

be the result. To quote General Eisenhower again:

"Our central problem was one of morale--the spirit of man. All human progress, in the military or other fields, has its source in the heart. No man will fight unless he feels he has something worth fighting for. Next, then, is the factor of the strength of the supporting economy. Unless the economy can safely carry the military establishment, whatever force of this nature a nation might create, is worse than useless in a crisis. Since behind it there is nothing, it will only disintegrate."

A Radical Departure - Realizing the importance of this problem, the Council at its meeting in Ottawa in 1952 established a Temporary Committee of the Council to survey urgently the requirements of external security and to endeavour to reconcile these requirements with the political and economic capabilities of member countries. All member governments were represented on the Committee, although direction of its activities fell on an Executive Bureau consisting of the representatives of the Standing Group countries, the United States, the United Kingdom and France. The operation was a radical departure in international relations. It involved examination of the economic and financial programs and capacities of member countries, as well as of their military plans and potentialities, to see whether their contribution to the common cause could be increased.

The report of the Committee, which was worked out in consultation with all member governments, was presented and adopted at the Lisbon meeting. The success of this enterprise is a clear indication of the remarkable spirit of co-operation among member governments. It has been decided to have similar annual studies in the future, although henceforth these will be done directly by the Council with the assistance of the permanent secretariat rather than by a specially constituted committee.

Canada's Contributions to NATO

NATO planning follows to a considerable degree the principles of division of responsibility among member nations. European members, for example, whose territory would be exposed to early attack in the event of war, are expected to concentrate largely on ground forces, including reserves which can be made ready quickly for battle; the United States is responsible for strategic air forces; the principal naval members, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France provided by far the major portion of naval forces.

NATO planning also takes into account the fact that some members have heavy responsibilities outside the NATO area and therefore cannot commit all their forces to NATO commands, at least in peace time. France, for example, has been conducting major military operations in Indo-China; the United Kingdom has heavy responsibilities in the Middle East, in Malaya and elsewhere; the United States has extensive commitments in the Pacific and other regions.

Military Assistance - Under agreed NATO plans, Canada contributes to the standing NATO forces in all three armed services. By the end of 1952, twenty-four ships of the Royal Canadian Navy will form part of the forces available to the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic (SACLANT); and fifty-two ships by 1954. The 27th Infantry Brigade, which