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Mr. Pearson Before Senate External Affairs Committee: Ottawa, December 20 (CP) --

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, said yesterday the Western World has more to gain than to lose by admission of Greece and Turkey to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, despite the threatening attitude of Russia.

He told the Senate's External Relations Committee the move would be a step toward peace rather than war. It would protect NATO's southern flank at a place where aggression could spark a third world war whether Greece and Turkey were allied or not.

Russia, he said, had threatened Turkey that she would consider Turkish membership a "provocative act." But he did not believe that the Kremlin, despite that threat, would do anything as a result that Russia would not do otherwise.

In an hour-long discussion, the Minister ranged over a wide field of international topics and urged Senate endorsement of the protocol signed by the 12 NATO member countries for admission of Greece and Turkey, a decision taken at NATO's Ottawa meeting last September.

When Parliament approved the protocol he said, it was not planned to wait to see how "other countries" were getting along with the necessary parliamentary approval. Canada did not "want to get too far ahead," but neither did she want to hold things up.

Meeting shortly after the Committee broke up, the Senate unanimously endorsed the protocol which, when approved by the legislatures of all member states, will allow an invitation to Greece and Turkey to come into NATO as full members.

Senator John T. Haig, Progressive Conservative leader, Senator Leon Gouin (L-Quebec), Chairman of the Committee, and others had high praise for Mr. Pearson's work in the international field in the last year.

In his committee appearance, Mr. Pearson made these other points:

1. Canada hopes for the emergence of a "European community"—he said he liked that phrase because it was indefinite—and an "Atlantic Community" and possible eventual merging of the two.

2. No question had arisen about Yugoslavia's entry into NATO. If she were attacked, she undoubtedly would appeal to the United Nations.

3. There were many who believed that admission of Spain to NATO would produce political problems which would outweigh any military advantages.

4. The "burden-sharing problem"—what each country would contribute—was still one of NATO's biggest problems. There was no use having 40 divisions of armed strength if it meant economic ruin of which the Communists would take advantage.

5. The time was coming when NATO would "have to do more" than simply discuss Germany. German formations in the European army would bring the Republic into association with NATO if and when such an army was integrated with NATO.

"We have tried," said Mr. Pearson, "to provide the foundation in NATO for something more than a military alliance." A NATO committee now was studying how far things could go along the lines of an "Atlantic community." But whether an organization of that kind could emerge "without giving up a good deal of national sovereignty" he could not say.

The NATO countries had given up some national sovereignty, but purely for defensive purposes.