

2. *Greece and Turkey.* Under Article 4(b) of the draft Treaty the parties would be bound to consult, at the request of any one of them, in the event that the security of Greece and Turkey was threatened. To attempt to give more specific assurances to these countries would extend the obligations of the Treaty far beyond the North Atlantic area. It is suggested that if any more definite assurance is considered essential, the responsibility should rest with the United States and the United Kingdom rather than collectively with the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty.

The same position prevails even more strongly in the case of Iran. Furthermore, there are other countries which are fearful lest the development of a North Atlantic defence system may increase Soviet pressure against them. Unless, therefore, the obligations arising under the Treaty are limited to the North Atlantic area, we may find that the parties are subjected to demands for special assurances all over the world.

3. *North Africa.* It is preferred that the limits of the North Atlantic Treaty in the Eastern Hemisphere should be confined to the Continent of Europe and adjacent waters. There seems also little reason to fear that an attack could take place on French North Africa without a prior attack involving the European territory of one or more of the parties. On the other hand, the fact that Algeria is part of the metropolitan territory of France does create an unusual situation, although it may be noted that the French West Indies are also part of the metropolitan territory and are not included in the area to be covered by the Treaty. It is likely that in the long run it will not be a matter of much importance either to France or to the other parties whether French North Africa is included, but the inclusion of that area may add to criticism of the Treaty in some of the countries and qualify public support for it.

## *B. Procedure*

1. *The Next Stage.* The Canadian understanding is that the adjournment which has been taken over Christmas and New Year's Day was for the purpose of securing the initial reaction of governments to the proposals developed at the meetings held in December. The next stage is to seek to complete the draft for formal submission to the seven governments, after considering their preliminary comments on the questions which were left undecided and their suggestions for improving the draft articles. At the end of the next stage of the discussions, therefore, as complete a draft as can be prepared should be formally submitted to the governments for Cabinet consideration.

2. *Final Stage.* In the Canadian view it is necessary for the successful launching of the Treaty that its signature should take place at a formal conference which the Foreign Ministers of the parties would be invited to attend. The conference need not last for more than perhaps three days, provided that a virtually complete agreement on the contents of the Treaty has been secured before it takes place.

3. *Joint Declaration on Signature.* It is suggested that at the time of signature a Joint Declaration might be issued by the parties explaining the purpose of the Treaty more fully, and in language more closely related to the present international situation, that would be possible in the text itself of the Treaty and preamble. Such a Declaration could be drafted so as to meet the charge that the Treaty was a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the United Nations Charter. In it the parties