manpower:

(a) Administrative simplification and harmonization of passport and visa requirements;

(b) Specific measures to facilitate migration from NAT countries with excess manpower to other NAT countries where such manpower can be effectively utilized.

(i) Reduced Travel Costs

(ii) Other Measures

The Working Group noted the important part which migration had played in the past in building up the various North Atlantic countries and creating strong ties among them and with other free countries. It seemed to the Working Group that this was a field in which more might be done now.

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At a time when there are serious shortages of defence workers in many localities it should be easier than in normal times to assist the permanent or temporary migration of suitable workers from one North Atlantic country to another for employment in defence industries. Such action could add to the sense of community in the North Atlantic area.

The problem of the excess of manpower confronting at least one NATO country is one of the most important and urgent to be met in order to promote conditions of economic stability and well-being, both during and after the present period of the defence effort. The solution of such a problem would eliminate the main source of economic instability and social unrest and improve at the same time both the production of essential goods and the execution of those works of common utility which some NATO countries have difficulties in carrying out owing to their shortage of manpower.

One member of the Working Group suggested that a practical approach to the possible solution of the problem seemed to be the exploration of the two possible forms of emigration, viz.: Spontaneous emigration and Organized emigration.

- a) Spontaneous emigration = This form of emigration is based on individual initiative and on the personal relationship between persons residing in the emigration country with persons residing in the prospective immigration country.

In order to facilitate this kind of emigration, three measures could be adopted:

- i) Simplification and liberalization of procedures.
- ii) Extension to more distant relatives of the facility of calling their kinsman.
- iii) Reduced travel costs.

- b) Organized emigration = In this field the following measures could be adopted:

- i) Additional programmes of immigration.
- ii) Adaptation and simplification of professional and health standards.
- iii) Establishment of centres of placement and selection.
- iv) Subventions to transport companies.
- v) Coordination of programmes of professional training.
- vi) Agreements covering social security arrangements.

All these tasks might be promoted and carried out through an organization for movement of persons, to be established by NATO. Such an Organization might also be entrusted with/

with an immediate problem, namely the shortage of manpower of certain NATO countries directly connected with their defence effort. A special section of the Organization might act as a sort of NATO Labour Exchange, registering manpower requirements and supplies, both in number and in quality in different countries.

Another member of the Working Group pointed out that the field of migration was very complicated and that existing machinery, which had been adapted to the problems, was probably sufficient.

9. Finance

(a) Questions of balance of Payments, exchange and convertibility.

The Working Group recognized the role of existing bodies: the International Monetary Fund which is world-wide in scope and the EPU under the jurisdiction of OEEC, but observed that there might be occasion for a NATO initiative in some circumstances.

(b) Proposals for common financing.

The Working Group's attention was drawn to the proposals which M. Van Zeeland had made to the NATO Council some time ago for the establishment of a central mechanism for financing (or pre-financing) the production and transfer of certain military supplies. It was noted that this proposal is now under examination in the DPB and FEB.

The suggestion was made by one member of the Working Group that consideration might be given, by way of analogy, to the question of common financing of certain civilian enterprises of mutual interest.

10. Treaties and Other Measures to Encourage Long-term Investment

It was suggested by a member of the Working Group that the North Atlantic countries might attempt to work out, and apply among themselves, a code of international investment which might be subsequently extended to other countries in the free world. The Working Group took note of this suggestion and of the existence of certain bilateral agreements concerning the treatment of foreign investments, which might serve as a basis. One member questioned the suitability of such a Treaty for use among the North Atlantic countries and wondered whether the negotiation of any formal agreements on those lines at this stage might not itself give rise to doubts which would discourage foreign investment.

The Working Group also noted that the OEEC has been giving considerable attention to this subject and has produced a series of recommendations as to measures (other than Treaties) which might stimulate investment.

Possible points for consideration by the Committee.

Of the numerous economic and financial topics discussed by the Working Group, the following appeared to be the principal ones on which the Committee might wish to make recommendations to the Council at the Rome meeting or to initiate some immediate action:

- (a) The desirability of ensuring that all member Governments keep continuously in mind the need to strengthen the Atlantic Community as a buttress of the free world and endeavour to avoid economic or financial policies which conflict with that purpose - both in their national activities and in their participation in N.A.T.O and other international organizations, whether broader or narrower.
- (b) The role of the Council Deputies, and its subsidiary bodies, in composing differences and resolving problems in economic relations among the North Atlantic countries and in reviewing, or stimulating, the activities of international bodies of special interest.
- (c) The opportunities which economic and financial activities relating to the Defence programme may present to member Governments for building up a spirit of cooperation in their various countries which may be invaluable in the future.
- (d) The possibility that existing bodies of N.A.T.O (such as the DPB, FEB and TCO) might be able to make recommendations to the Council Deputies on lessons learned from their cooperation on defence matters which might with advantage be applied to the civilian field either currently or in the future (e.g. methods of raising industrial productivity, promoting standardization or simplification of certain products).
- (e) The possibility of action by some or all of the North Atlantic countries to facilitate travel or migration of people between them.
- (f) The arrangements which might appropriately be made by member Governments, individually or collectively, to ensure that N.A.T.O and the O.E.E.C do not duplicate, but reinforce, each other's efforts for the benefit of the whole free world.

II. CO-OPERATION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

The members of the permanent Commission of the Brussels Treaty Organization kindly consented to allow the Secretary General of the Organization to meet with the Working Group to discuss the work of the Brussels Treaty Organization. A detailed account of this work will be found in a separate Annex.

In view of the progress which has been made in the Brussels Treaty Organization in the social and cultural fields the discussion of the Working Group centred on these matters. Article II of the Brussels Treaty defined the purpose of co-operation in social matters between the signatory Powers as follows:

" To promote the attainment of a higher standard of living by their peoples and to develop on corresponding lines the social and other related services of their countries."

The following important steps have been taken to achieve this end:

1. Study and consultation on the application of the convention adopted by the International Labour Conference.
2. A survey of the recommendations of the International Labour Office.
3. Bilateral and multilateral conventions on social security problems. These conventions establish the principle that each national social security scheme shall treat all nationals of the five countries alike.
4. The drafting of a model convention which could be used as a basis for all future bilateral conventions on social security.
5. In order to encourage and to facilitate exchanges of student employees a multilateral convention was prepared dealing with the remuneration of student employees, the duration of employment authorisation, and the regulation of admissions.
6. Measures to facilitate and regulate the movement, payment and unemployment benefits of frontier workers.
7. The establishment of a scheme to effect the co-operation of the five national employment services.
8. The exchange of information between factory inspectors on common problems of industrial safety.
9. Comparison of the level of wages and prices in each country, and study of the possibility of harmonising statistical methods as regards wages and prices.
10. Regular exchange of views on problems of social policy currently under discussion in other international organizations.

11. Regular exchanges of statistics on shortages and surpluses of manpower.
12. Recruitment of foreign labour for work in coal mines.
13. Establishment of common regulations involving health control over air and sea traffic.
14. Study of the control of proprietary medicines.
15. Examination of the possibility of establishing common health controls over foodstuffs.
16. Exchange of doctors, nurses and specialists in the medical field.
17. Agreement on the principle requiring each country to give both financial and medical assistance to indigent nationals of any of the five countries on the same footing as its own nationals: the cost of such assistance to be borne by the country of residence without repayment.
18. A general review of war pensions legislation and agreement on the percentage ratio to be paid for certain disabilities.
19. Agreement on the policy of rehabilitation and resettlement of the disabled.

Article III of the Brussels Treaty states the signatory Powers should:

" Make every effort in common to lead their peoples towards a better understanding of the principles which form the basis of their common civilization and to promote cultural exchanges by conventions between themselves or by other means."

The Secretary General of the Organization stated that the following measures had been taken to implement this article:

1. The institution of a cultural identity card allowing access to museums, libraries, etc.
2. Exchange of newsreels, documentaries and non-commercial films.
3. Cross-border relay of radio programmes.
4. Teachers courses.
5. Circulation of a handbook for teachers containing advice and information on how to bring the children they teach to understand the common culture which unites their countries and bring home to them the general qualities necessary if they are to form a European community.

6. Meetings of Educational Inspectors and Government officials.
7. The sponsorship of youth camps.
8. Reduction of travel costs for individuals and groups travelling with a cultural aim.
9. Measures to enable young industrial, commercial and agricultural workers to spend time outside their country while still working at their professions.
10. Bilateral agreements leading to a measure of mutual recognition of the equivalence of academic and professional qualifications.
11. Exchange of students for technical experience.
12. Study of how existing obstacles to the free movement of persons and of cultural material between the five countries can be removed.
13. Provision of money in the five national budgets for the financing of cultural activities.
14. Approval of UNESCO convention providing for the exemption from customs and duties of books and periodicals, newsreels, non-commercial films, works of art and scientific instruments or apparatus.

The Working Group did not have either the time or the competence to study these topics, many of which involved specialized knowledge.

The main points of interest which were brought out in general discussion and which relate primarily to social matters are summarized below (cultural matters are covered in the next section of this report).

1. In any field of social action very little can be achieved on an international basis if sound national backing and organization is lacking:
2. In this connection bilateral conventions are important means by which progress can be made towards multilateral agreements. The Working Group noted that the multilateral agreements reached under the Brussels Treaty Organization contained provisions for the accession of other countries and that the network of bilateral agreements can be extended to other countries.
3. There should exist in a central organization the responsibility to a) press forward bilateral and multilateral agreements, and b) disseminate general information and understanding.

4. The condition of any progress in the social field is the financial backing, individually and collectively, of the governments participating.
5. Although the background of the five countries represented in the Brussels Treaty Organization is essentially similar, great difficulties have sometimes been experienced in reaching agreements.
6. Nevertheless the experience of the Brussels Treaty Organization has been that the social field is one of the principal areas where constructive work can be done, and in the view of the Working Group, a more detailed study of what has been done hitherto, and of the possibilities of cooperation in the field would seem to be desirable.

It was also noted that in the social field there are a number of conventions and arrangements between the Nordic countries.

Possible suggestions to the Committee for further action.

The Committee may wish to consider giving instructions that further study should be given to the social activities of the NAT countries that are members of the Brussels Treaty Organization or the Nordic Group with a view to deciding which parts of the work may be taken up and applied amongst any or all of the other NAT countries.

SECTION C.

COLLABORATION IN THE FIELDS OF
CULTURE AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. The Working Group recognised that strengthening the North Atlantic Community required the development of a strong sense of community in its people. This means the widest public interest and understanding of its common heritage, civilization and interests, its common problems and possible means of solution, the objectives of the North Atlantic Treaty and progress toward their realisation.
2. The development of such a spirit of community requires a clear sense of direction, an awareness that the member governments intend to develop the community and why, and its significance for the individual. It requires leadership and central initiative. It requires tapping the widest possible informational and cultural resources, and the stimulation of local interest, initiative and discussion in all parts of the community and the free exchange of ideas between them.
3. The fields of culture and public information are closely related. For present purposes the difference between the two might be described in terms of information being "communication to people" and culture being "communication between people". In the cultural field, NATO's role would appear to be primarily one of stimulation and encouragement of discussion and contact between interested groups and promoting the freer exchange of ideas. While NATO, its Information Service and the member governments and their information services each have important roles to play, the total problem is wider than the fields of governmental or intergovernmental action and requires the informed consideration and participation of as many of the people themselves as possible.

Cooperation in the field of information

4. In this field it was recognised that there was general agreement on broad objectives but that, as in other fields, specific action naturally involved divergences of opinion. It was recognised that modern means of accelerating the spread of knowledge and facilitating communication between peoples offer exceptional opportunities.
5. Facts and ideas are the essential bases for any informational activity; maximum flow of both must be provided. Mere words must be avoided, as must flamboyancy or exaggeration. While the achievements of NATO to date have been primarily in the defence field and over-emphasis on purely military matters should be avoided, much can be done /through

through information on defence to build confidence and morale and to increase awareness of the long-term sense of community which "comradeship in arms" is building. In the field of ideas, awareness of the superior values of the Western way of life and the great potential of the West to provide a better life for its peoples and indeed for others is, as the Council recognised at Ottawa, one of the best defences against infiltration and subversion. Furthermore, the concept of an Atlantic Community is in itself an exciting one.

Channels of Information

6. Many or all of the available channels might be utilised, including the press and periodicals, radio, television, commercial newsreels and documentary films, visual appeals such as NATO stamps and symbols, encouragement of essay competitions, pamphlets, posters and displays, visits of editors and journalists, and such institutions as national and international information services, private NATO associations, universities and schools, foreign policy organisations, free trade unions, women's clubs, youth societies, and professional organisations in such fields as business, law, agriculture and science.

Additional Suggestions

7. It was suggested that the informational impact of Council meetings, now to be more frequent and regular, should be considered in planning their location. It was also suggested that national defence bond drives might be coordinated on a NATO basis, utilising the "comradeship in defence" theme, as was done in both World Wars, by stressing the collective nature of North Atlantic defence and inviting speakers from NAT countries to tell the story of how others are doing their part. It was also believed that publicity concerning strictly military NATO activities, such as SHAPE, and activities such as those of the TOC, should be put in perspective with respect to the long-term objectives of safeguarding and developing our common way of life. It was felt that information concerning cooperation in non-military fields, as it develops, should be particularly suitable for wide dissemination. The Committee might wish, in drafting its report to the Council, to bear in mind the possibility of having it released for publication.

8. The Working Group also took note of the proposal pending in the United States Senate to establish a non-partisan national commission, whose members would represent the executive and legislative branches of the Government and the public, to study ways of strengthening the North Atlantic Community. It considered this an interesting and valuable means of linking executive, parliamentary and public consideration of the North Atlantic Community and its problems.

/Role

Role of NATO Information Service

9. The Working Group considered the need for a planned comprehensive programme, with central initiative and activity in making available factual information and assisting the operational activities of other informational agencies, and for adequate contact between the central agency and national channels of information. While operational matters are not within the terms of reference of the Committee, the Working Group noted the plans of the Information Service to prepare a comprehensive three-year programme in the information field for consideration by governments as a basis for determining how cooperation between national and international agencies can best be achieved, how responsibilities for operations ought to be divided between them, and the role which can be played by non-governmental organisations. It also noted a proposal to be laid before the Council Deputies that a high-level advisory committee be established to advise the Council, the Council Deputies, and the Information Service on general information problems and problems peculiar to particular member countries and to assist in adapting general information programmes to the particular national needs.

Cooperation in the Field of Culture

10. In the field of "communication between people", or the exchange of knowledge, the Working Group believed that there should be central initiative, but that most activity must be carried on by the widest possible number of individuals and groups. In this field, it was suggested that primary emphasis must be placed upon stimulation of private activities, removal of barriers to the free interchange of ideas, and encouragement of understanding and cooperation between individuals and groups in all parts of the Community having kindred interests or problems.

11. There can be no "standardisation" in the field of ideas. The strength of democracy lies in the voluntary cooperation of men free to argue any views they may hold. In a free system diversity is as essential as unity. The strength of freedom as against tyranny rests upon the unity of conviction after free discussion, as against the unity of ideological compulsion.

Activities of the Brussels Treaty Organisation

12. The Working Group noted the activities of the Brussels Treaty Organisation in the field of cultural cooperation. A member of the Group called particular attention to the following:

- (a) Encouraging the removal of impediments to individual travel.
- (b) Approval of a UNESCO convention providing for free entry of books, certain periodicals, scientific instruments, works of art and similar cultural material.

- (c) Collective study of the best means of teaching history, arts, and sciences.
- (d) Efforts to secure recognition of the equivalence of diplomas for admission to universities.
- (e) International courses for government officials in the administrative methods and problems of other governments.
- (f) Promotion of the exchange of films, both commercial newsreels and non-commercial documentaries, and of information concerning their availability.
- (g) Cooperation in broadcasting and rebroadcasting. (The importance of cooperation in rebroadcasting "live" or recorded television programmes, as well as the technical difficulties, was noted).
- (h) Exchange of official documents and publications between similar ministries.
- (i) Establishment of liaison sections in various Ministries for the purpose of maintaining close contact with similar Ministries of other governments.

13. The Working Group believed that the activities of the Brussels Treaty Organisation in the field of culture and public information were valuable, that the experience gained should be utilised, and further study given to the feasibility and desirability of such activities in the North Atlantic framework.

Nordic Cooperation

14. The Working Group also noted the long-standing practice of the Nordic Governments of cooperating, exchanging information and facilitating the flow of ideas in various fields and of holding periodic meetings of kindred ministers.

15. It believed that such practices were valuable and should be studied with respect to their applicability to the North Atlantic Community.

Contact and Cooperation between kindred organisations

16. Mention has been made in connection with informational cooperation of the importance of increasing the interest and knowledge of various professional and other groups with respect to NATO. From the cultural point of view, the important thing is to encourage contact between such kindred groups in different countries. Universities and schools, foreign policy organisations, associations designed to stimulate interest and support for the objectives of the Treaty and progress toward their attainment, free trade unions,
/religious

religious groups, women's clubs, youth societies and professional organisations in the field of business, law, agriculture, science, and medicine, all offer possibilities of contact which would both strengthen the Community and be intrinsically desirable in itself. It was also suggested that North Atlantic courses, particularly for teachers, along the lines of the NATO Defence College might be organised.

Exchange of materials.

17. The suggestion was put forward that consideration might be given to the removal of tariff barriers on books and other cultural materials, and the reprinting in various countries of the Community of books or articles originally published in another. While recognising the difficulties in this field it was thought that further study should be given to these and other suggestions aimed at stimulating the free flow and exchange of cultural materials.

Exchange of Persons.

18. The Working Group considered that, in addition to the increase in contact between kindred organisations, much benefit could be gained from encouraging the study, teaching and professional activity of individuals in other parts of the Community. The practice of exchanging students and professors is of long and high standing. The Working Group felt that it was susceptible of substantial development in the Community, and that further study should be given to practical proposals in this field. In this connection, attention was drawn to the practice by which large numbers of United States university students spend one year of their course at universities in other parts of the country, in Canada, or in Europe by arrangements between the universities concerned. It was felt that similar exchanges by which professors, religious and labour leaders, journalists and editors, artists, musicians, student employees and perhaps civil servants would carry on their normal activities in another country for a year or two would be useful.

Other Proposals

19. The Working Group considered the suggestion that the regular issuance of similar NATO stamps by all or some of the Parties might be useful in bringing the Atlantic concept to the attention of a wide number of individuals, and that the possibilities might be explored of adopting reduced postage rates, particularly for airmail, as has been done in the Inter-American System, and reduced cable and wireless charges, including press rates, as has been done in the British Commonwealth.

/Recommendations

Recommendations

20. The Committee may wish to consider whether to make recommendations to the Council at Rome on the following points:

- (a) The importance in the information and cultural fields of:
 - (i) Combining both central initiative and enlisting the cooperation of Governments and the interest and support of the widest possible number of individuals and groups.
 - (ii) Stimulating public interest in and consideration of the Atlantic concept, its common problems and possible means of solution.
 - (iii) Publicising the development of Atlantic cooperation in non-military fields as it develops.
 - (iv) Encouraging the free flow of ideas through the reduction of barriers, contact between kindred official agencies and private groups and the exchange of persons.
 - (v) Proceeding in these fields not only by conventions, but also by the maximum use of continuous practical cooperation.
- (b) Recognition by the Committee of the desirability that the Information Service should prepare, for consideration by governments, comprehensive proposals for an integrated information programme to be carried out as appropriate by international and national action, including the role of private organisations, as well as a short list of projects which might be suitable to put into operation in the near future. This list is attached at Annex C.
- (c) Continuing study of concrete measures in the cultural field with perhaps particular reference to such matters as:

increased contact between governments through meetings of similar Ministers, the exchange of information and ideas between them and their ministries, and international courses in the administrative methods and problems of various governments; promoting contact between private groups concerned with kindred problems; exchange of students, professors, editors, journalists and others capable of influencing public opinion.

The Committee may wish to request that further study be given to some of them before the Rome meeting with a view to the development by then of such concrete proposals as may be possible.

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PART IV

PRINCIPLES

The Working Group's consideration of the specific topics in Parts II and III of this report led it to draw certain conclusions as to the principles which appeared applicable to the development of the North Atlantic Community. These were:

1. The basic objective of the Treaty, as indicated in the Preamble and Article 2, is to safeguard and develop the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their peoples. In Article 2 the Parties agreed to "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". As Mr. Acheson expressed it simply at Ottawa, "What we seek to preserve is the opportunity for a living heritage of freedom to continue to grow". That is the central purpose in seeking to develop the North Atlantic Community.
2. Experience is constantly demonstrating that in the world of today an ever increasing number of problems can be effectively dealt with only through new methods and procedures for assuring cooperative, concerted, collective or common policy and action.
3. The North Atlantic Community is a natural framework for dealing with such of these problems as are common to countries on both sides of the North Atlantic.
4. The members of the Atlantic Community should seek to develop such unity of purpose and action, in such fields, to such extent, and at such times as may be found best to serve the common interest.
5. Such unity of purpose and action is larger in scope than NATO as an organization. It requires developing the "habit of consultation" in all fields of activity, and in all organizations, in which the NAT governments participate. It involves their representatives anywhere learning to speak with an "Atlantic accent".
6. The development of such unity requires not merely formal agreements but continuous practical cooperation in many fields.
7. The growing unity of the North Atlantic area has of necessity been developed most rapidly in the field of defence, but the foundations of the Atlantic Community are deeper and more permanent. The sense of community, the experience, and the many methods of collaboration, which the development of collective defence has engendered, form useful bases for the development of collaboration in other fields.

8. Greater unity of purpose and action between the member governments can be achieved by frequent meetings of the various Ministers concerned, and by such means as closer contact and the exchange of information and ideas between them and their ministries.
9. The Atlantic Community is based on deep and permanent ties of heritage, of belief, and of interest. These ties are not exclusive. They are stronger between some members than between all. Some are able and willing to take more far-reaching steps than others to deal with common problems. The development of the North Atlantic Community as a whole should both foster even closer ties between such of its members as desire them and also contribute to the well-being of the larger community of the free world and to the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations.
10. Smaller groupings within the Atlantic Community, and the Community itself, should not be rigid, inflexible or exclusive. On the contrary it should be possible for new ideas, methods and procedures developed in any one to be freely absorbed and utilised by the others.
11. Problems in many fields, but particularly in the economic and cultural fields, respect neither national frontiers nor those of the member nations as a group. They are more nearly world-wide in scope. Furthermore, numerous organizations are already seeking to deal, in one way or another, with practically every economic problem. The Community should, accordingly, avoid either duplication of the activities of existing organizations or the establishment of new ones unless the need for them is clear. It could and should, however, seek to assist in promoting conditions of stability and well-being by such action as may from time to time be found desirable to stimulate or coordinate the activities of other organizations for the benefit of the Community and the free world. It may also find in some fields means of closer collaboration than are practicable in a wider group.
12. In developing the Atlantic Community, the interests of other countries should be constantly kept in mind.
13. The Community can best be developed by specific and concrete measures provided there is wide and clear understanding of the direction in which we are moving and the principles we intend to follow.
14. The Community can be developed and its objectives achieved only on the basis of the widest parliamentary and public consideration, understanding, and support. Cabinets, parliaments and peoples each have important roles to play.

/15.

15. The member governments must exert leadership and initiative, individually and collectively, but the actual work of developing the Community must be carried out by many hands.
16. The free flow of ideas, and the development of contact between public and private groups in all parts of the Community which are concerned with kindred problems, can contribute both to the growth of the Community and to the common good.
17. The community of spirit must be rooted in the common conviction of the superior values of the Western way of life over any system yet conceived and awareness of the collective potential of the free nations to provide a fuller life.
18. The strength of democracy lies in the voluntary cooperation of men free to argue any views they may hold. In a free system diversity is as essential as unity. The strength of freedom as against tyranny rests upon the unity of conviction after free discussion as against the unity of ideological compulsion.
19. The fundamental basis of our common heritage is faith in spiritual values and in the sanctity of the individual. Our greatest strength is moral force. The Atlantic Community must be based upon this faith and strength.

BRIEF SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN
POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES WHICH
ARE ALSO THE CONCERN OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.

[Note: This list is in no way exhaustive. It has been drawn up to remind Ministers of what work is already being done on an international basis. A list of member countries of most of the mentioned organizations will be found at the end of the Summary.]

A. Intergovernmental Organizations (world wide) U.N. and Others.

1. International Labour Office. (ILO)

Purpose:- To contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice; to improve through international action, labour conditions and living standards and to promote economic and social stability.

In order to achieve these purposes, the ILO brings together government, labour, and management to recommend international minimum standards and to draft international labour conventions on such subjects as wages, hours of work, workmen's compensation, social insurance, freedom of association, etc. It carries on extensive technical assistance to governments and publishes periodicals, studies, and reports on social, industrial and labour questions.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization. (FAO).

Purpose:- To raise levels of nutrition and standards of living; to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agriculture products from farms, forests and fisheries; to better the condition of country dwellers; and, by these means to contribute to an expanding world economy.

In carrying out these purposes, it promotes the development of the basic soil and water resources of the world and encourages the establishment of a stable international market for their commodities. It promotes the global exchange of new types of plants; spreads advanced techniques across the world; combats epidemics of animal diseases; provides technical assistance in such fields as nutrition and food management, soil erosion control, reforestation irrigation engineering, control of infestation of stored foods and production of fertilizers.

3. World Health Organization. (WHO).

Purpose:- The attainment by all nations of the highest possible level of health; health is defined as being a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not only the absence of sickness and infirmity.

The services of WHO are of two kinds, advisory and technical. The former are largely to spread knowledge and help train personnel on such

/subjects

subjects as malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, environmental sanitation. Projected "health demonstration areas" will show what can be done over a period of years by sustained effort in applying modern techniques to improve health conditions generally, and to combat specific diseases interfering with agricultural productivity and overall economic development. WHO's technical services include such activities as biological standardization and unification of pharmacopoeias, collection and dissemination of epidemiological intelligence, special international research projects on a number of parasitic and virus diseases, and publication of series of some 15 types of technical and scientific works.

4. International Refugee Organization. (IRO)

Purpose:- To assist in the repatriation or resettlement of refugees and displaced persons; to protect their rights and legitimate interests and give them care and assistance until their repatriation or resettlement can be effected. Its functions thus are: repatriation, identification, registration and classification; care and assistance; legal and political protection; transport; resettlement and reestablishment in countries able and willing to receive the refugees and displaced persons.

5. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Purpose:- To assist the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources; to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investments for the development of productive resources of the International Bank's members.

The Bank lends funds or guarantees loans for reconstruction of industry and development of economic facilities. By so doing, it promotes the flow of capital internationally for productive purposes. The loans may be made to member countries, to their political sub-divisions, or to private business enterprises in their territories. The Bank's aid is not limited to granting or guaranteeing loans, however, for it also sends missions with various functions to countries which request them.

6. International Monetary Fund. (IMF)

Purpose:- To promote international monetary cooperation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, and avoid competitive exchange depreciations; to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade.

It sells foreign exchange or gold to members for international trade and advises governments on financial problems. It has recommended anti-inflation measures with respect to investment and bank credit, government spending taxation. It has pressed for fiscal and monetary measures to lessen the need for foreign exchange restrictions, and, in cases of marked improvement in monetary reserves, has advocated relaxation of controls on imports.

7. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (UNESCO).

Purpose:- To contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion, by the UN Charter.

To realize its aims, it collaborates in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication; gives fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, and maintain, increases and diffuses knowledge. It sponsors about 100 different international projects in education, science, culture.

8. International Civil Aviation Organization. (ICAO)

Purpose:- To study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation. It encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simple procedures at international borders. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. Thus with the cooperation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges, search and rescue organizations, and other facilities required for safe international flight. It has secured much simplification of government customs, immigration and public health regulations as they apply to international air transport.

9. Universal Postal Union. (UPU)

Purpose:- To alleviate the uncertainty, confusion and excessive cost of international postal communications by uniting its member countries in a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of mail. Its five-yearly congress reviews the Convention and subsidiary agreements; its international bureau coordinates and publishes information and acts as a clearing house for the settlement of accounts relative to the international postal service; its executive and liaison committee is available for consultation and studies.

10. Economic Employment and Development Commission of Economic and Social Council.

Purpose:- To advise the council (ECOSOC) on economic questions in order to promote higher standards of living, with emphasis on the prevention of wide fluctuations in economic activity and the promotion of full employment by the coordination of national full employment policies and by international action; it advises on the reconstruction of war-devastated areas and on the economic development of inadequately developed areas. It draws the attention of the Council to the probable influence of policies and activities of the other commissions of the Council, the specialised agencies, or other international organizations to these matters.

11. Social Commission of Economic and Social Council.

Purpose:- To advise ECOSOC on social questions of a general character, and in particular on all matters in the social field not covered by specialised intergovernmental agencies; measures needed for coordination of activities in the social field and such international agreements and

conventions on any of these matters as may be required, and in their execution.

12. International Court of Justice.

Purpose:- The principal judicial body of the United Nations. Its jurisdiction covers all questions which States refer to it, and all matters provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, and in treaties or conventions in force.

13. International Materials Conference. (IMC)

Purpose:- To set up standing international commodity groups, the aims of which are to expand production, increase availabilities, conserve supplies and assure the most effective distribution and utilisation of supplies among consuming countries. It has established commodity groups on the following commodities: wool; copper, lead and zinc; tungsten, molybdenum and cobalt; newsprint and wood pulp; sulphur; cotton.

14. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. (G.A.T.T.)

Purpose:- To negotiate agreements for the reduction of trade barriers and tariffs and to protect tariff concessions, and to extend benefits multilaterally to all members.

15. International Committee of the Red Cross.

Purpose:- To promote national red cross associations and the implementation of the Geneva Convention on medical services in time of war or catastrophe, treatment of prisoners of war and war victims. It acts as a neutral intermediary. It works closely with the League of the Red Cross Societies and forms various working committees to prepare international and regional conferences, and new conventions as required by the evolution of modern war.

16. International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Purpose:- To facilitate the international protection of patents, industrial designs and models, trade-marks, trade names, marks of origin and other rights of industrial property, and the suppression of unfair competition. It prepares the unification of existing legislation in its member nations, and promotes the expansion of the Union.

/B. Regional

B. Regional Inter-governmental Organizations.

17. British Commonwealth.

The cooperation of members of the Commonwealth is founded on ties of history, common institutions and traditions. It is furthered by meetings held from time to time between Prime Ministers, Finance Ministers, Defence Ministers and others. A number of committees and other bodies have been formed by Commonwealth Governments, but most of the cooperation and consultation is carried out in an informal way through ad hoc meetings and through Commonwealth High Commissioners. The position and mutual relations of the United Kingdom and the other countries of the Commonwealth have been defined in the following terms:-

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

18. Economic Commission for Europe. (ECE)

Purpose:- To facilitate concerted action for the economic reconstruction of Europe; to raise the level of European economic activity; to maintain and strengthen the economic relations of European countries with each other and the other countries of the world.

It operates through plenary sessions and through committees on industry and materials, steel, manpower, coal, inland transport, electric power; and in conjunction with FAO, timber and agriculture.

19. Organization for European Economic Cooperation. (OEEC)

Purpose:- To bring about economic recovery and development in Western Europe and its dependent overseas territories, through the economic cooperation of its members. Among the principal achievements have been measures for the liberalization of intra-European trade, intra-European payments and international investment.

20. Customs Convention of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. (Benelux).

Purpose:- To pursue a coordinated policy of free production, distribution, and consumption of goods, and to abolish subsidies, so as to remove obstacles in the way of free exchange of goods between the two economies.

To set up a Ministerial Commission to supervise the systematic coordination of external trade and monetary policies; to harmonise agricultural policies; to coordinate work policies and social policies as far as necessary; to coordinate investments according to OEEC principles; to complete the unification of excise duties and to unify road taxes on road vehicles.

21. Brussels Treaty Organization.

Purpose:- To collaborate in economic, social and cultural matters and for collective self defence.

22. Uniscan.

Purpose:- To achieve a closer economic cooperation between the member countries, particularly with a view to removing restrictions on payments.

23. Franco-Italian Customs Union.

Purpose:- A preliminary agreement on a customs union.

24. Council of Europe.

Purpose:- To achieve greater unity between its members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage and facilitating their economic and social progress.

The aim of the Council is pursued through organisms of the Council by discussion of questions of common concern and by agreements and common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and further realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Matters relating to national defence do not fall within the scope of the Council of Europe.

25. European Coal and Steel Community. (Schuman Plan).

Purpose:- To contribute in harmony with the general economy of the member States, to economic expansion, to the development of employment and to the improvement of the standard of living, through the establishment of a single market.

26. European Customs Union Study Group.

Purpose:- To establish a common tariff, based on common nomenclature, and the amalgamation of regional unions such as Benelux and the Franco-Italian Union

C. Private Organizations world wide and Regional.

27. International Chamber of Commerce.

Purpose:- To represent and defend the general interests of industry, finance, transport, trade and in general all branches of economic activity; to express the needs and desires of its members; to promote improvement in trade between nationals and seek solutions to international economic problems; to contribute to the maintenance of peace and cordial relations between the nations. Its activities are divided into economic questions presenting international interest and questions regarding the technical organization of international exchange mechanisms.

28. United International Offices for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property.

Purpose: To collect all information relative to the protection of industrial property and author's rights.

RESTRICTED.

41.

AC/10-D/1.

ANNEX A

29. World Federation of United Nations Association.

(A non-governmental organization bearing a consultative relationship with UN).

Purpose:- To coordinate the efforts of the national UN organizations and to contribute to the formation of a world public opinion.

30. European League for Economic Cooperation.

Purpose:- A private group of influential persons in many European nations grouped on a voluntary basis to examine economic problems involving the integration and unity of Europe.

31. Economic and Federal European Union.

Purpose:- To establish a federalist organization in all countries still enjoying political liberty, to set up an economic and customs union and to encourage European governments to continue the work begun in Western Europe by the Benelux and Franc-Italian customs unions.

32. European Movement.

Purpose:- To coordinate activities of movements in favour of the creation of a European Federation.

33. Atlantic Movement.

Purpose:- To build up through education and propaganda, an Atlantic community with a view to the creation of an Atlantic Federation.

34. Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Purpose:- To seek the solution to international problems through parliamentary channels, by uniting members of all parliaments, constituted in national groups, with a view to promoting democratic development towards peace and cooperation between their peoples.

35. International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

Purpose:- The study and coordination of private law in different countries: preparation of uniform rules in the domain of civil and commercial law.

36. International Law Institute.

Purpose:- To study the fundamental laws of man, and the methods of codification of international law.

/D. International

41.

D. International Endowment Organizations.

37. Carnegie endowment for International Peace.

Purpose:- To promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States; to advance the cause of peace among nations; to hasten the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy; to encourage and promote methods for the peaceful settlement of international differences and for the increase of international understanding and concord; to aid in the development of international law and the acceptance by all nations of the principles underlying such law.

38. Rockefeller Foundation.

Purpose:- To promote the well being of mankind throughout the world. Its program is the advancement of knowledge, with emphasis at present upon certain specific fields: medical sciences (psychiatry); natural sciences (experimental biology and agriculture); public health (development of government health services throughout the world and of public health education, and study and control of certain diseases); social sciences (projects contributing to the understanding of important social problems). the humanities (efforts tending to raise the general cultural level and to promote cultural interchange between countries.) Except to a limited extent in public health and agriculture, the Foundation is not an operating organization. Its activities are confined to support of other agencies and to the training, through post-doctoral fellowship, of competent personnel in the various fields of knowledge.

39. Ford Foundation.

A non-governmental organization established as a trust to administer and receive funds for scientific, educational and charitable purposes, all for the public welfare. Support is recommended for projects advancing peace, democracy, social welfare, education and human freedom, in the interests of a world order of law and justice.

General.

In addition to the above-mentioned organizations there are a large number of internationally organised bodies dealing in many technical fields (e.g., International Telecommunications Union).

POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS BY THE COUNCIL DEPUTIES

The Council Deputies' terms of reference authorise them to "exchange views on political matters of common interest within the scope of the Treaty" (D-D(51)86(Final)).

I. DISCUSSIONS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

1. German Participation in Western Defence

(a) The Defence Committee, at a meeting in October, 1950 requested the Council Deputies and the Military Committee jointly to consider the question of German participation in Western Defence.

(b) The North Atlantic Council, at their sixth session in Brussels, having adopted the joint report of the Council Deputies and the Military Committee, as amended by the Defence Committee, on the German contribution to the defence of the West, and having agreed that it constituted an acceptable basis for discussion with the German Federal Government in regard to the part that Germany might assume in the common defence, invited the Governments of the three Occupying Powers to explore the matter with the German Federal Government and to keep the other parties to the North Atlantic Treaty informed as fully as possible of the course of the discussions (C6-D/1).

(c) Between 17th January and 11th June the Council Deputies received a total of eight reports by the Deputies of the three Occupying Powers on the progress of the negotiations (D-R(51)5, D-R(51)9, D-R(51)15, D-R(51)19, D-R(51)27, D-R(51)37, D-D(51)152).

2. Berlin Security

(a) The Council Deputies considered the agreement on Berlin Security reached by the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, France and the United States during their meeting in New York in September, 1950, which:

(i) Requested the other NAT countries to cooperate in counter blockade action, if such action were made necessary by Soviet interference with Berlin Security, and

(ii) Expressed the view of the three governments that an armed attack on Berlin from whatever source should bring the North Atlantic Treaty into effect.

(b) After considering the question on several occasions, the Council Deputies adopted a resolution (D-D/180) stating that their respective governments would cooperate in counter blockade action undertaken by the occupying powers, and, while it was going on, would restrict their trade with

/the

the Soviet orbit to a level at most no higher than in the period preceding the action. The Council Deputies further agreed that armed attack on the occupation forces in West Berlin would constitute an armed attack in the sense of Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty.

3. Conference on the Establishment of a European Army

(a) At their sixth session the Council also took note of the French Government's intention to call a conference of the countries (including the German Federal Republic) which might wish to participate in a European Army, and in view of the importance of the French Government's proposals, requested the Deputies to keep themselves informed as fully as possible of the progress of the conference. They also requested the Deputies to consider in due course the recommendations made at that conference from the point of view of NATO requirements (C6-D/1).

(b) Between 19th February and 25th July the French Deputy, who served as Chairman of the Conference, gave eight progress reports on the negotiations (D-R(51)11, D-R(51)14, D-R(51)19, D-R(51)23, D-R(51)27, D-R(51)33, D-D(51)153, D-D(51)185).

4. Aid to Yugoslavia.

(a) The United States Government communicated with NAT Member Governments through the Council Deputies when they proposed in November, 1950, to extend food assistance to Yugoslavia under the Mutual Defence Assistance Act of 1949 as amended, and again in July 1951 when they proposed to extend assistance in raw materials under the same legislation. In their replies the NAT Governments agreed that maintenance of the capacity of Yugoslavia to defend itself against aggression was vital to the security of the North Atlantic area.

(b) In a memorandum of 7th July, 1951 (D-D(51)174) the French, United Kingdom and United States Deputies proposed the adoption of a resolution which would give general NATO endorsement to the principle that all NAT countries should cooperate in relieving the serious economic strain on Yugoslavia, which had resulted in an approach by the Government of Yugoslavia to the three Governments for economic assistance. The resolution adopted by the Council Deputies on 1st August, 1951 recommends to Member Governments that, if they are approached by the Yugoslav Government to extend economic assistance, they should cooperate to the fullest extent possible (D-D(51)189).

5. Association of Greece and Turkey with NATO

(a) On May 21, 1951 the United States Deputy submitted a memorandum to the Council Deputies setting forth the views of his Government with respect to the security of Greece and Turkey and the desirability of associating those two countries with Western Defence. The Council Deputies considered the question and in September, presented a paper to the North Atlantic Council for consideration (C7-D/2).

II. DISCUSSIONS ON POLITICAL MATTERS OF COMMON INTEREST

1. The Council Deputies, early in 1951, decided not to confine their discussions in the political field to specific problems which might be referred to them for exploration or decision, but instead, at regular intervals, to exchange views on political questions of

/a general

a general nature.

2. In the first instance, having ascertained the views of their respective Governments, the Deputies reviewed the present position of Yugoslavia (D-D(51)29(Final)). Subsequently, they began a series of discussions covering the USSR (D-D(51)169) and the satellite countries: Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Albania (D-D(51)30(Final)), Eastern Germany (D-D(51)90; Poland and Czechoslovakia (D-D(51)133 (Revise)). In general, views were exchanged on the political, economic and military conditions in those countries. Furthermore, the Council Deputies considered the question of "The Conflict of Ideas", and views expressed in the course of discussion were included in a Memorandum of Guidance for the NATO Information Conference (D-D(51)63(Final)).

3. Early in April, in the light of experience gained in previous discussions, the Council Deputies agreed on the procedure to be followed in their political exchanges (D-D(51)92(Final)). The purpose of these discussions was stated to be fourfold.

(a) to provide an informal means of exchanging information and points of view on political matters of common interest within the scope of the Treaty;

(b) to provide a summary of this exchange of information which would show the points on which there were common views and those on which views differed;

(c) to provide a channel for inter-governmental consultation on political questions of common concern within the scope of and connected with the Treaty. Such questions might either be proposed by agreement of the Deputies themselves, or might be taken up at the request of one or more of the NATO Governments. Such consultation might, with the agreement of the Governments directly concerned, also refer to matters of common concern to NATO as a whole, which might be under discussion elsewhere;

(d) where appropriate, as a result of such consultation, to make recommendations to Governments.

4. It was agreed that the summaries of the Deputies' political discussions should be regarded as an informal exchange of views and should not in any sense be regarded as committing NAT Governments to a particular course of action.

5. At their meeting on 20th June, 1951 (D-R(51)49), the Council Deputies agreed to extend the area of their exchange of views in appropriate cases to include statements of national policy.

III. GENERAL

1. Discussions in Paris between the Deputies of the Four Powers

On 8th March, 1951 the Chairman informed the Council Deputies that the Governments of the three Western Powers represented at the preliminary talks with the USSR in Paris had decided that it would be desirable to keep the other NAT governments informed of the progress of those talks through the medium of the Deputies. At that meeting, and subsequently, the Deputies concerned gave a summary of the events which had taken place in the course of the Paris discussions.

/2. Meetings

2. Meetings with Ministers

From time to time Ministers of Member Governments have met with the Council Deputies, and have discussed questions of general interest with them.

3. Other Recent Matters.

The United Kingdom Deputy, has made two statements on the recent events in Egypt. The Norwegian Deputy brought to the attention of the Council Deputies, a note which his Government had received from the USSR. The United States Deputy informed the Council Deputies of the recent exchange between his Government and the USSR on Korea and its relationship with the general international situation.

IV. Topics Suggested for Future Discussion

- (a) Problem of the unification of Germany
- (b) The Oder-Neisse line.
- (c) General information policy (towards USSR and Satellite countries)
- (d) Policy towards democratic emigre groups
- (e) Diplomatic representation in the Satellite Countries and the question of taking counter-measures against restrictions placed on diplomatic representatives in them.
- (f) Moscow Economic Conference

13, Belgrave Square,
London, S.W.1

POSSIBLE IMMEDIATE PROGRESS OF PROJECTS IN THE
FIELDS OF CULTURE AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Assuming that the Article 2 Committee needs to have for consideration a short list of projects suitable for implementation in the near future, the following proposals have been chosen as involving least difficulty from the point of view of financial and policy implications.

It should accordingly be emphasized that the following suggestions are not necessarily those which are most important or even most urgent in any full-range plan to implement the Declaration on the Atlantic Community. They have not been suggested as proposals for the N.T.O. Information Service to undertake, although this Service could, if so desired, become the machinery for any such operation.

I. To clear the ground, a comprehensive study of opinion in N.T. countries with respect to attitudes, favourable and unfavourable, towards the long-term objectives of the Atlantic Community should be made.

The essentials for such a study are

(a) a clear definition of the objectives envisaged, and of the questions on which information is most needed,

(b) coordination by a central committee of experts who would enlist the services of existing institutes of public opinion for a series of public opinion surveys,

(c) national study groups of experts, formed on an unofficial basis, to draft analytical reports on public attitudes, problems, and possible means of fostering favourable attitudes towards Atlantic Community objectives. The kind of study group envisaged would be similar to that formed by Chatham House for the production of its report, "Defence in the Cold War."

The central committee of experts would produce for the Council a master report based on all the available evidence, including the country studies and surveys. It should concern itself primarily with long term objectives rather than with immediate issues.

Two further considerations are to be borne in mind:

(i) These studies should be made so far as possible without any fanfare of publicity.

(ii) The financing could be handled either centrally or nationally, but would involve some expenditure. For example, the cost of three surveys in the U.K. would run to £2,000.

II. The establishment of an "Atlantic Community" emblem suitable for use on flags, badges, stationery, postage stamps, posters, etc.

On balance it would seem preferable, because of the time factor and other considerations, to commission designs

/from a small

from a small number of professional designers, rather than to attempt an international competition with prizes. The publicity advantages of the competition can be reaped later by e.g. poster and essay competitions for publicizing special objectives.

It is preferable to put this project in the hands of a committee of the Deputies which could start by making a short list of individual designers to be approached. It is advisable to avoid enlisting associations or bodies such as the Arts Council or the Royal Academy.

III. The institution throughout the Atlantic area of an "Atlantic Community Week" - preferably the calendar week in which falls the anniversary of the signing of the original treaty (April 4th). The reasons for advocating a week rather than a day are

(a) A day is liable to be overlaid by coincidence with some event, e.g., a national budget as in U.K.

(b) An anniversary day is likely to be handled rather perfunctorily by Radio networks and others without the special effort - on a very broad front - possible in connection with an "Atlantic Community Week". Exhibitions, displays, conferences, radio-programming, newspaper features and competitions, etc., are all better handled within the "Week" rather than the day proposal.

The full cooperation of governments, and the enlisting of the support of unofficial bodies, would be essential for the success of this project.

IV. The organisation of an "Atlantic Community Association" within each member country, (already in existence in Norway and Denmark) and with an international coordinating agency within the NATO framework, possibly the NATO Information Service. These associations would need to be set up on an unofficial basis to enlist the widest possible support from individuals and existing bodies and associations.

V. The coordination and exchange between the member nations of

- (a) lecturers
- (b) editors and journalists
- (c) teachers, university teachers and students
- (d) groups of working men (not all trade union officials)

The object in each case would be

(i) for the visitors to inform the countries visited of their own national outlook on questions relating to the Atlantic Community;

(ii) for the visitors to inform themselves - and later their compatriots - of the outlook on these questions of the countries visited.

A survey of existing machinery for such exchanges would be a preliminary task. Certain exchanges are already in

progress on a bilateral basis, but central stimulation and coordination is a necessity.

VI. The launching of essay competitions in the schools of the twelve nations with prizes either donated nationally by the Ministry of Education or its equivalent or donated centrally by NATO itself. Agreed and identical subjects at different levels of difficulty could be drawn up and top educational authorities in each member nation persuaded to set in motion the necessary machinery for such a campaign. The same technique could be used for the selection of NATO posters or a NATO anthem.

VII. Agreement on the part of all member nations for the production of a NATO postage stamp. This could be a general design agreed to by all member nations, on which national markings were superimposed, or each nation could be left to create its own individual NATO stamp. The impetus for such a campaign, however, would have to come from agreement at a high governmental level.