NATO means PEACE
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

OTAN : ORGANISATION DU TRAÎTÉ DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
Is NATO just one more set of initials?
...... another costly venture in international relations?
...... nothing but a military pact?

OR

Is NATO the strength of one sixth of the world — your world
...... the concern of 434 million people — and you.
...... the determination of fifteen sovereign nations to build a system of collective security to safeguard personal freedom and to keep the peace — your freedom and the peace you seek.

★

NATO is the story of this book: why it came into being, how it works, what it has done.
THE WHY AND HOW OF NATO
If the world today is divided, it is because the USSR has added to the weapon of conquest by subversion from within, the policy of armed intervention from without. Whether the Communists consider that war is inevitable or proclaim that coexistence is possible, an unbridgeable gap divides the world — the gap that separates free men from men enslaved in the service of the State. Far from widening this gap, NATO has brought Soviet leaders back to the conference table.
IN 1945 THE WAR WAS OVER

In the Summer of 1945, in the moment of victory, the citizen-soldiers of the West had a single thought — to get back to civilian life immediately. In answer to their eagerness to shed their uniforms and to return to their homes, wives and their families, the democratic governments demobilised as rapidly as transport allowed. By May 1946, the forces of the West in Europe that had numbered more than 5,000,000 were reduced to under 900,000.

Soviet troops shared the exaltation of victory but rarely the joys of demobilization. The Soviet Government held 4,000,000 men on a war footing and by 1947, these forces had even increased to a full 5,000,000. They were to grow still stronger with fresh divisions levied from the satellite states.

In every operational theatre, the Western Allies left their equipment to rust in the fields where it stood when the cease-fire sounded. In bases and depots they smashed and destroyed the machines of war, for the West no longer had the forces either to man or to maintain them. An era of peace, the West was confident, lay ahead.

Soviet Russia, on the other hand, left her air force at its war-time level of 20,000 planes and kept in constant readiness 175 fully equipped divisions. From 1946 onwards, new equipment flowed unceasingly to the Red Army from the war factories that had never stopped work. For the moment, East and West seemed agreed on their war aims; at Yalta and Potsdam they undertook to evacuate all occupied territory, and freely elected governments were to be set up as soon as possible in the countries liberated from Nazi tyranny. Beyond this immediate prospect stretched a vision of long-term collective security guaranteed by the UN Charter.

But political Communism had not disarmed either. The democracies saw peace as a return to civilian life and the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. To the Kremlin, peace spelt a West that had disarmed and retreated, leaving the field to a Red Army transformed from a fighting machine into an instrument of armed intimidation. The list of cold war conquests by Soviet forces soon became as impressive as any bulletins of battle.

THE WEST ALONE DISARMED
### ANNEXED

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SURFACE (sq. miles)</th>
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<tr>
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### SATELLITES

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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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</table>

**TOTAL SURFACE POPULATION**: 23,956,342

**TOTAL POPULATION**: 86,940,000

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**Disillusionment** began in 1945. At the very outset the Soviet Union and the West were unable to reach agreement on the composition of a Provisional Polish Government. Over the months and years that followed, disagreement prevailed, culminating in total failure to agree upon the basis for a German Peace Treaty.

This stalling by Soviet diplomats was synchronised with a political assault on Eastern Europe backed by the Red Army. By November 1947, Poland and Hungary had been taken over, followed by Bulgaria in December and Rumania early the following year. By March 1948, it was the turn of Czechoslovakia.

This model Central European democracy (founded by the elder Masaryk and Beneš), sought to compromise with Soviet demands, but the Russians had by now perfected their technique of scuttling a democracy. Czech communists had infiltrated into key ministerial positions and gained control of the Ministry of Interior and the police forces. Non-communist parties were regrouped within a "National Front", and when all was ready the Soviet Fifth Column went into action protected by a Red Army ready to intervene "to protect its communications". As Moscow-trained communists seized power, all other political parties were dissolved, their leaders liquidated and their members hunted down.
AFTER 1945 ONE POWER THREATENED PEACE

On March 10th, 1948, Jan Masaryk was found dead — supposedly by suicide — on the cobblestones of Prague. His death meant the end of freedom and truth in Eastern Europe.

The Western Allies protested that Soviet Russia had taken these countries by ruse and by intimidation. The protests were ignored. Nothing remained to prevent the Kremlin from marshalling these puppet Communist governments into a block of satellites. Twenty-three separate political and military treaties bind each of them to the USSR and to each other.

While this "conquest without war" was taking place, peace was continually threatened either by direct military pressure, or through the subversion of national Communist parties: in Turkey, which resisted every attempt at intimidation; in Greece, where the communist guerilla activity of 1945 was expanded into a full-scale war supported by the neighbouring Soviet satellites.

Agitation spread throughout South-East Asia. In Burma, armed groups hampered the work of uniting a newly independent country; in Malaya, large British forces were tied down by Communist guerillas; in Indo-China, France fought a skilfully organised Communist rebellion, and in Korea, Russian-equipped North Koreans, later helped by Chinese "volunteers", tried to overrun South Korea.

Against this background of provocation, the West made every effort to keep the peace and to continue reconstruction. When the American Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, made his momentous proposal to restore all the shattered economies of Europe, Stalin refused the offer and forced the Poles and the Czechs to conform.

Economic stability, indispensable to peace, was endangered.

Meanwhile in the United Nations, the USSR was paralysing peace and sabotaging the Security Council by repeated misuse of the right of veto. Russian as been responsible for 60 of the 62 occasions on which the veto has been used.

ONE BLOCKED INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS
In August, 1948, Russia decided, on a trivial pretext, to isolate the Allied Sectors of Berlin and by starving the inhabitants, to force the American, British and French to abandon the city.

The Blockade of Berlin began. Neither food nor fuel could be brought into Berlin by rail, road or canal without forcing a route across the Russian-occupied zone and facing the risk of war. The intention was clear: in their turn, another two and a half million people were to fall under Communist rule.

But this time the Allies stood firm. The decision was made: West Berlin would be supplied by air. For ten long months, winter and summer, by day and by night, the air lift continued, until the Soviets gave up their attempt to starve the city into submission.

This first cold war success gave the West renewed prestige, confidence and unity. Out of this spontaneous act of co-operation was to grow a permanent association that created a new system of collective security.
"In this pact, we hope to create a shield against aggression and the fear of aggression... for us war is not inevitable... if there is anything certain to-day, if there is anything inevitable in the future, it is the will of the people of the world for freedom and peace".

Thus in the presence of the representatives of twelve nations did President Truman sum up a new era of hope. On the 4th of April 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. They signed as equals. In the spirit of complete agreement that prevailed, all suggestion of a distinction between "small countries" and "great powers" was forgotten.

It remained only to create an organisation to carry out the Treaty. So was born the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation — NATO.
In 1938 on the eve of a second world war, Paul Valéry the great French writer, said:

Whenever my thoughts become too gloomy and whenever I despair of Europe, I can restore some degree of hope only by thinking of the New World.

Into the two Americas, Europe has sent its messages, the communicable creations of its mind, all the most positive things it has discovered, and, in short, whatever would suffer least by being uprooted and transplanted...

Twenty years later there is still no better definition of the common heritage of Old World and New.

The Atlantic Community may have been created by a treaty signed in 1949, but it existed long before its member peoples came to acknowledge it in this form.

One power alone tried to prevent the signing of that treaty, bringing pressure to bear on traditionally pacifist countries — such as Norway and Denmark — the same power which sought to prevent the recovery of war-damaged Europe so that she might fall an easier prey to totalitarian appetites.

By taking the revolutionary step of signing, in peacetime, a defence treaty with Europe, the United States transformed the philosophical possibility of an Atlantic Community into a practical political reality.

In a generation, the once formidable sea barrier of the Atlantic Ocean has shrunk almost to the dimensions of an inland sea. Twice in less than a quarter of a century, the people of Western Europe and North America have discovered that in times of common peril the ocean becomes a vital highway binding them together. It was a hard lesson learned by peoples of the New World, who believed that the Atlantic Ocean stood between them and the conflicts of the Old World. In the crucial winter of 1917, the American Expeditionary Force followed the Canadians into Europe and helped to turn the tide of battle. A generation later, the same grey Atlantic waters carried an endless armada bearing arms, materials and finally men, to win back to freedom almost an entire continent.

It was in the light of their experience that the peoples of the NATO nations gave to their alliance the name of the ocean that serves their common cause so well.
After the first World War — the war that was to end all wars — the League of Nations tried to set up a system of collective security. But good intentions did not suffice. The world was not yet ready to give practical shape to the revolutionary ideas put forward by the statesmen and the treaty makers.

One fundamental defect of the League was the absence of the United States. The League did what it could. In spite of many limitations, the framers of the League’s Covenant in 1919 broke new ground in a bold effort to organize force to maintain world order. For the first time in history, collective action against any government that resorted to war and contravened the Covenant became the duty of every member of the “society of nations”. However, the collective action called-for merely asked members to stop all trade or financial relations with the offending nation.

Known as the application of sanctions, this measure was adopted by the League to stop war in Ethiopia, but it was never fully applied. Aggression went unpunished.

In 1919, American forces had pulled out of Europe after the signing of the Versailles Peace Treaty — a Treaty never fully applied and never ratified by the United States Congress. America had returned to her traditional isolationism. Nevertheless she maintained an interest in world affairs. In 1928 she sponsored the Briand-Kellogg pact, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. But she still refused to join the League. Thousands of miles away from the Old World and preoccupied with the affairs of his own continent, the American man-in-the-street did not understand that peace is indivisible.

The League was powerless. Economic sanctions had failed; military sanctions did not exist; there was no international police force; no system of collective security; no common front in face of diplomatic provocation and flagrant violation of international agreements.

In Europe the Allies moved from concession to appeasement, and on to inevitable disaster. Once again the democracies were caught unprepared and without defences. They were nearly defeated.
IN MID-WAR — THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

In August, 1941, the situation of the democracies was desperate. Holland, Belgium, France, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg and Greece were already invaded.

President and Prime Minister chose this crucial moment to meet secretly in mid-ocean and to make the declaration known as the "Atlantic Charter". After defining war aims, they turned to the future and to peace. To assure this peace Churchill suggested that it must be based on an "effective international organization". Roosevelt hesitated. He feared that the idea of a new League would frighten the American people with thoughts of yet another entanglement and another expeditionary force. Finally, with wisdom and courage, they agreed to "the establishment of a wider and permanent system of collective security".

Five months later, the shock of Pearl Harbour enabled President Roosevelt to rally his countrymen and to bring America across the Atlantic into a war that saved Europe and preserved Western civilization.

With the end of the war in Europe, fifty nations met at San Francisco in June, 1945, to sign the United Nations Charter. Unlike the League, almost all the might and riches of the world were at the service of its member states.

Most people believed that the new world organization and its Security Council would be capable of establishing and maintaining an effective system of collective security. But their hopes were short lived.

Under the UN Charter, the signatories are pledged to seek no territorial gains. Yet the USSR immediately profited by Western disarmament to gain territory in Europe and blocked the power of the Security Council by repeated misuse of the veto. A way had to be found to put an end to the state of "collective insecurity" to which Europe had been reduced by communist methods. The events of four dangerous years of doubt provided the answer — the North Atlantic Treaty, based on Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which reserves "the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs...."

FORE-RUNNER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
An iron curtain has descended across the continent. In sounding the alarm at Fulton in March 1946, Churchill mooted the idea of an alliance within the framework of the UN. At first his call remained unanswered, but in March 1947, France and England renewed the Entente Cordiale by signing the Dunkirk Treaty. A year later, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands joined with them in the Brussels Treaty “for collaboration in economic, social and cultural matters and for collective self defence”. On that day, Congress: “I am sure that the determination of the free countries of Europe to protect themselves will be matched by an equal determination on our part to help them”. Despite their weak military position, the five Brussels powers decided to set up a joint defence planning organization, known as Western Union, with headquarters at Fontainebleau.

Three months after the Brussels Treaty, the last constitutional objection to American participation in peace-time alliances was overcome when the Senate voted the “Vandenberg Resolution”. Based on Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, the Resolution recommended “the association of the United States, by constitutional process, with regional and other collective arrangements for individual and collective self-defence”.

For over a year America had already generously contributed through the Marshall Plan to Europe an recovery. On April 4th 1949, America finally agreed to ally herself politically, militarily and economically with eleven other nations by signing the North Atlantic Treaty.

Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in February 1952, and the German Federal Republic in May 1955, thus bringing total membership to fifteen.
Ideals and traditions count for little in the modern world unless supported by economic power. The NATO nations, by combining their resources, have the means not only to defend themselves but to promote progress. Their assets (e.g. in steel, coal, oil, bread grains, electric power and shipping) when expressed as percentages of world totals, show a favourable balance for the cause of peace.

N. B. — No figures for atomic energy are available.
NATO has no authority over its member governments. It is a team of fifteen fully sovereign states, whether large like the United States with 165 million people, or small like Iceland with 154 thousand. It includes eight constitutional monarchies, seven republics, eight predominantly Protestant countries and five in which Catholicism is the leading faith, as well as a Moslem and an Orthodox member. And yet it is a strong team. Each respects the independence and characteristics of his fellow members, and together they drew up the rules. This international team is overcoming the barriers of suspicion, prejudice and language.

THE AIMS

of the NATO nations:

1 PEACE: to seek, after two sterile and disastrous world wars, peaceful co-existence between all states, whatever form of government their peoples may have freely chosen.

2 FREEDOM: to preserve the freedom and common heritage of their peoples, to strengthen their faith in this freedom, always respecting the dignity of the individual on which the Atlantic Community is founded.

3 SOCIAL PROGRESS: to create conditions of stability and prosperity, to raise standards of living, to increase well-being, and thus to become an example to the Free World.

4 SECURITY: to make a solid reality of collective defence sufficiently strong to deter any nation from recourse to war as an instrument of national policy.

NATO IS NOT MERELY REARMAMENT.
Only a common danger could have persuaded fifteen nations to take up arms again and shoulder the economic burden of defence. To prevent the outbreak of war is their primary aim, and from this aim stem all others. But peace must be more than non-belligerence.

To maintain and strengthen peace, the NATO nations must adopt more than military measures. Their security must of necessity come first; but meanwhile they are creating the position of strength from which they can pursue their ultimate aim — world disarmament.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY BASED ON STRENGTH
TO DISCOURAGE ANY AGGRESSOR

NATO DOES NOT THREATEN PEACE; but should peace be broken by an act of aggression anywhere in the area covered by the Treaty, all 15 member nations would consider themselves attacked. NATO's plans for defence extending along a 4,000 mile front in Europe and across the Atlantic, would instantly be brought into action.

The North Atlantic Treaty is one of the shortest and most concise international documents ever produced. It has no secret clauses. Its intentions are clear. Its scope is vast.

It joins two continents, two seas and an ocean in the greatest Alliance for Peace the world has ever known.

TO BUILD A BETTER WAY OF LIFE

THE METHODS
of the NATO Nations:

1. To settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means... and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations (ARTICLE 1 of the NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY).

2. To develop peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions... and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being (ARTICLE 2).

3. To eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and to encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them (ARTICLE 2).

4. To agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all (ARTICLE 5), such an attack to include the islands, vessels or aircraft of any of the Parties (ARTICLE 6).
AGRESSION BY NATO

NATO was set up to prevent armed attack; the Treaty mentions neither an aggressor nor even a potential adversary. Yet the USSR that for ten years has threatened world peace uses communist propaganda to denounce what it calls "NATO's aggressive plans".

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All of NATO's military planning is based on the assumption of a war launched by somebody else. That NATO has no plan of attack is indeed a handicap to the Atlantic Alliance: it allows an eventual adversary the freedom to choose the day, the hour and the place of attack. NATO accepts this handicap because it does not have and never will have plans for a so-called "preventive war".

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Although Soviet propaganda constantly says the opposite, the Russians know that NATO's military forces will never be sufficient to launch an aggressive war. Moreover it is idle to pretend that the fifteen independent nations grouped within NATO threaten the Soviet empire. For even if any one NATO country decided to launch an attack without the agreement of its partners, it would automatically be deprived of military support by its allies. Isolated and alone it would be powerless to fight.
This is the governing body of NATO. All fifteen member governments are either represented on it by Foreign, Defence, or Finance ministers or by Permanent Representatives who meet regularly in Paris. The Council is a kind of "Atlantic cabinet". It discusses and takes decisions on all matters connected with NATO. All the civilian and military organs are responsible to it, and all its decisions are unanimous.

Composed of the Chiefs of Staff of member countries (except for Iceland which has no military forces), it meets once or twice a year. It makes recommendations to the Council on the defence of the NATO area and directs all the NATO military agencies and international Commands.

At its head is the Secretary General. He is Vice-Chairman of the Council and presides over all meetings at which the Chairman in office is not present. He is responsible to the Council for directing and organising the work of the International Staff.

Composed of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff, it meets regularly in Washington to ensure continuity. It is consulted by the Standing Group on all questions concerning national forces in peacetime.

Composed of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of France, Great Britain and the United States, it issues strategic directives to, and co-ordinates the defence plans of the NATO commanders, who are directly responsible to it.
There are four NATO Command Areas:

1. Europe: SACEUR (Supreme Allied Commander Europe) with headquarters near Paris known as SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe), responsible for the defence of Europe.
2. Atlantic Ocean: SACLANT (Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) with headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia.

SACEUR has four subordinate Commanders-in-Chief:

1. NORTHERN EUROPE, at Oslo.
2. CENTRAL EUROPE, at Fontainebleau.
3. SOUTHERN EUROPE, at Naples.
4. MEDITERRANEAN, at Malta.
Every day some fifty students enter the famous Ecole Militaire in Paris. They hold at least lieutenant colonel’s rank. With them are civilian officials of equivalent standing. The first Director of the NATO Defence College was a French Admiral, his successor was a British Air Marshal and the present post is held by an American Army General.

Every morning lectures are given in NATO’S two official languages — English and French.

In the afternoon work must be done in small committees on solving set problems without the help of interpreters.

A Portuguese officer with a gift for languages may serve as the link between his French, English or Norwegian colleagues.

It is a unique and successful experiment. Hundreds of staff officers and civil servants from many different nations have learned that in pooling their knowledge and their experience they find international solutions to international problems. Once back in their own countries, trained in international understanding, they help to spread the Atlantic idea.
S
ince the creation of NATO, peace has been kept and not an inch of Europe been ceded to Soviet Russia. That is NATO's outstanding achievement.

Whether war would have broken out without NATO is impossible to say. Certainly NATO has robbed any potential aggressor of the temptation to attack a weak and divided Europe, deprived, as it once was, of American help.

Moreover Europe has seen the last of those camouflaged invasions engineered by a minority that seizes power by intrigue and relies on foreign bayonets to keep it.

The achievements of NATO in the military field are admittedly the most spectacular. If only to give life and force to the Treaty, strong defences were essential, and the military build-up has now reached the point where the effectiveness of all three services is five times greater than it was in the dark days 1951.

Never before in time of peace and seldom in war, were allies so well integrated. The armed forces of NATO now work together on manoeuvres as though they served under the same had always flag.

International staffs have been formed under Commanders appointed by NATO plans have been made for the defence of the whole NATO area. Every NATO headquarters knows what to do in an emergency; a surprise attack upon the West would now be costly and unwise. To break through the defensive shield, an aggressor would now need to concentrate large forces that are difficult to conceal. Sudden attack by air anywhere in Europe or North America would bring instant retaliation by the strategic air forces of Britain and America, carrying atomic destruction to the heart of the enemy war potential.

When General Eisenhower set up his headquarters near Paris, he asked what the Red Army would need to reach the Channel. " Only shoes " was the reply. Today, Allied armies, trained to work as one, and backed by a vast complex of airfields, pipelines and communications, stand in the aggressor's way.

If NATO since that time had done no more than reduce the huge disparity that existed between the forces of the Soviet empire and those of the free world, this has at least allowed Europe once more to breathe freely.

THE FREE WORLD HAS REGAINED CONFIDENCE
To keep the peace remains the top priority. But this does not imply that economic collaboration, as specified in Article 2 of the Treaty, must become a secondary commitment. Indeed, NATO's primary task of finding the money for defence, demands in itself a high degree of economic collaboration.

The defence of the NATO area costs money — some people think too much money; but no-one could argue that it costs more than would another world war.

NATO's Supreme Commanders can only ask for the necessary men, materials, equipment, airfields and the thousand and one other supplies that they need. The task of the North Atlantic Council is to meet these requirements as nearly as the economy of each member country permits.

NATO's planning depends on two basic principles: to relate defence programmes to available economic resources and to divide the cost equitably among its member nations.

Thus the capacity of each to contribute to the common effort is regularly assessed by NATO in what is known as the Annual Review.

By this method no country is asked to spend more on defence than its means can safely permit.

Since 1951 the American and Canadian Mutual Aid programmes have also been taken into consideration by NATO planners. This transatlantic assistance to the European members of the Alliance, valued at more than 23 thousand million dollars, has helped them to maintain their defence effort without being crushed by the burden of its cost.

For NATO recognizes that the strength of an alliance depends as much on the prosperity of its members as on the combined power of its armed forces. It would be useless to build a shield against Communism if behind it there were economic chaos, poverty and despair.

It was to avoid such conditions that 17 European countries founded the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation. All NATO member nations are associated in the work of the OEEC and benefit by its achievements in stabilising economic life and promoting international trade in the Western hemisphere.

In this way, as well as directly through NATO, Article 2 of the Treaty is being implemented.
NATO MADE THE GENEVA TALKS POSSIBLE

It was the growing strength and, above all, the developing unity of the Atlantic Alliance that brought about a change in Soviet tactics during 1955. To disrupt the Alliance, the Russians adopted, at least temporarily, a new policy of smiles as exemplified by the "Summit" meeting at Geneva. Whether the USSR is prepared to negotiate outstanding issues between the Soviet bloc and the free world still remains to be proved. The West's policy of standing firm and standing together had demonstrated that an efficient defensive and political alliance could contribute not only to the security of the free world but also to a relaxation of international tensions. The weekly meetings of the North Atlantic Council provide the Alliance with a valuable forum for political consultation.

Prior to the 1955 Geneva meetings, the three Western Powers participating in the talks with the Russians kept their NATO Allies fully informed, at all stages, of the preparations for the conferences. Opportunity for full consultation was thus made possible, resulting in the development of a policy in which all 15 members of the Alliance were in general agreement.

The prime aim of Soviet policy is to break up NATO. Russia fears NATO's military cohesion and fears even more NATO's political unity. In a period of decreased tension, with the threat of war perhaps less immediate, the Russians might hope that new tactics would weaken the bonds that hold the members of the Alliance together. NATO was created in a period of acute danger, but it is fully recognised by the member countries that more than a common fear is needed to nourish the purposes and unity of the Atlantic Community. Hence the growing emphasis on economic, social and cultural cooperation.

Meanwhile the Soviet threat remains. The Red Army, Navy and Air Force grow day by day in effectiveness; Communist methods of infiltration and subversion continue unchanged. A basic aim of the West is the elimination of the use of force in international affairs and the creation of a world-wide system of collective security, as envisaged by the UN Charter. Until these aims are achieved, a strong defense and continued vigilance, both vital to the survival of the free world, are best assured through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

THE FREE WORLD MUST NOT RELAX
THE ATLANTIC IDEA MEETS THE CHALLENGE

1919, Lenin:
We are living not merely in a state but in a system of states; and the existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with Imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end. And before that end supervenes, a series of frightful collisions between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states will be inevitable.

1955, Kruschev:
Whoever imagines that our smiles announce a reversal of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, is sadly mistaken.
Those that are counting on this can wait until shrimps have learned to whistle.

1949, The North Atlantic Treaty:
The Parties, reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.
They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.
They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.
They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.
They therefore agree to this Treaty.

Western civilisation is a synthesis of many civilisations — Greek, Roman and Judeo-Christian. This heritage is constantly enriched by the contribution that each nation makes from its own experience and its own culture — a fusion of many elements into one humanist philosophy which believes in the dignity of man and his right to freedom.
It is to defend Western Civilisation that the Atlantic Community has taken up arms — for security and for peace.

COMMUNIST OBJECTIVES REMAIN THE SAME

The clear cut dogma of Communism stems from Karl Marx, with later interpretations by Lenin and Stalin. Soviet leaders and communists of every nationality are dedicated to intensifying the class struggle with the ultimate object of world revolution. By strange coincidence, the spread of Communism has gone hand in hand with an Imperialism as old as Russia herself. To the communist end, war is merely a means.
NATO

★ THE STRENGTH OF ONE SIXTH OF THE WORLD —
YOUR WORLD

★ THE CONCERN OF 434 MILLION PEOPLE —
AND YOU

★ THE DETERMINATION OF 15 SOVEREIGN NATIONS
TO BUILD A SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY
TO SAFEGUARD FREEDOM
TO KEEP THE PEACE —

YOUR FREEDOM
THE PEACE YOU SEEK

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