INTRODUCTION

The accession of the Federal Republic of Germany to NATO was cause for great celebration in 1955. Extending the invitation to Germany to accede to the North Atlantic Treaty was a highly symbolic expression of the hopes and aspirations of the Alliance for a renewed vision of Euro-Atlantic peace and security amidst the heated backdrop of the Cold War.

To mark the 60th anniversary of this historic accession, the NATO Archives is putting the spotlight on the formal documents and ceremonies that marked Germany's integration into the Euro-Atlantic family. Archival photos originally taken during the invitation and accession ceremonies at the Ministerial Meetings in October 1954 and May 1955, respectively, have been selected and arranged to present a unique visual record of how the Alliance came together in a spectacular public display of unity to welcome their 15th member. The NATO Archives is particularly pleased to draw from its vaults the original signed protocol of accession for Germany, reproduced here in its entirety to serve as a documentary reminder of the long-lasting commitments made by all the signatories at this historic juncture. Special thanks go to the Office of Treaty Affairs at the U.S. Department of State for providing the excellent facsimile of the original instrument of accession by Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty. This rarely seen historical document, originally deposited in Washington DC on 6 May 1955 and now preserved in the archives of the State Department, is reproduced here with the kind permission of the German Delegation to NATO.

I hope the images and documents presented in the following pages help to communicate the sense of excitement, majesty and magnitude that was associated with Germany's formal accession to NATO. Should you wish to learn more about the complex discussions, consultations and negotiations that led to this momentous occasion, I invite you to consult the original (and now publicly disclosed) NATO documents on the subject in the NATO Archives Reading Room or on NATO Archives Online.

Ineke Deserno
NATO Archivist
THE HISTORIC DOCUMENTS
OF THE
ACCESSION OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
TO NATO
FINAL COMMUNIQUE

(Approved by the North Atlantic Council on 22nd October 1954)

1. The North Atlantic Council held a Ministerial Session in Paris today under the Chairmanship of Mr. Stephano Stpoopoulos, Foreign Minister of Greece. This Meeting, which was attended by Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers of member countries, dealt with issues of vital importance for the security of the free world, and for the promotion of greater European unity, within the framework of a developing Atlantic Community. In particular, the meeting was called to approve arrangements designed to bring about the full association of the Federal Republic of Germany with the West, and a German defence contribution. On the invitation of the Council, Dr. Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, attended the meeting as an observer.

2. The Council noted that all the agreements reached at the London Conference and at the subsequent meetings of the Four and Nine-Power Conferences form part of one general settlement which is directly or indirectly of concern to all the North Atlantic Treaty Powers and which was accordingly submitted to the Council. The Council welcomed this settlement.

3. The Council was informed of the agreement reached between the Foreign Ministers of France, the German Federal Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America in regard to ending the occupation régime in the Federal Republic.

4. The Council was informed of the agreement reached on the text of four protocols strengthening and extending the scope of the Brussels Treaty Organization - now Western European Union - expanded to provide for the participation of Italy and of the German Federal Republic, and on the text of accompanying documents. The Council welcomed this agreement and agreed with the provisions of the Protocols to the Brussels Treaty insofar as they involve action by the North Atlantic Council or other NATO authorities.

5. The Council welcomed the declaration made in London by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on 3rd October, 1954, and the related declaration made on the same occasion by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States. It noted with satisfaction that the representatives of the other parties to the North Atlantic Treaty have today associated themselves with the declaration of the Three Powers.

6. The Council approved a resolution to reinforce the existing machinery for the collective defence of Europe, chiefly by strengthening the powers of the Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

7. The Council approved a Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty inviting the Federal Republic of Germany to join NATO. The
Protocol will be signed tomorrow by the fourteen Foreign Ministers and will enter into force when each of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty has notified the Government of the United States of America of its acceptance, and when all instruments of ratification of the Protocol Modifying and Completing the Brussels Treaty have been deposited with the Belgian Government, and when all instruments of ratification or approval of the Convention on the Presence of Foreign Forces in the Federal Republic of Germany have been deposited with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

8. The Council heard a statement by the Foreign Minister of Italy on the recent agreements reached on the Trieste problem. The value of these agreements from the Atlantic and European point of view was emphasised.

9. The Council agreed to hold its next Ministerial Meeting on or about 15th December next.

10. The Council reaffirmed that the North Atlantic Treaty remains a basic element in the foreign policies of all member governments. It agreed that there must be the closest possible co-operation between Western European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in all fields and that any duplication of the work of existing agencies or NATO will be avoided. The Council reaffirmed its unity of purpose in the pursuit of peace and progress. The present conference and the agreements reached represent a new and decisive step in the development of the Atlantic Community.

11. The text of the agreements and documents will be issued separately tomorrow, Saturday, October 23, after the signing ceremony.

Palais de Chaillot,
Paris, XVIe.
Schedule for Saturday 23 Oct

11.30 - Meeting: Menès-France - Adenauer
11.45 am Press Conference by M. Benard
12.30 - Inauguration of the Palais de Chaillot
2.30 - French Cabinet Meeting
2.45 (?) - Signature Ceremony at Quai d'Orsay
4.30 (?) - Ceremony at Palais de Chaillot

Documents will be released as soon as we are assured the signing will take place.

Samuel 23 Oct

11.30 - Rencontre: Menès-France - Adenauer
11.45 am Conférence de presse par M. Benard
12.30 - Inauguration du Palais de Chaillot
11.30 - Réunion du Conseil de Cabinet
14.45 - Cérémonie de signature au Quai d'Orsay
16.30 - Cérémonie au Palais de Chaillot
Belgium: Paul-Henri Spaak
Canada: Lester B. Pearson
Denmark: Hans Christian Hansen
France: Pierre Mendès-France
Greece: Stephanos Stephanopoulos
Iceland: Kristinn Gudmundsson
Italy: Gaetano Martino
Luxembourg: Joseph Bech
Netherlands: Johan Willem Beyen
Norway: Halvard Lange
Portugal: Paulo Cunha
Turkey: Fuat Köprülü
United Kingdom: Anthony Eden
United States: John Foster Dulles
PROTOCOL TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ON THE ACCESSION
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty signed at Washington on 4th April, 1949,
being satisfied that the security of the North Atlantic area will be enhanced by the accession of the Federal Republic of Germany to that Treaty, and

Having noted that the Federal Republic of Germany has by a declaration dated 3rd October, 1954, accepted the obligations set forth in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and has undertaken upon its accession to the North Atlantic Treaty to refrain from any action inconsistent with the strictly defensive character of that Treaty, and

Having further noted that all member governments have associated themselves with the declaration also made on 3rd October, 1954, by the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the French Republic in connection with the aforesaid declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany,

....../......
Agree as follows:

Article I

Upon the entry into force of the present Protocol, the Government of the United States of America shall on behalf of all the Parties communicate to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany an invitation to accede to the North Atlantic Treaty. Thereafter the Federal Republic of Germany shall become a Party to that Treaty on the date when it deposits its instruments of accession with the Government of the United States of America in accordance with Article 10 of that Treaty.

Article II

The present Protocol shall enter into force, when (a) each of the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty has notified to the Government of the United States of America its acceptance thereof, (b) all instruments of ratification of the Protocol Modifying and Completing the Brussels Treaty have been deposited with the Belgian Government, and (c) all instruments of ratification or approval of the Convention on the Presence of Foreign Forces in the Federal Republic of Germany have been deposited with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Government of
the United States of America shall inform the
other Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty of
the date of the receipt of each notification of
acceptance of the present Protocol and of the
date of the entry into force of the present
Protocol.

Article III

The present Protocol, of which the
English and French texts are equally authentic,
shall be deposited in the archives of the Govern-
ment of the United States of America. Duly
certified copies thereof shall be transmitted
by that Government to the Governments of the
other Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty.

In witness whereof, the undersigned
Representatives, duly authorised thereto by their
respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol.

Signed at Paris

the twenty-third day of October nineteen hundred and fifty four.

For Belgium:

For Canada:

For Denmark:

For France:

For Greece:

For Iceland:

For Italy:

For the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg:

For Netherlands:

For Norway:

For Portugal:

For Turkey:

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

For the United States of America:
I CERTIFY THAT the foregoing is a true copy of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of the Federal Republic of Germany signed at Paris on October 23, 1954 in the English and French languages, the signed original of which is deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, JOHN FOSTER DULLES, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed and my name subscribed by the Authentication Officer of the said Department, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this second day of November, 1954.

[Signature]
Secretary of State

[Signature]
Authentication Officer
Department of State
DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The German Federal Republic has agreed to conduct its policy in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and accepts the obligations set forth in Article 2 of the Charter.

Upon her accession to the North Atlantic Treaty and the Brussels Treaty, the German Federal Republic declares that she will refrain from any action inconsistent with the strictly defensive character of the two treaties. In particular the German Federal Republic undertakes never to have recourse to force to achieve the reunification of Germany or the modification of the present boundaries of the German Federal Republic, and to resolve by peaceful means any disputes which may arise between the Federal Republic and other States.
RATIFICATION

PROTOCOL TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ON THE
ACCESSION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

Signed in Paris - 23 October 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Deposit in Washington of Instruments of Ratification</th>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>5 May 1955</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>20 April 1955</td>
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Excellency:

I have the honor to confirm the deposit with this Government on May 6, 1955 of the instrument of accession by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty, signed at Washington on April 4, 1949, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 thereof. This document has been placed in the archives of the Department of State with the signed original of the Treaty.

The Governments Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty have been informed that the instrument of accession by the Federal Republic of Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty was deposited on May 6, 1955 and that the Federal Republic became a party to the North Atlantic Treaty on that same date.

There are transmitted herewith two certified copies of the

His Excellency
Heinz L. Kreikeler,
Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany.
of the North Atlantic Treaty for transmission to your Government for its archives.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

Enclosures:

North Atlantic Treaty—two certified copies
Deutsche Beitrittsurkunde

zum Nordatlantikvertrag
Im Namen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland erkläre ich hiermit, daß die Bundesrepublik Deutschland dem am 4. April 1949 in Washington unterzeichneten **Nordatlantikvertrag** beitritt.


Der Bundespräsident

[Signature]

Der Bundeskanzler und Bundesminister des Auswärtigen

[Signature]
UNCLASSIFIED

My dear Lord Ismay:

We have been informed by the United States Department of State that on May 6 the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany deposited with the Department its instrument of accession to the North Atlantic Treaty.

Very truly yours,

George W. Perkins

The Right Honorable
The Lord Ismay, G.C.B., C.H., D.S.O.
Secretary General
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Palais de Chaillot
Paris
THE 16TH MINISTERIAL MEETING
AT NATO HEADQUARTERS

PALAIS DE CHAILLOT, PARIS

9 MAY 1955
CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

SUMMARY RECORD of a meeting of the Council
held at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, on
9th May, 1955, at 11.45 a.m.

PRESENT

Chairman: H.E. Mr. S. Stephanopoulos (Greece)

BELGIUM
H.E. Mr. F.H. Spaak
(H.E. Mr. A. de Stercke) (Minister for Foreign Affairs)
(Permanent Representative)

CANADA
The Hon. L.B. Pearson
H.E. Mr. L.D. Wilgress
(Secretary of State for
External Affairs)
(Permanent Representative)

DENMARK
H.E. Mr. H.C. Hansen
H.E. Mr. R. Hansen
H.E. Mr. A. Vestbirk
(Prime Minister and Minister
for Foreign Affairs)
(Minister of Defence)
(Permanent Representative)

FRANCE
H.E. Mr. A. Pinay
H.E. Mr. A. Parodi
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)
(Permanent Representative)

GERMANY
Dr. Konrad Adenauer
H.E. Mr. H. Blankenhorn
(Federal Chancellor and
Minister for Foreign Affairs)
(Permanent Representative)

GREECE
H.E. Mr. G. Erintarias
Mr. A. Antonopoulos
(Permanent Representative)
(Director, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs)

ICELAND
Dr. K. Guðmundsson
H.E. Mr. Þétur Béniáktsson
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)
(Icelandic Minister to France)

ITALY
H.E. Mr. G. Martino
H.E. Mr. A. Alessandrini
(Permanent Representative)
(Permanent Representative)
LUXEMBOURG
H.E. Mr. J. Bech
Mr. N. Hommel
(PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS)
(PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE)

NETHERLANDS
H.E. Mr. J.W. Beyen
Jenkheer A.W.L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer
(MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS)
(PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE)

NORWAY
H.E. Mr. H. Lange
H.E. Mr. A. Gunneng
(MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS)
(PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE)

PORTUGAL
Prof. Dr. P. Cunha
H.E. Count de Tovar
(MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS)
(PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE)

TURKEY
H.E. Mr. Fatih R. Zorlu
Mr. M. Ali Tiney
(MINISTER OF STATE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER)
(PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE)

UNITED KINGDOM
The Rt. Hon. H. Macmillan
Sir Christopher Steele
(SECRETARY OF STATE, FOREIGN OFFICE)
(PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE)

UNITED STATES
The Hon. John Foster Dulles
H.E. Mr. G.W. Perkins
(SECRETARY OF STATE)
(PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE)

INTERNATIONAL STAFF
Mr. H. van Vredenburgh
Mr. G. Comolli
MR. L.F. Weicker
Mr. F.D. Gregh
THE LORD COLERIDGE
(DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL)
(ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS)
(ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL FOR PRODUCTION AND LOGISTICS)
(ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL FOR ECONOMICS AND FINANCE)
(EXECUTIVE SECRETARY)

ALSO PRESENT
General G.J. de Chassey
(STANDING GROUP LIAISON OFFICER)

N.A.T.O. UNCLASSIFIED

NATO SECRET
The red, black and gold flag of the Federal Republic of Germany flies for the first time in the front courtyard of NATO Headquarters.
THE ARRIVAL OF THE MINISTERS
The Canadian Secretary of External Affairs Mr. Lester B. Pearson, an original signatory of the North Atlantic Treaty.
Joseph Bech, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg.
Hans Christian Hansen, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.
John Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State and firm believer in the importance of international mutual security.
Harald Macmillan, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom. Within two years, he would become Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
Antoine Pinay, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, checks in.
The ever-suave Gaetano Martino, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Italy.
Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs who would become the second Secretary General of NATO.
THE DELEGATES’ LOUNGE
Chancellor Adenauer chats with Johan Willem Beyen, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Netherlands, outside of the North Atlantic Council meeting room.
INSIDE THE COUNCIL ROOM
The Deputy Secretary General of NATO Jonkheer van Vrendenburgh (left, sitting in for the absent Secretary General Lord Ismay) with the Chairman of the Council, Greek Foreign Minister Stephan Stephanopoluos.
THE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF WELCOME
STATEMENT BY MR. STEPHANOPULOS

Text of the statement by Mr. Stephanoas Stephanopoulos, Greek Foreign Minister and Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, at the Public Session of the North Atlantic Council, on May 28th, 1952

The event we have met to mark today is of exceptional importance.

The German Federal Republic is today solemnly taking its place, as the fifteenth member country, on the North Atlantic Council.

It is my belief that all the countries of the world - I repeat, all the countries of the world and not only the NATO member countries - should rejoice that this is so.

Europe, which for so long has held pride of place in modern civilisation, has itself too often been the theatre of internal struggles which have stamped themselves on the minds of its peoples.

We in Greece have followed with sympathetic interest - all the deeper because my country has been one of the most sorely tried - the cruel dilemma of our friends who, although still smarting from their recent experiences, cast aside these memories to look resolutely forward.

The greatest qualities of statesmanship were required to take this, the most difficult of all steps, and thus to lead our Atlantic Community to the threshold of a new phase of its continuous development.

I wish to pay sincere tribute here - and in doing so I am certain that I am the spokesman of all the countries of the Alliance - to the statesmen present at this meeting who, by their clear-sightedness, their devotion to the ideals of freedom and their tireless efforts, have enabled us to achieve this result.

The unity of Western Europe, confirmed by the Paris Agreements, is destined, within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to open up fresh prospects of co-operation and stability for its peoples. It is this invaluable contribution to the indivisible peace of the world which led me to say just now that all the nations should rejoice at the event we are here to celebrate today.

Admittedly, the Soviet leaders seem to think otherwise, but this should not cause us the least surprise. We know that
they systematically construe political events in the manner which best serves their interests, and that their propaganda cunningly seeks to lead public opinion astray instead of enlightening it.

How, indeed, can it be maintained that we are endangering the peace of the world by uniting and by perfecting our defence machinery?

During the past six years of its existence, NATO has proved to be a stabilising factor and it firmly intends to continue as such. It is not the aim of our Alliance to build up, in the face of the formidable forces arrayed before our very doors, a military force of equal numerical strength. Our ambition has been in the past and will be in the future to do no more than is strictly necessary for our defence. Gentlemen, you know as well as I do, that these are not idle words. They are backed by six years of unrelenting work and efforts.

If I dwell on this point, it is because I regard it as a very important one. The horror with which thermonuclear warfare threatens the whole world can never be over-emphasized. This threat would become much greater if we were unilaterally to set limits to the production and possible use of thermonuclear weapons. However, by being content with the minimum required to safeguard peace and freedom, we are showing the other peoples the way to save mankind from a scourge which would spare nobody.

We thus offer an eminently practical basis for the disarmament so ardently desired by all peoples who hope to see their living standards rise as their national economies expand.

Let us hope that, thanks to our firmness, and to the constant strengthening of our position, those who have so far turned a deaf ear to the peoples’ wishes and to our declarations will eventually hear the message of to-day’s meeting.

For our part, we have never ceased to scan the international horizon for any real signs of hope, however small. And here we still stand, ready to welcome the first constructive gesture, convinced as we are that the fervent prayers of our peoples accompany us in our endeavours.

There are so many other tasks to which we should like to devote ourselves! Our Atlantic Community did not arise, under the pressure of political victissitudes, solely to meet a given military situation. Heirs to a common political, social and cultural patrimony and bound together by ties of kinship and identical ideals, our countries, in a world which is growing smaller year by year, have drawn closer to one another in order the better to benefit from our unity.

During the first six years of this experiment, so new in the annals of history, we have been able to gather valuable lessons from our work together. In the political sphere, as in the other spheres in which our daily tasks have led us, we have learnt to understand and trust each other.

There is reason to hope that now that the security of Western Europe has been strengthened by the Paris agreements and by the admission of the Federal Republic to our Organization on a basis of complete equality, we shall in future be able to concentrate the major part of our efforts on developing European and Atlantic
co-operation in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. I have no doubt that in these new activities, based on Article 2 of the Treaty, we shall receive the same valuable support as in the past from Lord Ismay, our Vice-Chairman, whose name and reputation are henceforth abidingly linked with all that NATO has accomplished.

I now wish to welcome among us that great German statesman, Dr. Adenauer, Chancellor of the German Federal Republic, who for so many years has been the champion in his own country of the ideals which we have striven to uphold within this Organization.

Purely owing to alphabetical order, it so happens that it is the representative of a country which was not among the founder members who is this year’s Chairman of the North Atlantic Council and thus has the privilege of welcoming the Federal Republic today.

May I be allowed, on this occasion, to say that in acceding to the North Atlantic Treaty, Greece was moved by the deepest desire to make her contribution to peace and stability in our part of the world. We have seen in working beside our Allies for so many years how fruitful our collaboration has been and how consonant with our aims. I am confident that the Federal Republic will, in its turn, have the same happy experience.
STATEMENT BY M. SPADON

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY M. PAUL HENRI SPADON,
BELGIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AT THE
PUBLIC SESSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL,
ON MAY 9TH, 1955

Like us all, I am firmly convinced of the exceptional
importance of this day.

By welcoming amongst us the representative of the German
Federal Republic, we are making history as well as performing a
man-made act.

Without repudiating any of our national glories or
memories we are solemnly setting the seal on our reconciliation.

We know full well that the wars which have set us against
one another in the past, and which have left so many ruins and so
much suffering in their wake, were, in reality, a form of civil war
between countries whose real mission is to defend their common
principles and values: freedom, democracy and respect for the
individual.

We have learnt the cruel lessons of experience; we know
the dangers which would face our common civilisation if we
remained divided. By today enlarging the great defensive alliance
concluded in 1949 we have only one aim: to ensure Peace.

Because they have waged war heretically, our peoples
know full well its horror and futility. They know that it settles
nothing, that for victor and vanquished alike it creates
only fresh problems to be solved and further difficulties to be
overcome.

We reject it because it is incompatible with our principles
and our ideals, because it destroys our hope in a world in which
men will be able to devote their energies and talents to building
up their prosperity, raising their material standards and attaining
higher spiritual life.

A day may come when general disarmament will make it
possible to turn our dreams into reality by the most direct means.
That day has not yet dawned. Until it does, we must be strong,
not because we wish to threaten anybody or to sow disruption and
unrest among others, but solely so that we ourselves may be free
from any feeling of inferiority, and thus be in a position to talk
and negotiate under the best possible conditions.

It is clear that the trend during the last few weeks has
been towards a easing of world tension and an improvement in the
international situation. Without deploying undue or premature
optimism, this must give us cause for satisfaction and raise our
hopes.
It is obvious, too and this must be stressed and repeated ad nauseam, that these new hopes and prospects have become brighter in direct ratio to the success of the policy defended by those who are gathered here today.

The better the West becomes organized, the nearer does Peace approach. Peace would be unattainable if we abandoned, or relaxed, our efforts. This is, I am sure, our common conviction and the basis of our common policy. To have this policy adopted in our respective countries, we have all had to put up a fight, take risks and shoulder responsibilities. However, it is, I think, only justice, now that Chancellor Adenauer is taking his seat among us, to pay special tribute to his perspicacity and courage, and to stress how fortunate it is for us that, on the morrow of such a terrible war, there should have arisen in Germany a statesman unable to conceive of the future of his country otherwise than as part of our Western World.

Today, Gentlemen, marks the triumph of a political concept that for years we have defended unswervingly. Let us therefore rejoice. But let us not forget that this is but one more landmark on the road leading towards our goal. Let us therefore pursue our task relentlessly in order that we may one day be able to give our peoples their hope, the Peace which they have so richly deserved.
STATIONARY BY MR. PEARSON

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE L.R. PEARSON,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF CANADA AT THE
PUBLIC SESSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL,
ON MAY 24TH, 1949

The historic significance of this Council meeting is apparent to us all. The Federal Republic of Germany, as a result of agreements freely concluded, and which have been approved by our legislatures, now becomes a member of NATO - an organization devoted solely to international peace and the general welfare. We warmly welcome Chancellor Adenauer as the first representative of Germany to our Council, and as a man who has already proven his devotion to the ideals we share.

We are here also to examine in confidence and frankness the international situation, particularly in the light of recent developments. That situation, at least in Europe, has improved. This gives us reason for satisfaction, but none for abandoning those policies which have to a large extent been responsible for that improvement.

This Council meeting marks the successful completion of long and patient effort by those around this table and by others who are no longer with us on the Council to broaden and strengthen the basis of our NATO association.

It marks also a new phase in the development of both European unity and the Atlantic Community. France and Germany, not because they forget, but because they remember the past, have come together in a Western European Union which includes also a Britain whose vision across the seas has not prevented the acceptance of a new and indispensable European role. Europe, however, even a united Europe, is not enough, and NATO, the vigorous and hopeful expression of the Atlantic idea, is recognition of that fact.

NATO is growing stronger and free Germany adds to that strength. This strength is, however, merely a means to an end, international peace and security. Therefore, we must exploit every genuine opportunity to seek by negotiation solutions for the problems which today keep alive fears and tensions in the world.

This remains our most important NATO task. Only strength and steadfastness will see it through to a successful conclusion.

All these things have been said as often by so many so much better than I have been able to do, that I feel almost apologetic for repeating the obvious. I am, however, grateful for the opportunity to reaffirm, on an occasion of such momentous importance, the loyalty of the government and people of my country to the ideals of peaceful and fruitful co-operation which inspire this great Atlantic organization, into which we now welcome our German colleagues. The developments which have culminated in this meeting give us greater reason for faith and confidence in the future.
STATEMENT BY MR. H.C. HANSEN

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY MR. H.C. HANSEN,
DENMARK'S PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER
AT THE PUBLIC SESSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL,
ON MAY 9TH, 1955.

It is a normal and central feature of the cooperation within our alliance that ministers of the member countries meet from time to time to discuss matters of common concern and that a meeting which is now being opened is in itself just a new link in a long chain of such fruitful meetings. What lends a particular significance to our gathering here, however, is the fact that our group has now been strengthened by the entry of the German Federal Republic which today for the first time takes up its seat as an equal partner of our defensive alliance.

The plans for German participation in western cooperation have been on our agenda for a long time, and during that period they have undergone a number of changes and adjustments, but I am convinced that in their final shape they will provide a most solid foundation of our future work. The coming into effect of the Paris Agreements marks a historic step towards the attainmet of political and military stability in this part of the world.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that I am right in saying that we have all of us been following the political trends in postwar Germany with the keenest interest, and we have been encouraged to see democracy gaining ground in the German people.

Today we have in our midst as Germany's representative one of the most prominent architects of modern German democracy. The ties between the Federal Republic and the western world have now been formally sealed. I am confident that this new foundation of the future relationship between the Federal Republic and the members of Nato will be a strengthening factor also for German democracy, and that we can rest assured that the Federal Republic will continue to be represented here by advocates of the same ideals of freedom and peace that will always be ours.

Mr. Chairman, you will remember that during the ministerial meeting last October I made a declaration regarding the position of the Danish minority south of the Danish-German border. I think it is natural for me to let you know on this occasion that the initiative of the chancellor of the Federal Republic discussions have taken place since then, and that one of the results is an undertaking by the government of Schleswig-Holstein to ensure the representation of the Danish minority in the parliament in Kiel. It is not necessary for me to point out how much we from the Danish side welcomed this important German initiative.
The Danish government regards the issue of these discussions as an encouraging example of the spirit of mutual goodwill and confidence in which we pass today a historic milestone on the road to greater security. Whatever problems may be ahead, it is clear that never before were the West more united than now. This means added strength to our common defence, and defensive strength is the core of security. I strongly feel that we are now reaching a position from which, with greater calm and confidence, we can approach our future tasks aiming at the common goal: a world without fear.

On behalf of the Danish government I have the honour to congratulate the German chancellor on Germany's regained sovereignty and to welcome the Federal Republic of Germany in NATO.
STATEMENT BY MR. PINAY

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY MR. PINAY

Ten years following the collapse of a ruthless dictatorship, the German Federal Republic, after joining the Western European Union, now enters as a great democratic nation, as a free, responsible and sovereign state, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which stands for collective security and co-operation for peace.

This is an historical event of the deepest significance, an event which will not take its place in history as the outcome of the blind working of fate but because the course of history has been shaped by the will of men.

It is our duty, on this solemn occasion, to interpret aright the fruitful efforts of the last few years.

The Atlantic Alliance is inspired by a spirit of solidarity with freedom; it aims at achieving genuine security and peace for the world.

This solidarity is a matter of political principle which means that it goes far beyond solidarity of interests, since it is founded on a common civilization.

This freedom finds its justification, its limits and its strength in the consciousness of common responsibilities.

This security is no illusion since it is already assured in peacetime through the pooling of ideas, efforts and resources.

This peace is a living thing because it is a peace which banishes the fear not only of armed conflict, but also of want by doing away with isolation and regression.

By welcoming the Government of the German Federal Republic among us today, we are marking our recognition of the magnificent work it has accomplished, thanks to the wise guidance and firm resolve of its Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, in restoring to Germany the basic values which constitute the common heritage of the democratic civilisations.

If Federal Germany can now be received as a partner by the other free nations, it is because her attachment to these human values is as great as theirs; because like them, she considers that recourse to force must be abandoned as an instrument of national policy; like them and with them, she intends to follow a strictly defensive policy; like them and with them, she is resolved, being assured of security, to devote herself to peaceful pursuits.

In extending a warm welcome to Dr. Adenauer and the delegation he heads, I know that I am expressing the feelings of all who have placed their hopes in a permanent reconciliation between the nations of Europe.
Statement by Mr. Gudnason

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY MR. KRISTIN GUDNASON,
ICELANDIC FOREIGN MINISTER, AT THE PUBLIC SESSION
OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL, ON 9 JULY, 1952

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome on behalf of the
Icelandic Government the Federal Republic of Germany into the ranks of the
North Atlantic Treaty Organization, after the ratification of the Paris
Agreements.

At the same time I also wish to congratulate the German People on
having gained the full sovereignty of the German Federal Republic.

It is of great importance for the Western World to have the German
People at their side in the common defence of the Atlantic Area. A great gap
will be filled in the defence system since a forceful and trustworthy army
will join our ranks. Former adversaries have now joined hands for a common
cause; instead of competition and hostility they have now embarked upon a
course of co-operation. Through the participation of the highly gifted and
energetic German People the strength of our organization has been greatly
increased.

I am convinced, and it is the firm belief of the Icelandic Government,
that the peoples of Western Europe have now taken an important step towards
their common goal, namely to preserve peace, and discourage aggressors, now
and in the future, through the consolidated strength and unity of the allied
Western nations.
STATEMENT BY MR. MARTINO

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY MR. GASTON MARTINO,
ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AT THE PUBLIC SESSION
OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL, ON MAY 25th, 1955

The Italian Government is well aware of the special significance of this Council Meeting.

By the presence amongst us of the representatives of the German Federal Republic - to whom we are glad to extend the warmest welcome - this Meeting marks the return of the German nation (or at least of that part of it which is free to choose its fate) to its rightful place in the community of the free peoples of the West. This occasion also marks the entry of the German people into the new association whereby the peoples of Western Europe - heirs to a common civilisation - have replaced the divisions of the past by the ties of close and confident co-operation within the wider framework of the Atlantic Community.

During the last few years, the Italian Government has consistently endeavoured to participate in the efforts directed towards the consolidation of the foundations of European co-operation by the establishment of Western Europe Union. It is hearty to see today that these efforts have been crowned with success.

The Italian Government is more than ever convinced, in the light of the latest developments, that the unity of action of the countries of N.A.T.O. has been the determining factor in certain recent developments in international affairs; it hopes that future events will justify this sense of encouragement. The Italian Government is, moreover, certain that this unity of action will also lay the indispensable foundations on which to build the peace and security at which we aim.

The favourable results of our policy must strengthen our resolution to make N.A.T.O. the cornerstone of Western co-operation.
STATEMENT BY H. BECH


The Atlantic Alliance is based essentially on the feeling of trust which unites its members for the defence of their common interests and aims for peace. In welcoming the Federal Republic of Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the free nations extend that feeling of trust to the democratic forces in Germany which link, for better or for worse, the fate of their country to the fate of the West.

The accession of the Federal Republic means that the foundations on which the defence of our freedom is based are substantially strengthened. Germany, on its part, will in future have, in the peaceful pursuit of its justifiable political aims, the support of its allies. Thus, in an atmosphere of reconciliation, the post-war period comes to an end: a period during which Europe has attempted with so much difficulty and so much hesitation to trace a new path.

Yet a new Europe is developing under our eyes. A new path, which recently seemed impossible to achieve, is being opened with the ratification of the Paris Agreements. Under the powerful shield of NATO, now prospects for relaxation of international tension are opening.

Many names should be listed among the authors of the Paris Agreements, which are beginning a new stage in the strengthening of the Atlantic Alliance and of Western Europe. All of them, without doubt, have had to overcome many obstacles in their efforts. At the same time, I do not believe that any of them has had to face greater difficulty, both internally and externally, than the Federal Chancellor. His gifts as a statesman and his loyalty and firmness have won the day. To-day he is gathering the fruit of his unsparing efforts.

In associating myself with the feeling of satisfaction of the German people at recovering its sovereignty and being admitted on a footing of equality among the free nations, I am happy to convey to them the congratulations of the Luxembourg Government. To the Chancellor, I express my admiration for the work he has done and offer the hope that, for many years to come, his majestic figure will continue to guide the German people along the lines which he has so happily laid down, the only lines which can ensure the security of Germany and its prosperity in a peaceful existence.
OTTAN

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INFORMATION DIVISION

PRESS BUREAU
PALAIS DE CHAILLOT PARIS XVI
TELEPHONE - KLEBER 10

NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE 11 a.m. Paris time, May 9th, 1955.

STATEMENT BY MR. HUYGEN

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE NETHERLANDS, AT THE
PUBLIC SESSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL, ON MAY 9TH, 1955

Republic as an equal partner in the commonwealth of North Atlantic nations and as a member of the Western European family coincides with days of remembrance of the disastrous conflict which plunged the whole world into depth of sorrow and pain as seldom known before and brought Europe to the verge of ruin. It may be true that the lessons of history are never learned, but we should try, at least, to mind the warning implied in the remarkable coincidence.

The battle for freedom could be completely lost, but it is never definitely won. Like all great gifts, bestowed upon humanity by the goodness of God, freedom has to be deserved by our attitude of mind, its fruits have to be earned by our daily effort, its possession has to be defended by our strength and courage. He, who wants to be free, cannot afford to be weak, he has to be armed against imminent danger, but, what is more difficult, he has to remain watchful, when danger seems sleeping. And the danger is by no means merely a danger from the outside. The abdication of freedom to the powers of oppression in their own country proceeds, may cause, the aggression threatening freedom everywhere else.

The task of NATO is to organise the material strength of the free world, the survival of which can only be assured in unity. "L'union fait la force", as the old advice of the low lands near the sea tells us. But no material strength prevails unless we fight with equal determination the internal enemy, who thrives on our own human weaknesses and mostly on fear. In this fight, as in the other, NATO has an important task to fulfill in that it binds together those nations to whom freedom from all oppression is the essence of human dignity.

My Government welcomes the entry of the German Federal Republic into our circle, which it has favoured for many years. It is symbolic that the incorporation of its sovereignty and its admission to partnership of the free world are the two component parts of one and the same historical event.
PRESS RELEASE

STATEMENT BY MR. LANGE

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY MR. HALVAR LANGE,
NORWEGIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AT
THE PUBLIC SESSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC
COUNCIL, ON MAY 28th, 1955

The presence among us today, in the North Atlantic Council, of the representatives of the German Federal Republic marks a decisive turning-point in the history of our Continent. How many blood-thirsty wars have, throughout the ages, set the nations of Eastern Europe at each other's throats! Today, ten years after the last and most terrible of these wars, these countries, together with the great North American democracies, find themselves united within a great democratic Alliance whose supreme aim is to prevent war, to encourage ever-closer co-operation between its members for the organisation of peace, and to guarantee the reign of international justice.

It is my firm conviction that the strengthening of the Atlantic Community, which we are now celebrating, has greatly increased our chances of attaining these aims. From the very start of our collaboration, we have endeavoured to create a situation which would allow differences between nations to be settled by negotiation between Governments. I am certain that the entry into force of the Paris agreements constitutes an important step towards the achievement of this goal and that there is now greater hope that such negotiations may produce positive results.

International events of the last few weeks have enabled us to glimpse new possibilities of talks between the Powers which direct the Communist world and the great democratic Powers. We do not know whether these possibilities will become reality but, as always, we welcome them and as men of good will are ready to explore them without prejudice.

From positions so effectively strengthened by the event which we are now celebrating, let us advance with confidence along whatever road holds out the promise of leading us towards solutions likely to lay the foundations of a lasting peace and away from the mental anguish which weighs on our nations and on all mankind, and from which all peoples so ardently desire to be delivered.
STATION BY M. de CUNHO

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY M. PAULO de CUNHA,
PORTUGUESE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AT
THE PUBLIC SESSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC
COUNCIL, ON MAY 9TH, 1952

The Portuguese Government sees Germany's entrance into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation with great satisfaction. I would like to address the warmest greetings to the illustrious head of the German Government, who has so firmly and skillfully conducted his country's foreign policy. This is a solemn moment, in which yet another country, indeed an important link in the chain, joins the others fourteen that already formed the Atlantic Alliance in the same spirit and with the same resolution: that of constituting a vast community of peaceful nations, tied together by devotion to the highest values of that western civilisation which is common to them all, ready to check and avert aggression, to defend peace and law to ensure respect for these values for the good of the whole world.

The absence of Germany from such an Alliance would hardly be comprehensible. We in the West are not so numerous as not to need to offer a permanently and solidly united front to the dangers constantly threatening us. But the case of Germany goes beyond this general precept. By virtue of her geographical position, of her vast possibilities in every field - in the economic, political, cultural and human - in short, of all the characteristics that make Germany one of the great-European peoples, it would have been inconceivable for her to remain long outside NATO. This position of my country is not new. For a long time now - practically since the birth of NATO, it may be said - Portugal has maintained that Germany should belong to the Atlantic Alliance. I need say nothing more to show how gratified we are over today's ceremony, which marks a historical event.

The Alliance is not yet complete. Not all the nations which should logically belong are formally included in it - although we know that they are all with us in spirit in the desire to defend the values of the West. But it is impossible to overcome all difficulties at one time, and we must congratulate ourselves on having already got to the point of taking this all important step.

Let us welcome with an open heart Germany's adherence to the North Atlantic Treaty. We well know the advantages that all derive from it: Germany, recovering her due status, sees her security increased and her solidarity with the other Western nations better defined: the Atlantic Alliance, which we are all honoured to belong to, feels singularly stronger and more robust as a result of the entrance into its ranks of a power that promises so much for the common good.

And so, thanks to the increased cohesion of the West, more propitious conditions are created to try and reach a peaceful solution of the grave problems tormenting the world.

I heartily wish that our new ally may prosper and that the fundamental task on which we are all engaged must be crowned by success.
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
INFORMATION CENTER

PRESS RELEASE

Not to be released before 11.30 a.m. Paris time, May 9th, 1952

STATEMENT BY MR. ZORLU

MINISTER OF STATE AND DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
OF TURKEY, AT THE PUBLIC SESSION OF THE NORTH
ATLANTIC COUNCIL, ON MAY 9TH, 1952

As the representative of the Turkish Government, I
would like to express all the satisfaction that I feel in welcoming
in the person of Chancellor Adenauer the Federal Republic of
Germany who is taking its place at the Council table as a member
of the Atlantic Alliance.

Turkey has always believed that world peace, the well-
being and security of free peoples depend upon the power and
vitality of our Alliance. That is why the Turkish Government
has done and will continue to do all that it can in order to
ensure the reinforcement of the Atlantic Alliance in all of
its fields of activity.

Right from the start the Turkish Government was con-
vinced that the adherence of the Federal Republic of Germany to
NATO would constitute an important step towards reinforcing the
Alliance. It followed with unfailing attention the different
stages of the efforts made to reach this goal and never failed
to associate itself unreservedly with them each time that the
circumstances called for such action. The Turkish Government
is happy to see today these efforts crowned by complete success.

This success is due above all to the spirit of co-
operation, the clear-sightedness and the constructive efforts of
all the interested Governments. A special tribute should be
paid to the statesmanship and wisdom of Chancellor Adenauer as
well as to the understanding in which France displayed at every
stage of negotiations that were often difficult, and which
allowed us to achieve this happy result.

The adherence of the Federal Republic of Germany not
only strengthens the Atlantic Alliance from the military point
of view, it equally increases its weight in the political field.
It is new evidence of the ever-increasing cohesion taking place
in the free world. It marks the failure of all the efforts under-
taken by the opposite side to weaken the Atlantic Alliance by
trying to sow discord among its members. Moreover, the adherence
of the Federal Republic will not fail to bring a fresh impetus to
the efforts aimed at achieving the objectives of the Atlantic
Alliance in the cultural and economic fields.

Numerous ties unite Turkey and Germany in the political,
economic and cultural fields. I am convinced that the co-
operation which will develop between the two countries within
the framework of the Atlantic Alliance will strengthen these
ties still more.

Allow me once more to express the happiness that I feel in
seeing the Federal Republic of Germany take its place amongst us.
OTAN

DIVISION DE L'INFORMATION

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PALAIS DE CHAILLOT PARIS XVI

TELEPHONE : KILOBER 10-30

PRESS RELEASE

Not to be released before 12 noon, Paris

Thur., Nov. 16, 1955

SUBJECT BY M. DEHILLAY

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY M. DEHILLAY, M.F.O. (MINISTRE

DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT AUTONOME, AS THE PUBLIC SPEAKER ON

THE NORTHERN ALLIANCE COUNCIL ON NOV. 9th, 1955

As the representative of the United Nations, I should
like to associate myself most warmly with the eloquent words of our
Chairman (Mr. Stephanoupolos).

The entry of the German Federal Republic into NATO is
indeed a historic event. As my predecessor, now our Prime Minister,
Sir Anthony Eden, as often emphasised, NATO is an "intimate but not
exclusive" organisation. I think that many of us would have wished
him here to-day to witness the culmination of that policy to which he
personally made so great a contribution - the policy of bringing the
Federal Republic into the intimacy of this free association of sovereign
states.

We re-affirm to-day our faith in the principles for which
we stand. We of NATO have indeed a charter, in our written treaty. But
we have no constitution, no detailed regulations by which our organisation
lives and is governed. We act as members of a club must act; by common
understanding, by tolerance and by the virtue of moderation. If we invite
others to join us, it is because we are convinced that they too will abide by
these principles.

We welcome to-day the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, as
representative of the Federal Republic. I think he will understand me
when I say that in any organisation based, as ours is, on trust and good
sense, it is in the heart as much as in the head that counts. Since the
United Nations have strength in our hands, but unless we have
strong hearts as well, all our good intentions and all our plans for
colouration may well at the first moment of difficulty. We count it
a privilege to be a member of NATO; we may count on a privilege
that the first representative of the Federal Republic at our Council table
should be a man of rare courage and understanding. It is a happy augury
of the contribution that Germany can and will make in years to come.
Hereby we proclaim our faith in the German people, as they proclaim theirs
in the aims and ideals of NATO.

In the six years of its existence NATO has proved itself as
our shield against the threat of aggression. To-day we reinforce that shield,
with the practical strength of the German people and with the mutual
confidence and co-operation that membership of this great alliance implies.
We are closing a page of history with satisfaction; we begin a new one
with hope. If we write as clearly in the future as we have written in the
past, then, with new-found strength and unity, we shall advance more surely
towards enduring peace.
STATEMENT BY MR. DULLES


This occasion will be long remembered. The entry of the free people of Germany into the Atlantic Association of Nations is an event of historic significance. It is here a demonstration of the capacity of the Atlantic peoples to submerge ancient differences in order the better to assure the values of Western civilization.

There is no tolerable substitute for peace in this world, but we all know from bitter experience that peace is not achieved merely by desiring it. Lasting peace depends upon dedication to principles of justice. Also there must be protective force to assure that these principles may take root, spread and bear their good fruit.

Our peoples, represented here today, are indeed dedicated to lofty principles. We believe in the worth and dignity of man and in his right to think and act in accordance with the dictates of his own mind and conscience. We believe in tolerance and in self-restraint and self-control which assure to others the opportunities which each desires for himself.

These principles are, however, challenged, so they need the protection of force. And since the challenge is formidable they need the protection of strong force.

No one of our nations, alone, can provide adequate protection without a degree of militarization which would consume much of what we would preserve. Therefore, we have decided to combine our resources for the common cause. We now welcome to our company the Federal Republic of Germany. We rejoice that the defense of freedom is thus enlarged and strengthened.
STATEMENT BY DR. ADENAUER

VICE-CHANCELLOR DR. ADENAUER, CHANCELLOR AND
FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,
AT THE PUBLIC SESSION OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL,
ON MAY 9TH, 1955

The accession of the German Federal Republic to the North Atlantic Treaty has been hailed by you, Mr. Chairman, and by the Representatives of the Member countries who have just spoken, as an event of historical impact. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the words of welcome you have addressed to the Federal Government and to the whole German nation. Your words reflect the importance of the hour and of the event. You will realize that this moment fills me with deep emotion.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization represents a community of free nations which have manifested their determination to defend the common heritage of western civilization founded on the principles of individual liberty and the rule of law.

In view of the increasing threat by the Communist States of the Eastern Bloc the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in accordance with its objectives, was compelled to build up a military force for the common defence of its Member countries, their security and for the preservation of world peace.

The objectives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — in particular its purely defensive tasks — are, in view of the worldwide political tension, in full harmony with the natural interests of the German nation, which, after a dreadful experience gained in two World Wars, is longing as ordently as any other nation in the world for security and peace.

The German people have paid dearly for the horrors which were committed in their name by blind and evil leadership. These sufferings have transformed and purified the German nation. Today everywhere in Germany peace and freedom are felt to be the greatest treasures as was the case in the best periods of her history.

I see in the accession of the Federal Republic to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and in the implementation of the treaties which the German Federal Republic has entered into with the nations of the free world the expression of the need to overcome the narrow-minded nationalism which, in the past decades, was the root of our disaster. We must bring social progress into harmony with technical development and integrate the powers released by this development into a well organized system so as to deprive them of their destructive effect. The organization of a common defence can therefore be but one of the aims of the North Atlantic Treaty.
For these reasons I believe some of the most important provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty to be the preamble and Article 2 in which the nations are called upon to co-operate in the economic and cultural spheres with a view to promoting their general well-being and safeguarding their common cultural heritage. You may be sure that it will be the foremost concern of the Federal Government to co-operate in these fields to the best of their ability.

The Federal Government are determined to strive together, with the other Member states, for peace and freedom. I know that this is the way the German nation as a whole is feeling and thinking as are those eighteen million of our brethren who are still being denied the right of free speech and of deciding freely on their destiny.

On behalf of the Federal Government and of the German people, I want to express our gratitude to the Powers represented in the North Atlantic Council for having guided Germany along the path leading her into the community of free nations and for having made our aim of re-uniting Germany in peace and freedom their own.

Within the community of free nations Germany will be an able and reliable partner and in this community we wish to employ all our efforts for the safeguarding of freedom and human dignity. Those noble aims will guide Germany now that she is called upon, together with the other Member nations, to take her share of responsibility for the preservation of peace in the world.
FAMILY PORTRAIT

CHANCELLOR ADENAUER POSES WITH THE NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES
Lord Richard Coleridge, the first Executive Secretary of NATO, peers through the looking glass in preparation for the Family Portrait.
The North Atlantic Council, under the chairmanship of Mr. Stephane Stephanopoulos, Foreign Minister of Greece, met in Ministerial Session in Paris on May 9th, 10th and 11th, 1955.

I

To welcome the accession of the Federal Republic of Germany to the North Atlantic Treaty, the Council held an opening public session. In speeches made on that occasion, the texts of which have already been made public, Ministers stressed the significance they attach to the entry of the Federal Republic as a democratic and sovereign state into the North Atlantic Community. The Federal Chancellor, replying to the welcome extended him by his colleagues, emphasised the full harmony existing between the objectives of the North Atlantic Treaty and the ardent desire for peace, security and freedom felt by the German people, including the eighteen million in East Germany.

II

The Council reaffirmed the purely defensive character of the Atlantic Alliance. It recorded its deep satisfaction at the entry into force of the agreements which establish Western European Union and which promote peace and provide specific safeguards, including the control of armaments. The Council also noted the valuable mutual support made possible by close collaboration between NATO and Western European Union in their respective fields of activity.

The Council welcomed the declarations made by the Ministers of member governments signatory to the Italian Peace Treaty recalling the active part taken by Italy in the progress of Atlantic and European co-operation, and reaffirming that various discriminatory aspects of that Treaty were considered to be inconsistent with the position of Italy as an ally.

III

The Ministers examined major aspects of the international situation within and beyond the NATO area.

They discussed a report on the current negotiations regarding the Austrian State Treaty, and welcomed the indications that the Soviet Union may now join in concluding such a Treaty long sought by the Western Powers.

They were resolved to continue the policies followed heretofore in building and maintaining the strength and unity of the West.
The Council welcomed the initiative of France, the United Kingdom and the United States in proposing to the Soviet Union negotiations to find means for resolving outstanding issues. The Council hoped that this initiative would lead progressively to agreements which would remove sources of conflict and contribute to the security and liberty of all peoples. In particular, the Council hoped that such negotiations might help to bring about the peaceful unification of Germany in freedom, and promote progress, toward reduction, under effective safeguards, of armaments and armed forces. The Council emphasised that this process of negotiation required careful preparation, and must be pursued with patience and determination.

The Council also reviewed the situation in the Middle East and Far East.

The Council received reports on the conclusion of various security pacts in these areas, including the Manila Pact and the Turco-Iraqi Pact. The Council welcomed measures taken to strengthen the defense of the Middle East and Far East areas.

A report was made to the Council on the Bandung Conference. The Council expressed the hope that there would be a cessation of hostilities in the Far East and no further resort to force, since this would so clearly endanger the peace of the world.

IV

Ministers expressed their satisfaction that the procedures followed in the Council had enabled them to have frank and free discussions and a thorough exchange of views. These discussions constitute a most significant proof of the solidarity of the Alliance and show the great value of the Council as a forum for political consultation on matters of common concern. They are resolved to continue to follow these procedures, which enable the member governments to develop their policies on common principles.

Palais de Chaillot, Paris, XVIe.