

Portugal, the United States and the United Kingdom. The Treaty was accepted by all major groups of opinion in Canada, and it was passed without a single dissenting vote in Parliament.

In 1952 two important steps were taken to extend the coverage of the Treaty. Greece and Turkey were admitted to membership and their territories were thereby included in the area guaranteed by the Treaty. Various agreements bringing the Republic of Western Germany into defence arrangements with the West were also required, but these will not become effective until ratified. Under these agreements a European Defence Community with a European Army is to be established. Germany will be a member of the EDC along with France, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg, and the armed forces in Europe of each of these countries will be part of a European Army which will be under NATO command. Germany will not be a member of the North Atlantic Treaty, although its territory and independence will be guaranteed by all NATO powers.

**The Treaty.**—The North Atlantic Treaty in its preamble reaffirms the faith of the Parties in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and declares that the Parties “are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their people, founded on the principle of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law”; that “they seek to promote the stability and wellbeing of the North Atlantic area”; and that “they are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security”.\*

The defence aspects of the Treaty are covered mainly by Articles 3, 4 and 5. Article 3 provides in part that “The Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack”. Article 3 provides also that “wherever in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened”, they will consult with one another. By Article 5, the Parties agree that an armed attack against any of them shall be deemed an attack against all, and that in the event of such an attack, each will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking, individually and in concert with the others, “such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area”

A fourth basic article is Article 2. This Article, which was largely promoted by Canada, declares:

“The Parties will 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. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.”

The course of events since the Treaty was signed has compelled members to give priority to defence and security; nevertheless Article 2 is important, as the affirmation of a long-term objective.

**The Treaty Organization (NATO).**—Unlike the United Nations Charter, the North Atlantic Treaty has little to say about organization. Article 9 of the Treaty provides merely for the establishment of a Council “to consider matters

\* Article 1 further makes clear that the Treaty does not conflict with the United Nations Charter but rather supplements it.