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ARTICLE 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE 6

For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties.

ARTICLE 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third state is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

ARTICLE 9

The Parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

ARTICLE 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European state in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any state so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the states which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other states on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

ARTICLE 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

ARTICLE 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty. Done at Washington, the day of April, 1949.

MR. PEARSON'S REVIEW OF NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

NATION-WIDE BROADCAST: The following is the concluding portion of the text of a broadcast on the North Atlantic Treaty by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, over the Trans-Canada network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on the evening of March 18:

"...What are the States that will be asked to sign this treaty? Let me name them for you: Belgium, Denmark, Canada, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, the United States. These twelve states which border on the North Atlantic or which are close to it, occupy a large area. They command large resources, and their industries are well developed. They are inhabited by many millions of people, and these people are generally self-reliant and independent in spirit. Their association is a natural one geographically. It is natural also because of the common heritage they have -- in political and in social organization; in culture and in religion. They can help one another in many ways.

"Together they can restore the western world. Together they can frustrate the Soviet veto on peace. Together -- under the Treaty -- they can begin the building of the North Atlantic Community, based on a common tradition of liberty and democracy.

"What will Canada be expected to do if we sign the treaty? The best answer to this question is to be found in the text itself. Article 5 contains the most important commitment. The States which sign this treaty agree that '...an armed attack against one or more of them shall be considered an armed attack against them all'. They also agree that if any one of them is attacked, each will 'assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area'. If such an attack occurs -- and with this Treaty that dread contingency is far less likely to occur -- no one knows what type of action will be necessary to bring the aggressor to terms. Whatever this action is, we agree to play our proper part in it in co-operation with the other members of the group.

"This by no means implies that we as a nation, will be giving a blank cheque to others who will tell us what to do. Not at all. On the Council which it is proposed to set up under the treaty, we shall have a voice in making any plans which the group will jointly recommend to their governments. If there is an emergency, we shall have far more influence than we have ever had before in determining how this emergency shall be met. If there is no emergency, we shall through this proposed council, be able to take part in the very

significant measure of economic and social co-operation which is provided for under Article 2 of the Treaty.

"How does this treaty protect Canada? We have learned in two tragic and costly world wars that we cannot escape the consequence when some great act of aggression takes place. We do not forget the frightening time during the last war, when France had been overrun and the German armies stood at the Channel. The Nazi was looking at the White Cliffs of Dover -- and beyond the Atlantic waters. Our very national existence in Canada was at stake. In the Spring of 1940 there were very few people in Canada, or even in the United States, who did not dread the result for us if the last outposts of freedom fell in Western Europe. Because our safety is linked with that of our neighbours, we know that the best way to keep the invader away from our shores and the hostile bomber out of our skies is to make sure that, if aggression occurs, it is stopped where it begins. We know also that to avoid war we must build peace -- actively, by working constantly with our neighbours in the Atlantic Community for the conditions in which peace will exist.

"What about the United Nations? Nothing in this proposed treaty is in any conflict with the United Nations. Our loyalty to that organization is unchanged. Our willingness to carry out our obligations under its Charter continues. Our hope that through the agency of the United Nations we shall yet achieve universal collective security remains. We know, however, that the United Nations cannot at the present time guarantee our security. It would be madness to indulge in self-delusion and to pretend it does. We must therefore take such interim measures as we think necessary, with like-minded peace-loving states, to gain the security the United Nations cannot now offer. But the treaty specifically states that the obligations, under the Charter of the United Nations, of all those who sign the Atlantic Pact remain untouched. It is also provided that action against an aggressor under Article 5 shall cease once the Security Council of the United Nations has taken effective action to restore peace. The Charter itself specifically takes account of the fact that arrangements such as the North Atlantic Pact may be made by some member states.

"The proposed North Atlantic Pact does not undercut or sidetrack the United Nations. In fact, we believe that by contributing to the stability and economic recovery of our part of the world, the members of this group of states strengthen the United Nations. Certainly we shall try to bring about that result.

"There are some hopeful signs on the horizon today. The upheavals of a war, six years long and as wide as the whole circumference of