

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD
NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

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19th June, 1961

NATO CONFIDENTIAL
ACTION SHEET
AC/119-R(61)20

COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL ADVISERS

Meeting held on 13th June, 1961

ACTION SHEET

I. CIVIL AVIATION RELATIONS

(a) Danish/Netherlands Proposal

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) noted that the Luxembourg Representative had been instructed to give the strongest possible support to the joint proposal (1);
- (2) was informed of the reaction of the Executive Secretary to a suggestion advanced on previous occasions by the Belgian Delegation: in his view neither the Civil Aviation Planning Committee nor the Committee on European Airspace Co-ordination, for both of which he had overall responsibility, were appropriate forums to discuss problems involving economic and commercial interests;
- (3) noted that while the Canadian Representative was without specific instructions, he was inclined to believe that his authorities would support the position taken by the United Kingdom and other delegations at the last meeting;
- (4) noted the view expressed that the Portuguese Government would probably take the same line, although the Portuguese Representative was also without specific instructions;

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- (5) heard the reply given by the Danish Representative to those delegations which had expressed opposition at the last meeting to the joint proposal, the following main points being made:
- the Danish authorities continued to believe that the only really satisfactory solution would be to establish a Committee along the lines proposed, as it would provide a necessary political basis for a combined examination of problems in the field of civil aviation policies;
 - considerable progress had been made over the years in the liberalisation of trade, but the same could not be said about civil aviation; a NATO initiative with a view to furthering liberalisation in this field would therefore strengthen economic solidarity between the NATO countries and create better possibilities for forming a common civil aviation policy in relation to the Eastern bloc;
 - although it was true that other international bodies had studied the problem, or were studying it, only slight, if indeed any, progress had been made; a NATO study would not, therefore, overlap work being done elsewhere;
 - as for interested countries who would not take part in discussions, e.g. Sweden and Switzerland, they would hardly object to progress made as a result of discussions within NATO;
- (6) noted that the Norwegian Representative associated himself fully with the Danish position;
- (7) noted the following main points in a statement by the Netherlands Representative;
- the question which had to be faced was whether a "volonté politique" to tackle the problem really existed; if so, agreement could be reached on both aspects of the joint proposal;
 - it had been said that there was no link between Soviet penetration of sensitive areas and restrictive practices; some delegations, however, held the opposite view and this had been recorded in the 1958 policy paper (C-M(58)121);

- in this connection, the West was faced by the monolithic approach of the Soviet Bloc, and it was clear that Czechoslovakia was taking the lead in the civil aviation field simply because she was a party to various international civil aviation agreements; the West, on the other hand, was divided;
 - civil aviation was of great importance to some of the smaller nations; restrictive practices were condemned by Parliaments and public opinion; in these circumstances, suggestions that restrictive practices should be applied to Communist Bloc countries would be difficult to realise;
 - a strengthening of the Alliance would result if progress were made in finding a solution to the problem;
- (8) noted the proposal made by the United States Representative (text subsequently circulated as AC/119-WP(61)39):
- (9) agreed to postpone discussion on this subject for a fortnight.
- (b) Request made by the Cubana Airlines to the Government of Luxembourg
- The COMMITTEE:
- (1) noted that the Cubana Airlines had applied for overflight and emergency landing rights in Luxembourg;
 - (2) noted that the Luxembourg authorities had studied the request and recognised that it would be legally impossible to refuse it;
 - (3) further noted that, in the circumstances, an affirmative reply would probably be given.
- (c) Greek/Hungarian Negotiations for a Civil Aviation Agreement
- The COMMITTEE:
- (1) noted that negotiations had begun in Athens between Greek and Hungarian authorities for a civil aviation agreement;

- (2) noted the assurances given that the considerations set out in the NATO policy paper on civil aviation relations (C-M(58)121) would be borne in mind by the Greek Government;
 - (3) noted that the Committee would be informed should the possibility of penetration of sensitive areas become evident during the negotiations.
- (d) Civil Aviation Agreement Between Morocco and Czechoslovakia

The COMMITTEE:

noted a statement on this subject by the United Kingdom Representative in which the following main points were made:

- an Air Agreement between Morocco and Czechoslovakia was signed in Rabat on 8th May, 1961;
- the Agreement was the eighth of its kind which Morocco has signed with a foreign country, but the first with a country of Eastern Europe;
- it was said that the Agreement confirmed arrangements which had been in force for almost a year for regular weekly flights by the Czech national airline on the route Prague/Zurich/Rabat/Dakar/Cenakry, and that Morocco would enjoy reciprocal facilities;
- the Agreement provides for the possible extension of the air service in the future to other destinations in West Africa, and in Central and South America.

II. COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES WITH THE SOVIET-OCCUPIED ZONE OF GERMANY

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) heard the proposal made by the French Representative that a study relating to this question should be undertaken in NATO (text of the statement subsequently circulated as AC/119-WP(61)38;
- (2) noted that the French Delegation envisaged the political aspects of the problem being studied in the first instance by the Committee of Political Advisers who might deem it necessary at a later stage to refer it to the Committee of Economic Advisers.

III. APPLICATION FOR VISAS FOR NATIONALS OF THE SOVIET-
OCCUPIED ZONE OF GERMANY

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) noted that the views of the German, Netherlands and United States Delegations, regarding the attendance by nationals of the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany at the meeting of the Olympic Games Commission in Greece, had been transmitted to the Greek authorities;
- (2) noted that the Committee would be informed of the decision taken by the Greek Government.

IV. SOVIET/ALBANIAN RELATIONS

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) heard statements on this subject by the French, Greek and Italian Representatives;
- (2) heard the view expressed that the ideological differences between Albania and the USSR appeared to be reaching a stage of crisis;
- (3) noted the Chairman's suggestion that discussions should be continued in the light of subsequent developments.

V. SITUATION IN BULGARIA

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) took note of statements on this subject by the French, Greek, Italian, United Kingdom and United States Representatives;
- (2) noted the Chairman's resumé of the discussion: while there was evidence of considerable unrest in Bulgaria in recent weeks, it was difficult to determine any clear-cut tendency; in any event, the government did not appear to be in any immediate danger;
- (3) agreed to resume discussion at an appropriate future date.

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AC/119-R(61)20VI. INVITATIONS EMANATING FROM COMMUNIST BLOC COUNTRIES.

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) noted that the Turkish Minister of Health had been invited by his counter-part in the USSR to attend a Conference on tropical diseases to be held in Tashkent, 5th-10th September, 1961; it was stated that invitations were being sent only to countries in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin and South America; the Turkish Government's impression was that the Conference would be more propagandistic than scientific, for which reason the invitation would be refused;
- (2) noted that, within the context of the Turkish/Rumanian cultural agreement, a Turkish professor had been offered a fellowship to enable him to attend a seminar at Bucharest university, 1st-31st October, 1961; in accordance with established Turkish policy, which was to discourage contacts of a long duration, with Soviet Bloc countries the offer would be refused.

VII. KOREA

The COMMITTEE:

- (1) heard a statement on the policy being pursued by the United States Government vis-à-vis the new Korean Government in the light of their assessment of the situation, and the suggestion made that other governments, if they felt able to associate themselves with United States policy, might be in a position to exert a helpful influence on the Korean Government;
- (2) expressed the hope that the United States Delegation would be authorised to circulate the substance of the statement.

VIII. FUTURE DISCUSSIONS IN THE COMMITTEE

The COMMITTEE:

heard the suggestions made that information might usefully be exchanged on the following subjects:

- Visit to North Korean of A.N. Kosygin, First Deputy Chairman USSR Council of Ministers;

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- Meeting of the Arab Supreme Defence Council,
Cairo;

- Recent Developments in Indonesia.

IX DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, 20th June, 1961, at 10.15 a.m.

OTAN/NATO
Paris, XVIe

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