



*Communist youth marching in East Berlin.*

direct interest in developments affecting the security of the Western occupying forces and the inhabitants of West Berlin. Under Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty, an armed attack on the occupation forces in Europe of any Party to the Treaty constitutes an armed attack against all Parties within the meaning of Article 5. In addition, at the time of the accession of the Federal Republic of Germany to NATO, Canada, along with the other members of the Alliance, formally associated itself (on October 24, 1954) with a declaration by the United States, the United Kingdom and France that they would maintain armed forces within Berlin as long as their responsibilities required it and would regard any attack against Berlin as an attack upon their forces and themselves.

The solidarity of the Alliance has again been demonstrated in meeting this latest Soviet challenge. At the December Ministerial Meeting of the Council, Canada and the other members of NATO associated themselves fully with views expressed by the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany (see para 9 above) and, after recalling the responsibilities which each member has assumed in regard to the security and welfare of Berlin, made it clear that the Soviet Union would be considered responsible for any action which had the effect of hampering the city's communications or endangering its freedom.

Since 1945, Canada, in company with other Western powers, has maintained a small mission in Berlin and shows its interest in the city through participation in its trade fairs and cultural activities. As a further indication of its sympathy for Berlin, the Canadian Government invited its governing Mayor, Mr. Willy Brandt, to pay an official visit to Ottawa on February 6, 1959.