

countries, Canada and the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty was signed at Washington, D.C. This Treaty was accepted by all major groups of opinion in Canada and was passed without a single dissenting vote in Parliament.

The original signatories of the Treaty were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. In September 1951 it was agreed that Greece and Turkey should be invited to accede to the Treaty and they were admitted in February 1952. In October 1954 a protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty inviting the Federal Republic of Germany to join NATO was approved together with related arrangements which provided for the establishment of a Western European Union (composed of the Brussels Powers, the German Federal Republic and Italy) and for the restoration of full sovereignty to the German Federal Republic. These measures, designed to bring the German Federal Republic into close and enduring association with the Atlantic Community of free nations, were adopted following the failure of the European Defence Community Treaty which was rejected by the French Assembly in August 1954. On May 6, 1955 the Federal Republic of Germany deposited in Washington its instrument of accession to the North Atlantic Treaty and thus joined NATO as its fifteenth member.

**The North Atlantic Treaty and the Organization.**—The terms of the Treaty and the organization of the Council and subordinate committees are dealt with in the 1954 Canada Year Book, pp. 113-115.

*Developments 1954-55\*.*—The North Atlantic Council continued in permanent session at Paris under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, Lord Ismay. Mr. L. D. Wilgress remained the Permanent Representative of Canada to the Council in 1954-55. Besides the regular meetings of the Permanent Representatives, the Council met in Ministerial Session in Paris, France in October and December 1954 and in May 1955.

The October meeting which was attended by Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers of member countries was called to approve arrangements designed to bring about the full association of the Federal Republic of Germany with the West, and a German defence contribution. The Council approved a resolution to reinforce the existing machinery for the collective defence of Europe, chiefly by strengthening the powers of the Supreme Allied Commander Europe. It also approved a Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty inviting the Federal Republic of Germany to join NATO.

At the December meeting the Council reaffirmed its will to continue to build for peace on solid foundations of unity and strength. Reviewing the defence program of the member countries it recognized that the level of forces, which had increased in strength during the past year, should be maintained as planned. On the basis of recommendations in the Annual Review for 1954 and recognizing that it would be necessary for member countries to support over a long period forces which, by their balanced quality and efficiency, would be a major factor in deterring aggression, the Council adopted firm force goals for 1955, provisional goals for 1956 and planning goals for 1957 with provision for further improvements in training, equipment and effectiveness. The Council also recorded its opinion that the German defence contribution under the Paris Agreements remained an indispensable addition to the defence effort of the West.

The meeting in May 1955 was attended by the Foreign Ministers of member governments and its primary purpose was to mark the entry into NATO of the Federal Republic of Germany and to provide an opportunity for a more comprehensive examination than usual of international political problems of common concern to the alliance. These discussions showed the great value of the Council as a forum for political consultation which enables the member governments to develop their policies on the basis of common principles. The Ministers resolved to continue the policies heretofore followed in building and maintaining the strength and unity of the West, though they welcomed the proposed negotiations with the Soviet Union to find means for resolving outstanding issues.

\* June 1, 1954 to May 31, 1955.