

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD  
NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

EXEMPLAIRE N° 373  
COPY

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH  
17th October, 1969

NATO SECRET  
DOCUMENT  
G-M(69)36

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF PROGRESS

DURING THE PERIOD

1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1969

OTAN/NATO,  
Brussels, 39.

NATO SECRET

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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL

1. The present report covers the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1969.

I. THE COUNCIL

(a) Change among Permanent Representatives

2. On 3rd June, 1969, Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Permanent Representative of the United States departed and was succeeded on 16th June, 1969, by Mr. Robert Ellsworth.

(b) Spring Ministerial Meeting

3. The North Atlantic Council met in Ministerial Session in Washington on 10th and 11th April, 1969. The Council commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the Treaty creating the Alliance and was addressed by the President of the United States. Ministers expressed their deep satisfaction at the decisive contribution the Alliance had made to the maintenance of peace in Europe and to the security of all its members.

4. Ministers reaffirmed their statements made in November 1968 that the intention of their Governments was to continue the search for real progress towards secure peaceful and mutually beneficial relations between East and West by contacts and to explore all appropriate openings for negotiations.

5. They recalled that one of the essential aims of the Alliance is the establishment of a just and lasting peace in Europe, based on stability, security and mutual confidence and proposed, while remaining in close consultation, to explore with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe which concrete issues best lend themselves to fruitful negotiation and an early resolution. Consequently, they instructed the Council to draft a list of these issues and to study how a useful process of negotiation could best be initiated, in due course, and to draw up a report for the next meeting of Ministers.

6. The Allies will also pursue their efforts and studies in the field of disarmament and practical arms control, including balanced force reductions and the initiatives already undertaken for the renunciation of the use of force.

7. It was agreed that the political solidarity of the Alliance constitutes an essential element while approaching a period of expanding East-West contacts and possible negotiations. This solidarity can best be maintained by strict adherence to the principle of full consultation in the Council both before and during any negotiations that might affect the interests of the Alliance or any of its members. On this understanding, Allied Governments welcomed the intention of the United States to engage the USSR in discussion of limitations on offensive and defensive strategic arms.

8. The Allies participating in the NATO integrated defence programme agreed that it was extremely important that during an era of negotiation the defence posture of the Alliance should not be relaxed and that premature expectations of solutions to outstanding questions should not be generated. The maintenance of effective defence is a stabilising factor and a necessary condition for effective détente policies.

9. Accordingly these members of the Alliance reaffirmed their continuing determination to make appropriate contributions to joint efforts for defence and deterrence at all levels both nuclear and conventional.

10. Reviewing the situation in Berlin, Ministers noted that obstacles had recently been placed on freedom of access to Berlin. Such obstructions cannot be accepted. Ministers supported the determination of the Three Powers to maintain free access to the city, and recalled the declaration of the North Atlantic Council of 16th December, 1958. They considered that concrete measures aimed at improving the situation in Berlin, safeguarding free access to the city, and removing restrictions which affect traffic and communications between the two parts of Germany would be a substantial contribution toward the elimination of existing sources of tension in the centre of Europe. A peaceful solution must be found for the German question based on the free decision of the German people and on the interests of European security.

11. Regarding environmental problems, Ministers recognized that important work on these problems is already being carried out within other international organizations. They instructed the Council in Permanent Session to examine how to improve, in every practical way, the exchange of views and experience among the Allied countries.

12. Ministers agreed that, apart from regular meetings at Ministerial level, the Council in Permanent Session should consider the proposal that high officials of their foreign ministries meet periodically for a review of major, long-range problems before the Alliance.

13. It was agreed that the next Ministerial Session of the North Atlantic Council would be held in Brussels in December 1969.

(c) Defence Ministers Meeting

14. The Defence Planning Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met in Ministerial Session on 28th May. Ministers reviewed the general situation as it has developed since their last meeting, and took account of the continued strengthening of Soviet military and naval power and its current deployment. They noted the status of certain qualitative improvements undertaken by NATO countries arising out of previous decisions.

15. They reaffirmed the validity of the current NATO strategy based on forward defence and appropriate response to any aggression and their continuing determination to make appropriate contributions on a collective basis to support this strategy and to ensure that the overall military capability of NATO should not be reduced except as part of a pattern of mutual force reductions balanced in scope and timing.

16. Ministers gave guidance to the NATO Military Authorities within the framework of which they will make their proposals for the level, quality and posture of the NATO defence forces for the period 1971-75.

17. Mr. Cadieux, Canadian Minister of National Defence, explained to the Defence Planning Committee the policy and general intention of his Government concerning the Canadian forces in Europe and procedures for consultation were discussed. The first step will be a discussion of the Canadian proposals between the Canadian and NATO Military Authorities in the immediate future.

18. Ministers approved a report on mobilisation and force expansion plans.

19. On the basis of the concept agreed in January 1969, Ministers approved the establishment of a naval on-call force for the Mediterranean and requested the NATO Military Authorities to prepare a programme including exercises and port calls.

20. In considering the problem of the defence of the flanks and bearing in mind among other things increased Soviet naval activity in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean, Ministers noted the status of plans for the improvement of local forces and for reinforcements.

21. The next Ministerial Session of the Defence Planning Committee will be held in Brussels in December 1969.

(d) Council Operations

22. Under the aegis of the Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group the development of facilities and improvement of procedures connected with normal peacetime operations and requirements in a period of tension and crisis associated with the functions of the NATO Situation Centre has proceeded throughout this period.

23. Considerable benefit has resulted from the conduct of Exercise HILEX-3 (documented elsewhere) and the results of a number of lessons learned have been incorporated into the operating procedures of the Centre.

24. Action to correct deficiencies and delays in the timely exchange of information and intelligence within the Alliance has led to further proposals to the Council(1). These included the establishment of a Current Intelligence Group and this element is now operating on a daily basis over a trial period.

25. As a result of experience gained during the Czechoslovakian Crisis and major exercises, agreement has been reached on the proposal for the establishment of an Alliance Emergency Book to be held in all NATO HQs and in national capitals. This compendium includes pertinent material, decisions and documents related to consultative aspects of Crisis Management in NATO.

26. Resulting from recommendations put forward to the Council, agreement has been reached on the initial procedures for review of the NATO Alert System (MC 67/2 and the MNCs Alert Books). This initial review will be carried out by a joint International Staff/International Military Staff Group(2).

27. Terms of Reference for the Situation Centre have been developed on the basis of some eighteen months operating experiences by the Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group, in consultation with the Military Committee and these are awaiting approval of the Council.

28. Accommodation requirements for the Situation Centre and the NATO Communications Centre have been reviewed in the light of experience since re-location to Evere and proposals to correct deficiencies associated with plans for the Permanent NATO HQ have been formulated and passed to the appropriate planning authorities.

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- (1) C-M(69)28  
(2) DPC/R(69)11

NATO-Wide Communications System

29. The NATO-wide Communications System has been carrying a substantial amount of traffic between the NATO Headquarters, national capitals and Major NATO Commanders, particularly in connection with Exercise CIVLOG 69.

30. A fully automatic switching equipment (TARE) is being installed in the NATO Headquarters at Evere. While it was hoped to have the installation ready for acceptance trials by mid-June, for technical reasons a two months delay may be expected.

31. The TARE-installation in the UK-- which would provide dual access to all subscribers - has been selected and will be installed as an augmentation to the fully automatic equipment procured for the Headquarters of CINCEASTLANT at Northwood.

32. This installation was planned to be operationally available by July 1970. Also in this case some delays must be expected due to construction difficulties at the location selected.

NATO Satellite Communications Programme, Phase II

33. There is no slippage in the construction of the Space Segment and the launch of the first satellite is scheduled to take place in mid-January 1970. Arrangements by the US Space and Missile Systems Organization (SAMSO) for the launch of the second satellite are well in hand, and the launch is planned for April 1970.

34. In mid-February 1969, SHAPE awarded a contract to Standard Elektrik Lorenz (SEL) for the construction of the 12 ground terminals.

35. Work on the final implementation plan is now in progress. There will be a slight delay due to some changes in the configuration which were agreed by the Senior C-E Group at its last meeting in November 1968. The system is expected to become fully operational in May 1971.

NATO Exercises

36. Exercise HILEX-3 which took place from 14th to 21st February involved, for the first time in this series, participation by Permanent Representatives and Military Representatives. It was played at the Headquarters by the Defence Planning Committee(1), the Military Committee, an Exercise Committee of Political Advisers, the International Staff and the International Military Staff. Authorities in ten national capitals also participated actively, as did the Major NATO Commanders.

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(1) On 10th February France announced that she did not wish to participate in this exercise.



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37. The purpose of this exercise was defined as being "a means whereby the Alliance could test and further develop procedures for consultation in times of tension or crisis". It was played on the basis of a scenario involving a possible direct threat against two members of the Alliance (with the addition of some maritime play in ACLANT and ACCHAN) but stopping short of actual hostilities.

38. The lessons learned from the exercise were incorporated in a report(1) subsequently presented to the Defence Planning Committee by the Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group in which the Military Committee concurred.

39. Action to correct some of the deficiencies noted was undertaken by the Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group in the case of the exchange of information within the Alliance, by the Defence Review Committee in the case of the ACE Mobile Force and by the NATO Military Authorities for other military aspects. In addition, the Defence Planning Committee on 27th June agreed that the Secretary General and the Chairman of the Military Committee should nominate a joint civil/military ad hoc staff working group to review the NATO Alert System, to indicate areas where revision of the Alert System might be required and to recommend procedures by which the first steps to consider such revisions should be undertaken.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

### (a) Visits to, and Meetings in, Member Countries

40. On 31st January and 1st February, the Secretary General went to Nuremberg for Exercise "Reforger crested cap".

41. On 6th February, the Secretary General went to Rome to attend the opening session of the NATO Defence College. The Secretary General was received by Mr. Saragat, the President of Italy.

42. On 12th and 13th February, the Secretary General had talks in Washington with Mr. Richard Nixon, President of the United States, Mr. W. Rodgers, Secretary of State, and Mr. M. Laird, Secretary of State for Defence.

43. On 7th March, the Secretary General addressed the members of the Imperial Defence College in London. The Secretary General took part in a meeting of the Secretaries General of the Co-ordinated Organizations.

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(1) DPC/D(69)16

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44. On 27th and 28th March, the Deputy Secretary General went to Paris to take part in a meeting of the Secretaries General of the Co-ordinated Organizations.

45. On 31st March, the Secretary General attended President Eisenhower's funeral in Washington.

46. On 8th April, the Secretary General was in the United States where he addressed the members of the "Council on World Affairs" in St. Louis.

47. On 10th April, the Secretary General delivered a speech in the Washington auditorium on the occasion of the ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty.

48. On 10th and 11th April, the Secretary General attended the Spring Ministerial Meeting in Washington.

49. On 12th April, the Secretary General, accompanied by Permanent Representatives, visited the Norfolk Naval Base at the invitation of SACLANT, Admiral E. Holmes.

50. On 14th April, the Secretary General addressed the members of the "Council on Foreign Relations" in New York.

51. On 16th April, the Secretary General went to London to attend an ecumenical service held to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty. On the same day, he addressed the members of the British Atlantic Committee.

52. On 28th April, in The Hague, the Secretary General delivered an address at the inaugural ceremony of the new SHAPE Technical Centre.

53. On 16th May, the Secretary General, together with the Permanent Representatives, attended the Portsmouth Naval Review which took place in the presence of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

54. On 6th June, in connection with the NATO 20th anniversary celebrations, the Secretary General went to the Federal Republic of Germany where, after talks with Chancellor Kiesinger, he attended a military parade at the "Nürburg Ring" and delivered an address.

55. On 9th June, the Secretary General had talks in Brussels with Mr. G. Eyskens, the Belgian Prime Minister, and Mr. P. Harmel, the Belgian Foreign Minister.

56. On 14th June, the Secretary General went to Paris to attend a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Atlantic Institute.

57. On 17th June, the Secretary General had talks in Brussels with Mr. G. Thorn, Foreign Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

58. On 23rd June, the Secretary General went to The Hague to attend a meeting of the Study Group on problems arising from the Challenges of Modern Society. On this occasion, the Secretary General met Mr. J. M. Luns, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands.

59. On 26th June, the Secretary General was in London where he attended a meeting of the Study Group on problems arising from the Challenges of Modern Society. The Secretary General had talks with Mr. Mulley, Minister of State, and with government experts.

60. On 30th June, the Secretary General went to Paris to take part in a meeting of the Study Group on the Challenges of Modern Society. On this occasion, the Secretary General had talks with Mr. M. Debré, the French Defence Minister, and Mr. M. Schumann, the French Foreign Minister.

(b) Visits to NATO

61. The Secretary General was visited by the Turkish Chairman of the North Atlantic Assembly, Mr. K. Gulek (23rd January), Mr. M. Kalb of the Columbia Broadcasting Corporation (19th February), a group of Dutch parliamentarians (20th February), German television reporters (21st February), Danish parliamentarians (5th March), B.B.C. journalists (14th March), Portuguese television reporters (17th March), a delegation from the French Association for the Atlantic Community (20th March), a group of Canadian parliamentarians (21st March), reporters from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (21st March), Mr. A. Buchan, a member of the United Kingdom Institute for Strategic Studies (25th March), Mr. Van der Stoel, a member of the Western European Union (28th March), Greek and Turkish television reporters (28th March), United States television reporters (10th April), a group of Turkish parliamentarians and teachers (22nd April), members of the Canadian Defence College (29th April), General Allard, the Canadian Chief of Staff (9th May), the United States Secretary for Defence, Mr. M. Laird (26th May), Ambassador Tuthill, Director of the Atlantic Institute (2nd June), United States Senator J. Javits (9th June), Mr. E. Mata, Filipino Secretary of State for Defence (11th June), United States Senator Percy (11th June), a group of Icelandic parliamentarians (12th June), Vice-Admiral O'Grady, ACLANT Chief of Staff (17th June), Mr. den Toom, the Netherlands Defence Minister (19th June), a group of Italian experts on environmental problems (20th June), a group of officers from the SHAPE Information Service (20th June), and a delegation from the "Up with People" Movement.

62. The Secretary General was also visited by United States, British, Canadian, French, Greek, Netherlands, Italian and Turkish journalists.

63. On 24th February, the Secretary General was visited by Mr. Richard Nixon, the President of the United States.

(c) Speeches by the Secretary General

64. On 14th January, the Secretary General delivered a speech at an official luncheon organised by the Belgo-American Association.

65. On 13th March, the Secretary General addressed the members of the "Société Royale d'Etudes et d'Expansion" in Liège.

66. On 13th June, the Deputy Secretary General addressed members of the Standing Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly on Mediterranean problems.

(d) Commemoration Ceremonies

67. On 2nd April, the Secretary General attended the memorial service for President Eisenhower in the Cathedral of St. Michael in Brussels.

(e) Ceremonies in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Signing of the North Atlantic Treaty

68. On 25th April, the Secretary General attended a gala performance organised at the Concert Noble in Brussels by the Belgian Atlantic Association to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty.

69. On 29th April, the Secretary General addressed the members of the NATO Staff at a reception given to mark the 20th anniversary of the Treaty.

70. On 22nd June, the Secretary General attended the NATO air show at Bierset, organised as part of the 20th anniversary celebrations. The air show took place in the presence of His Majesty, King Baudouin.

71. On 24th June, the Secretary General attended the gala performance of the NATO Tattoo staged as part of the 20th anniversary celebrations, and presented commemorative medallions to those responsible for the organization of the performance.

72. On 25th June, the Secretary General handed commemorative medallions to the Dutch organisers of the NATO Tattoo.

73. The Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General attended a number of other events arranged by the NATO Cultural and Sporting Clubs to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty.

(f) Courtesy Visits

74. On 29th January, the Secretary General, together with the Permanent Representatives and the Civil and Military Authorities of SHAPE and NATO, presented New Year wishes to Their Majesties the King and Queen at the Royal Palace in Brussels.

75. On 3rd February, the Secretary General was the host of His Royal Highness the Prince de Liège at a "déjeuner de contact".

III. THE INTERNATIONAL STAFF

(a) Establishment Table

76. Attached at Annex 1 is a table containing a breakdown of the establishment by grade and nationality as of 30th June, 1969. The total number of staff employed on this date was 1,029. During the past six months, 79 persons have been recruited and begun work and 57 staff members have left the Organization.

(b) Emoluments and Working Conditions

(i) Emoluments

77. The General Review of Staff remuneration went on into the first half of 1969. The scales recommended for France, Belgium and the United Kingdom by the Co-ordinating Committee of Government Budget experts have been approved by the Council with effect from 1st January, 1969(1).

78. The most important innovation has been the introduction of an education allowance for the children of non-resident staff.

79. The proposals for other countries (Germany, Italy, Denmark, Malta, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, Greece, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) have been submitted to the Council(2).

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(1) C-R(69)25 dated 4th June, 1969

(2) These proposals have since been approved.

(ii) Working Conditions

80. The problem of staff transportation has recently been resolved by the introduction of a bus service(1) between major assembly points. Significant improvements in working conditions are under consideration in connection with the proposed alterations to the Headquarters.

(c) Building

(i) Works

81. Final acceptance inspections of buildings and facilities were completed during the first quarter of 1969; the only item which has not yet been finally accepted is the no-break equipment for building 'M'. Various additional works requested by delegations have been carried out.

(ii) Permanent Headquarters

82. Following the Council's decision on 7th November, 1968, to delay implementation of construction procedures for a Permanent Headquarters at Heysel until such time as the Council had considered a further report to be prepared by the Relocation Group on means for the conversion of the Temporary Headquarters at Evere into an acceptable Permanent Headquarters and on the cost of this operation, the International Staff circulated a further questionnaire to delegations at the beginning of the year. On the basis of this questionnaire, a report on the additional requirements and the proposed alterations and embellishments was submitted to the Relocation Group. These data were assembled in a tentative programme which was circulated to architects and consultant engineers with a view to the preparation of a preliminary plan and cost estimate. The data received from the architects and consultant engineers will be submitted to the Relocation Group at the beginning of July 1969. In the meanwhile, talks have gone ahead with the Belgian Government on the preparation of a new agreement.

IV. THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION - CHANGES IN APPOINTMENT

(a) Military Committee in Chiefs of Staff Session

83. General M. Tagnac succeeded General C. Tural as the Turkish Representative to the Military Committee in Chiefs of Staff Session.

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(1) BC-R(69)1 dated 17th February, 1969

(b) Military Committee in Permanent Session

84. Lieutenant General E. Monmart succeeded Lieutenant General J. Ducq as the Belgian Member of the Military Committee in Permanent Session.

85. Lieutenant General E. Pistotti succeeded Lieutenant General O. di Casola as the Italian Member of the Military Committee in Permanent Session.

86. Lieutenant General N. Tamvakas succeeded Lieutenant General J. Pipilis as the Greek Member of the Military Committee in Permanent Session.

(c) The International Military Staff

87. Lieutenant General N.G. Palaiologopoulos, Hellenic Army, succeeded Lieutenant General E. Pistotti, Italian Army, as the Director, IMS.

88. Lieutenant General T.R. Milton, US Air Force, succeeded Vice Admiral J.M. Lee, US Navy, as the Vice Director, IMS.

V. POLITICAL CO-OPERATION

(a) East-West Relations: Political Consultation in NATO

89. In considering international problems, the Council, conscious of the fact that the pursuit of détente remains in the forefront of its activities, as was stressed at the December Ministerial Meeting, examined the means of adapting the policy of détente to the new situation created by the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Alliance gave added prominence to this aim.

(i) Preparation of the Washington Ministerial Meeting

90. The Council met on 10th January at the request of the Belgian Permanent Representative, to hear a statement regarding the possibility of a visit by Mr. Harmel to Moscow. According to the most recent information available, the USSR seemed to be well disposed towards such a visit. During the far-reaching consultation which followed, a number of delegations speculated on likely Soviet motives. The discussion centred on the timeliness of this visit, in the context of the Spring Ministerial Meeting, its date and possible topics for discussion. There was further consultation on 26th March, following the receipt of the invitation from Moscow and Mr. Harmel's decision to visit the Soviet capital after the Washington Ministerial Meeting.

91. The preparation of the Washington meeting started on 1st March with a statement by the Secretary General on the items which might appear on the Agenda. In subsequent discussions, the Council, after reaching an agreement on this subject, stressed that special emphasis should be placed on this Ministerial Meeting in order to highlight the celebration of the 20th anniversary and that a balance should be struck, in this connection, between political and military ceremonies and events.

92. On 24th February, the Council welcomed the President of the United States who made a statement which was followed by an exchange of views.

93. On 14th March, the Council discussed two reports, the first, from the Chairman of the Senior Political Committee on East-West relations (C-M(69)15), and the second, a report by the Secretary General on the impact of future East-West relations on the state of the Alliance (PO/69/109). It agreed to instruct the Political Committee to combine these two reports. The consolidated report thus prepared for Ministers is designed to lay down the guidelines which member countries can follow in their relations with the East, by providing the directives to which contacts and negotiations between East and West must be subordinated while at the same time stressing the security criteria by which the Alliance must abide. After extensive discussion at the end of March, in the course of which a number of amendments were submitted, the final report on "The State of East-West Relations and its Implications for the Alliance" was approved by the Council on 3rd April(1). At the same meeting, the Council took note of a report prepared by the Political Committee in compliance with instructions issued by the Ministers in December and consisting of a contingency study together with an inventory of preventive measures. It agreed to include this report among the documents down on the Agenda of the Washington meeting(2). The Council likewise prepared the outlines of the Washington communiqué.

94. On 17th March, the Netherlands Permanent Representative informed the Council of his Government's wish to be acquainted with the reaction of its allies to the proposal in the Sorensen report for the creation of a European Security Commission. The ensuing discussion showed that opinions differed on this subject.

95. The appeal issued in Budapest by the Warsaw Pact countries gave rise on 25th March to a far-ranging exchange of views during which a number of Permanent Representatives reported on their respective governments' interpretation of the motives for this move from the East. The matter was discussed again during the preparation of the report on East-West relations.

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(1) C-M(69)18

(2) C-M(69)16 and Corrigendum



(ii) Follow-up to the Washington Meeting

96. On 23rd April, the Council discussed the reactions of the East European countries to the Washington communiqué.

97. In compliance with instructions from the Ministers, and after ironing out the last points at issue, it also approved the report on East-West relations in its final form (see paragraph 93 above)(1).

98. At the same meeting, the Council, in conformity with paragraph 5 of the Washington communiqué, instructed the Political Committee at Senior Level to compile a list of concrete issues which would best lend themselves to fruitful negotiations and an early settlement with the USSR and the Eastern European countries. On 11th June, the Council noted a report on the progress of this work submitted to it by the Chairman of the Political Committee. Discussion of the subject matter of paragraph 5 should normally have followed, but the Council agreed to defer examination, pending the expected contribution by the Bonn Group on matters affecting Germany and Berlin.

99. On 14th May, the Council undertook its first examination of the mission assigned to it under paragraph 14 of the communiqué, namely to examine the means of improving the exchange of view and experience between Allied nations with a view to creating an environment in member countries which was better adapted to modern society. Agreement was reached on a definition of the appropriate procedure and the part which NATO could play in this all-important field, after taking account of work already undertaken by other international organizations, was likewise mapped out.

100. With reference to paragraph 16 of the communiqué suggesting that high-ranking officials of the different foreign ministries should meet periodically to examine the major/long-term problems facing the Alliance, the Council, starting on 23rd April, considered an amendment to the terms of reference of the Atlantic Policy Advisory Group. This discussion was based on the Chairman's report on the most recent meeting of the APAG and on a note by the Secretary General(2). On 11th June, the Council instructed the International Staff, following up a United States proposal and the exchange of views which had already taken place, to prepare a paper on the future of the APAG which could enable it to take a decision at a subsequent meeting.

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(1) C-M(69)18  
(2) PO/69/267

(iii) European Security

101. On 14th May, the Council compared views on the attitude to be adopted towards the Finnish aide-mémoire proposing that a European Security Conference should be held in Helsinki in response to the Budapest appeal. In the ensuing weeks, several Permanent Representatives reported on the talks which had taken place between their authorities and Eastern country diplomats on this subject. The United States Permanent Representative announced that the Czechoslovak Ambassador had made certain proposals to the Acting Secretary of State with regard to the conference. The Belgian Representative, for his part, gave details of the talks which had taken place in Brussels with Czech Foreign Minister Marko and Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Winiewicz and which had centred on the means of calling such a conference, on possible topics for negotiation and on the Finnish initiative. The Netherlands and Luxembourg Representatives reported similar conversations with the two East European Ministers. The Norwegian Representative informed the Council of talks between the Soviet Ambassador and his Foreign Minister, during which the former had stated that Moscow was in agreement with the need for a very careful preparation of the conference. On 27th June, 1969, the Belgian Representative gave a summing up of the talks which had taken place between Mr. Harmel and Mr. Kekkonen at the time of the official visit of His Majesty King Baudouin to Finland and during which there had been an exchange of views on the security conference.

102. The meeting of 25th June provided the representatives of the WEU countries with the opportunity of informing the Council of the positions adopted by their governments at the Ministerial Meeting held by that Organization in The Hague on 5th June, with regard to the European conference and the conditions in which it might be held. The Netherlands Representative made it clear that, contrary to the press reports, the statements by his Minister for Foreign Affairs were fully in line with the identity of views which had been a feature of The Hague meeting. The ensuing discussion showed that that meeting had been entirely in the spirit of the Washington communiqué and the Council report on East-West relations(1).

(iv) Miscellaneous

103. On 14th May, the Council heard a Danish proposal for the abolition of the present system of temporary travel documents (TTD). This proposal gave rise to a discussion which was resumed at several subsequent meetings. On 11th June, the Council noted with satisfaction the steps taken by the Bonn Group to liberalise the TTD system and further noted that the Danish Representative had agreed that his proposal for the abolition of the present system should not be discussed in detail to permit the liberalising measures to be tested. It instructed the Political Committee to keep this matter under review and to examine any further proposals which might be submitted.

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(1) C-M(69)18

104. On 30th January, the United States and United Kingdom Representatives informed the Council of démarches made by representatives of Czech diplomatic missions in protest against Exercise "Reforger I" which they described as provocative.

105. On 17th February the Council heard a statement by the Canadian Permanent Representative on his Government's intention to examine the conditions on which it might recognise Communist China.

106. On 26th February, the Council noted a report by a Special Committee on the development of revolutionary protest movements in NATO member countries and their possible inter-relationship, seen from the standpoint of security.

107. On 12th March, the United States Representative gave an account of a conversation between the Secretary of State and Ambassador Dobrynin in which they had touched on the Middle East, Vietnam, Berlin and Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

108. On the initiative of the Belgian Representative, the Council on 18th March compared notes on the Sino-Soviet dispute and in particular on the exploratory sounding made by Moscow in the different Allied capitals. At the end of June, the Canadian Representative reported that the Soviet Ambassador had again approached his Authorities with a memorandum setting out the Soviet position in the frontier dispute with China. Several other delegations reported similar démarches in their capital cities.

109. On 28th March, the United Kingdom Representative briefed the Council on the audience given by Mr. Kosygin to the new United Kingdom Ambassador in Moscow.

110. On 14th May the Netherlands Representative informed the Council of proposals submitted by the Soviet Ambassador in The Hague with a view to improving relations between the two countries.

(b) Reports to the Council on International Contacts

111. In accordance with established practice, Representatives informed the Council of exchanges of visits with the Eastern countries.

112. The Netherlands Representative announced in March that his Prime Minister and Foreign Minister planned to visit Rumania. The Turkish Representative gave details of the official visit to be paid by his Prime Minister to Yugoslavia from 28th May to 2nd June. The Belgian Representative provided information on visits by several Eastern country statesmen to Belgium. The Canadian Representative announced that his Foreign Minister had accepted an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia in the autumn of 1969.

113. The Luxembourg, Belgian and Netherlands Representatives told the Council of the visit which Czech Foreign Minister Marko would be making at the end of May. The Belgian Representative also indicated that the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister would be visiting Belgium at his own request at about the same time. On 4th June, the Danish Representative announced that his Foreign Minister planned to visit Moscow in connection with the renewal of the trade agreement.

(c) Situation in the Mediterranean

114. The Council, conscious of the worsening situation in the Mediterranean, discussed the matter on 10th January against the background of a Soviet memorandum to the three Western powers. It was generally agreed that action towards a settlement should continue within the framework of the United Nations, that an enforced solution would be inappropriate and that the Jarring mission was extremely worthwhile.

115. In accordance with the wishes expressed a week earlier by the Turkish Representative, the Council was briefed on 18th March by the Representatives of the powers participating in the New York consultations who provided the desired information and undertook to keep their Allies posted on subsequent developments. On 27th June, the French Representative, speaking on behalf of the three Western powers, made a statement on the progress of the four-power consultations. Both he and his United States and United Kingdom colleagues then answered questions from the other members of the Council. Several Permanent Representatives expressed their satisfaction with this procedure and the Council agreed that consultations on the Arab-Israeli dispute should continue.

116. On 11th June, the United Kingdom Representative made a statement on the steps taken by Spain in the Gibraltar area.

(d) Disarmament and Related Issues

117. During the first half of 1969, the Council went back on a number of occasions to the discussion which it had initiated on 16th and 18th December, 1968, on the possible expansion of the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC). Discussions centred mainly on the impact of a larger Committee on the activities in which it was engaged, on the maximum membership compatible with its continuing existence as a useful forum, the choice of possible candidates among which must be a member country of NATO, and the procedure to be followed in subsequent discussions first within the Alliance and then at Geneva.

118. On 3rd March, 1969, the Council heard a statement by Ambassador Smith, the United States ENDC Representative, on the opportunities open to the Committee for making progress in the different domains. Ambassador Smith also described the liaison procedure which should be established with the Council. The latter expressed the firm hope that it might continue to receive brief written reports at regular intervals and maintain direct contact with each of the Representatives of the four Western powers in Geneva whenever it was deemed possible and profitable and in the light of the assessment made by both them and the Council on the progress of negotiations.

119. Allied consultations on the limitation of strategic offensive and defensive weapon systems (SALT), begun at the start of the previous half-year and suspended after the events in Czechoslovakia, were resumed during the period under review on the initiative of the United States Representative. Following the interest shown by the Ministers at their meeting in Washington in April 1969, and recorded in the Final Communiqué, with regard to the United States Authorities proposal to enter into discussions with the USSR on this subject, the matter was discussed at length in the Council on 25th and 30th June and consultations will continue in the months to come.

120. At its meeting on 30th April, 1969, the Council noted a report by the Chairman on the seventh bi-annual meeting of the Political Committee with disarmaments experts whose technical discussions centred on two main topics, namely "Arms controls measures in the field of biological and chemical weapons" and "disarmament measures with regard to the sea bed and ocean floor". The Council, which on 5th March had heard a statement by Mr. Popper, Head of the United States Delegation to the United Nations, on the peaceful use of the sea bed, returned to this subject on 19th May and examined a draft treaty prepared by the United States Authorities on sea bed arms control. Without prejudice to the text of the draft treaty, the Council agreed that it be submitted to the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee as a counter-proposal to a similar draft submitted a little earlier by the Soviet Union.

121. A problem which is linked indirectly with the use of the ocean bed is the modification of the limits of territorial waters. On 30th January, the Council heard a statement on this subject by the United States Representative who gave his Government's views on the possibility of convening a new conference on the law of the sea. A draft agreement on the extension of the limit to twelve miles, on the free passage through and over international straits and on fishery problems had previously been circulated to delegations.

122. At its meeting on 26th February, 1969, the Council was briefed by Brigadier Ward (UK), Director of Exercise "First Look" which had been carried out by a joint Anglo-United States team in the South of England during the summer of 1968. The purpose of this exercise was to test the practical value of an inspection and control system which might support a disarmament agreement. The general implications of the results obtained and recorded in Brigadier Ward's preliminary report, led the Council at its meeting on 10th March to set up an ad hoc group under the aegis of the Political Committee to study the preliminary and final reports on the exercise with a view to determining whether a multi-national NATO field test was feasible.

123. Continuing with the consultations it had begun last year on problems connected with the balanced reduction of Eastern and Western forces, the Council, at its meeting on 30th April, examined a report by the Chairman on a meeting of the Political Committee at Senior Level with Disarmament and Military experts. The Council decided that a report on the progress made in the study of the basic problems at issue should be submitted to the Ministerial Meeting in December.

124. The start of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on strictly technical aspects of the peaceful use of atomic energy was discussed by the Council on 21st March, 1969, in the light of a document distributed by the United States Delegation. This move received unanimous support and a number of Permanent Representatives informed the Council, as requested, of the comments of their national authorities.

(e) Berlin

125. As from 12th February, the Council held a number of meetings on the steps taken by the Soviet authorities to restrict access to Berlin as a reprisal for the meeting of the Federal Parliament in that city. During the discussion, the Permanent Representatives of the three Western Powers emphasised that they were fully in accord with the German Government's views on this issue. Throughout the crisis period, the Council kept a close watch on developments on which they were informed by the Representatives of the Powers concerned.

(f) Other Consultation Subjects

(i) NATO's Relationship with Malta

126. The study of relations between Malta and NATO has been pursued by the open-ended standing group chaired by me and responsible to the Council.

(ii) North Atlantic Assembly

127. On 12th March, the Council considered the replies to the resolutions and recommendations adopted at the 14th Session of the North Atlantic Assembly. Several Permanent Representatives put forward amendments which have been reproduced in a document prepared by the International Staff(1).

(iii) Atlantic Policy Advisory Group

128. On 15th January, the Council took note of the Chairman's report on the meeting held in Baarn from 8th to 12th October, 1968, at which consideration was given to long-run trends in Asia and their implications for NATO countries(2).

129. A few weeks later, the Council accepted an invitation from the United States Government for the Group to hold a meeting immediately after the Washington Ministerial Meeting to study "the future of the Alliance in relation to long-term trends in Europe and North America". The Council also accepted an invitation from the Belgian Government to hold a meeting of the Group in autumn 1969, the topic of which will be "Interests of the Atlantic countries in the developing world: prospects for fulfilment of these interests and means of advancing them further".

(g) The Work of the Political Committee

130. The Political Committee has continued to keep a close watch on developments in the situation in Eastern Europe, with special reference to trends in Czechoslovakia. Many exchanges of views were held on the various pressures applied against Rumania, and especially the possibility of Soviet bloc manoeuvres on Rumanian territory, and on the difficulties encountered in preparing for the Warsaw Pact and COMECON summit meetings; these talks were helped along by interesting national contributions, backed up by information from diplomatic sources. At regular intervals, the Committee invited its Chairman to communicate the substance of its discussions to the Military Authorities in the form of a political evaluation.

131. Delegations also had many exchanges of views on the attitude to be taken by member countries regarding the gradual resumption of contacts with the USSR and the other Eastern bloc countries which took part in the invasion of Czechoslovakia. A summary report on these discussions was prepared by the Chairman and considered at several meetings in January(3).

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- (1) PO/69/55
  - (2) C-M(68)73
  - (3) POLADS(69)12 and successive revised versions of this document

132. At the beginning of the year, a large number of delegations reported that they had received protests from Czechoslovakia regarding Exercise "Reforger I".

133. In May, the Committee considered the rôle of the military on the Soviet political scene on the basis of a working paper prepared by the International Staff.

134. The Committee dealt primarily with two important tasks in connection with preparations for the Washington Ministerial Meeting. First, it completed the contingency studies in the context of possible developments in Soviet policy in Eastern Europe. The threat which would arise as a result of any Soviet initiative in this area, and in the surrounding countries, was analysed in detail and an inventory of political, military and economic preventive measures to counter this threat was prepared. This study also provided an opportunity for useful exchanges of views on the situation in the Mediterranean, which was included in the area considered. Secondly, as from 10th February, the Committee devoted the major part of its time to a new study on principles for East-West relations in the context of a resumption of the policy of détente; this study was initiated on the basis of a consolidated document prepared by the Canadian Delegation. Guidelines for future negotiations with the Eastern bloc were prepared in this connection.

135. On 27th May, the Committee considered a working paper prepared by the International Staff on Soviet bloc press and radio comments following the Washington Ministerial Meeting.

136. On 22nd April, most of the members of the Committee reported on a series of initiatives by the USSR, Hungary and Rumania in connection with the Budapest Declaration calling for a Conference on European Security.

137. On 3rd June, the Committee heard a statement by the Greek Representative concerning a Rumanian démarche, the purpose of which was to secure support for Rumania's plan to table a proposal at the United Nations on intra-European co-operation in order to foster peace. The Committee discussed Bucharest's motives at several meetings, on the basis of an analysis prepared by the International Staff, and sought to ascertain the views of member countries in this connection. A report by the Chairman of the Committee will be submitted to the Council later.

138. In accordance with the instructions which it was given by the Council on 23rd April, the Committee initiated a wide-ranging study with a view to preparing a list of issues for possible negotiation with the Eastern bloc, as agreed in paragraph 5 of the Washington communiqué. For the Council's information, the Committee reviewed the background of each issue and outlined the prospects of success and the obstacles likely to be encountered during any negotiations.



139. At the beginning of May, the United Kingdom Representative reported that two Czechoslovak Ministers had made visits to London on business of a technical nature. In June, the Italian Representative reported on Mr. Nenni's visit to Yugoslavia. The Norwegian Representative made a statement on the official visit to Oslo by the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Mr. Marko. The Canadian Representative reported on the visit to Ottawa by the Yugoslav Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the beginning of May. The German Representative stated on 24th June that the visits to Bonn by the Rumanian Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs had been primarily devoted to European Security problems.

140. On 24th and 26th February, 1969, the Political Committee held its seventh half-yearly meeting with disarmament experts from capitals. This meeting was devoted mainly to two topics on which preliminary and general discussions had already taken place at previous meetings, namely "Arms Control Measures in the Field of Biological and Chemical Weapons" and "Disarmament Questions in Connection with the Sea Bed and Ocean Floor". On this occasion, special attention was given to other aspects and, in particular, control and verification.

141. In accordance with the Council's instructions, the Committee established at its meeting on 6th May, 1969, an open-ended ad hoc group to consider, first, the preliminary report and, later, the final report on Exercise "First Look" with a view to assessing the feasibility of organising a multi-national NATO field test. The first meeting of the group, which comprised representatives of the Military Committee and SACEUR as well as national experts, was held on 19th and 20th May. As a result of its studies, the group came to the conclusion that firm recommendations could not be put forward until the final report on Exercise "First Look" had been considered and agreed that, pending the receipt of this document, an interim report to the Council would be prepared by the Chairman on his own responsibility.

142. During the first half of 1969, the Political Committee at Senior Level initiated a series of far-reaching studies and highly technical discussions with disarmament and military experts on the complex problems connected with balanced force reductions. The three expert sub-groups responsible for analysing the various aspects of these problems (necessary statistical data, major elements, verification) prepared separate reports which the Political Committee at Senior Level considered at its meeting on 27th June. The Committee agreed to hold a further meeting with disarmament and military experts in the autumn once these documents had been considered by national authorities.

143. In pursuance of the Council's decision of 27th March, 1969, regarding a consultative meeting to be devoted to the preparation of a possible Conference on the revision of the Law of the Sea, the Political Committee held a meeting with national experts on 24th and 25th April to consider the implications of the proposed revision. In connection with this meeting, the Political Committee had circulated a document containing a general review of the political, security and other aspects of the problem. After these discussions, the Chairman, on his own responsibility, prepared a report for the Council, which will take a decision on appropriate follow-up action.

144. In the light of contributions from several delegations, the Committee held a thorough-going discussion on 28th January regarding relations between India and Pakistan and Communist China.

145. An exchange of views on the Sino-Soviet dispute was held on 22nd April. This had to do mainly with the attempts to expound the Soviet position which had been made in various Western capitals. The International Staff reproduced this information in a consolidated document.

146. At the request of the United States Representative, the Committee discussed preparations for the conference of non-aligned countries scheduled to take place in Belgrade on 10th July.

147. The Committee studied the question of restrictions on travel by Allied diplomatic personnel in the Soviet Union.

148. It also went into the Danish Delegation's request for a relaxation of the TTD system.

149. At the end of June, the Committee studied reports suggesting that the Soviet Union was attempting to establish a system of collective security in Asia.

150. The Expert Working Groups on the Middle East, the Far East, Africa, Latin America, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe prepared reports for the Washington Ministerial Meeting.

## VI. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

### (a) Economic Aspects of the Defence Effort

151. On the basis of statistical estimates made available by the International Secretariat and various delegations, the Committee of Economic Advisers up-dated its previous study(1) on the resources which member countries are likely to allocate to defence. The period considered by the Committee was extended to 1978(2).

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- (1) AC/127-D/251
  - (2) AC/127-D/262

(b) Economic Relations with Communist Countries

(i) East-West Trade

152. The Committee of Economic Advisers, on the basis of a statistical document(1) prepared by the International Secretariat, has submitted to the Council(2) a report on the trade of members of the Alliance with Communist countries in 1968. This report shows that trade with the East grew more slowly than the total trade of member countries; consequently the share of Communist countries in that trade which was already small, diminished slightly. However, it should be noted that exports by European members of the Alliance to the Soviet Union expanded markedly, and that, moreover, Canada substantially increased her sales of grain to Communist China.

153. In accordance with a procedure(3) going back to 1962, member countries keep the Committee informed about commercial agreements concluded with Communist countries. In this respect, the International Secretariat circulated an index of information available in NATO as of 15th June, 1969, on trade relations between member countries and Communist countries(4).

(ii) Export Credits

154. In accordance with established procedures, the Committee of Economic Advisers submitted to the Council its 18th and 19th reports(5) on export credits granted by member countries of NATO to Communist countries during the first and second half of 1968. At the end of the second half of that year, the rate of increase of outstanding credits granted to Communist countries had slowed down substantially, and the amount of new export credits had decreased markedly. In its 14th report(6) to the Council on credits granted to Cuba during the second half of 1968, the Committee noted a slight drop in the amount of outstanding credits.

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- (1) AC/127-D/265
  - (2) C-M(69)35
  - (3) Annex I to C-M(62)29
  - (4) AC/127-WP/246
  - (5) C-M(69)6 and C-M(69)27
  - (6) C-M(69)26

(c) Economic Developments in Communist Countries

155. The Committee, on the Council's instructions of 4th December, 1968(1) and as part of the contingency studies undertaken within the Alliance, examined the vulnerability and economic performance of Yugoslavia, Rumania and Albania. The Committee, which had already submitted to the Council at the end of 1968 a preliminary note on Yugoslavia(2), revised it(3) in the light of the examining session on recent economic developments in Yugoslavia, which took place in the Sub-Committee on Soviet Economic Policy with the participation of experts from various national capitals(4). The experts had at their disposal two reports drafted respectively by Italy(5) and the United States(6). The examination by the Committee of the Rumanian and Albanian economies was carried out on the basis of two studies prepared by the International Secretariat(7). The three reports by the Committee of Economic Advisers, consolidated in a single document(8), were submitted in April 1969 to the Washington Ministerial Meeting.

156. To meet a request made by the Council in January 1969(9), the Chairman of the Committee of Economic Advisers prepared a report(10), giving the views expressed by the delegations represented in the Committee, on the 22nd Session of the COMECON Council and on the 38th Session of the Executive Committee of COMECON, both of which took place in East Berlin during the last ten days of January 1969. The Council noted this report and invited the Committee of Economic Advisers(11) to continue to follow closely developments in COMECON and to report on its summit meeting which was expected in the spring. In compliance with this request, the Committee submitted in June a further report(12) in which it evaluated the results of the meeting of COMECON in Moscow from 23rd to 26th April, 1969.

157. During the first half of 1969, the Committee of Economic Advisers continued, in the light of information given by various member countries(13), to exchange views on developments affecting the Czechoslovak economy and on the implications of the events in Czechoslovakia for the economies of Communist countries.

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- (1) C-R(68)66, Item VI
  - (2) C-M(68)66
  - (3) ED/69/23, AC/127-WP/240
  - (4) AC/89-D/61(Final)
  - (5) AC/89-WP/264
  - (6) AC/89-WP/265
  - (7) AC/127-WP/235(Revised)--Rumania  
AC/127-WP/236-Albania
  - (8) C-M(69)14
  - (9) C-R(69)3
  - (10) C-M(69)4
  - (11) C-R(69)6
  - (12) C-M(69)25
  - (13) AC/89-WP/268 - AC/127-WP/229 - 229/1, 2, 3, 4 and 5  
AC/127-WP/232 - AC/127-WP/237 - AC/127-WP/241

158. The Sub-Committee on Soviet Economic Policy examined on 20th March, 1969, with the participation of several experts from national capitals, the Rumanian economy on the basis of a study submitted by Canada(1). The International Secretariat will prepare shortly a revised version of this study taking into account the comments from various delegations(2) and the views expressed by the experts during the examining session(3). In June, the Sub-Committee examined the economic situation of Communist China(4) with the participation of experts from national capitals. The discussion was based on a note submitted by the United States Delegation(5). The Sub-Committee decided to examine during the next few months the economies of the following Communist countries: Poland, Hungary, the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

(d) Economic Data to be Stored at the Situation Centre

159. With a view to their possible utilization by the Situation Centre, the International Secretariat prepared, and submitted to the Committee of Economic Advisers, new statistical documents containing a series of data on: Albania, UAR, Israel, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands(6).

(e) Activities of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

160. In accordance with its annual practice, the Committee of Economic Advisers had, prior to the 24th Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, an exchange of views in which several national experts participated, on those items on the agenda for the Session(7) which were of particular interest to the Alliance. The Committee noted the continued interest of all the members of the Alliance in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, their desire to consolidate its activities and to enhance their usefulness. After the session, the Committee heard a number of exposés by officials who had attended it(8); they stressed that the smaller countries of Eastern Europe, if not the Soviet Union, attached a growing importance to the development of activities of the ECE as a means of broadening their relations with the West.

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- (1) AC/89-WP/269
  - (2) AC/89-WP/269/1 and 269/2
  - (3) AC/89-D/62(Draft)
  - (4) AC/89-D/63
  - (5) AC/89-WP/273
  - (6) AC/127-WP/228/4 to 228/9
  - (7) AC/127-WP/239
  - (3) AC/127-R/252

VII. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

A. ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENCE COMMITTEE

(a) General

161. The Science Committee met on 6th and 7th February(1) and 2nd and 3rd June(2) in Brussels under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs.

162. At the February meeting, the final budget for 1969 was approved. The item of Programme Planning was accepted as an important new part of the budget. The \$97,000 granted for Programme Planning was intended as a follow-up to the decision to concentrate considerable efforts on three or four new fields of special interest to NATO. The plans for setting up an institute for Computer Science were approved, and it was agreed that the procedure should be for interested countries themselves to take the initiative, and form a planning board which would be assisted and supported by the Scientific Affairs Division. It was agreed that a special consultant on computer science should be engaged, and that a conference on software engineering should be held in Rome in October 1969. The plans as approved by the Science Committee were presented to the Council on 12th February(3), and received favourable attention. The Planning Board has met twice in the first half of 1969(4)(5), and the consultant has been engaged.

163. The second new field in the Science Committee's activities, the oceanographic project of Air-Sea Interaction, was discussed. The general outline of the programme presented by the chairman was agreed upon. It was also agreed that a special consultant should be engaged to elaborate plans for a long-range air-sea interaction programme. The consultant has been engaged and will start work in the second half of 1969. The Science Committee gave general approval to the suggestion to attempt to channel the work of the different Science Committee programmes so that the new main fields of research would be adequately supported.

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- (1) AC/137-R/33
  - (2) AC/137-R/34
  - (3) C-R(69)6
  - (4) AC/137-D/373
  - (5) AC/137-D/376

164. At the February meeting(1) the question of sea pollution was discussed in accordance with the decision made last year to devote the second day of the Science Committee meeting to special areas of possible interest, which would allow the Committee to comment upon questions without necessarily taking any decision on action. There was general agreement that a certain preparatory investigation on pollution questions ought to be undertaken on behalf of the Committee. The preliminary work suggested should result in a proposal to be considered later by the Science Committee. The Committee also had an exchange of views on questions concerning youth dissatisfaction and conflict research.

165. At the June meeting of the Science Committee(2) the budget for 1970 was discussed. A certain increase in the budget was suggested by the chairman in order to support the new special areas of concentration and the planning of special projects. It was generally agreed that an important function of the Science Committee was to investigate new areas of importance for the long-range development of Science in the NATO countries, and it was accordingly proposed that the budget item for Programme Planning be increased from \$97,000 in 1969 to \$150,000 in 1970. The members of the Committee agreed to recommend to their authorities a budget of \$4,845,000 for 1970 which represents a 10% increase on the previous year.

166. The Committee took note of the progress report presented by the chairman concerning the establishment of a computer science institute(3). The offer from four nations to host the institute was noted with satisfaction. The further work of the Planning Board will be followed with interest by the Science Committee. The Committee noted the report on the planned large-scale air-sea interaction exercise in the Mediterranean in September(4), and approved the proposed support for the different national projects involved in this exercise. The Committee again discussed the problems of sea pollution in order to investigate and focus attention upon these problems among the European countries. The idea of elaborating plans for the North Atlantic Oceanographic Platform was taken note of. The chairman is going to present more detailed plans in the near future.

167. On the second day of the Science Committee meeting there were presentations on the Fellowships Programme and on a possible metallurgical programme to be undertaken by the Science Committee. It was agreed that a more detailed programme for the metallurgical project (materials research) should be presented as soon as the secretariat could investigate the interest among the nations.

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- (1) AC/137-R/33
  - (2) AC/137-R/34
  - (3) AC/137-D/373
  - (4) ASG.SA(69)150

(b) Science Fellowships Programme

168. The Science Fellowships Programme continues to develop under the responsibility of the national administrators.

169. The 1969 meeting of the national administrators was held at NATO Headquarters on 2nd June, 1969(1).

170. The 1967/1968 report(2) on this programme has been discussed and approved by the Science Committee.

(c) Advanced Study Institutes Programme

171. Of the 56 advanced study institutes scheduled for 1969, a record number to date, 14 had taken place by 30th June(3). Some of these were visited by members of the Scientific Affairs Division.

172. No meetings of the Advisory Panel have been held during the period under review, but the 1970 programme of advanced study institutes is being prepared by the Division.

(d) Research Grants Programme

173. The Advisory Panel on the Research Grants Programme held two meetings at NATO Headquarters on 7th March, 1969(4) and 20th June, 1969(1).

174. At their March meeting, the Panel members examined 42 applications totalling \$598,652. They awarded nine new grants amounting to \$80,370 and eleven extensions to previous grants totalling \$84,570. Thirteen applications were rejected and nine applications deferred to the next meeting.

175. At their June meeting, the Panel members examined 40 applications totalling \$504,635. They accepted 14 applications for new grants amounting to \$92,400 and ten extensions to previous grants totalling \$38,540. Eleven applications were rejected and five deferred to the next meeting.

176. The Panel members decided to hold their next meeting in Norway and Iceland from 29th September to 3rd October, combining this with visits to scientific institutions and recipients of NATO Research Grants in both countries.

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- (1) Document in preparation
  - (2) AC/137-D/364
  - (3) AC/137-D/366
  - (4) AC/137-D/368



(e) Computer Science(1) International Institute Project

177. At the Science Committee meeting on 6th and 7th February, the Committee invited its Chairman to convene a meeting of countries interested in collaborating in an International Institute for Computer Science, in order to review the organizational basis for establishing a collaboration(1).

178. On 12th February the Council took note of the report of the Science Committee on the plan for an international institute(2).

179. A Planning Board for the institute has been established and has held two meetings during the period under review, on 31st March and 20th May(3)(4). Two countries have given firm offers to host the institute and two other countries have expressed their intention to put forward firm proposals.

180. A special consultant has been appointed in the Scientific Affairs Division to work on development of the plans for the institute.

181. At its meeting on 2nd June, the Science Committee took note of the progress of the work of the Planning Board(5).

(2) Conference on Software Engineering

182. The report of the conference on software engineering held last year in Garmisch, Germany, has been published. More than 2,500 copies have been distributed on request.

183. At its February meeting the Science Committee agreed to support a conference on Techniques in Software Engineering, to be held in Rome from 27th to 31st October, under the chairmanship of Professor P. Ercoli, Rome(6). An organizing committee for the conference met on 20th and 21st March, and at its June meeting the Science Committee took note of the plans for the conference(7)(8).

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- (1) AC/137-R/33
  - (2) C-R(69)6
  - (3) AC/137-D/373
  - (4) AC/137-D/376
  - (5) AC/137-R/34
  - (6) AC/137-R/33
  - (7) AC/137-R/34
  - (8) AC/137-WP/54

(f) Oceanography

184. The Sub-Committee on Oceanographic Research held a meeting on 3rd and 4th March(1). The Sub-Committee recommended a number of projects for support by the Science Committee. In particular financial aid was recommended for four studies which form part of the air-sea interaction project.

185. At its June meeting the Science Committee approved these recommendations(2). The Committee took note of a working paper on Sea Pollution Studies(3) and requested that the Scientific Affairs Division prepare a proposal for an international conference on these problems.

186. At its February meeting the Science Committee decided to appoint a special consultant on the air-sea interaction project(4).

187. A first study of the scientific interest in the installation of an oceanographic platform in the North Atlantic and of the technological problems inherent in such an installation has been presented to the Science Committee. The Committee requested its chairman to continue the study of this subject(2).

(g) Meteorology

188. As in previous years, the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Meteorology examined by correspondence applications for Research Associateships and Visiting Lectureships in Meteorology.

189. Six Research Associateships amounting to \$24,940 were awarded. Four Visiting Lecturers were appointed for 1969, the total sum awarded being \$4,482. The next meeting of the Advisory Group will be held at the end of November.

(h) Radiometeorology

190. The preparations for the advanced study institute on Effects of Atmospheric Water on Electro-magnetic Wave Propagation, which will be held in London, Ontario, from 29th August to 6th September, are now completed.

191. The Science Committee noted in February the report of the last meeting of the Advisory Panel on Radiometeorology(4). There have been no meetings of the panel in the period under review.

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- (1) AC/137-D/367
  - (2) AC/137-R/34
  - (3) AC/137-WP/55
  - (4) AC/137-R/33

(i) Human Factors

192. The nineteenth meeting of the Advisory Group on Human Factors(1) was held at NATO Headquarters, Brussels, on 6th and 7th February, 1969. The Advisory Group decided on a programme of conferences and symposia for 1970 which was approved by the Science Committee at its meeting on 2nd and 3rd June. The Group also considered a number of applications for Study Visits, and Visiting Lectureships, and agreed the draft of its annual report to the Science Committee for 1968(2).

193. As part of the series of Visiting Lectureships organised by the Advisory Group, Professor P.J.D. Drenth (Netherlands) visited universities in Turkey and Italy in March to lecture on "Psychometric Measurements".

194. The Chairman of the Advisory Group, Dr. Richard Trumbull, USA, organised a long-term study in March for the Defence Research Group on the topic of "the influence of the environment on the performance of military tasks". A symposium in hearing research was held in the Netherlands in June.

195. At its meeting in February 1969, the Science Committee approved the nomination of Professor Dr. H. Schmidtke, Germany, as a member of the Advisory Group(3).

(j) Operational Research

196. The Advisory Panel on Operational Research held its twentieth meeting(4) at NATO Headquarters, Brussels, on 13th and 14th March, 1969. The Panel discussed its programme of conferences and symposia and agreed to recommend three meetings to be held in 1970. A report on the Panel's activities in 1969 was prepared for the Science Committee(5).

197. During the course of the Panel's meeting, presentations were given on the work of the Operational Research Group of the Centre de Recherche pour la Défense, Brussels, and on the activities of the Systems Analysis Section, Division of Defence Planning and Policy, NATO Headquarters.

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- (1) AC/137-D/372
  - (2) AC/137-D/371
  - (3) AC/137-WP/53
  - (4) AC/137-D/370
  - (5) AC/137-D/369

198. Over eighty applications were received for the 1969 competition for Graduate Apprenticeships in Operational Research. Seven awards were made at the meeting of the Selection Committee held on 12th March.

199. Three Study Visits in Operational Research were undertaken during the period of the report.

200. At the end of June, a conference on "Reliability" was held in Turin. The conference was attended by some 150 participants.

(k) Visiting Professorships Programme

201. The Advisory Panel on the Visiting Professorships Programme considered six requests for support at two meetings held in conjunction with the Science Committee meetings. Of these six requests two were accepted and awarded grants.

(l) Funding of the Scientific Programmes

202. As already mentioned in the previous report, although the recommendation of the Science Committee for an overall increase of \$217,000 in the budget of the Scientific Programmes for 1969, by comparison with that of 1968, did not receive the unanimous approval of the Civil Budget Committee, an increase of \$117,000 was nevertheless approved. The 1969 budget was thus increased to \$4,417,000, broken down as follows:

Science Fellowships	\$2,630,000
Research Grants	\$ 740,000
Advanced Study Institutes	\$ 790,000
Operational Research	\$ 115,000
Human Factors	\$ 45,000
Programme Planning	\$ 97,000

203. As regards the 1970 budget, on the basis of a proposal by the Scientific Affairs Division(1), the Science Committee decided, at its meeting on 2nd and 3rd June, 1969(2), to recommend an increase of \$428,000. If this recommendation obtained the approval of the Civil Budget Committee, the distribution of the budget of the Scientific Programmes would be as follows:

Science Fellowships	\$2,845,000
Research Grants	\$ 815,000
Advanced Study Institutes	\$ 855,000
Operational Research	\$ 130,000
Human Factors	\$ 50,000
Programme Planning	\$ 150,000
Total:	<u>\$4,845,000</u>

(1) AC/137-D/374  
(2) AC/137-R/34

DECLASSIFIED/DECLASSIFIEE - PUBLIC DISCLOSED/MISE EN LECTURE PUBLIQUE

B. GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

(a) Problems of Human Environment

204. The proposal by President Nixon early in 1969 that NATO should play an important rôle in defending the Western world against a deterioration in our human environment resulted in a considerable effort by the Scientific Affairs Division in assisting the Secretary General in preliminary studies and investigations into the possible forms of NATO action. The Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs assisted the Secretary General in carrying out the exploratory missions to member countries. The environment questions were also discussed by the Science Committee(1).

(b) Relations with the Defence Research Group

205. The Science Committee and the Defence Research Group have continued to keep themselves mutually informed on their activities by briefings given at their meetings. The panels on Operational Research and on Human Factors which were appointed to act jointly for the Science Committee and the Defence Research Group have carried out their tasks to the satisfaction of both sides, and have increased their activities.

206. The Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs attended the Defence Research Group meeting which was held in Malvern, England, in April.

VIII. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION

A. CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

(a) Research Fellows

207. The ad hoc Selection Committee met on 31st March, 1969, and appointed sixteen research fellows as against eighteen in 1968. The number of applications sent in by governments was sixty-four as against fifty-six last year. An unusual feature was the high number of United States candidates.

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(1) AC/137-R/34

208. Manuscripts received during this period include an examination of the concept of citizen participation in social welfare in five NATO countries - Canada, the United States, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom - by Mr. G. deCocq, associate professor of Sociology at Calgary University. It will be published by Sijthoff in the Atlantic Series by the end of 1969. An account by an Icelandic Member of Parliament, Mr. Benedikt Gröndal, of the development of Icelandic foreign policy from neutrality to membership of the Alliance, proved to be too short for inclusion in the Atlantic Series. The author hopes to find a publisher in Iceland. In addition, Mr. M.G. Fry, associate professor of History at Carleton University, has finished a study of some aspects of North American and British diplomatic history relating to the years between 1918 and 1922, which likewise has been offered to Sijthoff. An American scholar, Mr. Jon McLin, has published some articles on rationalising defence production in NATO. Currently, some twenty-five research fellows are at work.

(b) Visiting Professorships

209. American professors have completed their lectures at Regensburg, Copenhagen, and the Technische Hochschule at Munich. An Italian professor is lecturing at Brown University, Rhode Island. Arrangements are being made for one Norwegian professor to lecture at Wisconsin University and another at the University of British Columbia, and for a Canadian at the University of Pavia. Other appointments are at an earlier stage of negotiation.

B. INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

210. NATO's twentieth anniversary celebrations, both in Europe and North America, have made the first half of this year exceptionally active and memorable. At the same time the massive Communist anti-NATO campaign that was expected to be launched for 1969 never really got off the ground, probably mainly due to the distraction in the international Communist movement caused by last year's events in Czechoslovakia. Nevertheless, all Communist front organizations have consistently included anti-NATO statements in their published documents and it is expected that their campaign against the Atlantic Alliance will gather momentum during the balance of the year, particularly among students.

211. The general interest in defence matters, stimulated by the Czechoslovakian events of last year, was not fully maintained in all NATO countries. This situation was alleviated to some extent by the ability of the twentieth anniversary commemorative events to focus attention on the Alliance.

212. It is difficult, halfway through the year, to measure the total impact of these events throughout the Alliance, but the wide publicity given the anniversary meeting events in Washington and the naval review at Portsmouth through the radio and television media has attracted a wider public to an interest in NATO.

213. In most countries of the Alliance there are vociferous sections of student opinion that continue to be anti-NATO, and this seems to be on the increase. Although some of this student opinion may be directly Communist inspired, much of it is simply basically anti-militarist, and as such is directed against all military pacts. Similar feelings are shared by younger professors in many countries. Academic opinion must, therefore, be a prime target for the Information Service, which must make special efforts to demonstrate the differences between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It is proposed to appoint a special officer to deal with academic circles and students as part of an Information Service re-organization. If adequate funds are forthcoming, there will be increased numbers of seminars organised and more student leaders' visits for briefings.

214. The preparation and distribution of printed materials for the twentieth anniversary has been a major task. This has involved extensive editing and rewriting of new editions of existing NATO publications to take care of the increased interest in the Alliance shown by journalists from all member countries.

215. A particularly successful operation brought groups of journalists from all NATO countries to Brussels and SHAPE from mid-February to the beginning of April where they were briefed by the Secretary General, SACEUR, and other leading NATO personalities. The excellent results of this operation, which cost half the total year's visit budget, showed it to be well worth while. With adequate funds it should be possible to make more use in the future of this kind of activity.

#### Visits

216. Nearly six thousand visitors came to NATO Headquarters for briefings. Over 50% were students, teachers, political and non-political youth leaders. Officers of the Information Service lectured or attended seminars in Belgium, Italy, Germany, Norway and Turkey.

Non-periodical Publications

217. NATO, Facts and Figures was completely revised and printed in two colours with marginal index notes. Four brochures were published from chapters of NATO, Facts and Figures. The NATO Handbook was completely rewritten. The Pocket Guide and the pamphlet Why NATO? were re-edited. A partly subsidised book (350 pages) on NATO was published in Turkey. Two NATO Latests were sent out. Press kits containing nine articles on various aspects of the Alliance were prepared for visiting journalists' groups. Special supplements and articles were stimulated by the Information Service in many newspapers and periodicals.

Periodical Publication

218. The NATO Letter published a special anniversary issue with a colour supplement in April. Plans were laid for quarterly editions in Portuguese and Icelandic.

Youth and Education

219. Seventeen meetings in member countries took place on a national basis; three international conferences were organised and twenty-three study tours were made to NATO Headquarters and SHAPE.

Voluntary Organizations

220. The Atlantic Treaty Associations have taken a leading part in organising national ceremonies for NATO's twentieth anniversary with financial aid from the Information Service.

221. International Confederation of Reserve Officers met at NATO Headquarters in February and were given a political briefing.

Radio, TV, Films and Photos

222. Colour slides on NATO for briefing purposes have been completed with an accompanying text.

223. All of the major anniversary events were covered by NATO film teams and footage was made available to agencies and networks.

224. Information Service facilities (use of studios, lights, cameramen when required, requests for interviews) were provided for visiting networks on approximately forty occasions.



225. A revised version of "High Journey" in English and French was completed. A film on communications, "NATO-Wide", has been commissioned. A joint NATO-USIS film, "Two Worlds", is nearing completion. Greek language versions of "Introducing NATO", "Project NADGE", "The Mediterranean" and "Two Decades" have been completed and released on Greek television. The Turkish version of "The Mediterranean" was completed for television and commercial cinema release. The Italian version of the same film has been finished and arrangements for distribution are under way.

226. The fortnightly radio programme "Report from NATO" was distributed to radio stations through fifteen agencies and a special radio programme was made for the twentieth anniversary. NATO photos were made available to all newspapers and magazines covering the NATO anniversary. Photo exhibits were provided for the State Department in Washington and Brussels National Airport; NATO photos were also included in the press kits for visiting journalists.

227. The NATO Mobile Information Centre No. 1 toured the Netherlands, the Liège air show, and the sixth anniversary of the Northern Army Group and 2nd ATAF.

#### Ministerial Meeting, Washington

228. An edited TV programme of 24 minutes duration of the commemorative ceremony in Washington was broadcast by satellite and carried on the Eurovision link. Fourteen networks accepted it, ten in NATO countries using parts of it in their late night bulletins. Other networks used the material the following day, commenting on the twentieth anniversary meeting as a whole. The press and radio reporting was at about the normal level.

#### Other Twentieth Anniversary Activities

229. In a special effort to reach all parts of member countries, regional journalists from the written and radio press were invited to visit NATO Headquarters and SHAPE during February and March. They were briefed by the Secretary General and SACEUR. Considering the amount of press coverage generated, this project must be considered very successful indeed.

230. A NATO medallion has been authorised for presentation to individuals from member countries who have made significant contributions to the support of NATO.

Regional Office, Iceland

231. The Regional Office in Iceland has moved to a new and better office in the centre of the town. The office conducted six luncheon-debates in Reykjavik and seven meetings in small towns. Information materials were distributed to the Atlantic Youth Society, to members of the ATA, to the members of press, TV and radio. Articles on NATO were provided to major newspapers. A special programme on NATO was organised for radio and television for the anniversary week in April. The Regional Officer spoke about NATO on several occasions on a weekly radio news programme. "Report from NATO" was also broadcast locally. NATO films were shown at meetings of the Atlantic Youth Association of Iceland, and ATA; they were frequently loaned to societies and lecture groups.

IX. DEFENCEA. NATO DEFENCE PLANNING AND POLICY(1) Force Planning(a) NATO Force Plan 1969-73

232. At its meeting of 16th January, 1969(1) the Defence Planning Committee in Ministerial Session considered the Secretary General's overall summary appraisal(2) arising out of the 1968 Defence Planning Review a report by the Military Committee(3) on the overall military suitability of the 1969-1973 Force Plan and the associated degree of risk, and the country reports by the International Staff(4) setting out the current force and financial plans of countries for the period 1969-1973. Ministers noted that member governments had adopted as firm force commitments the country force plans for 1969 as shown in the country statistical Annexes(5). They approved, as a NATO Force Plan for 1969-1973, the force structure set out in the country statistical Annexes, on the understanding that measures to bring forces to a high standard of combat effectiveness and to build up adequate war reserve stocks would be the object of co-ordinated action by nations as appropriate; and they directed the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session, in consultation with the Military Committee, to consider what further action could be taken as a matter of priority by the nations concerned to give effect to the above understanding, and to report to the Committee in Ministerial Session.

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- (1) DPC/D(69)4, 20th January, 1969
  - (2) DPC/D(69)1, 9th January, 1969
  - (3) MCM-1-69, 7th January, 1969
  - (4) DPC/D(68)29(Countries series)
  - (5) Annexes to DPC/D(68)29

(b) Possible Improvements in NATO Forces

233. Following the decision of Ministers(1) that the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session should consider what further action could be taken by the nations concerned for qualitative improvements in their forces, the Defence Review Committee prepared a report(2) identifying areas where weaknesses existed, and recommending remedial action to overcome some of them in a short period. The Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session, on 3rd April, 1969(3), took note of the report and invited member countries to determine the qualitative improvements which it was politically and economically feasible to put in hand in 1969 and 1970; at the same time they invited the Major NATO Commanders to consult with the national authorities concerned on the military priorities of such improvements from a NATO point of view. The Military Committee were to inform the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session, in time for a report to be presented to the Committee in Ministerial Session in May, of the results of these contacts and consultations. On 12th May, 1969, the Military Committee said(4) that it was not yet in a position to submit a report, and recommended that Ministers might be asked to urge action by all countries to consult with the Major NATO Commanders on their proposals for these short-term improvements. In the light of this recommendation and the procedural suggestions of the Secretary General(5), the Defence Planning Committee in Ministerial Session, on 28th May, 1969(6), urged countries to take early action to consult with the Major NATO Commanders, so that the Military Committee might report the result of such consultations to the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session by 1st July, and invited that Committee to consider early that month what action could be taken as a matter of priority by the nations concerned, in the framework of the current defence planning review. The results of the Military Committee's report and the decisions of the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session, will, therefore, be dealt with in the next half-yearly report.

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- (1) DPC/D(69)4, 20th January, 1969
  - (2) DPC/D(69)7, 21st March, 1969
  - (3) DPC/D(69)11, 8th April, 1969
  - (4) MCM-33-69, 12th May, 1969
  - (5) PO/69/256, 23rd May, 1969
  - (6) DPC/D(69)18, 3rd June, 1969

(c) Guidance for the NATO Military Authorities for the Preparation of Force Proposals for the Period 1971-75

234. In accordance with established procedures(1) the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session instructed the Defence Review Committee to draft for Ministerial consideration the guidance required for the preparation of Force Proposals for the period 1971-75. This guidance was duly prepared, taking account, inter alia, of the various NATO documents reflecting the changed situation resulting from the Warsaw Pact powers' invasion of Czechoslovakia. The content of the Appreciation by the Military Committee of the Military Situation as it will affect NATO through 1977(2) was reflected in the draft guidance, but the document itself was not circulated in time for consideration by the Defence Planning Committee, and Ministers remitted it for subsequent discussion by the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session. On 28th May, 1969, Ministers approved the Guidance(3) which was duly transmitted to the Military Committee.

(d) Canadian Forces in Europe

235. At the Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee held in Brussels on 28th May, 1969, the Canadian Defence Minister stated(4) that following an extensive review of its foreign and defence policies his government intended to reduce the size of its forces in Europe on a planned and phased basis; he proposed, therefore, that a team of Canadian military experts should undertake consultations with the NATO Military Authorities. The Defence Planning Committee in Ministerial Session noted(5) that, as a first step, Canadian proposals concerning the Canadian forces in Europe would be discussed between the Canadian and NATO Military Authorities and, bearing in mind the consultative procedure laid down in C-M(55)82(Final), that the Canadian authorities would keep the Chairman informed of the proposals being laid before the NATO Military Authorities. The Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session, on 13th June, 1969(6), started the examination of the Canadian proposals on forces and agreed that discussions with the Canadian authorities would continue at military level and in the Defence Planning Committee as appropriate, in accordance with the established procedures for consultation. The Committee directed the NATO Military Authorities to report continuously to the Defence Planning Committee during the course of the discussions.

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- (1) DPC/D(66)12(Revised), 6th December, 1966
  - (2) MCM-32-69, 20th May, 1969
  - (3) Annex II to DPC/D(69)18, 3rd June, 1969
  - (4) DPC/R(69)9, Part II, 26th June, 1969
  - (5) DPC/D(69)18, 3rd June, 1969
  - (6) DPC/R(69)10, 27th June, 1969

(e) Allied On-Call Naval Force for the Mediterranean  
(NAVOCFORMED)

236. At their meeting on 16th January, 1969, Ministers considered a report by the Military Committee(1) and a related note by the Secretary General(2) on the provision of an On-Call Allied Naval Force for the Mediterranean. Ministers approved in principle(3) the concept of an On-Call Allied Naval Force for the Mediterranean, subject to further consideration by the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session and by the Military Committee of arrangements for operational control and for unscheduled activation and operations, including those in times of tension.

237. On 28th May, 1969, Ministers noted a further report(4) prepared by the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session and requested(5) the Military Committee to instruct SACEUR to proceed, in negotiation with nations concerned, to establish a Naval On-Call Force for the Mediterranean (NAVOCFORMED) at an early date for scheduled activities including exercises and related port visits. Meanwhile, work was to continue in order to seek a solution to the important issue of political authority arrangements for unscheduled force activities. Pending the solution of this problem, should a situation develop which would involve consideration of the unscheduled use of the On-Call Force, the Defence Planning Committee would consult on an urgent basis prior to the activation, deployment, or employment of the Force.

(f) ACE Mobile Force

238. The Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session on 13th March, 1969, discussed a number of matters affecting the readiness, activation, deployment, and employment of the ACE Mobile Force arising out of reports on Exercise FALLEX 68 by the Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group and the Military Committee(6). A comprehensive review of matters raised in these reports or in discussion relating to the ACE Mobile Force was called for by the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session(7).

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- (1) MCM-3-69(Revised), 13th January, 1969
  - (2) PO/69/24, 14th January, 1969, and DPC/D(69)4, 20th January, 1969, paragraph 2(d)
  - (3) DPC/D(69)4, 16th January, 1969
  - (4) DPC/D(69)14(Revised), 2nd May, 1969
  - (5) DPC/D(69)18, 3rd June, 1969
  - (6) DPC/D(69)16, 20th May, 1969, and MCM-13-69, 7th February, 1969
  - (7) DPC/R(69)5, 31st March, 1969

(g) Mobilisation and Force Expansion Plans and Potential

239. The first phase of the studies requested by Ministers at their meeting on 14th December, 1966(1), concerned the manpower and equipment required to fill out to war strength assigned or active duty M-Day land and air forces, NATO committed army strategic reserves, 1st and 2nd Echelon army formations, and Category A and B naval forces. This was completed in May 1968(2). The second phase concerned existing or planned active duty or reserve forces which could co-operate with, or could be made available for commitment to NATO (other than the forces covered in the first report referred to above). These are termed Expansion Forces and a report on them was completed by the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session on 21st May, 1969(3). This report listed Expansion Forces by service and by country on the basis of information submitted by nations and made recommendations on, inter alia, certain aspects of training and readiness.

240. Ministers duly took note(4) of the report on Expansion Forces and invited nations to take a number of steps including recommendations for increasing the number of assigned or earmarked units and for the earlier assignment of certain Category C naval units. Nations were also invited to take, as appropriate, whatever action might be considered necessary to improve the standard of training of mobilisation and expansion forces and to consider increasing the frequency of mobilisation and deployment exercises. It was agreed that account ought to be taken of national policies and national commitments other than those to NATO. A further report will be produced for Ministers which will cover an overall summary of the measures which might be taken in times of tension to augment the forces in the areas of ACE, ACLANT, and ACCHAN.

241. As suggested by Ministers, the Defence Review Committee has accepted further invitations to visit countries in order to be briefed on their mobilisation systems. Norway was visited in February 1969 and the United Kingdom in June 1969.

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- (1) DPC/D(66)44, 29th December, 1966
  - (2) DPC/D(68)16, 3rd May, 1968
  - (3) DPC/D(69)13(Revised), 21st May, 1969
  - (4) DPC/D(69)18, 3rd June, 1969

(h) External Reinforcement of the Flanks

242. Progress in planning for the Immediate Reaction Forces and Reinforcement Forces continued in accordance with the decisions of Ministers in May 1968(1). A report(2) covering the status of planning for STANAVFORLANT, NAVOCFORMED, MARCONFORLANT, the Canadian Air-transportable Brigade, and the increased United Kingdom force contribution for, inter alia, the flanks was noted(3) by Ministers on 28th May, 1969. In respect of the strengthening of the local forces, the Sub-Group on Greece carried out a special on-the-spot mission of enquiry and thus terminated the data-gathering phase of its work. The Sub-Group on Turkey has received from the Turkish authorities data for a qualitative appraisal of the Turkish forces.

(j) Study of the Relative Force Capabilities of NATO and the Warsaw Pact

243. Work on the Relative Force Capabilities Study continued in 1969. In January, Ministers noted progress in this exercise when considering the Status Report on Defence Planning Studies(4) and decided(5) that the qualitative survey of NATO forces (formerly called "Imbalance Study") in the central region of ACE should be absorbed into the capabilities study and so make use of the store of information which had been assembled for the latter. A status and progress report(6) on the Force Capabilities Study was examined by Ministers on 28th May, 1969. They noted that a further report would be submitted in December 1969 by which time it was hoped that the data base of the study would be broadened and substantially improved; and they agreed with the timetable suggested by the Secretary General, whereby the Working Group would, by 1st October, pass on its report to the Military Committee, so that the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session would be in a position to consider the report and the Military Committee's comments by 20th November, 1969(7).

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- (1) DPC/D(68)18, 13th May, 1968
  - (2) MCM-36-69, 14th May, 1969
  - (3) DPC/D(69)18, 3rd June, 1969
  - (4) DPC/D(68)61, 9th January, 1969
  - (5) DPC/D(69)4, 20th January, 1969
  - (6) DPC/D(69)17(Revised), 22nd May, 1969
  - (7) DPC/D(69)18, 3rd June, 1969

(k) Defence Management

244. On the basis of the 1968 Planning Element Systems Report test submissions which were provided by several countries that have national planning programming and budgeting systems in operation, an analysis was made of the possibilities of integrating the questionnaires on quantitative (DPQ) and cost data (PESR). The results of this study were presented at the Fifth NATO Defence Planning Workshop which was held at Oberammergau and was attended by more than a hundred experts in this field from national defence organizations.

245. At the same Workshop a follow-up status report was given on the NATO Defence Management System School feasibility study which is currently in its final phase.

(2) Nuclear Planning

246. The Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) held its fifth Ministerial Meeting in London on 29th and 30th May, 1969. The tactical use of nuclear weapons continued to be the major item of the Ministers' discussion. The Ministers reaffirmed the need to maintain effective nuclear forces as part of the spectrum of deterrence envisaged in NATO strategic doctrine which runs from conventional forces through tactical nuclear to strategic forces. They reviewed a paper by the United Kingdom and Germany on tentative guidelines for the initial tactical use of nuclear weapons by NATO. Inviting the other countries and the NATO Military Authorities to submit comments on the paper, and the United Kingdom and Germany to refine it in the light of Ministerial discussion and the various comments, the Ministers decided to resume their discussion of the document at their next meeting with a view to finalising it. They also noted a report by Italy on tentative guidelines covering the use of atomic demolition munitions (ADMs) and agreed that analyses of the potential utility of ADMs for the defence of certain selected sectors of representative areas of ACE should be undertaken.

247. The Ministers also took note of a briefing by the United States Secretary of Defense on the current and the prospective future situation of strategic nuclear forces. They reviewed a preliminary report on the rôle of theatre nuclear strike forces and decided to continue their discussion at their next meeting.

248. In respect of consultation on the use of nuclear weapons, the Ministers agreed that it is important to avoid inflexible or too elaborate procedures as endangering the credibility of the deterrent and they agreed to return to this subject at their next meeting.



(3) Civil Emergency Planning

249. The activity of the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee, of its technical Planning Boards and Committees, and of the Civil Emergency Planning Directorate was centred on the preparation, the holding, and the follow-up of a Symposium and on the preparation and conduct of Exercise CIVLOG 69.

(a) Symposium

250. The Symposium was held at NATO Headquarters from 10th to 14th February, 1969, inclusive. It was attended by some 200 experts from NATO nations. Its basic aim was to review thoroughly the practical application of the revised Basic Assumptions, noted by the Council in document C-M(68)45, to the NATO Civil Wartime Agencies as presently planned. The questions which the participants had before them were:

- (i) is the present Civil Emergency Planning machinery, including its activation procedures, adequate to respond to the various contingencies envisaged in the revised Basic Assumptions?
- (ii) if not, how can it be modified?
- (iii) if the present structure cannot be modified, what new NATO Civil Emergency Planning measures would be necessary to meet the full spectrum of contingencies?

251. Each member nation and each participant was free to submit written contributions on these three questions or on any subject deriving from the revised Basic Assumptions. The total number of contributions was 33; 31 were submitted in advance of the Symposium and two contributions were in the form of presentations during the Symposium.

252. The Symposium, chaired by the Assistant Secretary General for Defence Planning and Policy, was held in general sessions at the beginning and at the end of the period: during the period discussions were held in four Panels, each of which was chaired by a national personality who had accepted the invitation of the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee to assume this responsibility.

∟These Panels and their respective Chairmen were:

Panel I:      Activation and rôle of NCWAs, chaired by Mr. H.C. Hoppe (Germany), Director of the Industrial Division of the Central Supplies Agency;

- Panel II: Management of resources to meet civil and military requirements, chaired by Mr. Anthony A. Bertsch (United States), Assistant Administrator, Business and Defence Services Administration, United States Department of Commerce;
- Panel III: Transport problems, chaired by Mr. H.J.H. Janssens (Netherlands), Director General of Shipping, Ministry of Transport and "Waterstaat";
- Panel IV: Civil precautionary measures, Civil Defence, bilateral agreements, chaired by Mr. H. Kamerling-Ormes (Netherlands), Director Civil Defence, Ministry of the Interior.✓

253. Each Panel presented a report of its discussions and findings at the closing general session: it has been very gratifying to note that these reports, although Panels worked independently, turned out to a very large extent compatible with each other. Some major concepts and areas requiring examination have emerged from the Symposium: they constitute very useful indications to the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee in the follow-up action it has undertaken.

254. These concepts and areas for examination are in summary the following:

- (i) the graduated activation of the civil emergency wartime machinery, time-wise and area-wise;
- (ii) the relationship between a scheme of graduated activation and the NATO Alert System;
- (iii) the question of making available through resources data banks suitable information, both in peace and in war, on which Civil Emergency Planning action could be based;
- (iv) the reconsideration with completely open minds of the basic aims of Civil Emergency Planning;
- (v) the consideration of the possibility of devising an authority for the overall co-ordination of the utilisation of resources (supplies and transport) in wartime.

255. Whilst the Senior Committee is considering these concepts and will report to the Council in due course, it has also:

- (a) invited its Planning Boards and Committees to consider a number of technical questions raised during the Symposium;
- (b) put in train the carrying out by capitals of a case study on civil emergency planning contingencies.

(b) Exercise CIVLOG 69

256. The Exercise took place in the week from 12th to 17th May, 1969, simultaneously at this Headquarters, in Orlando, Florida, and in Rome. During the preceding week pre-Exercise activity was carried out in all three sites.

257. The following NCWAs were activated:

(a) at NATO Headquarters, Brussels:

ACTICE	Authority for Co-ordination of Inland Transport in Central Europe;
BOCCA	Board of Co-ordination for Civil Agencies;
ESA	European Supplies Agency;
DSEB (E)	Defence Shipping Executive Board (East);
NOEB/JOS (E)	NATO Oil Executive Board (East) and its Joint Operational Staff (East);
NRA	NATO Refugee Agency;

(b) in Orlando, Florida:

CSA	Central Supplies Agency;
DSEB (W)	Defence Shipping Executive Board (West);
NOEB/JOS (W)	NATO Oil Executive Board (West) and its Joint Operational Staff (West);

(c) in Rome:

ACTISUD	Authority for Co-ordination of Inland Surface Transport in Southern Europe;
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- (d) in national capitals:
- (i) prior to the Exercise, government ministries and agencies prepared the statistical data on which Exercise play was based;
  - (ii) during the course of the Exercise, national capitals either in ministries or by way of national cells provided responses required by NCWAs to ensure effective play.

The basic aim of this Exercise was:

"To exercise the NATO Civil Wartime Agencies and to test their agreed procedures, with the co-operation and support of national ministries and agencies and the NATO Military Authorities, to perform their operational rôle of supporting the survival and recovery of our populations, the support of military operations, and the effective utilisation of our resources".

258. Some 600 persons, including national representatives to the Boards and NCWAs, Executive and Staff of the NCWAs, Directing and Control Staff of the NCWAs, representatives of the NATO Military Authorities, and members of the NATO International Staff participated in the Exercise.

259. CIVLOG 69 was directed by two Senior Directing Staffs, one at NATO Headquarters and one in Orlando. Members of these Senior Directing Staffs were drawn from the NATO International Staff, the NATO International Military Staff, and, by permission of their respective governments, from members of the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee. The inclusion of the latter proved of particular value as by their participation they gained a direct impression from the Exercise play.

260. At the end of the period under review reports from participating nations, NCWAs Executives and Directing Staffs, and by the two Senior Directing Staffs were prepared: they will be studied and collated by the Working Group of National Exercise Advisers and by the Senior Committee, and a report to the Council will be submitted after the Senior Committee Plenary Session in November 1969.

261. Although at this stage it is too early to express a detailed judgement on the Exercise itself and to assess the lessons learned, it can be said that CIVLOG 69 proved extremely useful: it has, in fact, revealed some important areas where improvements in the civil emergency machinery are necessary in order to make it fully responsive to its tasks in war.

262. It is now apparent that the two large-scale exercises held during the period under review - see Symposium and CIVLOG 69 - will form an important platform for future developments in Civil Emergency Planning and for the re-appraisal of its peacetime and wartime structure.

B. DEFENCE SUPPORT

(1) Infrastructure

(a) Programming

263. During the first half of 1969 the Infrastructure Committee carried out the screening of Slice XX, last Slice of the 1965-1969 programme. This screening was particularly difficult as the Military Authorities had been obliged to hold back a large number of projects for this last Slice and funds were limited.

264. Furthermore, whilst this screening was taking place, SHAPE added new projects to Slice XX for an amount of about IAU 5 million.

265. Nonetheless, taking into account the maximum military needs for Slice XX as well as the decision made by the Defence Planning Committee(1) at the beginning of 1969 on the cost sharing agreed by the United States and Canada for the relocation of their forces from France, it seems that about IAU 36.5 million of works could be inscribed in Slice XX and that, as well as the IAU 5.8 million already inscribed in Slice XIX for relocation costs, it will still be possible to add a further relatively important sum to this same Slice XX.

266. The Yearly Infrastructure Report for 1968, which should have been submitted for the approval of the Defence Planning Committee during the first half year, has been delayed due to the fact that the Supreme Commands have proposed new deletions in addition to those which were presented in their first report.

267. As I mentioned in paragraph 229 of my previous report(2), the NATO Infrastructure programme was re-examined following the Ministerial decision of 10th May, 1968, to continue the Infrastructure works beyond Slice XX(3).

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- (1) DPC/R(68)62, DPC/R(69)1  
(2) C-M(69)23  
(3) DPC/D(68)59, DPC/R(68)25, DPC/R(69)4

268. The Supreme Commands presented their needs for an amount of IAU 630 million, including certain projects which do not fall into any existing category or for which no criteria have been established(1). The Military Committee approved these needs in May 1969, and sent them for the approval of the Defence Planning Committee, who examined them at its meeting of 27th June, 1969(2).

269. The Defence Planning Committee will make a special study of this problem during the next half year, paying particular attention to the question of the new programme amount, for it seems that it will not be possible to meet the demands of the Military Authorities nor the financial share to be taken by each member country.

(b) Allied Command Europe Plan for Air Defence of NATO Europe (NADGE)

270. The Current IVth Issue Master Implementation Schedule for the NADGE Project indicates that provisional site acceptance of the last NADGE site will take place in November 1971. While the Contractor, NADGECO Limited, is endeavouring to keep within the limits prescribed in the Master Implementation Schedule, the complexity of the Project implies that unforeseen factors beyond the Contractor's control may affect progress. It is intended that a revised Master Implementation Schedule be jointly developed by the Contractor and NATO by the beginning of October 1969, which will be the long-range planning document for the NADGE Project. Thenceforth, NADGEMO, with the Contractor, will keep subsequent changes to a minimum by means of detailed records and monitoring of the status and progress of implementation at all NADGE sites.

271. The extension of the NADGE Programme into 1971 requires the retention of most of the NADGEMO personnel beyond the date envisaged, i.e. 31st July, 1970, until 31st July, 1971, and a reduced number until the end of 1971. An associated increase to the NADGEMO Administrative Budget, from 2% to 2.6% was being prepared for submission to the Council early in July, 1969.

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- (1) MC 32/41  
(2) DPC/R(69)11

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C-M(69)36

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272. In 1969, the NADGE Project enters the Test and Acceptance Phase. The phase required the adaptation of the NADGEMO Organization to enable tests, embracing the NADGE System as a whole, to begin at two sites in Northern Italy. A Central Test Team was formed within NADGEMO, comprising NADGEMO experts supplemented by experts made available by the countries concerned. The first stage is approval of test requirements and procedures followed by the on-site testing stage at the two sites in Italy. A staff of international experts will be located at these sites, together with a number of test teams composed of national and international experts. The final stage will be site acceptance and some 10 sites are scheduled for provisional acceptance before the end of 1969. Countries agreed to provide aircraft without charge, other than aircrew expenses, for tests at the two Italian sites and contracts were being negotiated with the United Kingdom for special Canberra test sorties and with France for the loan of a tracking radar.

273. As at the 30th June, 1969, preparations were almost completed for submitting to the Council the problem of Operation and Maintenance costs which the NADGE Policy Board had been unable to resolve.

274. The preparatory discussions continued with NATO officials and SHAPE regarding an organization to replace the present NADGE Organization. By the end of June 1969, the discussions were completed and a draft document drawn up for consideration by the NATO officials and SHAPE. The final document will be submitted to the NADGE Policy Board early in the second half of 1969.

275. Lieutenant General H. Wehnelt was unanimously elected to replace Lieutenant General Baron M. Donnet as Chairman of the NADGE Policy Board with effect from 25th July, 1969.

(c) Other Questions

276. During the first half of 1969 the Infrastructure Committee met 38 times, 19 times at "15" and 19 times at "14" whilst the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee met 23 times.

277. During the semester, apart from the critical study of the important questions mentioned in the above paragraphs, the Infrastructure Committee examined the following principal questions:

At "15":

- (1) revised procedures for international competitive bidding - fourth and fifth reports by the Working Group;

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- (2) eligibility for common financing of payments of premiums to contractors for NATO infrastructure works in Turkey;
- (3) closure of Slices II - VIIA - financing of possible excess expenditure above the approved ceiling;
- (4) procedures for joint formal acceptance inspections;
- (5) excess construction of internal roads on NATO airfields;
- (6) eligibility for common financing of diversion of pipelines;
- (7) modifications of SAS sites programmes in Germany;
- (8) contributions for the NADGE Project: balances due by Denmark and the United Kingdom;
- (9) financial situation of infrastructure at 30th June, 1968;
- (10) Norway - relocation of Nike Battalion administrative headquarters;
- (11) use of type "A" sites at Muenchen-Hoechbruech by MOD, Germany;
- (12) personnel strength for United States custodial detachments supporting non-US NATO Nike sites;
- (13) submarine cable Pantelleria-Kelibria - residual value;
- (14) amendment/addition to the communications annex of the criteria and standards for Pershing Infrastructure (first edition);
- (15) study on the programme amount for War Headquarters for Northag/2 ATAF and CENTAG/4 ATAF in Slices XII to XV;
- (16) NATO pipelines in France - payment of damages to cultivators - rehabilitation by the contractor;
- (17) debiting of cost of accommodation for supervisory personnel for POL works in France.



At "14":

- (1) NATO satellite communications system Phase II - ground segment;
- (2) proposed automatic deletion procedure;
- (3) financial situation of the present 5 year programme;
- (4) procedure for authorisation requests concerning costs of facilities for forces relocated from France;
- (5) review of the NATO infrastructure programme - budgetary procedures;
- (6) Programming of drainage improvement works at four German airfields;
- (7) sites for self-propelled HAWK;
- (8) amendments of the 5th edition of HAWK criteria to provide facilities for self-propelled HAWK units;
- (9) communications equipment programme (CEP-69) - projects referred to infrastructure for imputation;
- (10) NATO command structure in Allied Command Channel and Eastern Atlantic Command.

(d) Progress of Infrastructure

278. The total value of works authorised by the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee during the first half of 1969 amounts to IAU 24.3 million, IAU 1.9 million to be financed by the "15" and IAU 22.4 million to be financed by the "14". This amount brings the total of funds authorised at 30th June, 1969, to IAU 1.131 million at "15" and IAU 101 million at "14", i.e. a total of IAU 1.232 million which represents about 93% of the estimated cost of Slices II to XIX inclusive.

279. The contributions which have been approved for the first half of 1969 in order to pay for the works carried out in the host countries amount to IAU 38 million.

280. During the second half of 1968 the gross expenditure rose to IAU 33.8 million, full NADGE included.

281. Finally, during the period in question, the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee approved final inspection reports representing works costing approximately IAU 30.1 million. During the second half of 1968 the Committee had approved final inspections for an amount of IAU 10.7 million.

282. The charts attached as Annexes II and III show the financial situation of NATO Infrastructure.

283. Chart I sets out the comparison between funds authorised, actual expenditure, the value of projects which have been the subject of a final technical inspection and the cost estimates of the different Groups of Slices (Annex II).

284. Chart II shows the value of the different categories of projects which make up the Programmes of Slices II to XIX inclusive (Annex III).

(2) Co-operation in Research, Development and Production

(a) General

285. In my last two reports, I set out the events which led up to the establishment of the NATO Industrial Advisory Group (NIAG) as a forum for the exchange of views on the various industrial aspects of NATO armaments questions and an instrument for improving co-operation, both amongst industries and between governments and industries. This body has now started its life very vigorously and has already in the period under review held two plenary meetings and two sessions of the Planning Committee, which it set up to prepare its work and provide continuity between main meetings.

286. At its first plenary meeting, held on 8th and 9th January, Dr. T.P. Tromp (N.V. Philips, Netherlands) was elected Chairman and Admiral C. Bigliardi (Oto Melara, Italy) Vice-Chairman. After dealing with its organization and procedural matters, the NIAG quickly came to the conclusion that, whereas there were many subjects and general ideas of common interest to industry and government which it could usefully discuss, it should give first priority to the practical work of improving co-operation and that this could best be done by helping to initiate some future co-operative projects for equipment. It realised that for this purpose, there would have to be a two-way flow of information - much of it classified - between its members and the four Main Groups, the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) and their subsidiary bodies. It therefore immediately submitted to the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) the question of communication of information between government and industry. The CNAD, at its meeting of 25th to 27th February, agreed to set up an ad hoc open-ended group

from both government and industry to develop specific recommendations regarding the information that should be provided to industry to help it promote co-operation. It also asked the NIAG to prepare proposals for the proper protection of classified information. The NIAG swiftly prepared its position regarding the security aspect and also adopted a moral code concerning the use to be made by its members of information obtained during its meetings. It also emphasised the importance of early information exchanges both ways between government and industry if NIAG were to be able to play any useful part in co-operative projects.

287. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Group, set up by CNAD, met on 3rd June and drafted a report for CNAD on the communication of information between the NIAG and the CNAD and its subordinate bodies. This covers security, the use to be made of information, the types of information which are required and the procedures for their communication. A decision on this report is awaited, but, in the meantime, the NIAG is now working on the next steps to be taken once the agreement of CNAD has been given.

288. A number of other questions have been considered by the NIAG, mainly those arising from the recommendations of the original Experimental Consultative Conference of Industrialists held in May 1968 or other points passed to it by the CNAD. However, the main effort has been concentrated on organising methods of practical work and the positive singleminded and incisive approach of the industrialists has made a great impression on all of us who have been in contact with the NIAG.

289. Among the decisions taken by the CNAD in February was one which is expected to open up new opportunities for early co-operation among countries in equipment projects. The three Service Armaments Groups have been invited to select equipment areas for which countries will be asked to provide their replacement schedules, including dates and plans; from these, when consolidated, it will be possible to observe the extent of differences in phasing and variations in characteristics and concepts. It is hoped that where the differences are not too wide, countries will consider moving closer together and eventually joining in the development and production of the necessary equipment.

290. The decision on replacement schedules arose out of a discussion on a report by one of the CNAD Study Groups on Economic, Financial and Industrial Factors which affect Co-operation. This report was greatly appreciated for its clear presentation of the problems and has been given a wide distribution which includes the NIAG.

291. Liaison between the CNAD with its subordinate bodies and the Defence Review Committee (DRC) was also discussed, and it was decided that no further work could be done for the time being on the questions submitted by the DRC to which I referred in my last report. All existing studies and reports having a bearing on these questions have been notified to the DRC who will study them and prepare a revised list of questions. The CNAD will then consider the best means of handling them. One of the major problems here is that the increasing amount of work being undertaken by the subordinate bodies of CNAD makes it difficult for them to undertake any study not directly connected with their agreed work programme.

292. During the same meeting, the CNAD attributed the qualification "NATO Project" to two projects submitted to it and established the appropriate Steering Committees. These concerned Acoustic Communication with Submarines in which five countries confirmed their intention to participate, and the three helicopters on which France and the United Kingdom are co-operating. Among existing Steering Committees, Italy has now indicated her desire to join Germany and the United Kingdom in the FH.70 Field Howitzer Project, while one of the older projects, the M.72 Light Anti-tank Weapon Production, has been successfully brought to a close and the Steering Committee disbanded.

293. Two new project groups have been set up during the period under review and are starting on the first stage of their work. These are a group on a Mediterranean Submarine for the 1970s, which has been actively supported by the interested military command, and one on the BLOWPIPE weapon system, a hand-held low-level air defence weapon developed by the United Kingdom.

294. Two further efforts are worth mentioning among the many made by the CNAD to initiate and encourage joint efforts among countries in areas where they are most required for improving NATO's defences. The first is a decision to have presentations arranged by its Main Groups on subjects of particular importance having a bearing on future equipment. Three such presentations are being arranged for the next Conference. The second is the Co-operative Planning Fund whose establishment I mentioned in my last report. The first application for its use has been submitted and concerns the development of a new and improved Chemical Warfare decontaminant for use by field forces, for which the services of a consultant are required.

295. Detailed reports on the activities of the four Main Groups of the CNAD and their subsidiaries will be found in the following paragraphs under the heading of the appropriate Service Armaments Group or the Defence Research Group. The NATO Steering and Co-ordinating Committees, the NATO Production and Logistics Organizations, Codification, Pipelines and other activities are reported on individually in the paragraphs succeeding those on the four Main Groups.

(b) NATO Naval Armaments Group (NNAG)

296. The NATO Naval Armaments Group held its 22nd meeting in June 1969 when it examined a number of recommendations that had been made by the CNAD and reviewed the work of its Information Exchange Groups and other subsidiary bodies. In response to these recommendations which I mentioned earlier in this report, the nations were invited to provide replacement schedules for lightweight ship and air launched torpedoes in all their applications and submarine launched torpedoes for consideration by the CNAD at its next meeting.

297. A number of problems were selected as being suitable for transmission to the NIAG for advice and a study on the development of a system concept for a Maritime Headquarters was selected for presentation to the CNAD in November 1969. In addition, the dependent naval groups were requested to identify studies and reports related to a number of questions posed by the Defence Review Committee and to inform the latter accordingly.

298. A summary of the status of the activities of the IEGs is set out in document AC/141-D/45(9th revise). Among these activities, the following are worthy of note. The final draft of STANAG 4118 on Measurements of Reverberation Levels from Operational Sonars has been approved by the NNAG and circulated to nations for ratification. The NATO Military Authorities have been requested to provide SACLANTCEN with a list of areas of military importance for which sonar effectiveness curves are to be produced and SACLANT has appointed SACLANTCEN as the collating centre for the data received from nations and its issue in a form suitable for operational users. SACLANT is very optimistic on the outcome of the studies based on this STANAG which will be a great benefit to the Alliance.

299. In connection with naval gunfire effectiveness, exchanges of information have now been completed on gunnery system tolerances and three sets of practices have been agreed for anti-aircraft firing, surface firing and naval gun-fire support. These are being proposed as amendments to AXP-2. The ultimate objective of this work is to provide a means by which the gunnery effectiveness of multi-national forces can be assessed by operational commanders such as COMSTANAVFORLANT.

300. The Sub-Group on Oceanographic Factors affecting ASW Systems has completed its works and was disbanded by the NNAG at its last meeting.

301. Project Group 4 on the United Kingdom Mark 31 Torpedo has decided to remain at Stage I for a further meeting in order to study the results of the United Kingdom Shallow and Deep Water Trials.

302. Following a proposal by Greece and Italy, the NNAG has set up Project Group 5 on a Mediterranean Submarine for the 1970s. France, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States will participate in the activities of this Project Group, at least for the first stage of its work.

303. Finally, a study on a Systems Concept for COMEDCENT Headquarters has been approved by the NNAG who noted that the functions covered by this study should be applicable to most maritime headquarters. This study, which was presented by IBM, Italy, and the SHAPE Technical Centre, was based on a blueprint for a model MHQ which had been approved by all NATO nations, studies by the STC and a national study by Italy. Work will now proceed on a similar type study for an MHQ in the longer term period.

(c) NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG)

304. The NAFAG met once during the period under review, in March 1969, when it reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies and received progress reports on the activities of the Steering Committees for the NATO JAGUAR Aircraft and the SA 330, SA 341 and WG 13 Helicopter, details of which will be found elsewhere in this report. A progress report was also received on the Franco/British MARTEL Missile Project. The development of this missile has been completed and preparations for the formal service evaluation trials have been put in hand. Early production is under way to meet the initial French and British orders.

305. With respect to the recommendations made to it by the CNAD, the NAFAG has set up an ad hoc group to study the problem of navigation/communications systems compatibility from an air force point of view and also to consider the views of the Naval and Army Armaments Groups. It has also instructed its subordinate bodies to consider equipment replacement schedules with a view to selecting one or two items for submission to the CNAD at its next meeting.

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(i) Identification of Aircraft

306. Sub-Group 5 on Identification of Aircraft did not meet as planned during the reporting period as it is still awaiting the position of the NATO Military Authorities on an operational concept for the use of the MARK XII system in the Central Europe region. It is expected that this position will be finalised before the Group holds its next meeting in September 1969. The NAFAG has referred to the Defence Research Group the task of determining whether any new solutions to the problem of aircraft identification may be expected from the research point of view. Advice is anticipated as to how soon, in view of the technology required, such information might be available for the development of a new generation IFF system.

(ii) Tactical Air Reconnaissance/Intelligence

307. The project proposed by Canada and Norway for a reconnaissance pod for the Northrop F-5 aircraft has been suspended because the Canadian reconnaissance requirements have not yet been finalised. As regards the project for a reconnaissance pod for the F104 G aircraft originally proposed by Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, Germany has now withdrawn as a result of her interest in the reconnaissance version of the PHANTOM RF-4 aircraft. The other two countries, however, are continuing in their efforts towards a joint reconnaissance requirement and hope to present the F104 F reconnaissance pod, which will include a daylight camera and an infra-red line scan system being developed by the Netherlands, as a NATO project in the near future. Other nations operating the F104 G aircraft will be invited to participate in this project. Finally, Germany and Italy may draw up a requirement for a common reconnaissance system for the Fiat G-91 aircraft.

(iii) Approach and Landing Systems

308. Sub-Group 7 on Approach and Landing Systems has now drawn up a co-ordinated NATO requirement for a portable tactical instrument approach and landing system for the immediate future. The Group believes that a single system should be selected for use by all NATO aircraft in the tactical environment for the post-1970/71 period, and NAFAG has been invited to consider ways of evaluating and selecting a system to meet the NATO requirement from equipment under development in France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States.

309. During the reporting period two demonstrations of equipment have taken place; the first in France at the Flight Test Centre at Bretigny where French approach and landing systems were presented, and the second in Germany on German tactical landing systems at present under development.

(iv) Overall Problems of Air Defence

310. The Inter-Service Group on Overall Problems of Air Defence has continued to maintain the tempo indicated by the urgency of its task and has already held four meetings this year. The two Working Groups on "Air Defence Philosophy and Doctrine" and "Detection and Tracking of Low Level Targets" have also made good progress with their work. The second progress report by this Inter-Service Group, which defines certain gaps and deficiencies in NATO Air Defences, has been submitted to the CNAD for its consideration.

(d) NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG)

311. The NATO Army Armaments Group met once during the period under review in June 1969. In the course of this meeting, it reviewed the activities of its subsidiary bodies, the main aspects of which are summarised below:

(i) Transport Support Vehicles

312. Discussions have continued in connection with the development of methods for the determination of low cetane numbers of gasolines as well as on a correlation law between two methods which have already been approved by NATO. A document on NATO Standard Multi-Fuel Engine Laboratory tests has been approved and issued to nations in the form of an Allied Publication AEP-5. Information has also been exchanged on national production and requirements in the field of ground effect machines for land based applications, special purpose military vehicles such as large tyre vehicles for operation in severe climatic and geographical conditions and tracked vehicles for use in snow-covered terrain. The nations concerned have reported on their trials with hovercraft modified to suit military purposes as well as on the progress made in the development of a half-ton command and liaison vehicle and the HET-70 tank carrier but neither of these latter two projects has yet been offered for NATO co-operation.



(ii) Combat Vehicles

313. A number of presentations were made during the first half of 1969 with a view to initiating co-operation in the development and production of the next generation of armoured infantry fighting vehicles (AIFV) and armoured reconnaissance vehicles (ARV). All nations have a requirement for one or both types of vehicle but so far only one project group has been set up for the joint development by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands of an AIFV. The United Kingdom and Belgium are also considering the possibility of establishing a Project Group for the development of a new ARV to be produced in 1973. A joint presentation was also made by the United States and Germany on their programme for a post-1970 main battle tank.

(iii) Infantry Weapons

314. Two Correspondence Groups have been established; the first to correlate the United States and Franco/German proposals for joint evaluation methods and programmes of reliability testing in anti-armour weapons, and the second to study concepts for a combined anti-armour and anti-helicopter weapon.

315. In the field of standardisation, the preparation of a NATO Manual on Test Procedures has been initiated with a view to extending the control of 7.62 mm and 9 mm ammunition already carried out in national and regional test centres to the link and chargers of 7.62 mm ammunition. A study of the problems raised by the United States proposal to introduce the M16A1 rifle using 5.56 mm ammunition into the United States Armed Forces in Europe has been initiated as well as a study on the calibre of small arms with a view to submitting standardisation proposals by June 1970.

316. Production and qualification approval tests on NATO 7.62 mm and 9 mm ammunition have continued. A sub-panel met during the reporting period when it approved the Italian national test centre and discussed questions such as climatic storage testing and chamber pressure measurements. As a result a number of amendments have been made to the Manual of Inspection.

317. Another sub-panel has now completed draft technical characteristics for 5.56 mm rifle ammunition with the exception of a test to control the amount of fouling. This information could form the basis of a STANAG and Manual of Test if the need should arise.

(iv) Surface-to-Surface Artillery

318. The countries which had previously expressed an interest in the German 110 mm light artillery rocket system (LARS) have decided not to participate in the development of this system. The NAAG has therefore endorsed the disbandment of the LARS Project Group. Italy has now expressed the wish to become a full member of the NATO Steering Committee on the FH.70, which is a joint German/United Kingdom development. The NAAG has approved the formation of a further sub-panel to study interoperability problems and to investigate the feasibility of standardisation of fire direction procedures within NATO. The Panel continues to receive up-to-date information on projects under development and is now turning its attention towards longer term activities.

(v) Land-Based Air Defence Weapons

319. A NATO Project Group composed of Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom has been established for the co-operative production of the BLOWPIPE Weapons System developed by British industry. The assessment of surface based air weapon systems in tactical situations has continued. The basic assumptions, the methodology and the sites on which the evaluation will be performed have been selected, and the assessments started with the Franco/German weapon system ROLAND.

320. Information has been received on the progress made with the RAPIER trials programme, on the development of the fair weather and all-weather versions of the Franco/German weapon system ROLAND and on a twin-tube 35 mm anti-aircraft gun system.

(vi) Combat Intelligence

321. National concepts and doctrines in signal intelligence, ground-to-ground IFF and recognition in depth have been studied and, in particular, the new concept for signal intelligence prepared by France involving the automatic display of radio transmission density in each area of the enemy zone. Since no technical solution appears to exist at present to meet this concept, a Working Party will examine the possibility of initiating co-operation in this field. Information has been exchanged on second generation image intensifier tubes and protection against Laser hazards. Responsibility for the standardisation of the first generation tubes has now been entrusted to the AC/67 Group of Experts on Electronic Parts. At the request of the NAAG, the Panel has examined the problem of interoperability for navigation/communications systems and will submit a report to the NAAG at its next meeting.

(vii) NBC Defence

322. Among the problems discussed by the Panel, the major interest concerned a realistic updating of its assessment of the BW threat. Following a review of the progress being made in the development of BW defensive equipment, it now seems probable that the long outstanding problem of developing satisfactory equipment for rapid detection and identification of BW agents is nearing a solution.

323. The Panel's interest in chemoprophylaxis, which I referred to in my previous report, resulted in a meeting of experts who, after a thorough examination of work being undertaken in a number of NATO countries, considered that the development of an efficient chemoprophylactic drug to reduce the effect of ionising radiation in personnel was of sufficient importance to warrant eventual co-operative research and development. It was not felt appropriate at the present time to recommend the formation of a Project Group, but a further limited number of meetings of experts was considered desirable. The NAA&G has approved a recommendation by the NBC Defence Panel that an exploratory group of experts on chemoprophylaxis be established.

324. The Air Sub-Panel has noted that the recommendations arising from a SHAPE study on survivability of ACE tactical air capability against conventional attack did not take into account NBC defence needs. Consequently, SHAPE has been invited to reconsider those recommendations so as to include, wherever possible, NBC defence requirements.

(viii) Telecommunications

325. A handbook has been published which contains technical data on interoperability of the equipment to be used in the combat zone during 1970/75 period and includes recommendations for the values of the parameters which should be used to ensure compatibility between national sub-systems in the combat zone during the same time period.

326. Work has continued on the definition of interoperability parameters for the post-1975 period. Some recommendations have been received regarding the parameters that France and the FINABEL countries are proposing to adopt. Similar recommendations by the ABC countries involved in the MALLARD Project are expected in September 1969 after which these two sets of recommendations will be discussed and compared with a view to reaching agreement on the parameters to be adopted for the NATO Telecommunications Systems for the combat zone.

(ix) Engineer Equipment

327. The Panel has decided that the development of new techniques for the detection of mines, including non-metallic mines and explosive charges was the most pressing need in the mine warfare field. A meeting of experts carried out a survey of possible new methods for non-metallic mine detection and concluded that the most hopeful approach would be the use of microwave techniques. Other techniques such as the use of infra-red are also being explored. The Panel is also seeking improved methods for the clearance of mines and will be examining recent developments in explosive clearance techniques as well as high power RF radiation for the clearance of electrically-controlled mines.

328. Problems relating to the responsibility for clearing mines laid in inland waterways which have previously caused some concern in naval circles have now been resolved by a SHAPE recommendation that the service proposing to operate in a particular area should henceforth be responsible for the clearance of all mines located in that area irrespective of the service which had laid the mines.

329. The Panel is seeking to promote co-operative action for the development of bridges for the post-1980 period but, until member nations have finalised their requirements, it will not be possible to identify projects for which co-operation can be initiated.

330. The Project Group concerned with the development of a mine for use in inland waterways staged a demonstration and symposium in the Netherlands in April 1969. Successful demonstrations of methods of laying the mine and its destructive effect against an amphibious target were shown. Due to the advanced stage of development of the mine, collaboration by interested countries will take the form of co-operative trials to assess the reliability of the mine and the optimum density at which mines of this type should be laid. Three countries remain interested in this development; namely the sponsors Germany and the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, whose future participation is dependent on the results of national trials to ascertain that the mine meets British requirements.

(x) Tactical Air Mobility

331. At their last meeting, the Interservice Panel on Air Vehicles for Tactical Air Mobility noted that no other nations were interested in the proposal by Germany mentioned in my previous report, whereby other nations were invited to join with them in the research, development and production of the VC 400 tilt-wing V/STOL transport aircraft. However, Germany will continue to report progress on the aircraft which is being pursued as a national project.

332. The Panel has followed the study of the various considerations affecting the choice of twin or multi-engine helicopters and Canada has offered to co-ordinate and act as rapporteur on this study.

333. In addition to the work done at the Southampton University on the problem of helicopter noise reduction, which is being jointly financed by the United States and the United Kingdom, studies on helicopter noise reduction are being carried out in France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States, and will be correlated by the United Kingdom acting as rapporteur.

334. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, following the proposal made by France and the United Kingdom and approved by the Conference of National Armaments Directors for co-operative production of the SA 330, SA 341 and WG 13 helicopters, a full presentation was given to the Panel by the French and United Kingdom Representatives on the operational concepts for the Army and Air Force rôles of the three helicopters. Afterwards, industrial representatives gave full technical details regarding these helicopters. No statements of interest from other nations were expressed but the Panel will consider at its next meeting the progress made on this project and will be notified of any interest which it might raise.

(xi) Doctrine, Tactical Concept and Logistics

335. The concept of the FINABEL countries is almost complete and should be available by the end of this year. The general view on the future work of the Panel is that it should complete its comparison of the FINABEL and ABC concepts and then press on to identify likely longer term operational requirements. In particular, the NAAG has agreed that the Panel should attempt to identify areas where new technology will or may lead to new technical concepts and areas where new technical concepts may indicate areas of technology which require greater attention or encouragement. Such studies should enable the Panel to identify areas of weakness in the equipment field which may make it difficult to meet operational requirements in the 1980/1990 time period.

(xii) Meteorology

336. The Panel met in June 1969 when presentations were given of meteorological equipment for surface observations and upper air measurements. Presentations by Germany and the United States on the measurement of visibility and by Belgium on a videometer aroused a good deal of interest. Information was also exchanged on the equipment of meteorological units in the combat zone; Germany and the United Kingdom gave information on their present organizations and the United States reported on their concept for meteorological support of the United States field Army - 1975.

(e) NATO Defence Research Group

337. At the invitation of the United Kingdom, the Defence Research Group held its tenth meeting at the Royal Radar Establishment, Malvern. A visit was paid to the laboratories where technical presentations were given and statements were made on the status of radar research in the different NATO nations. The future form of the Group's meetings was also discussed, in an endeavour to strike a balance between routine matters and forward thinking in the various fields of research, as well as its relationships with the Science Committee and bodies working under the aegis of the NATO Military Authorities.

338. In June 1969 the Group held a Seminar at the SHAPE Technical Centre on the subject of the Use of Computers in Military Data Management and Command Systems. About 130 participants from eleven NATO countries and from NATO civil and military staffs attended lectures followed by animated discussions. The proceedings of this Seminar will be published and circulated in the same manner as those for previous Seminars.

339. The Special Group of Experts on Land-based Air Defence met in January 1969 to review the progress made by its seven Study Groups of which six have now been formally established and the seventh, on an Analytical Assessment of Air Defence Systems, will seek approval for its formal establishment from the Defence Research Group at the latter's next meeting in September 1969. The Special Group of Experts will continue to remain in existence to exchange information in an attempt to promote new initiatives and to avoid duplication of effort.

340. The Long-Term Scientific Studies Panel met in May 1969 at AFSOUTH in conjunction with a multi-national exercise on the Defence of Armoured Vehicles. The report on this exercise has been circulated to nations and the NATO Military Authorities for comments and it will be considered by the Panel at its next meeting.

341. The Far Infra-Red Panel met in June 1969 to review the progress made by its five Project Groups and receive progress reports on the status of national research and development programmes in the far infra-red field.

(f) NATO Maritime Patrol Aircraft Steering Committee

342. The NATO Maritime Patrol Aircraft Programme, which now covers the series production of 87 ATLANTIC aircraft, has reached the stage where the first 60 have been completed. Of these, four of the most recently produced will be delivered to the Netherlands. The delivery of the 18 aircraft ordered by Italy is to take place between the beginning of 1971 and the end of 1973. The protocol for the series production of these aircraft has been approved by Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United States and it is hoped will shortly be approved and signed by the French and Italian Ministers. As a follow-up to the participation of the Italian aircraft industry, the statute of the Société Européenne de Construction du Bréguet Atlantic (SECBAT) is being modified to incorporate the Italian firms which are now to take part in the series production of this aircraft.

(g) NATO JAGUAR Steering Committee

343. Very satisfactory progress is being achieved with this project which was presented at the Salon du Bourget in June 1969. The first production orders have now been placed within the framework of a French/United Kingdom inter-governmental agreement on the first slice of production aircraft which covers 400 planes, 200 for France and 200 for the United Kingdom.

(h) NATO SA 330, SA 341 and WG/13 Helicopter Steering Committee

344. A full presentation of these helicopters has been given by operational and industrial representatives to the Interservice Group on Tactical Air Mobility (AC/225(Panel X)) and other nations have been invited to join in the project.

(i) NATO HAWK Production and Logistics Organization (NHPLO)

345. The liquidation of this programme calls for a sustained effort from both the production organization itself and the national price control services co-operating with it. At the end of the reporting period 25.14% of the programme had been completely controlled. Phase A1 of the HAWK European Limited Improvement Programme (HELIP) has continued and, as I mentioned in my last report, should provide by the end of 1969 the necessary information to enable the five governments concerned to decide whether or not to commit themselves to this programme. The dates for the transfer of the HAWK stocks from Chatellerault (France) to Camp Capellen (Luxembourg) have now been established. This transfer will take place between 1st September, 1969, and 6th December, 1969. The participation of the NHPLO in the Common Depot which NAMS0 plans to establish at Taranto (Italy) is under active consideration.

(j) Industrial Property

346. The Working Group on Industrial Property met in June 1969. At that meeting it decided that the information collected from NATO countries on their laws, policy and practice in the field of industrial property, together with studies already prepared in the past, should be issued in a series of publications which would be of great assistance to those who are concerned with production matters in the field of armaments. Having screened replies to a questionnaire on "Practices followed by NATO countries regarding proprietary rights problems in international co-operative research and development programmes for defence purposes", the Group has decided to submit a report to the CNAD which would contain conclusions as to the attitude of the different governments in this field. Both the report and the information supporting it will facilitate the task of NATO countries in concluding co-operative agreements for defence production.

347. The Group is considering the possibility of reviewing the procedure relative to the safeguarding of proprietary rights for technical information contained in STANAGs. A report on this subject is in the course of preparation. The Group has also approved a recommendation by the International Staff concerning the edition of certain of its works which would constitute a very useful source of information for NATO member countries and instructed the International Staff to proceed with such publications.

348. At the request of the CNAD, recent reports and documentation issued by the Group were made available to the NATO Industrial Advisory Group who set up a sub-group to examine them. As a result of this review, it might be possible for the sub-group to define problem areas of interest to NATO industry which could be submitted to the Industrial Property Group for consideration.

349. The French reservation on the "NATO Agreement on the Communication of Technical Information for Defence Purposes" has now been lifted as the other countries who are parties to this Agreement have accepted certain slight modifications proposed by France and noted her statement on the subject of this Agreement. The Agreement will be signed by Permanent Representatives as soon as they have informed the Executive Secretary that they are in possession of the powers required for the act of signature.



(k) Electronic Parts

350. The Group of Experts on Electronic Parts held its annual meeting in May 1969 when it reviewed the activities of its special working groups and issued appropriate guidance. These groups have and are continuing to do a good deal of valuable work in the field of standardisation through the preparation of NATO Electronic Parts Recommendations (NEPRs) or NATO Electronic Technical Recommendations (NETRs). These recommendations have to be constantly reviewed and revised in view of the rapid advance in technology which is taking place in the electronics field.

(l) Electrical Generators

351. An exploratory meeting of national experts on electrical power generators took place in March 1969. As a result the NADREPs approved a recommendation made by them that a "cadre" group be established under the direct responsibility of the CNAD to continue the work undertaken by the former AC/241 Group. The primary task of this new Group is to establish standards of voltage and frequency but it will also continue with the standardisation activities of the former AC/241 Group and exchange information with a view to promoting co-operation in research, development and production.

(m) Inspection and Quality Control

352. The Group of Experts on Inspection and Quality Control, having drawn up a set of agreements and publications for international co-operation in the assurance of the quality of military equipment, considered that the value of these documents would be greatly enhanced if the Conference of National Armaments Directors would endorse a NATO Policy Statement on Quality Assurance. Such a statement was prepared and presented to the Conference in February 1969 who approved it and agreed that it should be circulated to all groups and panels under its authority, to all NATO Production and Logistics Organizations and to the NATO Industrial Advisory Group (NIAG). It also agreed that the procedures developed for quality assurance by the Group of Experts should be forwarded to the NIAG in order to obtain its advice on them from an industrial point of view.

C. LOGISTICS

(a) Codification of Equipment

353. During the period under review there has been a marked increase in activities relative to codification. The Group of National Directors on Codification met in May 1969 and its Panels and sub-groups held a total of 18 meetings during the first half of 1969.

354. Apart from the detailed work on the codification of co-operative projects of specific items of equipment, planning and implementation studies have continued in connection with the introduction of the Federal Item Identification Guide (FIIG). Further progress has been made in the field of automatic data processing where detailed procedures, cross-reference lists and standardised methods have been produced to serve as a basis for international action in harmonising the various types and configurations of computers and peripheral equipment. As a result of these activities the scope of the NATO Manuals on Codification has had to be enlarged to cater for these new needs as well as the greater detail which is now required.

355. The fourth NATO symposium on the codification of equipment will take place in the United Kingdom in autumn 1969. The main theme of this symposium will be "Codification - a tool for Material Management". Particular attention will be paid to the creation of linked data banks, the expansion of codification into Civil Departments and the participation by industry.

(b) Transportation and Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives

356. With a view to making more rapid progress in its review of national and international regulations, the Group of Experts on the Safety Aspects of Transportation and Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives has delegated certain tasks to four small sub-groups consisting of two or three people. These groups will cover the fields of rail, road, air and sea transportation and will be responsible for the evaluation of working papers, the preparation of courses of action and the submission of recommendations to the Main Group. The sub-group on storage has continued in its efforts to update document AC/106-D/5(Revised) and a new draft document (AC/258-D/70) will shortly be distributed to nations for comments.

(c) NATO Pipeline System

(i) NATO Pipeline Committee

357. At a meeting held on 25th April, 1969, the Committee noted with pleasure a number of improvements in several of the pipeline regions. In particular, the military usefulness of the Jutland System will be considerably enhanced by the various extensions and improvements already completed or in hand. The agreed procedures for the operation on a co-operative basis by Denmark and Germany of the extension of that System into Germany were welcomed.

358. The special problems of the operation and maintenance of the Turkish System were again discussed on the basis of a further interim report from the Turkish Authorities. Progress has been made in implementing a number of the recommendations made by the Committee's Study Group with a view to improving the prospects of earning revenue for the System from non-NATO use and reducing the cost of its upkeep; however, much remains to be done before the burden on Turkey can be reduced to any marked degree.

359. The question of equipment for repair of wartime damage was raised and the possibilities of standardisation of the items and centralised, or at least grouped, procurement discussed, particularly in the light of the prospect that these items will be adjudged by the Infrastructure Committee as eligible for common funding.

(ii) Organization of the NATO Pipeline System in the Central Europe Region

360. The high level of utilisation of the facilities of the Central Europe Pipeline System has been maintained during the period under review. Stocks have reached about 75% of the total capacity and the transport of petroleum products about 85% of the maximum capacity working one shift. Movements for both military and civil purposes were about equal.

361. The proportion of the operating costs covered by revenue from military and civil transport could probably be increased to about 90% were it not for the constant upward trend of costs in absolute terms. The Central Europe Operating Agency has therefore been invited to study the possibilities of modernising the functioning of the system through automation and reducing personnel costs through the introduction of centralised data processing. CEPPC and CEPO are also considering the possibility of effecting economies in the guarding of the installations and a joint working group has been set up to review the methods of guarding at the depots and pump stations of the seven Divisions.

362. The agreement for the transport for civil purposes of crude oil from Le Havre to Valenciennes has been approved by the CEPPC and the first movements started in May 1969. This section of the pipeline has been insured against third party liability for 1969-1970.

363. The CEPPC has accepted an offer from the insurers of the tanker which damaged the Octeville South sealine in July 1966 of a lump sum of F.Fr. 600,000 in full settlement of the damages. This amount is equivalent to 80% of the cost estimate for the repairs.

(d) NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization

364. The date of transfer of the HAWK stocks from Chatellerault (France) to Camp Capellen (Luxembourg) has now been firmly established. This transfer will start on 1st September and terminate on 6th December, 1969. As previously agreed, six months' notice of the date of closure of the depot (end of December 1969) has been given to the French Authorities to enable them to make all necessary arrangements regarding the provision of alternative work for the personnel and the future use of the buildings.

365. All NAMS0 countries have now agreed to the location and establishment of the Southern Depot at Taranto. They have also agreed on the expenses for the NIKE-HONEST JOHN Programme. As for the SHAPE electronic, forward scatter and early warning programmes and the HAWK programme, the MBC and the HAWK respectively have still to decide whether or not they will make use of the Taranto Depot.

X. CO-ORDINATION IN THE USE OF NATO EUROPEAN AIRSPACE

366. In addition to its continuous review of civil and military Air Traffic Services systems in NATO Europe the Committee for European Airspace Co-ordination (CEAC) has:

- (1) carried out a regular six-monthly revision of its joint civil/military plan for navigational aids, frequency assignments and identifications for NATO Europe which provides for joint interference-free use of facilities and frequencies and is designed to permit the requirements of non-NATO states to be fitted into it without interference to NATO facilities;
- (2) carried out a regular six-monthly revision of its joint civil/military plan for optimum and interference-free use of UHF frequencies for Air Traffic Control;
- (3) reviewed the situation with regard to the transfer of military operational air traffic between France and Italy;
- (4) continued their study of the problem of air routes across the North Sea taking into account the military requirements in this area and noted that as a result of this work the Norwegian and United Kingdom Authorities will in July 1969 implement in conjunction two new air routes across the North Sea;

- (5) undertaken a study of the problem of operation of high speed aircraft below 3,000 feet; this problem is considered to be increasingly urgent in view of the large increase in numbers of private aircraft which need to operate below 3,000 feet and the concurrent requirement of the air forces to fly high performance aircraft in the same height bands.

367. Furthermore CEAC has in accordance with its yearly co-ordination programme effected co-ordination of 8 major air exercises affecting international air navigation.

#### XI. SECURITY

368. The NATO Security Committee met on the 11th and 12th March, 1969. One of the main items on the Agenda was the draft revision of Enclosure "C" to C-M(55)15(Final) which was completed, and circulated to the Council as C-M(68)75.

369. Another subject discussed by the Security Committee at this meeting was the circulation of NATO classified information within member nations after removal of the marking NATO. The Committee decided however that this subject should be embodied in the major study of the whole question of the release of NATO classified information which would take place at a future meeting.

370. The NATO Special Committee met on the 17th and 18th April, 1969. During their discussion of the objectives, rôle and functions of the Committee, members agreed that the Standing Requirements List should be so modified as to make it more adaptable for use in crisis management. For a trial period of a year a Working Group of the Committee would meet before each regular meeting of the Committee to prepare a synthesis of the submissions which would be considered by the Committee at its next meeting and a document submitted to the North Atlantic Council if appropriate.

371. The Special Committee also exchanged views on the Security Aspects of the Evolution of the Communist Threat and on the Security Aspects of the Growth of Revolutionary Protest Movements in NATO countries.

372. The Directorate inspected the security arrangements for the protection of NATO classified information within seven member countries, three Major NATO Commands and one NATO agency. Sampling inspections of the arrangements for the protection of ATOMAL information in 22 subordinate registries or control points were carried out. In the field of Industrial Security two plants were visited. No major deficiencies were discovered.

NATO SECRET  
ANNEX I to  
C-M(69)36

## INTERNATIONAL STAFF

## BREAKDOWN BY GRADE AND NATIONALITY

Date: 30th June, 1969

	UNCL.	A.7	A.6	A.5	A.4	A.3	A.2	A.1	To- tal A	B.6	B.5	B.4	B.3	B.2	B.1	To- tal B	C.6	C.5	C.4	C.3	C.2	C.1	To- tal C
BELGIUM			1	5	14	1	5		26	2	5	12	40	74		133	3	14	25	169	42		253
CANADA		2	1		2				7						1	1							
DENMARK				3	4				7					1		1							
FRANCE		1	1	5	8	7	1		23	4	10	21	38	32	1	106		1	5	24	1		31
GERMANY	1	2		4	13	1			20			6	2			8				1			1
GREECE				1	5	2			8		1		2	1		4							
ICELAND						1			1														
ITALY	1	1	1	5	10	1	1		19	1		3		4		8		1	2	13	9		25
LUXEMBOURG					1			1	2				1	1		2							
NETHERLANDS		1	1	5	4	1	1	1	13	1	2	2	3	6		14							
NORWAY	1			1	4	3			8				1			1				1			1
PORTUGAL					1	1			2							4				1			1
TURKEY	1			1	6	1			8		1		3			4							1
U.KINGDOM	2	1	1	11	19	13	8		53	1	4	16	54	43		118			1	14	1		16
U.STATES	1	3		6	9	2			20				1			1							
TOTAL	7	11	6	47	100	36	16	1	217	9	23	60	145	162	2	401	3	16	33	223	53		328

N.B. This table does not include linguistic posts filled at this date.  
Ce tableau ne comporte pas les postes linguistiques occupés à cette date.  
(FRANCE: 43 + UK: 25 + BELGIUM: 7 + US: 1 = 76)

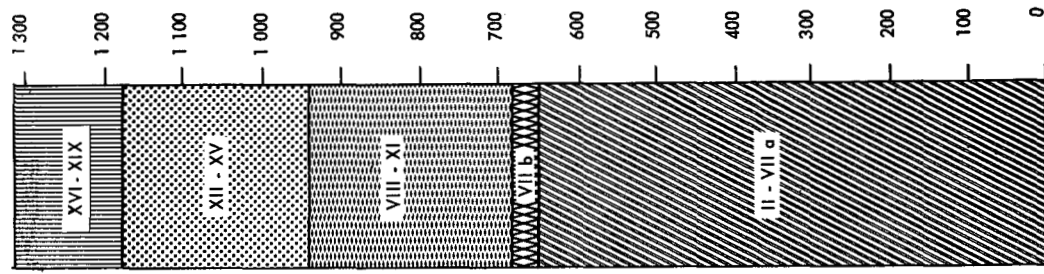
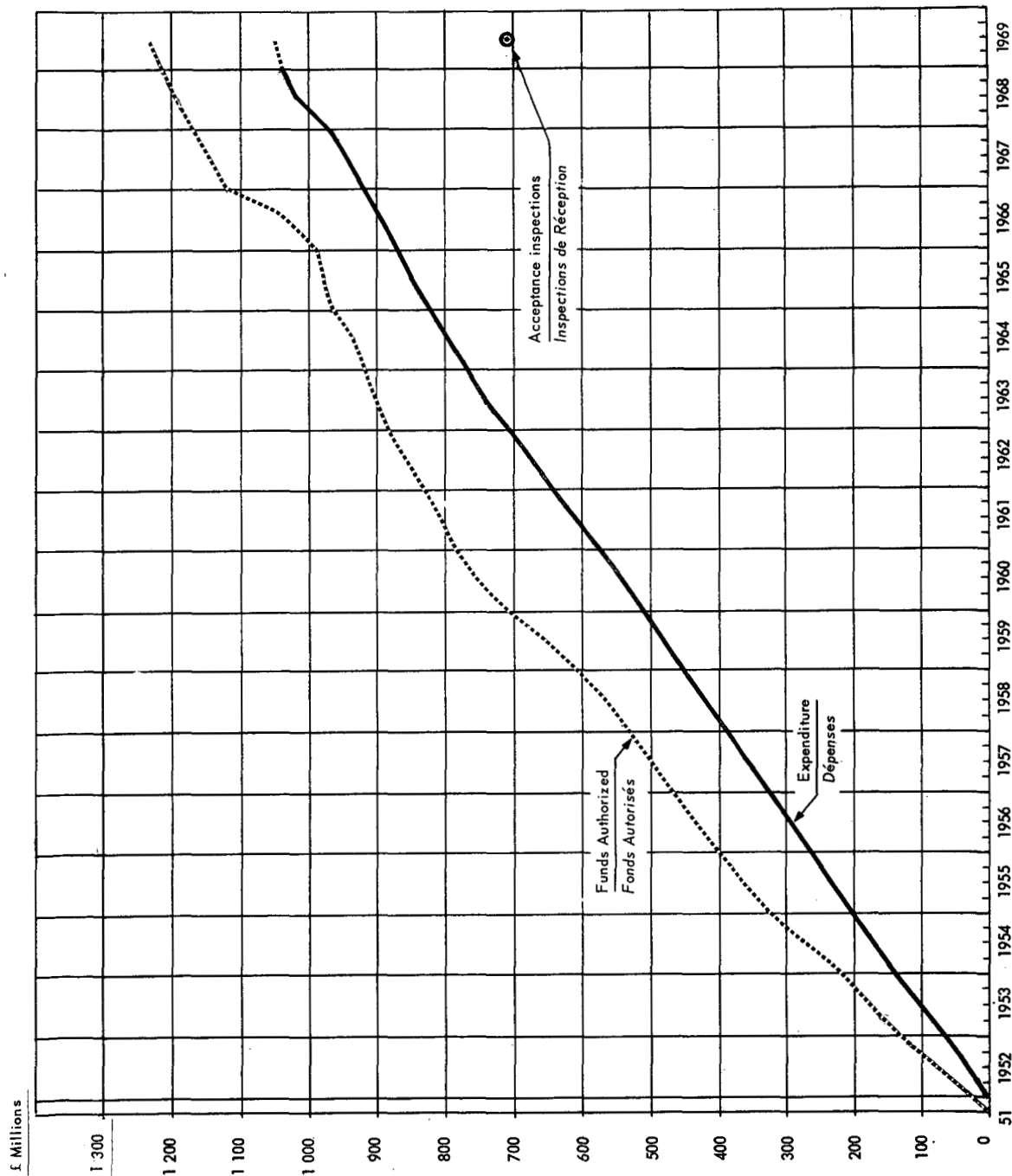
TOTAL: 953  
+ 76

1029

NATO SECRET

CHART I - GRAPHIQUE I

NATO COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE - INFRASTRUCTURE COMMUNE OTAN  
ALL COUNTRIES ALL PROJECTS - TOUS PAYS TOUS PROJETS  
SLICES II - XIX - TRANCHES II - XIX



Slices II - XIX  
Latest Cost Estimate  
31 Dec. 1968

Tranches II - XIX  
Dernière Estimation des Coûts  
31 Dec. 1968

CHART II - GRAPHIQUE II

NATO COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE - INFRASTRUCTURE COMMUNE OTAN  
LATEST COST ESTIMATE BY CATEGORIES OF WORKS - DERNIERE ESTIMATION DU COUT PAR CATEGORIES DE TRAVAUX

IAU 1,318.9 MILLION - 1,318.9 MILLIONS DE UCI

SLICES II - XIX - TRANCHES II - XIX  
(31 DEC. 1968 - 31 DEC. 1968)

