



HIS311- 2016

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

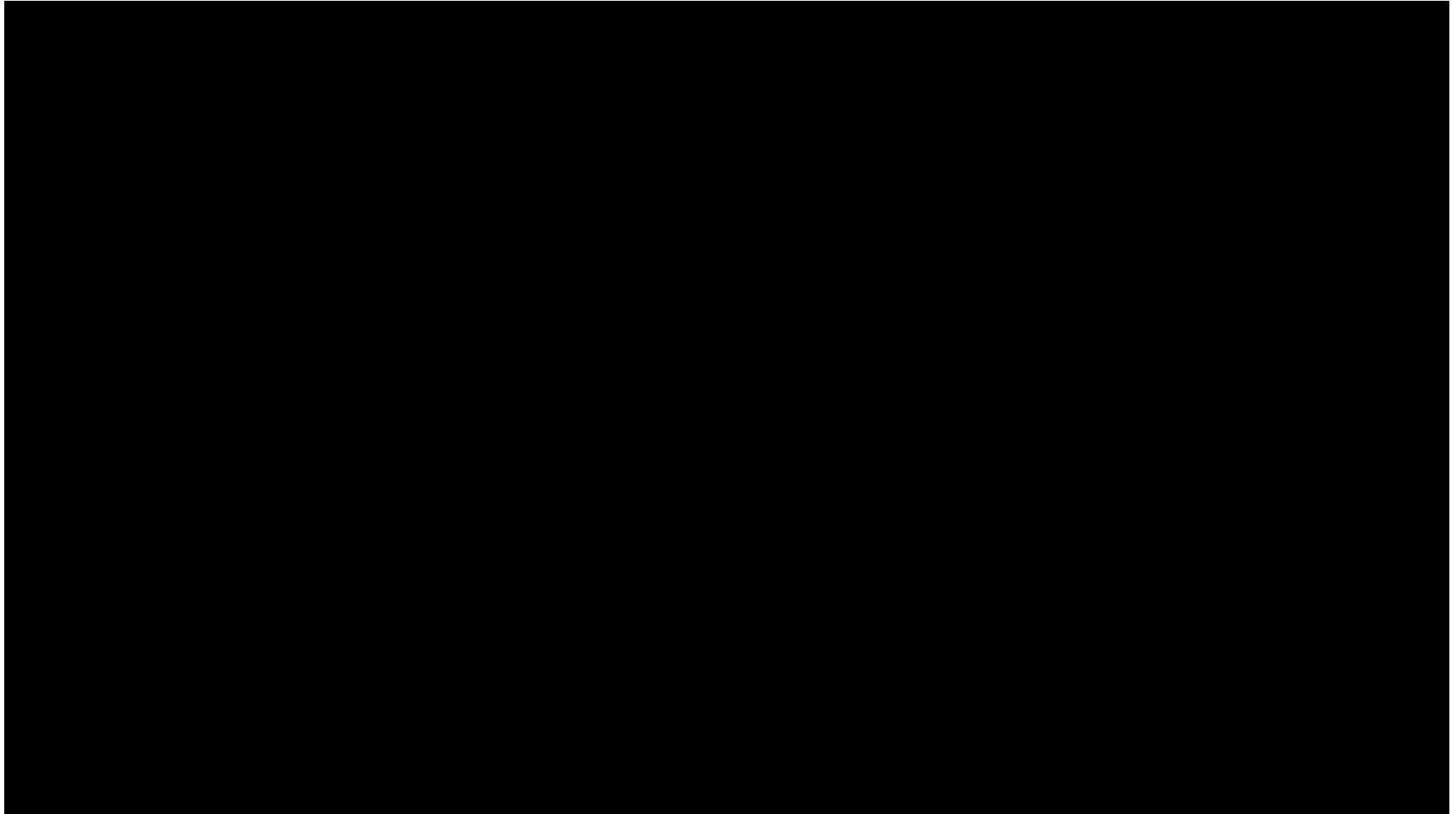
# @NATO: Overview



- NATO Today & A brief history (video)
- WHY: The Origins of the North Atlantic Treaty
  - The British Proposal
  - The Brussels Pact
  - The Tripartite Discussions
  - The Berlin Blockade
- HOW: The Negotiations
- The “Canadian” article: Article II
- Warsaw Pact
- NATO today & NATO Association of Canada
- RECAP & Exam Prep



# A brief history in 90 sec.



# Conceptualizing NATO's Lifespan



MEMBER  
COUNTRIES

BASIC  
POINTS

NATO  
ACTIVITIES

KEY  
EVENTS

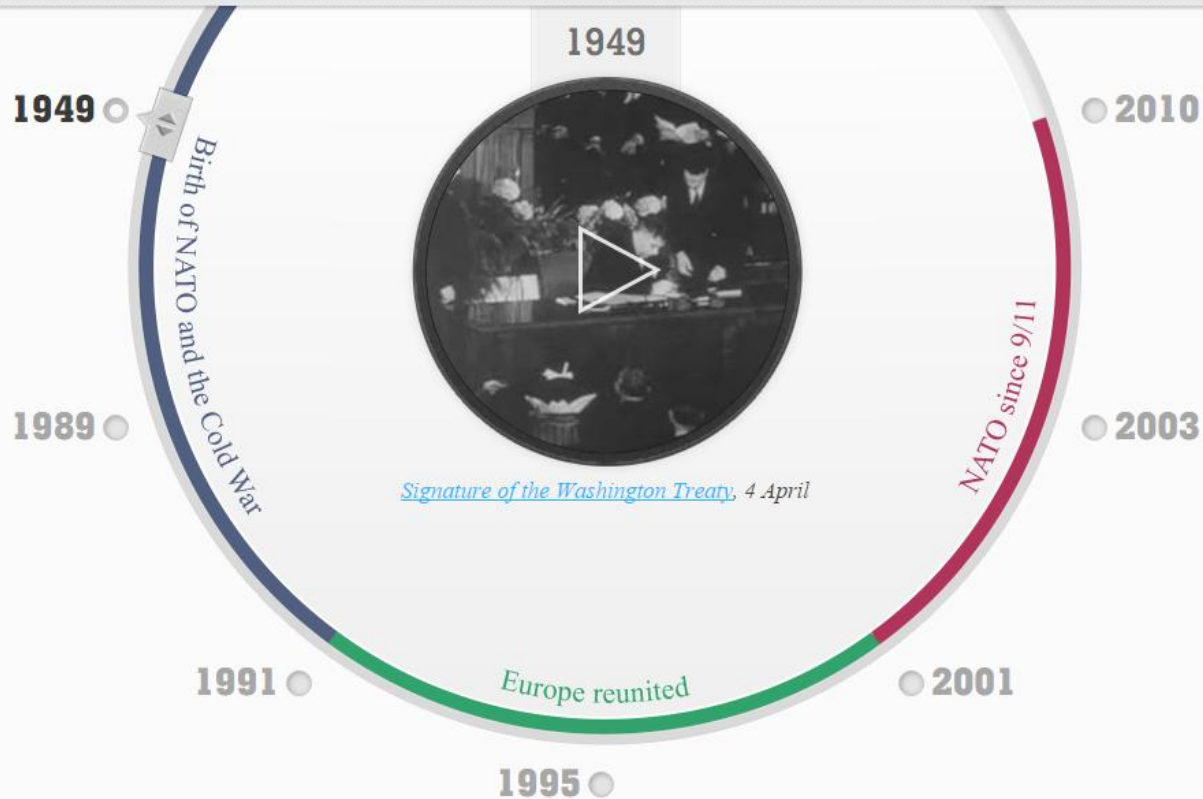
WORKING  
STRUCTURES

English

✓ NATO  
Checklist

4

## KEY EVENTS



# What is NATO?



- longest-lasting military alliance, est. April '49
- Currently has 28 members
- NATO membership is open to “any other European state in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area.”
- A “**NATO decision**” is the expression of the collective will of all 28 member countries since all decisions are taken by [consensus](#).

# Membership by Date



- Belgium (1949)
- **Canada (1949)**
- Denmark (1949)
- France (1949)
- Iceland (1949)
- Italy (1949)
- Luxembourg (1949)
- Netherlands (1949)
- Norway (1949)
- Portugal (1949)
- The United Kingdom (1949)
- The United States (1949)
- Greece (1952)
- Turkey (1952)
- Germany (1955)
- Spain (1982)
- Czech Republic (1999)
- Hungary (1999)
- Poland (1999)
- Bulgaria (2004)
- Estonia (2004)
- Latvia (2004)
- Lithuania (2004)
- Romania (2004)
- Slovakia (2004)
- Slovenia (2004)
- Albania (2009)
- Croatia (2009)

# Mandate of NATO



- NATO's essential purpose is to **safeguard the freedom and security** of its members through political and military means.
- **POLITICAL** - NATO promotes democratic values and encourages [consultation](#) and cooperation on defence and security issues to build trust and, in the long run, prevent conflict.
- **MILITARY** - NATO is committed to the peaceful resolution of disputes. If diplomatic efforts fail, it has the military capacity needed to undertake [crisis-management](#) operations. These are carried out under [Article 5 of the Washington Treaty](#) - NATO's founding treaty - or under a UN mandate, alone or in cooperation with other countries and international organizations.

# “Collective Defence”



- NATO is committed to the principle that an **attack against one or several members is considered as an attack against all.**
- This is the principle of [collective defence](#), which is enshrined in Article 5 of the Washington Treaty.
- Military actions have actually taken place in the post-Cold War period (Bosnia, Kosovo, post-9/11, Libya, etc.)



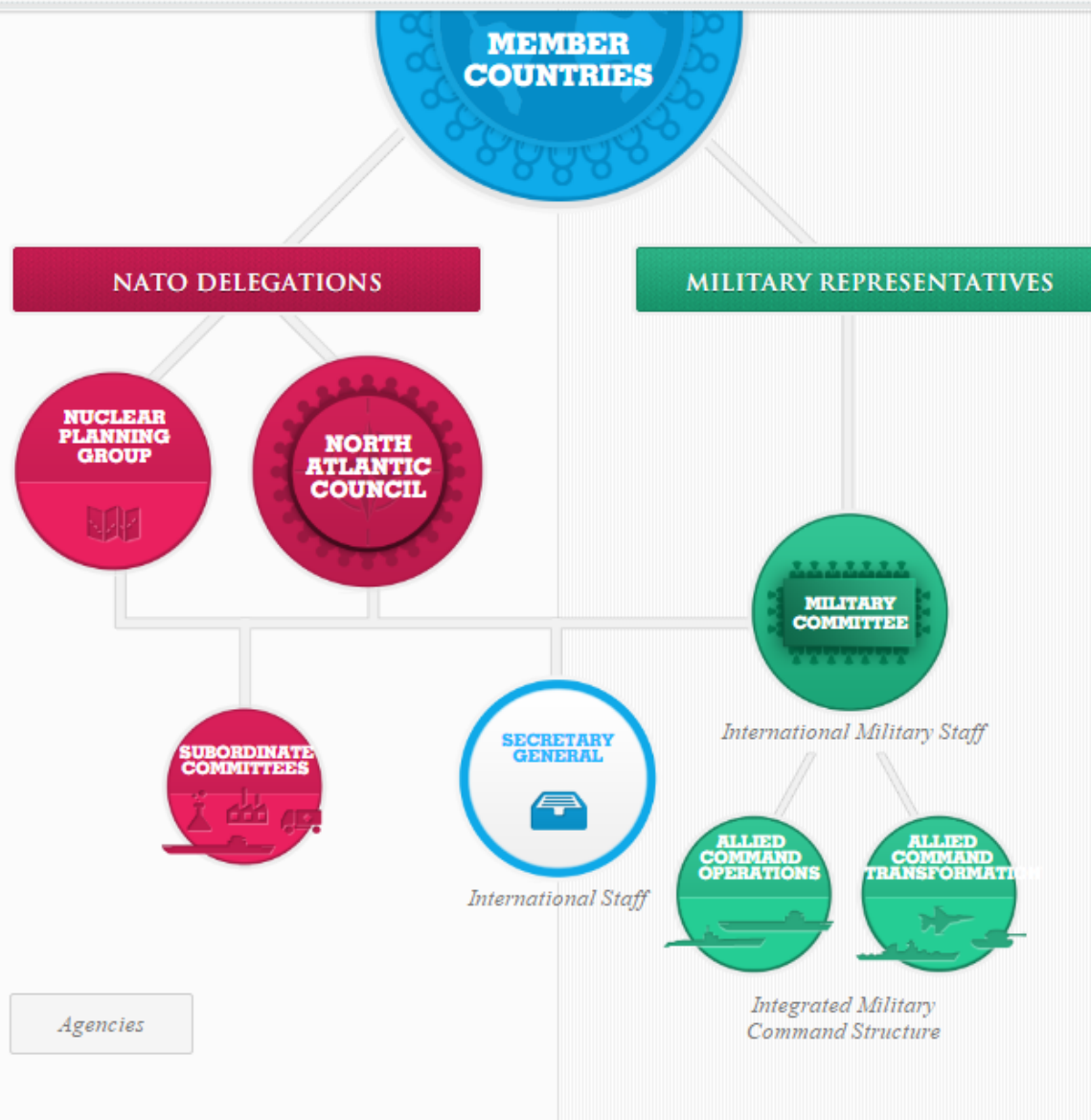
# “Transatlantic Link”



- NATO is an alliance of countries from **Europe** and **North America**.
- Provides a link between these two continents for **consultation** and **cooperation** in the field of **defence and security**, and the conduct of **multinational crisis-management** operations.



## WORKING STRUCTURES



# NATO Emblem

- The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Lester B. Pearson, intended to submit a draft design of an emblem to a North Atlantic Council meeting in Lisbon. However, at the last minute, he decided to leave the matter up to the Council.
- In August 1952, the matter was referred to the newly created NATO Information Policy Working Group.
- **Approved on 14 October 1953**
- "a four-pointed star representing the compass that keeps us on the right road, the path of peace, and a circle representing the unity that binds together the 14 countries of NATO." -NATO Secretary General Lord Ismay
- "In actual fact, the heraldic term for the emblem is a star gyronny, which represents the four points of the compass...the organization was founded to stop Communist aggression in Europe, without the resort to war...The continued Soviet insistence on the break-up of NATO is the surest measure of its success." – NATO official



# TRAVEL BACK IN TIME...

## How did NATO come about?



# POST-WWII: A New World Order?

- The **UN**: “frozen in futility & divided by dissent”
- Fear of the Soviet Union & spread of communism
- Soviet pressure on **Greece** (communist guerrillas fought against royalists)
- **Iran**: Moscow on its borders
- Soviet capture of **Czechoslovakia**
- Guilt over the Munich conference & appeasement
- **Western Europe**: Fatigue & disorder in Europe would paralyze resistance against Bolshevism

# RECAP from last lecture

- **The rise of containment policy**
- **Truman doctrine (47):** the US pledges to provide economic/military/political support to societies under threat from authoritarianism
- **The Marshall Plan (48):** USD \$13 billion for the rebuilding of Western Europe (about \$130 billion in today's terms)

# GRAY LECTURE (1947)



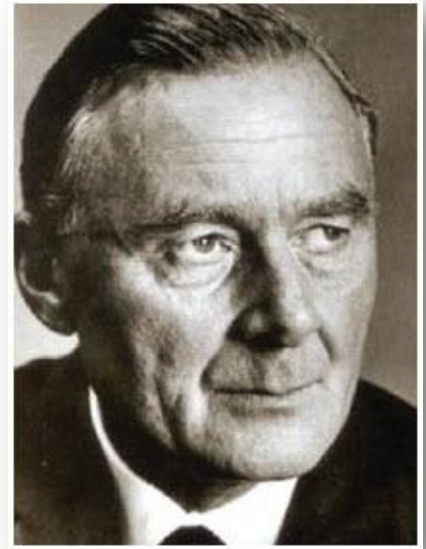
**“The Foundations of Canadian Policy in World Affairs” by St. Laurent @U of T**

- (1) the maintenance of national unity;**
- (2) respect for political liberty;**
- (3) the importance of the rule of law in international affairs;**
- (4) Promotion of human values and moral principles in external policy; and**
- (5) active involvement in international affairs**



# Escott Reid: Aug 1947 @Couch

- Graduate of U of T, Rhodes Scholar
- National Secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs
- **Pearson's chief aide @DEA (46-49)**
- Disillusioned w/ the UN on security issues (Soviet veto power)
- **Speech @ Canadian Institute of Public Affairs Couchiching Conference**
- Also wrote a **memo for the DEA** in Aug 47, recommending that the countries of the North Atlantic band together under the leadership of the US to form a regional security organization to deter Soviet expansion





# Escott Reid & Collective Security

- *"Nothing in the Charter precludes the existence of regional political arrangements or agencies provided that they are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations, and these regional agencies are entitled to take measures of collective self-defence against armed attack until the Security Council has acted."*
  - E. Reid (1947) @Couchiching conference
- Did not receive much attention at the time!

# The British Proposal – DEC 1947

- DEC 1947: **British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin** tells Robertson that it's time to think about a regional security organization, which Canada welcomes
- **Norman Robertson**, Canada's High Commissioner in London: we have had to balance our position as a North American country and as a member of the Commonwealth => Preserving this special relationship with GB & working with the US economically & militarily = Good for Canada



# Discussions continue...(Mar '48)

- **March 11<sup>th</sup> 1948**
- British PM Clement Attlee contacts Mackenzie King and proposed a tripartite conference with the US to re-organize for the collective security of the North Atlantic
- Canada's changing attitude: Pearson encountered Russians at various conferences (45-46), found them unable to participate, & became distrustful of Soviet diplomacy, remembers our appeasement with the Nazis

# The Brussels Pact – March 1948

- **Brussels Pact (March 17, 1948):**  
Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Great Britain
- British PM Attlee's successful negotiation
- Birth of Western European Union
- Called for the **creation of a common defence system and the strengthening of political, economic, and cultural ties to resist Soviet Pressure**



# The Tripartite Discussions – March 22, 1948

- Secret talks in Washington DC
- The British, the Americans and the Canadians
- Pearson represents Canada
- Dressed in civilian clothes & sneaks in through Pantagon's back door...But Donald MacLean, British rep = Soviet agent!
- Pearson wanted an agreement based on spiritual, military, and economic solidarity
- Others wanted a simpler military agreement

# The Berlin Blockade



- Dire economic situation in Germany
- Divided into four zones of Allied occupation (the British, French, American and Soviet)
- By **1948**: Two zones of Democratic West and the Communist East (=flashpoint for E-W tension!)
- **June 1<sup>st</sup> 1948**: West Germany election for an independent West German State & Stalin opposes
- **June 24<sup>th</sup>** Soviet Union cuts down all land traffic & electronic supplies, isolating 2 million inhabitants in West Germany
- Britain prepares for airlift supplies and asks for imperial support, Canada does not participate
- Blockade ultimately fails...



# Divided Germany



# Negotiations continue...

- American concerns & the Congress
- June 1948 Republican Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee Arthur Vandenberg proposed the “Vandenberg Resolution”
- Personal diplomacy (Secretary of State Marshall and Under Secretary Lovett)



# NATO Article II: The Canadian Article

## *Article 2*

- “The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.”
- Canadian diplomatic success in the [North Atlantic Treaty](#)
- If trade wars occurred among alliance partners, it would weaken our defence efforts
- Ultimately , did not have much consequence...

# Canadian foreign policy (late 40s)

- Canadian foreign policy sought to avoid the mistakes of the 1930s (appeasement)
- No tolerance policy on totalitarianism
- The US was a dominant power but Canada turned to Great Britain as a focus & inspiration
- British weakness: inspired our aid & interest
- Canada managed to create a united foreign policy, astounding achievement under St. Laurent & his deputy Lester B. Pearson
- Gray Lecture >> Canada must assume responsibility
- Canada was a major player in a world where Anglo-American lead was still important
- News broadcast: on the main radio news, 75% or more of international news

# Signing of the Treaty: April 4, 1949



# The Korean War 1950-53



# @NATO & #CDNPOLI \*EXAM

- Back to geography: Canada is a country with vast size, minimal population and limited military budget
- Not an American scheme, but Canadian-British effort to commit the US senate to the defence of Western Europe!
- Canada's first peacetime military alliance
- Adaptation from our traditional reliance on the North Atlantic Triangle (decline of British/rise of American power)
- Guaranteeing a place at the table & soundest/cheapest way of defending Canada while preserving our independent policy (NATO does not demand a unified foreign policy)
- General domestic support for fighting communism & hope for peace and progress
- "An armed attack on one member would be an armed attack on them all" -> Our #1 priority is not the defence of Canada but of an international system favourable to our security and international order
- Remember: the size of our defence budget has depended more on the internal domestic calculation than estimates of the Soviet threat

# WARSAW PACT (May 1955)

- *Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation, and Mutual Assistance*, aka "WarPac"
- Political & military alliance formed by the Soviet Union & Eastern European allies
- Soviet Union, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and the German Democratic Republic.
- Officially disbanded in March and July of 1991 following the dissolution of the Soviet Union



- Strategic concepts lay down the Alliance's core tasks and principles, its values, the evolving security environment and the Alliance's strategic objectives for the next decade.
- The [2010 Strategic Concept](#) defines NATO's core tasks as: collective defence, crisis-management and cooperative security.

# Operations & Missions



- NATO takes an active role in a broad range of crisis-management [operations and missions](#), including civil emergency operations.
- Afghanistan
- Kosovo
- Libya
- Counter-piracy
- Monitoring the Mediterranean
- Supporting the African Union





# NATO's Evolutions



- Continuous transformation for many years to ensure it has the policies, [capabilities](#) and structures required to deal with current and future threats, including the collective defence of its members.
- **@ Chicago Summit in May 2012:** NATO leaders made a pledge to improve the Alliance's planning processes and specific capabilities in pursuit of the "**NATO Forces 2020**" goal.
- The vision for NATO forces in 2020: modern, tightly connected forces equipped, trained, exercised and commanded so that they can operate together and with partners in any environment.

# Chicago Defence Package



- **"Smart Defence"**
- **Connected Forces Initiative**
- **Framework Nations Initiative**
- **Countering improvised explosive devices**
- **Improving air- and sealift capabilities**
- **Collective logistics contracts**
- **Missile defence & Cyber/Maritime defence**
- **Stabilisation and reconstruction**
- **Reforming NATO's structures**

FOR  
60 YEARS,  
NATO HAS  
DEFENDED  
BUREAUCRACY

NATO

...DEMO-  
CRACY!





THE  
MOST  
EFFECTIVE  
STRATEGY WE'VE  
IN MIND IS:

NATO SUMMIT

AFGHANISTAN

EXIT







NATO  
Association of Canada

Association Canadienne  
Pour L'OTAN



NATO  
peace, prosperity and security

OTAN  
paix, prospérité et sécurité

- @NATOCanada ::: <http://natoassociation.ca/>
- [Canada's NATO](#)
- [Emerging Security](#)
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- [Global Horizons: High School Outreach](#)
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- [Procurement](#)
- [Society, Culture and International Relations](#)
- [Women in Security](#)
- [NATO's Arc of Crisis](#)

# Opportunities @NATOCanada

- Internships
- Junior Research Fellowships



# 85<sup>th</sup> Couchiching Conference



- The Canada Project: *Identity, Citizenship, and Nationhood in a Changing World*
- **August 5-7, 2016**
- Scholarships available for students
- <http://www.couchichinginstitute.ca/>



# FINAL EXAM PREP

- 1) Discuss the birth of NATO and Canada's participation in NATO during the Cold War era. Has it been beneficial for Canadian foreign policy?
- 2) Why did Canada station troops in Europe during the Cold War era?
- 3) How do our strategic interests intersect with our political and economic interests over the course of the Cold War?
- 4) Discuss NATO's evolution since its founding. Is NATO still a relevant organization for Canada in the post-Cold War period?

# #RECAP & Next Class

- NATO: WHEN, WHY, WHAT, WHO, HOW
- NATO & Canada: Our role & significance
- Key terms: **collective defence, Bevin, Brussels Pact, Berlin Blockade, Escott Reid, Article II of NATO, Warsaw Pact**
- Next Class: **Canada & the Korean War**  
*We'll discuss the Cold War in Asia & Canadian participation in the Korean War*