

party or parties so attacked by such action as it deems necessary "including the use of armed force".

(4) A fourth basic article is Article 2. In this the parties recognize their common political, cultural and economic interests and agree to co-operate in the strengthening of their free institutions and to eliminate conflict in their national economic policies. This Article, as is well known, was a distinctive Canadian contribution to the Treaty. The baleful course of events since the Treaty was signed has compelled members to give priority to defence and security. Nevertheless Article 2 is important, principally as the affirmation of a long-term objective.

The provisions of the Treaty are clear enough. The conception on which the Treaty is founded is the building up of the community of the Atlantic nations to provide what General Eisenhower has called "a wall of security for the free world behind which free institutions can live".

#### The Treaty Organization--NATO

It was clear from the outset that some co-ordinating agency or agencies would be essential to enable the North Atlantic Treaty Powers to co-operate effectively for the purposes of the Treaty. However, 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 concerning the implementation of this Treaty", and empowers the Council to set up such subsidiary bodies, including a defence committee, as may be necessary to achieve the purposes of the Treaty. This very general provision left the Council free to adapt the organization to meet the needs as they arose.

Evolution of NATO - The Council, which consisted of the Foreign Ministers of all member governments, undertook as its first task the establishment of a civil and military organization to achieve the purposes of the Treaty. The military side we shall discuss later. The organization on the civil side has been reorganized from time to time, particularly at the Lisbon meeting of the Council in February, 1952, when all activities were brought more directly under the Council, and a decision was taken to establish the Council on a permanent basis at or near Paris.

The Council is the supreme governing body, a kind of board of directors. Following the decision taken at Lisbon to reorganize the Council, all member states are represented at the seat of the Council by Permanent Delegates, who will ordinarily represent them at its meetings, though it is expected that meetings will from time to time be attended by Foreign Ministers or other Ministers. The Chairmanship of the Council rotates yearly in alphabetical order of the member states. At the conclusion of the Ottawa session, in September 1951, the Honourable L.B. Pearson, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, assumed the chairmanship, and will continue as NATO presiding officer through the year.

At the last meeting of the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization held at Lisbon in February, 1952, the Committee of Defence Ministers was presided over by the Honourable Brooke Claxton, Canada's Minister of National Defence, who was also Chairman of the Committee set up to look into the problem of allocating infrastructure costs.\*

\* "Infrastructure", a word borrowed from French railway language and extended to military language, is the name given to operational headquarters, communication facilities and airfields.