

Great achievements result from sustained and compelling motivations along with the dynamic competitiveness of the American system. The source of many American accomplishments in science and technology can be traced, in part, to the successive challenges presented to the United States by the Second World War, the cold war, the Korean conflict, the space race and involvement in Vietnam. Which challenges will evoke a comparable European response or which goals can the peoples of Western Europe pursue which will similarly motivate the nations of Europe to accelerate their technological capabilities? Some of those might be:

1. *The Soviet Challenge*.—Under the American umbrella Europeans never felt compelled to meet, by themselves, the challenge of Soviet power. As long as the growing Soviet industrial and technological base is perceived by Western Europeans as posing no threat to their societies, the peoples of Western Europe are unlikely to make great technological exertions to counter balance Soviet technological advances.

2. *American Technological Hegemony*.—The potential threat to European independence posed by this possibility may motivate some but not all Europeans to match American technological powers. At the very least, however, most Europeans would like to improve their technological status in order to bargain more effectively with America regarding technological disparities.

3. *Solving Common Problems*.—The social, political and human problems posed by urbanization and environmental pollution are now threatening the quality of human life for people living in urban areas in most parts of the globe. A co-operative search for solutions to these new problems may hasten technological progress.

4. *Aid to Developing Nations*.—Modern technology is compressing the distances that formerly separated peoples. If the gap between the well-being of peoples living in the "Third world" and those living in the industrialized nations grows, the world may be come politically more unstable than it is now. There may be a common European and American interest in exploiting technology and making it available to the new nations.

None of the foregoing goals may provide sufficient motivation to the Western European peoples to take all the measures required to reduce, if not eliminate, the existing transatlantic technological gap. Nevertheless, partial response to any of these challenges may inspire a determination in Western Europe to reduce the imbalance between the new world and the old.

Throughout the conference it was generally agreed that concentration of effort and new experimentation are required within each country and on a European basis. Though the problems themselves are functional, their solution ultimately requires both private and political action at the national, European and Atlantic Community level. Hence, the conference proposals are grouped into three categories: National, European, and Atlantic Undertakings.

B. NATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS

The recommendations put forward include those concerned with long-term action affecting structures and attitudes, and those for immediate action.

I. Education

(a) The expansion and democratization of higher education should be promoted so as to extend the pool of competent participants in productive functions and improve exchange and mobility between employment opportunities. This should be accompanied by a systematic effort, which is now proceeding, consisting of providing programs of studies corresponding to requirements and capacities at the various levels.

(b) The system of education should be adapted to the new structures of the world of today, where the scientific approach has become an element of culture and this end in view:

(1) the training of students in political, social and economic sciences and the humanities, such as history and law, should be supplemented by an introduction to technological problems and an education in basic science.

(2) technical training should be supplemented by the teaching of political, social and economic science and business management.

(c) New disciplines should be introduced into the traditional teaching of scientific subjects. As scientific subjects and others concerned with the manage-