

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."

This article, it will be observed, although committing the Parties to assist any one of them which happens to be attacked, does not provide for "automatic" resort to war, but leaves to each to decide what action is necessary "to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area." Any measures taken under this article, however, shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

The remaining articles for the most part define and amplify the articles already mentioned. Article 6 defines the area referred to in 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. By Articles 1 and 7 the Treaty is kept strictly within the terms of the Charter of the United Nations. Article 10 makes provision for the admission of any other European state to membership by the unanimous consent of members of the Treaty, if that state is "in a position to further the principles of the Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area." Article 12 provides that the Treaty may be reviewed after ten years, and Article 13, that after it has been in force for twenty years any Party may withdraw from membership after one year's notice.

Although the Treaty is essentially a security arrangement, it was felt that military measures would not in the long run be adequate to provide security in the face of a fanatical faith which promises a social and economic millennium, and that accordingly the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty should assist one another in improving social and economic conditions in the area. During the negotiations leading to the Treaty the Canadian Government therefore pressed strongly for the inclusion of provisions in the Treaty for this purpose. This objective is covered by Article 2 which provides that the Parties "will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them."