

need for these limited and essentially police functions is perhaps not so much a force in being as an assurance that members would be prepared to contribute contingents when asked to do so, to have them ready and organized for that purpose; with some appropriate central United Nations machinery along the lines of that which has already been established for this present Emergency Force.

"The kind of force we have in mind would be designed to meet situations calling for action, intermediate if you like, between the passing of resolutions and the fighting of a war, and which might incidentally have the effect of reducing the risks of the latter. It would not, however, as I see it, be expected to operate in an area where fighting was actually in progress; it would be preventive and restoratory rather than punitive or beligerent.

"It is not possible to determine in advance what would be required in any emergency, but surely members through the proper legislative processes could take in advance the necessary decisions in principle so that should the occasion arise the executive power could quickly meet United Nations requests for assistance which had been approved by it. In doing so we would be making at least some progress in putting international action behind international words.

NATO COUNCIL

"The third factor that has a bearing on our independence in foreign policy is NATO, our membership in which gives us not only the assurance of a strong and collective defence if we are attacked but, even more important, is our strongest deterrent against attack. Since I last had occasion to speak on foreign affairs in the House a NATO Council meeting of very considerable importance has taken place in Paris...

"The Council meeting to which I have just referred took place in Paris from December 11 to December 15. Ministers from each of the NATO countries met in Paris. My colleague the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Campney) and I represented the Canadian Government at this meeting. In addition to the annual stocktaking of NATO's defence plan and the approval of a directive for future military planning, secret of course, which took into account both economic and atomic capabilities, we had what we considered to be useful discussions of the general international situation, particularly on the impact on the alliance of developments in the Middle East and eastern Europe.

"In these discussions we devoted more time than usual to political developments outside of what is described as the NATO treaty area. That merely reflected the increasing awareness of the NATO governments that the security, stability and well being of an area like the Middle East, to quote one example, is essential to the maintenance of world peace, which

in turn is the matter of primary concern to the NATO members.

"A significant aspect of this recent meeting was the evident desire on the part of all members to strengthen the non-military side of NATO; as we increasingly realized that relations between the Western alliance and the Soviet have become a contest in terms of political judgment and action; of economic and industrial power, and not merely a contest in military strength. Having said that, it would be unwise not to add that it was recognized at our Council meeting that events in Hungary and the use of naked military force there by the Soviet Union, which use might have had far-reaching effects, these events have underlined the absolute necessity of maintaining also our military defensive strength as we become more and more pre-occupied with the political and economic aspects of the struggle. As has been said by so many people so many times, we have to continue to do both.

NON-MILITARY CO-OPERATION

"It was to these problems of non-military co-operation confronting the alliance that the Committee of Three Report addressed itself. That report, which has been made public, was submitted to the Council and its recommendations were accepted by the Council members. Apart from maintaining defensive military strength the most important need of the NATO alliance in the present circumstances is for the development of common policies, as essential to that unity which is important as strength itself. The Committee of Three Report recognized this, also that new institutional arrangements or organizational changes or changes in structure would not in themselves meet this need.

"What is required, and this is easier to say than to bring about, is a sustained will and desire on the part of member governments to work out through consultation policies which will take into account the common interests of the members of the alliance. If that is not done and if national factors alone prevail in the formulation of policy, then the alliance will have great difficulty in surviving. Certainly it will not develop beyond a purely military arrangement which will disappear if and when the fears and emergencies of the present lessen and disappear.

"The most powerful member of our NATO coalition, and as recent history has perhaps demonstrated the only one which now has the economic and military power to enable it to discharge fully truly world-wide responsibilities, is the United States. Within the last few days the Administration in Washington has proposed to Congress an increased acceptance of those responsibilities in the Middle East in what is called the Eisenhower Doctrine.

"I do not think it would be appropriate for me to discuss in detail a proposal of the United States Government which is now before