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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL
ON PROGRESS DURING THE PERIOD
1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1970

NATO,
1110 Brussels.

This document consists of:

97 pages, including:
Annex I to Part I of 7 pages
Annex II to Part I of 1 page
Annex to Part III of 1 page
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N A T O U N C L A S S I F I E D

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL

1. The present report covers the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1970.

I. THE COUNCIL

(a) New Permanent Representatives

2. On 5th June Mr. Vasco da Cunha, Permanent Representative of Portugal, departed and was succeeded on 1st July by Mr. Albano Nogueira. On 17th June Mr. Georg Kristiansen, Permanent Representative of Norway, was succeeded by Mr. Knut Aars.

(b) Spring Ministerial Meeting

3. The North Atlantic Council met in Ministerial Session in Rome on 26th-27th May, 1970. The President d'Honneur was Mr. Jonsson of Iceland. The Final Communiqué and Declaration on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions are attached at Annex I. It was agreed that the next Ministerial Meeting would be held in Brussels in December.

(c) Defence Ministers' Meeting

4. The Defence Planning Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met in Ministerial Session in Brussels on 11th June, 1970. The Final Communiqué is attached at Annex II. It was agreed that the next Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee would be held in Brussels in December.

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(d) Council Operations

5. The Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group has continued its examination and development of facilities and procedures connected with normal peacetime functions and requirements of the Council in a period of tension and crisis associated with the operation of the NATO Situation Centre.

6. During the period under review, plans were developed and approved for the expansion of the Centre as part of the permanent HQ construction programme. These plans provide for:

(a) expansion of the NATO Communications Centre;

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- (b) improvements to and expansion of the SITCEN Automatic Data Processing facility;
- (c) improvements to the main conference facilities in the Presentation Room;
- (d) provision of additional staff accommodation and administrative improvements.

7. The operations of the Current Intelligence Group and the revised procedures for the exchange of information, intelligence and other data were monitored by the Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group and a report on its operations was made to the North Atlantic Council in June 1970(1). This report concluded that:

"In expressing its satisfaction with these present activities, the Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group has:

- (a) agreed that the Current Intelligence Group should continue to operate on its current basis;
- (b) invited nations to increase their contributions to the Current Intelligence Group;
- (c) agreed that a further report on these activities should be submitted to the Council after Exercise HILEX-4."

8. The open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revision of the NATO Alert System, as directed by the Defence Planning Committee(2), continued its task within its terms of reference, which were:

"to examine the NATO Alert System as contained in document MC 67/2 as amplified by the Major NATO Commanders' Alert Book and propose modifications designed to:

- (a) improve the System to the maximum extent possible, with particular reference to the suggestions contained in paragraph 29 of DPC/D(69)16, and bearing in mind the legitimate requirements of member nations and the NATO Military Authorities;

(1) C-M(70)31
(2) DPC/R(69)18

- (b) remove any remaining ambiguities and anomalies, with particular reference to the problem areas outlined in Sections I and II of PO/69/331."

9. A report on the activities of the Working Group, together with its recommendations, will go forward to the Defence Planning Committee in the latter half of 1970.

10. The NATO Situation Centre continued to provide support to the NAC/DPC/MC during the period of this report in accordance with its terms of reference(1). Further improvements have been made in respect to the provision of permanent watch officers on a "24-hour - 7-day a week" basis supplemented by a designated team of International Staff Duty Officers drawn from the Executive Secretariat. These new arrangements considerably enhance the ability of the NATO Situation Centre to provide effective and rapid support to the HQ in peacetime, emergencies and in periods of tension and crisis.

11. As a result of priorities defined by the North Atlantic Council in the areas of Mutual Balanced Force Reductions and Relative Force Capabilities, the Automatic Data Processing (ADP) facility in the Situation Centre has been operating at an extremely high level of output during the period of this report. As the maintenance and updating of complete force files related to these studies will be a continuing commitment within the HQ, proposals relating to the improvement of the Situation Centre's ADP resources are in the process of preparation.

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NATO-Wide Communications System

12. The TARE used at the NATO Headquarters in Brussels has not yet been accepted by NATO. The main difficulty lies in the programming of the TARE-computer. These difficulties, however, have been overcome gradually, and the system acceptance may now be expected in the near future.

13. The NATO-Wide Communications System has generally worked satisfactorily. However, outages of long duration are experienced on circuits to the S-E flank. Remedial action, which lies in the operational and personnel field as well as in the technical field, is being undertaken.

Satellites

14. The first NATO satellite has been successfully launched from Cape Kennedy on Friday, 20th March, 1970. It came to its final equatorial position over the Atlantic Ocean on 29th April. The test report has shown that the satellite meets the specified requirements in all respects.

(1) C-M(69)31

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15. The second NATO satellite, scheduled for launch on 17th June, has been sent back to the contractor for the replacement of an amplifier and subsequent system rechecking. The tentative date for relaunch is now 30th September. This delay has no impact on the overall NATO SATCOM Phase II programme.

16. In the ground environment, strikes have caused late delivery of certain essential equipment and a further delay of some nine weeks is to be expected. The first two ground terminals will not be ready before December 1970.

17. The planning for a NATO Integrated Communications System, including a NATO SATCOM Phase III, has been taken up by the NATO Joint C-E Committee with the view of providing Ministers with a 1971-1975 communications plan for their December 1970 meeting.

Council Exercises

18. On 15th May, 1970(1), the Defence Planning Committee agreed to hold a further exercise in the HILEX series from 2nd to 11th September inclusive. This exercise, which will portray a low-level crisis situation, is designed to provide a means whereby the Alliance can test and further develop procedures for consultation and collective decision-making, including the operation of communications systems and procedures and machinery for the collation and dissemination of intelligence and information.

Participation in this exercise, to be known as HILEX-4, will include:

- (a) decision-making machinery and assessment-producing cells in participating capitals, to an extent to be determined by each nation;
- (b) the Defence Planning Committee and its senior subordinate bodies;
- (c) the Military Committee;
- (d) the Major NATO Commanders.

19. Also during the period under review, a large-scale NATO-Wide military communications exercise, known as SIGEX 70, took place from 22nd to 26th June. Officers of the International Staff were made available to military players of this exercise within the Headquarters for consultation on decisions having political implication.

(1) DPC/R(70)9

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

1. The North Atlantic Council, meeting in Ministerial Session in Rome on 26th-27th May, 1970, reaffirmed that the Alliance remains indispensable to the security of its members and makes possible their common search for progress towards a more stable relationship between East and West in which outstanding issues dividing Europe can be resolved.

2. Ministers again stated their determination to resolve these problems through a process of negotiation. They recognised that, for their part, this search for peace must rest upon a spirit of genuine partnership, the maintenance of the defensive strength of the Alliance, and the practice of full and timely consultation.

3. Ministers agreed that it will not be enough to talk of European security in the abstract. The causes of insecurity in Europe are specific, they are deeply rooted in conflicting perceptions of state interests, and their elimination will require patient endeavour. However, the Allies, for their part, remain willing to negotiate, in any suitable forum, those concrete issues whose resolution would enhance the security of Europe. The success of efforts to pursue genuine relaxation of tension will be a test of the willingness of all interested countries to deal meaningfully with real issues of security.

4. Ministers affirmed that to endure, peace must rest upon universal respect of the sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of each European state, regardless of its political or social system, and for the right of its peoples to shape their own destinies, free of the threat of external intervention, coercion or constraint.

5. Ministers, recalling their earlier statements on the subject, examined and approved a Report on the Situation in the Mediterranean, prepared by the Council in Permanent Session, which they had requested in their meeting of December 1969. Having regard to the conclusions presented in this Report, they found reason to reiterate their concern with regard to the situation in the area. They stressed again the importance of full and frequent consultation among the Allies on this question and the necessity for continued vigilance. They instructed the Council in Permanent Session to continue their close review of the developing situation in the Mediterranean and to report fully thereon to Ministers.

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6. At their April 1969 meeting in Washington, Ministers agreed to explore with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe which concrete issues best lend themselves to fruitful negotiations in order to reduce tension and promote co-operation in Europe and to take constructive actions to this end. The Council thereafter conducted a detailed study of those issues, and at their meeting in December 1969, Ministers declared that Allied Governments would continue and intensify their contacts, discussions or negotiations through all appropriate channels, bilateral or multilateral, and that they remained receptive to signs of willingness on the part of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries to engage in such discussions. Progress, they said, in these discussions and negotiations would help to ensure the success of any eventual conference, in which, of course, the North American members of the Alliance would participate, to discuss and negotiate substantial problems of co-operation and security in Europe.

7. Ministers expressed satisfaction over the launching or continuation of the whole range of talks and negotiations, initiated by members of the Alliance, which they have been actively promoting during the six months since December 1969. At the same time, numerous other East-West contacts have been pursued. The Allies have consulted and will continue to consult closely on all these initiatives and contacts.

8. With the support and understanding of its Allies, the Federal Republic of Germany has initiated talks with the Soviet Union, Poland and the GDR in order to improve the situation in Central Europe. The Allies consider this to be encouraging. They express the hope that these talks will yield results and will not be compromised by the presentation of unacceptable demands. The efforts being made to solve outstanding problems and to achieve a modus vivendi in Germany which would take account of the special features of the German situation, represent an important contribution to security and co-operation in Europe. The Ministers express the hope that all Governments desiring to contribute to a policy of relaxation of tension in Europe will, to the extent possible, facilitate a negotiated settlement of the relationship between the two parts of Germany and the development of communications between the populations.

9. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the four powers, in the framework of their rights and responsibilities for Berlin and Germany as a whole, began discussions on 26th March about improving the situation with regard to Berlin

and free access to the city. They express the hope that the difficulties which exist at this especially sensitive area of the East-West relationship could be overcome by practical measures and that Berlin would be enabled to make its full contribution to economic and cultural exchanges.

10. The conversations between the United States and the Soviet Union aiming at the limitation of strategic armaments, which began last November at Helsinki, have been continued at Vienna in April. Ministers welcome these talks, the outcome of which is so important for the security of Europe and the future of humanity.

11. On the occasion of the coming into force of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Ministers re-emphasised the importance they attach to limiting the spread of nuclear weapons as well as to measures for genuine nuclear disarmament. They noted with interest the efforts now under way to exclude mass destruction weapons from the sea bed, and to deal with the problem of control of biological and chemical weapons. They expressed the hope that further progress on disarmament measures, with appropriate safeguards, can reduce the arms burdens borne by all.

12. The members of the North Atlantic Alliance have, over a number of years, proclaimed their interest in arms control and disarmament measures which facilitate a gradual elimination of the military confrontation in Europe. Ministers recalled the declarations issued at Reykjavik in 1968, and at Brussels in 1969. They noted that up to now these declarations had led to no meaningful reply.

13. The Allies have nevertheless carried out intensive studies on mutual force reductions in accordance with the directions given by Ministers in December 1969. Ministers examined the detailed report presented to them by the North Atlantic Council in Permanent Session. This has been of great value in clarifying the complex issues involved. Ministers gave instructions for further relevant studies which would guide policies and explorations in this field.

14. Ministers, having examined all these developments, both positive and negative, and having taken note of the report on the procedures for negotiation which they had commissioned from the Permanent Council, stated that they were ready to multiply exploratory conversations with all interested parties on all questions affecting peace.

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15. In so far as progress is recorded as a result of these talks and in the ongoing talks - in particular on Germany and Berlin - the Allied Governments state that they would be ready to enter into multilateral contacts with all interested governments. One of the main purposes of such contacts would be to explore when it will be possible to convene a conference, or a series of conferences on European security and co-operation. The establishment of a permanent body could be envisaged as one means, among others, of embarking upon multilateral negotiations in due course.

16. Among the subjects to be explored, affecting security and co-operation in Europe, are included in particular:

- (a) the principles which should govern relations between States, including the renunciation of force;
- (b) the development of international relations with a view to contributing to the freer movement of people, ideas and information and to developing co-operation in the cultural, economic, technical and scientific fields as well as in the field of human environment.

17. In addition, Ministers representing countries participating in NATO's integrated defence programme attach particular importance to further exploration with other interested parties of the possibility of mutual and balanced force reductions and have, therefore, issued a Declaration on this subject.

18. As a first step, Ministers requested the Foreign Minister of Italy to transmit this Communiqué on their behalf through diplomatic channels to all other interested parties including neutral and non-aligned governments. They further agreed that member governments would seek reactions of other governments to the initiation of the comprehensive programme of exploration and negotiation which they envisage.

19. Ministers reviewed the first report from NATO's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society and welcomed the progress made in the six months since the Committee was established as a demonstration of the value of Allied co-operation on the urgent problems of human environment. Intensive studies now in progress will contribute to national and international action on a broad range of environmental issues, including such pressing concerns as air and water pollution.

20. Ministers reaffirmed the view that the benefit of the Alliance's work in mankind's environment particularly could become a basis for broader co-operation between East and West in this field of ever-increasing importance. They considered that this could be ensured either through existing international organizations providing a useful framework for enhanced co-operation or by any other appropriate method.

21. The next Ministerial Session of the North Atlantic Council will be held in Brussels in December 1970.

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DECLARATION ON MUTUAL AND BALANCED FORCE REDUCTIONS

1. Meeting at Rome on 26th and 27th May, 1970, the Ministers representing countries participating in NATO's integrated defence programme recall and reaffirm the commitment of their nations to pursue effective policies directed towards a greater relaxation of tensions in their continuing search for a just and durable peace. They recall, in particular, the invitation they have previously addressed to the Soviet Union and other countries of Eastern Europe to join them in discussing the possibility of mutual and balanced force reductions.

2. The objective of the work on which their representatives have been engaged has been to prepare a realistic basis for active exploration between the interested parties at an early date and thereby to establish whether it could serve as a starting point for fruitful negotiation. Such exploratory talks would assist those concerned in developing in detail criteria and objectives for substantive negotiations to follow at the appropriate stage in a forum to be determined. They would also provide tangible evidence of the readiness to build confidence between East and West.

3. Ministers invite interested States to hold exploratory talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe, with special reference to the Central Region. They agree that in such talks the Allies would put forward the following considerations:

- (a) mutual force reductions should be compatible with the vital security interests of the Alliance and should not operate to the military disadvantage of either side having regard for the differences arising from geographical and other considerations;
- (b) reductions should be on a basis of reciprocity, and phased and balanced as to their scope and timing;
- (c) reductions should include stationed and indigenous forces and their weapons systems in the area concerned;
- (d) there must be adequate verification and controls to ensure the observance of agreements on mutual and balanced force reductions.

4. As a first step, Ministers requested the Foreign Minister of Italy to transmit this Declaration on their behalf through diplomatic channels to all other interested parties, including neutral and non-aligned governments. They further agreed that in the course of their normal bilateral and other contacts member governments would seek to obtain the responses and reactions of other governments. Members of the Alliance will consult further regarding the outcome of their soundings with a view to enabling the Alliance to determine what further individual or joint exploration might be useful.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

1. The Defence Planning Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met in Ministerial Session in Brussels on 11th June, 1970.

2. Ministers noted with concern the continuing growth of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact. They reaffirmed the determination of NATO countries to maintain the overall military capability of the Alliance unless that capability can be reduced within the context of mutual and balanced force reductions. They welcomed the preparations made for a comprehensive review to be undertaken of the defence of the Alliance in the decade of the Seventies; a report will be submitted in time for their next meeting.

3. Ministers discussed the continuing expansion of the Soviet presence in the Mediterranean. They welcomed certain appropriate steps already taken by NATO, including the recent activation of the Naval On-Call Force Mediterranean for scheduled activities including exercises and port calls; they invited member countries to continue the improvement of surveillance measures, and they instructed the Permanent Representatives, in consultation with the NATO Military Authorities, to consider further measures designed to improve the Allied presence in the area and to enhance Allied vigilance.

4. The Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic gave a presentation on the maritime strategies and capabilities of NATO and the Soviet bloc which analysed the global maritime strategy of the Warsaw Pact and, among other aspects, underlined the substantial growth of their maritime forces relative to those of NATO. In their discussion of this presentation, Ministers noted that the Military Committee is examining measures for improving the NATO maritime posture in the Atlantic.

5. Ministers reviewed the status of various on-going Alliance defence planning studies, including a progress report on the study of the relative force capabilities of NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. They also noted recent steps taken in support of NATO's strategy of flexibility in response: these included approval of a new five-year infrastructure programme, new methods of improving co-operation in research, development and production, and the successful launching and testing of the first NATO communications satellite.

6. The next Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee will take place in Brussels in December 1970.

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II. ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

(a) Visits to and meetings in member countries

20. On 14th January, the Deputy Secretary General travelled to Rome and addressed the members of the NATO Defence College.

21. On 26th January, the Secretary General, together with the Permanent Representatives to the North Atlantic Council, attended a military parade at Brunssum, in the Netherlands.

22. On 5th February, the Secretary General addressed the members of the NATO Defence College, in Rome.

23. On 14th February, the Secretary General took part in the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Atlantic Institute, in Paris.

24. On 17th March, the Secretary General travelled to the United States. He was present at an official dinner given by Mr. M.R. Laird, Secretary of Defence, at Cape Kennedy on 18th March.

25. On 19th March, the Secretary General spoke with Mr. M.J. Hillenbrand, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, and met Mr. H. Kissinger, Special Adviser to the President for National Security Affairs.

26. On 20th March, the Secretary General had luncheon with Mr. E.L. Richardson, the United States Under-Secretary, and held a Press Conference at NATO-SATCOM after the launching of the first NATO satellite.

27. The Secretary General was in Paris on 6th April and met Mr. E. van Lennep, Secretary General of the OECD.

28. On the same day, the Secretary General had a conversation with Mr. R. Kirk, Chairman of the Political Committee of the Council of Europe.

29. On 26th and 27th May, the Secretary General chaired the Spring Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council, in Rome.

30. The Secretary General addressed the members of the Italian Society of International Organizations (SIOI) on 28th May, in Rome.

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31. On 1st June, the Secretary General went to London, where he met Mr. J.J. McCloy, the Chairman of the President's General Advisory Committee on Disarmament.

32. On the same day, the Secretary General talked to a group of some thirty United Kingdom teachers.

33. On 8th and 9th June, the Secretary General chaired the meetings of the Nuclear Planning Group, in Venice.

34. On 23rd June, the Secretary General travelled to Bonn, where he met Mr. W. Scheel, the Federal Defence Minister, was the guest at luncheon of Mr. W. Brandt, the Federal Chancellor, and spoke with Mr. S. von Braun, the Secretary of State.

35. On 26th June, the Secretary General attended a naval review at Naples together with Permanent Representatives to the North Atlantic Council.

(b) Visits to NATO

36. The Secretary General received visits from Mr. Damaskinidis, Professor of Economics at the University of Salonika and Mr. Farbstein, a member of the United States Congress (14th January), Mr. Mathias, a Senator of Maryland (21st January), Mr. Malvestiti, a journalist from the periodical "Cavour" (23rd January), Admiral Roselli-Lorensini, Commander Allied Naval Forces Southern Europe, Sir Frank Roberts and Mr. P. Mahias, Chairman and Secretary General respectively of the Atlantic Treaty Association, Mr. Stratton, a member of the United States Congress (29th January), Mr. Wallace and Mr. Sam Meek, members of the Atlantic Council of the United States (30th January), Mr. Finn Lied, former Chairman of AGARD (6th February), Professor Maxwell Cohen of Canada (17th February), Mr. G. Smith, United States Ambassador and Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (19th February), Mr. Théo Sommer, Federal German defence planner, Mr. Shakespeare, Director of the United States Information Agency (24th February), a group of members of the French Association for the Atlantic Community (5th March), Mr. Toncic Sorini, Secretary General of the Council of Europe (11th March), a group of former students of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques belonging to the French Association for the Atlantic Community (16th March), Mr. van der Stoel, Secretary General of WEU (23rd March), Mr. Sulzberger, an American journalist (26th March), Mr. Farley, United States Ambassador and alternate US Representative for SALT talks (7th April), Mr. Moynihan, Assistant to the President of the United States, Mr. Ramo, Director of Thompson Ramo Waldridge Inc. (13th April),

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Mr. J. Wesley Jones, former Assistant Under-Secretary of State for European Affairs (20th April), Mr. Erkin, former Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Turkish Group of the ATA, and Dr. Baykan, Secretary General of that Group (28th April), a group of some thirty Netherlands editors (29th April), Mr. Rush, United States Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, a group of members of the Icelandic Parliament (4th May), Mr. Hubert of the Agence France Presse (16th May), Mr. Cortese, an Italian radio journalist (18th May), Mr. Hays and Mr. Ph. Deshormes, Chairman and Secretary General respectively of the North Atlantic Assembly (19th May), Mr. Tasca, United States Ambassador to Greece (22nd May), General Erensu, of the Turkish Armed Forces, Commandant of the Defence College (2nd June), Mr. Watson, United States Ambassador in Paris (4th June), Mr. Sistopoulos, former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (10th June), Dr. Weintal, Special Counsellor to the Director USIA (15th June).

37. The Secretary General also received visits from United States, United Kingdom, French, Netherlands and Italian journalists.

(c) Speeches made by the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General

38. On 12th January, the Secretary General addressed a group of young Americans of the John Hopkins University Center in Bologna.

39. On 29th January, the Secretary General spoke to a group of members of the French Association for the Atlantic Community.

40. On 3rd February, the Deputy Secretary General welcomed the American student group "Up with people".

41. On the occasion of Exercise SHAPEX, the Secretary General gave an address on 15th May under the title of "A dialogue with Professor van Beugel".

42. On 2nd June, the Secretary General addressed a group of members of the Canadian Defence College and later spoke to members of the NATO Defence College who were visiting NATO.

43. The Secretary General addressed SHAPE Information Officers on 19th June.

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(d) In Memoriam Baron Bentinck van Schoonheten

44. On 13th March, at The Hague, the Deputy Secretary General represented the Secretary General at the funeral of Baron Bentinck van Schoonheten, a former Deputy Secretary General of NATO.

(e) Social activities

45. The Secretary General attended a luncheon organized by the Belgo-American Association on 26th February, in honour of the United States Ambassador to NATO.

46. On 8th May, the Secretary General attended the annual soirée organized by the Belgian Atlantic Association.

(f) Courtesy visits

47. On the occasion of the New Year, the Secretary General, together with the Permanent Representatives, the Deputy Secretary General and the Civil and Military Authorities of NATO and SHAPE, was received by Their Majesties the King and Queen at the Royal Palace in Brussels on 20th January.

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III. INTERNATIONAL STAFF

(a) Establishment table

48. Attached at Annex is a table showing the status of the establishment by grade and nationality as at 30th June, 1970. The number of staff members employed on that date totalled 1,085. During the past six months, 111 staff members were recruited and took up their duties. Over the same period, 62 staff members left the Organization.

(b) Emoluments

49. Cost of living allowances based on a percentage which varies from country to country were granted with effect from 1st January, 1970(1). Subsistence allowance rates and kilometric allowances were adjusted with effect from 1st May, 1970(2). During these six months, proposals to increase the

(1) C-R(70)2 and C-R(70)8
(2) PO/70/224, RDC(70)142

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salaries of staff members in Categories A and L to take account of the additional 3% rise in EEC emoluments granted under the 1968 review were examined and discussed. During the same period, a revised procedure was also put forward for paying part of the emoluments of expatriate staff in a currency other than that of the host country to take account of devaluations and revaluations in certain countries.

(c) Building

Conversion works to turn the Headquarters into a permanent one

50. In the first half-year 1970, the Relocation Group and the Civil and Military Budget Committees undertook studies on the proposed conversion budget which was submitted to them. They were informed of the preparation of the tender documents for the various construction lots, the results of the examination of the bids, and the final selection of the constructors of each of these various construction lots. In consequence, it has been possible to meet the revised intended dates for commencement of the works, which meant that the firms charged with the air-conditioning installation were able to start work on 1st June, and the other lots were started on 1st July. In view of the fact that the original cost estimates for the construction were drawn up in the middle of 1969, the results of the bids were generally higher than the originally estimated figures. On the instructions of the Budget Committees, the Administration entered into contracts for some of these construction lots on a fixed price basis, which covers the possible repercussions of increasing labour and material costs. Since various details of the construction were not entirely settled, the Budget Committees have not been able to indicate in a precise manner the figure which should be the final cost estimate for the construction and the modifications necessary.

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A LANNEX to
PART III to
C-3M(70)41TABLE IBREAKDOWN BY GRADE AND NATIONALITY

Date: 30th June, 1970

	UNCL.	A						B						C			Total C									
		A.1	A.2	A.3	A.4	A.5	A.6	A.7	B.1	B.2	B.3	B.4	B.5	B.6	B.1	B.2		B.3	B.4	B.5	B.6	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5
BELGIUM				6	14	5	1		3	29	2	4	13	41	88					4	14	27	178	40		263
CANADA			2	2	2	1	1			7				1	1											1
DENMARK				4	3					7				1	1											1
FRANCE		1	1	6	8	5	1	1	1	22	4	11	21	37	24	1			1			5	23	1		30
GERMANY	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	23			5	2	7							1				1
GREECE			2	4	1	1	1			7		1	4	1	5							1				1
ICELAND			1	1						1			1	1	1											1
ITALY	1	1	1	10	5	1	1	2	1	20			4	5	1					1		2	11	10		24
LUXEMBOURG			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3			1	1	2											1
NETHERLANDS		1	1	1	3	5	1	3	1	12	1	3	1	6	1											2
NORWAY	1		3	4	1	1	1	3	1	8			1	1	1											2
PORTUGAL			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			1	1	1											2
TURKEY	1		1	6	1	1	1	1	1	8			3	3	3											2
U. KINGDOM	2	1	16	19	11	2	1	16	5	54	1	5	17	52	63							1	13	3		17
U. STATES	1	3	1	6	7	2	1	1	1	19																2
TOTAL	7	11	43	97	47	10	11	43	14	222	8	24	61	148	185	2	428	5	15	35	229	55				339

TOTAL: 996
+ 89
1,085NB: This table does not include linguistic posts filled at this date
Ce tableau ne comporte pas les postes linguistiques occupés à cette date
(FRANCE: 51 + UK: 24 + BELGIUM: 12 + US: 1 + ITALY: 1 = 89)N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

N A T O R E S T R I C T E D

IV. THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION - CHANGES IN APPOINTMENT

(a) Military Committee in Chiefs-of-Staff Session

51. General E. Marchesi succeeded General G. Vedovato as the Italian Representative to the Military Committee in Chiefs of Staff Session.

(b) Military Committee in Permanent Session

52. Lieutenant General M. Alessi succeeded Lieutenant General E. Pistotti as the Italian Member of the Military Committee in Permanent Session.

53. Lieutenant General T.R. Milton was appointed to the new post of Deputy Chairman of the Military Committee.

N A T O S E C R E T

V. POLITICAL CO-OPERATION

(a) East-West Relations

54. The conference on European security proposed by the members of the Warsaw Pact in 1969 continued to occupy much of the Council's attention. Many meetings of the Council were devoted to this topic. Views arising from discussions with Soviet officials in Moscow by officials of NATO governments were presented by the Luxembourg Representative on 7th January, the United States Representative on 12th, and by the Netherlands Representative on 11th February. Discussions regarding possible procedures for negotiation with the Warsaw Pact states were held by Permanent Representatives at their meetings of 22nd January and of 16th and 23rd April. The Council discussed negotiation procedures on 28th January and 6th March, and on 14th May approved for transmission to Ministers C-M(70)15(Final), "Possible Procedures for Negotiation with the East", which had been submitted by the Chairman of the Political Committee at Senior Level in response to the request of paragraph 3 of the December Ministerial Communiqué. At the private meeting of 22nd May, the Council approved for transmission to Ministers C-M(70)25, "Review of the Present Status of East-West Negotiations", and on 3rd June considered the procedure for consolidating responses to the May Ministerial Communiqué and Declaration.

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55. The German-Soviet talks were discussed on 14th January, 11th February, 6th March and 12th June. Mr. Duckwitz, German State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, attended the Council on 17th March and discussed with Permanent Representatives the current status of the talks.

56. The German Representative on 11th February and 23rd June briefed Permanent Representatives on the German-Polish talks, which topic was also enunciated by Mr. Duckwitz during his visit on 17th and 18th March.

57. The intra-German talks were discussed on 28th January when the German Representative gave his Government's assessment of Mr. Ulbricht's press conference of 19th January and again on 6th April when Permanent Representatives heard an account of the Erfurt meeting of Messrs. Brandt and Stoph.

58. The Quadripartite Talks on Berlin were among the subjects discussed on numerous occasions. This topic was introduced by the United States Representative on 11th February and continued at the meeting of the 18th. The Representatives of the three Allies conducting these talks and the Permanent Representatives of Belgium and the Netherlands discussed this topic at the meeting of 25th February. Discussions were continued at subsequent meetings on 6th and 17th March, 6th and 30th April and on 19th May and 12th June.

59. Permanent Representatives also heard reports on the following visits and international contacts: Foreign Minister of Luxembourg to Moscow (7th January); the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia to London (7th January and 4th March); the Netherlands Delegation to Moscow (11th February); the Foreign Minister of Turkey to Warsaw (11th February); the Foreign Minister of Norway to Rumania and Bulgaria (4th March); the Foreign Minister of Hungary to Brussels (4th March); Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada to Moscow, Mr. Sharp, Foreign Minister of Canada, to Belgrade and Bucharest, and the Canadian Minister of Communications to the USSR (4th March); President Sumay of Turkey to Rumania (4th March and 29th April); a Bulgarian Vice Foreign Minister to Rome (8th April); Mr. Peter to The Hague (6th May); the Foreign Minister of Italy to Sofia (19th May); the Soviet Foreign Minister to France and Under Secretary de Lipkowski of the French Foreign Ministry to Bucharest (12th June).

60. British defence sales to Yugoslavia were discussed on 25th March and 6th April.

(b) Other questions

61. At the Council's meeting on 21st January, the United Kingdom Permanent Representative made a statement on the situation in Nigeria. The situation in Cambodia was referred to by the United States Permanent Representative on 25th March and 6th May, and gave rise to an exchange of views on the situation in Indochina. On 8th April, the Canadian Permanent Representative made a statement on his country's attitude to the convening of the International Control Commission for Cambodia.

62. The Council was informed by the United Kingdom Permanent Representative on 25th May of an enquiry by the Rumanian and Yugoslav Governments regarding the possibility of co-operative production of airplane engines for military aircraft.

63. The question of participation by the GDR in the plenary session of the Economic Commission for Europe was brought up in the Council on 14th April. Similarly, on 22nd April, the German Permanent Representative told the Council that the Government of the GDR had applied for admission to the World Health Organization. He thanked Allied governments for their support of the German position on this question.

64. On several occasions, the Council discussed the abolition of the temporary travel document (TTD) system applied to travellers from the GDR. At its meeting on 25th March, it approved the text of a press statement on the suspension of TTDs (C-M(70)6). At the same time, it noted the comments put forward in this connection by the Norwegian, Danish and Turkish Representatives (C-R(70)13).

65. The Resolutions adopted at the 15th Session of the North Atlantic Assembly were submitted to the Council, which examined the Secretary General's comments on them. These comments were amended by the Council and then forwarded to the President of the North Atlantic Assembly (C-R(70)30).

66. At its meeting on 22nd April, the Council examined a revised version of the instructions dealing with the public presentation of NATO matters. It decided to continue consideration of this point later.

67. The German Representative raised the question of the protection of diplomats when abroad. The Council agreed to discuss this problem further on the basis of a working paper to be circulated by the German Delegation (C-R(70)21).

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68. The Chairman submitted report C-M(70)12 on the situation in the Mediterranean to the Council at its meeting on 29th April, and there were numerous exchanges of views on this report at subsequent meetings. It was approved in revised form on 6th May for submission to the Ministerial Meeting of the Council.

69. The report on the latest meeting of the Atlantic Policy Advisory Group (C-M(70)20) was discussed and approved by the Council on 17th June. It was agreed that the next meeting of the APAG should take place, at the invitation of the United Kingdom, at Ditchley Park, from 14th to 18th September. This meeting will consider "long-term outlook for the Middle East and its implications for NATO countries".

(c) Political Committee at Senior Level: possible procedures for negotiations with the East

70. In accordance with the instructions it received from the Council on 2nd February, 1970, the Committee carefully studied the possible procedures for negotiations with the East along the lines indicated in paragraph 3 of the Declaration by the Atlantic Council on 5th December, 1969. In the course of many meetings, the contributions from delegations and the International Staff were the subject of very detailed discussions which led to the drafting of a report of its Chairman to the Council on this subject(1). This report is divided into two parts. The first reviews the procedures for negotiation which might be applied to a number of questions drawn mainly from Category A of the document entitled "list of issues for possible negotiation with the East"(2) submitted at the previous Ministerial Meeting. The second part examines the following negotiation procedures which might be adopted for one or more of these questions: (a) general conference or conferences on European security, (b) exploratory and preparatory arrangements, (c) Standing Commission on East-West relations, (d) Standing Commission established after a conference on European security.

71. During its discussions, the Committee made a particular point of recording as accurately as possible the views expressed by its members. For this purpose, the description of the procedures suggested by some delegations has been reproduced in full in the report while the advantages and drawbacks of certain procedural formulas - the analysis of which received much attention from the Committee - reflects the opinions expressed during the Committee's discussions.

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- (1) C-M(70)15 of 8th May, 1970
(2) C-M(69)46 of 21st October, 1969

72. In the middle of March, the Committee made an analysis of the Rumanian proposals for the organization at expert level of a preparatory meeting for a conference on European security.

(d) Political Committee

73. During the period under review, the Political Committee was informed regularly on various East-West contacts, with particular regard to the respective attitudes of Eastern European countries towards a possible European security conference. Close attention was paid to Rumanian, Yugoslav and Polish, as well as Soviet, views on this initiative. Views of the Spanish, Austrian and Finnish Governments were also reported, as well as the talks held by Ambassador Enckell of Finland in NATO capitals.

74. The Political Committee also kept a close watch on developments in Eastern Europe. Thus, at the meetings of 3rd and 10th February, the situation in Czechoslovakia was examined and again on 16th June a further exchange of views on the so-called "normalisation" in Czechoslovakia took place. During the second part of January, Representatives reported on the Rumanian attitude to possible Warsaw Pact manoeuvres on Rumanian territory, and later in June the Committee analysed the Soviet-Rumanian friendship treaty in the light of a previous assessment of Soviet-Rumanian relations. Yugoslav-Soviet relations were examined at the meeting of 14th April.

75. On 17th February, the Committee heard various statements on structural changes in the Warsaw Pact organization. At the same meeting, the Intelligence Division of IMS gave a report on some aspects affecting the politico-military nature of these changes.

76. The Conference of European Communist Parties held in Moscow on 14th to 15th January gave rise to an exchange of views late in January.

77. The Sino-Soviet relations and the Peking Border Talks were the subject of extensive discussions in January, February, March and April.

78. At its meeting on 5th May, the Committee heard an assessment by the Intelligence Division of IMS on the military and technological implications of the launching of a space satellite by Communist China.

79. At the meetings of 24th March, 14th and 21st April, and 6th June, several Representatives reported on a new political orientation of the Albanian Government.

80. The situation in the Mediterranean as well as developments in Libya were subjects of exchanges of views in February.

81. At the meeting of 10th February, upon the request of the Netherlands Representative, the Committee undertook a thorough consultation on Resolution 2606 (XXIV) of UNGA stipulating that views on the Soviet Draft Appeal on strengthening international security be forwarded to the UN Secretary General by 1st May. This matter remained a major item during subsequent meetings in March, April and May. This consultation resulted in a broad understanding in the Committee on the fundamental principles which could underline replies of NATO member countries to the UN Secretary General while leaving it to the Western Group in New York to organize the tactical aspects of the question.

82. Pursuant to instructions received from the Council, the Committee reached agreement on 20th March on the text of a Council Communiqué to the Press, relative to the suspension of the system for the issuance of TTDs. At the same time, guidelines for the issuance of visas to the citizens of the GDR and future procedures were approved.

83. Another matter which received attention was the Rumanian initiative to improve relations among the Balkan countries, an initiative which, during the meetings of 16th and 21st June, motivated statements from the Italian and Greek Representatives and subsequently one by the Turkish Representative.

84. The Committee also discussed more specific subjects such as celebrations for Lenin's centenary, Chou-En-Lai's visit to North Korea, attempts by the GDR to obtain admission to the World Health Organization, Iraq's request for landing rights, trade relations between NATO countries and the GDR, etc.

85. After the Rome Ministerial Meeting, the Political Committee exchanged views on the international press reactions to this Conference, and at the meeting of 30th June a preliminary discussion on the Budapest Documents took place.

86. The Expert Working Groups on Latin America, Africa, the Far East, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and the Maghreb met in April and prepared reports for the May Ministerial Meeting.

(e) Arms Control, Disarmament and related questions

87. Pursuing its consultation on SALT, the Council held two meetings on 28th January and 18th February, 1970 to consider the outcome of the Helsinki talks on Strategic Arms Limitations. The Senior Political Committee also met on 19th February with the participation of experts from capitals to discuss the technical aspects of the main issues involved in the first round of SALT.

Before the initiation at Vienna of the second round on 16th April, the Council was briefed twice by Ambassador Farley on 7th April and Ambassador Smith on 14th April, 1970, who both outlined the United States general concerns, their approaches and their objectives for the following negotiating phase. Allied Governments had thus an opportunity to make known their views on these subjects.

The Council was briefed again on 19th May on the more recent developments at the Vienna talks and discussed on 22nd May the main issues involved and the Soviet attitude towards a number of important subjects.

88. Work on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions has progressed considerably during the period under review. In compliance with decisions taken by Ministers at their meeting on 5th December, 1969, the Council laid down early in January 1970 the procedure to be followed for further work on MBFR, and established, under the authority of the Chairman of the Military Committee, a Working Group to develop models based on the Alliance Study of Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions.

89. The Senior Political Committee met with disarmament and military experts from 12th to 14th January to discuss the technical aspects of the studies requested. As a result of their deliberations, guidelines were set up to assist the Working Group in its model-building endeavours.

90. Reports containing models, together with Military Committee comments, were considered by the Senior Political Committee in the second half of March, and a draft progress report to Ministers was prepared and forwarded to the Council, which approved it on 14th May, 1970.

91. At their Rome meeting on 26th May, Ministers adopted a Declaration on MBFR, and gave instructions for further studies which would guide policies and explorations in the subsequent phases. Accordingly, the Council in Permanent Session instructed the Senior Political Committee on 17th June, 1970 to elaborate a work programme for submission to the Council as soon as possible.

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92. On 22nd April, the Council discussed the new version of a joint US/USSR draft treaty on arms control measures on the sea bed and ocean floor which differed in some respects from the amended CCD Co-Chairman text examined in the NATO Council on 22nd October, 1969. No objections were raised by Allied Governments to the tabling of the new joint draft treaty at the Conference of the Committee of Disarmament on 23rd April, 1970.

93. From 16th to 18th March, 1970, the Political Committee held its ninth semi-annual meeting with disarmament experts from capitals. The Group discussed as its main Agenda Item technical aspects of problems related to arms control measures in the field of biological and chemical warfare. Under "Any Other Business" it exchanged views on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, ancillary arms control measures in Europe; the draft sea bed treaty and on radiological warfare and laser techniques. At the conclusion of the meeting, a number of experts, on the invitation of the Norwegian Authorities, visited the NORSAR Seismic Array Installations near Oslo. The Chairman's report on the ninth semi-annual meeting was discussed by the Council on 22nd April, 1970.

94. A second meeting of the Ad Hoc Group on Exercise "First Look" took place on 18th and 19th June, 1970. It considered the final report on the Exercise concerning inspection and verification techniques and procedures conducted in Great Britain during summer 1968. In the light of the discussions it had held in 1969 on the preliminary report and of national papers circulated since then on the subject, the Group concentrated on the overall performance as well as on the deficiencies of the Exercise. An interim report by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group was addressed to the Council for information. The Group will continue its work in close connection with a possible study on MBFR verification problems and will formulate at a later stage its suggestions on the advisability and feasibility of a NATO multinational field test or a NATO command post exercise as a follow-up to Exercise "First Look".

95. Following the practice established during previous sessions of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, the Council, during the period under consideration, received written reports on the proceedings at Geneva and was also briefed orally on 25th January, 1970 by Ambassador Leonard and on 22nd June by Mr. Porter, respectively US and UK Representatives at the CCD.

96. At its meetings on 11th March and 15th April, 1970, the Council also established a new procedure regulating the contacts between the Western Representatives in Geneva and the Council.

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VI. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

(a) Economic aspects of the defence effort

97. In the context of the procedures for work on NATO defence planning and review, the Economic Directorate has contributed to the preparation of the report on force goal proposals for 1971-1975(1) by providing assessments by country of the economic implications of force proposals 1971-1975 and by submitting a draft summary for the "Resources Section" of the final report.

98. The Directorate has participated in the preliminary work on revitalisation of defence planning procedures(2) concerning ways of improving and of handling the economic and financial inputs to defence planning.

99. In co-operation with the Statistics Service, the Directorate has prepared reference material for the International Staff memoranda(3) in which the basic statistics on the defence effort of NATO countries and the development of their economic situation are set out.

100. With respect to the studies undertaken by the Defence Review Committee on the reinforcement of the Greek and Turkish forces, the Economic Directorate has made substantial contributions to the reports of the Ad Hoc Sub-Group(4).

(b) Re-examination of the activities of the Economic Committee

101. During the previous half-year, the Committee had re-examined its tasks with a view to simplifying its procedures and concentrating its efforts on activities corresponding most closely to the needs of the Council and delegations. A report(5) which sums up the results of this re-examination was approved by the Council(6); it will serve as a guide for future work of the Committee and the Sub-Committee.

102. The Economic Committee deemed it advisable that views and information should be exchanged more often on current economic events related to East-West relations, and agreed to include the question on the Agenda of future meetings,

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- (1) DPC/D(70)2
 - (2) DRC/WP(70)5
 - (3) ISM(70)10
 - (4) DRC/D(70)2(Revised), DRC/D(70)3(Revised)
 - (5) C-M(70)2
 - (6) C-R(70)8

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the International Secretariat being invited to submit informally a list of questions that may lend themselves to such oral comment(1). A meeting of national heads of economic intelligence units is envisaged in the near future.

103. The Committee also agreed that, provided certain rules were adhered to(2), experts might be invited in the future to discuss economic subjects of special interest with members of the Committee, of delegations, and of the International Secretariat.

(c) Economic relations with Communist countries

(i) Problems relating to East-West trade

104. On the basis of published statistics(3), the International Secretariat prepared a note(4) on trade in global value between NATO countries and Communist countries during the first half of 1969. In a second note(5), it analysed the main features of the statistics on commodity composition of this trade in 1968(6). The Committee agreed to undertake later a study on the potentialities of East-West trade, analysing in particular the prospects of developing sales of Eastern products on Western markets.

(ii) Export credits

105. The Committee submitted to the Council its 20th report on credits granted by NATO countries to Communist countries in 1969(7). These credits have risen by 17%, totalling more than \$4 milliard. Credits of over five years have increased substantially and represented more than 60% of the total at the end of 1969. In addition, the growth of the share assigned to the Soviet Union has been particularly marked, whereas, in relations with Eastern Europe, the upward trend of credits to Czechoslovakia, which had already become apparent during the previous year, has continued since the Soviet intervention in August 1968.

106. The Committee intends now to expand the information contained in the 20th report with a view to carrying out a study on the indebtedness of Communist countries; such a study is mentioned in the Committee's programme of work. The Committee also contemplates a modification of the procedure followed for collecting the data necessary for such a study.

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- (1) AC/127-R/276
 - (2) AC/127-R/271
 - (3) AC/127-D/269
 - (4) AC/127-N/50
 - (5) AC/127-N/52
 - (6) AC/127-D/266
 - (7) C-M(70)27

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107. Finally, the Economic Committee submitted to the Council its 15th report on credits granted by NATO countries to Cuba(1). This report shows a 16% rise in 1969 and reveals that exports then were slightly less than in the previous year.

(d) Economic developments in Communist countries

108. In the framework of the third series of reviews of economic development in individual East European Communist countries, the Committee submitted to the Council a report on the economic situation in Hungary(2). This report differs quite extensively in form from previous reviews in the series and takes into account the new methods of work agreed by the Council(3).

109. The Committee also submitted to the Council a report on economic developments in the Soviet Union in 1968-1969(4). It appears that, according to the most reliable Western estimates, the rate of economic growth has steadily declined after a short-lived improvement in the years 1966-1967. In 1969, Soviet economic performance, although not as bad as was sometimes alleged, was below average and below expectations. This seems to indicate that the reform programme, which was no doubt less far-reaching than in some other Eastern countries, failed to meet the expected goal, namely the improvement and rationalisation of the Soviet economic system. The Soviet leaders are now faced with important decisions, particularly since the new five-year plan period starts next year. They appear to have three options: (a) either to continue more or less along the present lines and hope for moderate rates of economic growth, which would imply for them a somewhat less ambitious world rôle and a rather slow growth rate in living standards, or (b) to reaccelerate their economic expansion at the risk of diminishing the Party's rôle; or (c) to impose more social discipline and turn to a more centralised direction of the economy so as to channel more resources into the capital-goods sector. For the present, it is impossible to forecast with certainty which course the Soviet leaders will take.

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- (1) C-M(70)26
 - (2) C-M(70)3
 - (3) C-M(70)2
 - (4) C-M(70)5

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110. The Sub-Committee examined, on the basis of contributions from member countries and with the participation of experts from several capitals, the economic situation in the German Democratic Republic(1) and in Bulgaria(2); reports were submitted to the Committee on both countries.

111. The Chairman of the Economic Committee presented the Council with a report on the economic development of the Communist countries of Europe(3). This study sums up the conclusions reached by the third round of studies and was submitted as a reference material at the Ministerial Session in May 1970.

112. In addition, the Committee agreed to undertake a study on the energy resources in the Soviet Union and to base it on a background paper which is being prepared by the United Kingdom. The Committee also intends to hold a meeting of the Ad Hoc Group on demographic trends in Communist countries.

(e) Economic activities of Communist countries in the developing countries

113. The International Secretariat prepared a draft 12th report on the economic activities of Communist countries in the developing countries of the third world for the period 1967-1969(4). The Economic Sub-Committee made a detailed examination of the "Summary and Conclusions" and of the draft recommendations, and decided to forward to the Committee a revised version of it(5) to be attached to the main report. Developments relating to military aid will be deleted from the main report and will be dealt with in a separate paper. The Sub-Committee agreed that, in future, economic problems concerning military aid extended by Communist countries would be the subject of annual reports which would be examined in spring with national experts.

(f) Report on the situation in the Mediterranean

114. The Chairman of the Economic Committee presented to the Council a report examining the economic situation in the southern region of the Mediterranean(6). Its "Summary and Conclusions" were submitted to the Ministerial Session in May as part of the overall report on the situation in the Mediterranean(7). It appears that, since the last review of

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- (1) AC/127-WP/260
 - (2) AC/127-D/290
 - (3) C-M(70)17
 - (4) AC/89-D/287
 - (5) AC/127-WP/262
 - (6) AC/127-D/280
 - (7) C-M(70)12(Revised)

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international organizations and even certain research centres. The Committee invited the International Secretariat to prepare a note on the methods to be followed to this end(1).

(j) Environment

118. The Economic Directorate continued to contribute to the work of the CCMS and the administrators appointed as liaison officers followed the pilot studies made by certain countries.

(k) Visit to SHAPE

119. Members of the Committee visited SHAPE Headquarters on 5th June, 1970.

N A T O R E S T R I C T E D

VII. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

A. ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENCE COMMITTEE

(a) General

120. The Science Committee met on 5th and 6th February, 1970(2) and 25th and 26th May, 1970(3) in Brussels under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs. The Committee undertook a critical examination of its policy objectives in the light of its flexible terms of reference. After carefully examining various alternatives - such as concentration of its resources on a very small number of large projects, or on specific fields of science, or on applications as contrasted to fundamental research - it concluded that its overall goal should remain, most simply expressed, "improving the effectiveness of Western Science". Rather than implying a lack of initiative or a reluctance to move in new directions, this conclusion was viewed as deliberate confirmation of the fact that this objective remains valid, worthwhile and timely.

121. The Committee approved allocations from its Programme Planning Fund for continuing the work on an International Institute for Computer Science and on Air-Sea Interaction.

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- (1) A certain number of proposals contained in document AC/127-D/297 were approved by the Committee on 24th July, 1970
(2) AC/137-R/36
(3) AC/137-R/37

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this subject made in May 1969, there has not been any fundamental change in the economic position of the Western countries in this region. The Communist countries have strengthened their presence here, in particular in certain countries where they have been active for quite some time. For the foreseeable future it seems that, despite the present ups and downs, the West retains some important trading advantages in the area, as its essential economic interests and, in particular, access to petroleum resources are not in jeopardy. Nevertheless, it is to be expected that the area's trade with the Communist countries will continue and may indeed increase still further.

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

115. The Committee had an exchange of views on issues of particular interest to the Alliance that might arise during the 25th Session of the Economic Commission for Europe(1).

(h) Information papers

116. The Economic Directorate made available to the Committee information papers which do not call for debate and do not in any way commit either the national authorities or the Organization on the following subjects: structure of Communist China's economy(2); external trade interdependence of NATO countries(3); rouble convertibility and possible membership of the USSR in the IMF(4); economic developments in the Lebanon(5), the Libyan Arab Republic(6), the United Arab Republic(7), Israel(8) and the Maghreb countries(9); trade of EEC member countries with the USSR(10); economic relations between Japan, on the one hand, and the USSR and China, on the other hand(11).

(i) Distribution of documents emanating from the Economic Committee

117. The Economic Committee recognised the interest of a more open distribution of certain papers, not merely within the national government services but also to certain

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- (1) AC/127-R/273
 - (2) AC/127-N/51
 - (3) AC/127-N/54
 - (4) AC/127-N/57
 - (5) AC/127-N/55
 - (6) AC/127-N/56
 - (7) AC/127-N/59
 - (8) AC/127-N/61
 - (9) AC/127-N/62
 - (10) AC/127-N/60 and statistical annex
 - (11) AC/127-N/64

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122. Professor Chauncey Starr (Dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science, University of California, Los Angeles) made a presentation to the Committee on Technology Assessment, and Mr. Philip Yeager (Counsel to the US House of Representatives, Sub-Committee on Research and Development of the Committee on Science and Astronautics) reviewed US congressional interest in technology assessment as a methodology for assisting governmental resource-allocators in identifying the beneficial and harmful effects of technological developments on society. The Committee expressed its interest in considering a topic to which technology assessment techniques could be applied on an experimental basis.

123. At its meeting in May, the Committee reviewed the progress made by the Planning Board for a Computer Science Institute. It accepted the offer of the Government of France to take over the leadership of an international effort in this field, based on the consensus already achieved on work programme and institutional requirements.

124. The Committee examined and approved a proposal by the Sub-Committee on Oceanographic Research for a five-year programme in Air-Sea Interaction(1) and accepted the inclusion of Oceanography as a separate line-item in its annual programme budget. This procedural step emphasises the special attention which the Committee is giving to work in the marine environment.

125. In 1967 the Committee sponsored its first Research Evaluation Conference on Refractory Metals. This was a unique study endeavour, with the meeting having the specific aim of seeking a consensus on the lines of future research in the fields which were most likely to result in positive pay-off. This highly successful meeting was followed by a similar effort in Computer Software Engineering, held in 1968. The Committee has now expressed its satisfaction with this new activity and has approved plans for two additional meetings, on Stress Corrosion Cracking and on certain aspects of Marine Pollution. The latter will be co-ordinated closely with the work of the NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society and with ongoing activities of the NATO Sub-Committee on Oceanographic Research.

126. The Committee examined a proposal for a study of the level and scope of scientific exchanges between the East and the West, but decided that the political implications of such a study were such that it would not be the appropriate sponsor.

(1) AC/137-D/405

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127. The Committee approved a budget for its 1971 programme totalling \$5,070,000, an increase of about 10% over its 1970 level of activity.

128. In its continuing effort to ensure that its resources would be spent on the most meritorious activities, the Committee took several steps to improve public knowledge of its work. These include plans to publish notices in the appropriate scientific journals of its expanded oceanographic programme, emphasising the several aspects of a co-ordinated approach to improved understanding of the Air-Sea Interaction, distribution of several thousand circulars to universities announcing the Advanced Study Institutes and Research Grants Programmes, and preparation of a new booklet recounting the several activities of the Committee. The last such booklet was published in 1966, reprinted in three languages and received wide dissemination.

(b) Science Fellowships Programme

129. The Science Fellowships Programme continued under the responsibility of the National Administrators, who met in Brussels on 18th June, 1970(1) to exchange views on their selection criteria and related matters.

130. The report on the programme for 1968(2) based on information provided by the member countries, shows that some 653 scientists spent a total of approximately 6,500 man-months in the laboratories and institutions of countries other than their own.

(c) Advanced Study Institutes Programme

131. The Advanced Study Institutes Programme in 1970, which got under way in the period under review, comprises no less than 47 international scientific seminars(3). At each of these advanced study institutes, which should be regarded primarily as high-level teaching activities, a carefully defined subject is presented in a systematic and coherently structured programme of lectures. The subject is treated in considerable depth by lecturers eminent in their fields and normally of international standing. The subject is presented to other scientists who will already have specialised in the field or possess an advanced general background. The principal lectures provide the basis for seminar discussions or the presentation and examination of recent research findings; some

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- (1) AC/137-D/410
 - (2) AC/137-D/406
 - (3) AC/137-D/390

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meetings include experimental classes as well as the more usual arrangement of lectures and discussions. Restricted participation, seldom more than 100 participants, and an extended duration, normally two to three weeks, further enhance the possibility of contacts between participants and a treatment in depth of the subject of each institute.

132. The 1970 programme covers a wide area of scientific subjects, with the main emphasis on basic sciences, but also some treatment of topics of a more applied nature. The number of institutes in the various disciplines is as follows: Physics-15, Cosmology-3, Human Factors-5, Life Sciences-10, Mathematics-5, Computer Science-3, Environmental Studies-3, and Chemistry-3.

133. This programme of meetings provides an opportunity for more than 4,000 scientists from all NATO countries to participate in advanced study institutes in their areas of interest. Since its inception, over 25,000 scientists have taken part in this programme. The NATO budget for this programme, \$790,000 for 1970, contributes to organizational expenses for the meetings, but above all makes it possible to assemble lecturers who are the most eminent specialists in the subject and audiences of a high scientific level, by providing assistance for participants' travel expenses.

134. The programme for 1971 is being prepared in the Scientific Affairs Division. By 15th May, 42 formal applications for support of meetings in 1971 had been established. The requests total \$837,000, which means that the budget for the Advanced Study Institutes Programme in 1971 will not allow all of them to be realised, particularly as they will also have to compete with a large number of other applications which look promising but which were not finalised in the period under review.

135. At the end of that period, it appeared that applications totalling \$1,500,000 would compete for the funds from the 1971 programme.

136. Again this year the improvement in the quality of the programme since it began with eight institutes in 1959 is very apparent. The programmes of individual meetings are becoming better structured and the general scientific level is improving, partly as a result of the high prestige of the Advanced Study Institutes Programme in the scientific community, which encourages competition between institute directors and attracts excellent lecturers and participants to each meeting.

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137. In the period 1st January to 30th June, proceedings of 11 advanced study institutes were published. Their quality is such that it is expected that they will not only be of value to research workers, but also in many cases be used as textbooks in universities, as in earlier years.

(d) Research Grants Programme

138. The Research Grants Programme was extensively reviewed by the Science Committee at its meeting in May. A survey of the programme for the three-year period 1967-1969(1) indicated that 193 proposals were accepted and 104 rejected. Most of the approved projects could be supported at only a fraction of the requested level. The projects were distributed across the fields of astronomy-1, biochemistry-40, chemistry-47, engineering-16, geology-6, life sciences-33, material sciences-16, physics-40 and psychology-4, and they generally involved collaborators in at least two of the NATO countries; one new grant will allow synoptic experiments in seven different countries.

139. The Advisory Panel on Research Grants met in Brussels on 12th June, 1970(2). It examined 64 applications totalling \$898,961, and awarded \$280,942 to 40 applicants.

140. The next meeting of the Panel will be held in November.

(e) Computer Science

(i) International Institute Project

141. The Planning Board for the proposed International Institute for Computer Science made further progress at its meeting in Rome on 25th/26th February, 1970(3), when a document, outlining a suggested organizational structure, was produced. The Planning Board requested that the document be sent to the governments represented on the Board with the opinion that the best method for implementing the recommendations was for national responsible authorities to take over the initiative for further action(4). On the basis of NATO's work, general consensus had been achieved both on the substantive content of an international effort and on the general organizational structure.

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- (1) AC/137-D/400
 - (2) AC/137-D/411
 - (3) AC/137-D/397
 - (4) ASG.SA(70)116

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142. Arising from this, at the Science Committee meeting on 25th/26th May(1), the French Representative stated that his Government was prepared to take the initiative in this project and, as a first step, would call a meeting of interested nations in Paris in July. The French proposal was welcomed favourably by the Science Committee.

143. The proposed Institute would deal with the problems of "Software Engineering" in an attempt to put the construction of software on a rational basis, with special attention paid to questions of portability and adaptability(2).

(ii) Conference on Software Engineering Techniques

144. The report of the Conference on Software Engineering Techniques held in Rome from 27th-31st October, 1969 has been compiled and edited, and will be available for distribution early in the second half of 1970.

(f) Oceanography

145. Early January saw the completion of a group of preliminary reports on a permanent manned oceanic facility for research in air-sea interaction in the North Atlantic. They were authored by the Cristian Michelsen Institute of Bergen, Norway, the firm of W.A. Atkins & Partners of Epsom, Surrey, England, and the Special Consultant in Oceanography of the Scientific Affairs Division.

146. Intensive discussions with members of the Sub-Committee on Oceanographic Research(3) and with other specialists indicated considerable uncertainty that the science of air-sea interaction is sufficiently developed at present to demand full-time utilisation of a permanent North Atlantic station. The work of the facility, while not halted, was therefore divorced from the parallel development of a five-year programme in air-sea interaction. The status of the facility and of the development of a long-range programme of research in air-sea interaction was presented to the Science Committee(4) at its February meeting, during which funds were allocated for the completion of a comprehensive report on the former. This report is being prepared in contract by the Christian Michelsen Institute for presentation to the Science Committee in October.

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- (1) AC/137-R/37, Item V
(2) AC/137-D/353
(3) ASG.SA(70)028
(4) ASG.SA(70)045

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147. The elaboration of a five-year programme in air-sea interaction was continued, a report being presented to the Science Committee at its May meeting(1) after approval by the Sub-Committee on Oceanographic Research. An extensive study of the science itself, with identification by network analysis of the optimum placing of NATO funds and effort, was begun during the period for presentation to the Sub-Committee at its October meeting(2). At the May meeting, the five-year programme, the extension of the position of Special Consultant in Oceanography through 1971(3), together with the 1971 oceanographic budget proposal (included in (3)) and the regrouping of all oceanographic activity as a separate line-item in the Division's budget(4) were approved. Publicity has been prepared to announce the availability of funds for research grants in the most critical aspects of the science and instrumentation of air-sea interaction; assistance in this publicity is being given both by the Sub-Committee on Oceanographic Research and the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Meteorology.

148. During the reporting period, Sub-Committee members and other specialists carried out the second phase of a multinational multiship co-operative experiment in air-sea interaction and on internal waves in the Gulf of Lyons, and completed most of the data-reduction for both phases.

149. Other work in some of which Division staff participated includes a largely British study of an experimental oil-spill in the North-East Atlantic, and a preliminary evaluation of oil pollution in Reykjavik Bay. The publication under Sub-Committee sponsorship of gravimetric, magnetometric, geologic and bathymetric maps of the Mediterranean brought together the results of five years of measurements made under partial Sub-Committee sponsorship.

(g) Meteorology

150. The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Meteorology held its annual meeting on 13th May, 1970 at NATO Headquarters in Brussels(5). Mr. J.S. Sawyer of the United Kingdom replaced Professor J. van Mieghem of Belgium as the new Chairman, and Professor F.H. Schmidt (Netherlands) and Professor R.G. Fleagle (United States) were present for the first time as new members of the Group.

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- (1) AC/137-D/405
 - (2) SA.6.5.21(70)080/HAJ
 - (3) AC/137-WP/63
 - (4) AC/137-D/398
 - (5) AC/137-D/409

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151. The Group considered 13 applications for Research Associateships in Meteorology and made awards in seven cases. It also recommended support of two Visiting Lectureships on the basis of four applications.

152. In light of growing interest in environmental problems, the Group agreed to consider details of a possible Advanced Study Institute or Research Evaluation Conference which might emphasise study of the behaviour of natural constituents of the atmosphere in the presence of pollutants.

153. The Group also discussed the Science Committee's work in air-sea interaction, and it can be anticipated that the implication for meteorology will receive further study.

(h) Radiometeorology

154. The Advisory Group on Radiometeorology held a meeting on 16th and 17th April, 1970 at the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, Kjeller(1). The main topics discussed were the Anglo-French project on measurements of antenna-gain, and the institute on statistical methods, experimental techniques and instrumentation in radiometeorology which might be organized in Norway in 1971.

155. In addition, the Group discussed ideas for future collaborative projects. The most immediately promising plans were for a US-Italian study of propagation characteristics down to wavelengths of 3 cm for a path between the Italian mainland and Sardinia.

(i) Human Factors

156. The Advisory Group on Human Factors held its 21st meeting at Munich on 12th and 13th February, 1970(2). The Group reviewed the progress of the behavioural science programme and drew up a programme of conferences, symposia and advanced study institutes to be held in 1971.

157. The Science Committee, at its meeting on 25th and 26th May, 1970, noted the Group's annual report for 1969(3) and approved the appointment of Professor R. Bernotat (Germany) and Dr. R. Gerhardt (Norway) as members of the Advisory Group(4).

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- (1) AC/137-D/407
 - (2) AC/137-D/403
 - (3) AC/137-D/404
 - (4) AC/137-WP/62

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158. A symposium on problems of professional obsolescence and mid-career training was held at Cambridge, United Kingdom from 22nd to 26th June, 1970. During the reporting period, the Visiting Lectureships and Study Visits Programmes continued with a total of ten visits to various countries of the Alliance in North America and Europe.

(j) Operational Research

159. The 22nd meeting of the Advisory Panel on Operational Research took place at NATO Headquarters, Brussels on 16th and 17th May, 1970(1). The Advisory Panel approved the draft of its report to the Science Committee for the year 1969(2). The meeting was followed by a three-day symposium on the subject of "Past and Future Contributions of Operational Research to NATO". Participants included past and present members of the Advisory Panel, members of the civil and military international staffs and representatives from SHAPE, SACLANT and other military commands.

160. As part of its programme of conferences and symposia for 1970, the Advisory Panel sponsored a conference on "Problems in the Organization and Introduction of Large Logistic-Support Systems", which was held in Luxembourg from 19th to 22nd May, 1970. The conference was directed by Major-General R. Bureau, General Manager of NAMSA, and was attended by some 250 participants.

161. During the period of the report, Professor A. Mercer, UK, commenced his duties as a Visiting Expert to the Operational Research Group of the Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Council.

162. At its meeting on 5th and 6th February, 1970, the Science Committee noted the appointment of Mr. A. Mortensen (Norway) as a member of the Advisory Panel(3).

(k) Research Evaluation Conferences(i) Stress Corrosion Cracking of Alloys

163. Following up earlier efforts(4) to encourage co-operative work to accelerate the development of a body of sound theory on the mechanisms of stress corrosion, a Science Committee conference(5) was approved at the May meeting of the Committee and funds were allocated for the purpose. The conference will take place in Portugal from 29th March to 2nd April, 1971. The interest generated by the organization of the conference is already producing research grant and fellowship requests in this field.

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- (1) AC/137-D/401
 - (2) AC/137-D/402
 - (3) AC/137-R/36, Item VII
 - (4) AC/137-R/34, Item VIII, paragraphs 139-151
 - (5) ASG.SA(70)114

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C-M(70)41N A T O R E S T R I C T E D(ii) Marine Pollution

164. A meeting of experts(1) was called at NATO Headquarters for the purpose of defining the rôle of the Science Committee in the development of the science base underlying the reduction of marine pollution. As a consequence, a Science Committee conference for the purpose of identifying the major processes whereby pollutants are removed from the environment and directing the attention of scientists to these processes was, therefore, proposed. A second conference, to delineate the research needed to increase understanding in the dilution and diffusion processes, may be found to be also desirable at a later date. A proposal(2) for the first conference was approved by the Science Committee, subject to clarification of the interaction between this activity and the work being undertaken by Belgium and her co-pilot countries within the framework of her pilot project under the NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society.

(1) Financing of Scientific Programmes

165. As already mentioned in the preceding report, although the Science Committee's recommendation for a total increase of \$428,000 was not accepted by the Civil Budget Committee, an increase of \$179,000 was nevertheless approved. The budget for 1970 has thus been brought up to \$4,596,000, allocated as follows:

	\$
Science Fellowships Programme	2,700,000
Research Grants Programme	770,000
Advanced Study Institutes Programme	810,000
Operational Research	125,000
Human Factors	48,000
Programme Planning	143,000

166. As regards the 1971 budget, the Science Committee, on the basis of a recommendation by the Scientific Affairs Division(3), decided at its meeting on 25th and 26th May, 1970(4) to recommend an increase of 10% with regard to the total amount granted for the year 1970, and to separate Oceanography from the Research Grants Programme, making it a single "line-item".

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- (1) SA.6.5.20(70)019/AJS
 (2) ASG.SA(70)090
 (3) AC/137-D/398
 (4) AC/137-R/37

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167. If the proposed increase meets the approval of the Civil Budget Committee, the total amount of the budget of scientific programmes for 1971 will be approximately \$5,070,000, of which the distribution will be decided at the next meeting of the Science Committee in October 1970.

B. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CHALLENGES OF MODERN SOCIETY

(a) The Committee

168. The Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, established by the Council in November 1969, held three meetings during the period under review. Procedures were discussed on 16th February(1). A plenary meeting was held on 13th and 14th April with the participation of senior representatives from all NATO countries(2). It was largely devoted to reports on the progress achieved in the different pilot studies and their prospects. Also considered were such subjects as procedure, relationship with the Press and the participation of observers or outside experts to the CCMS work. An ad hoc meeting of the CCMS was called on 18th and 19th June(3) to consider if and how NATO should take action in the field of the misuse of narcotics. One result of this ad hoc meeting was that member countries were invited to take action in the United Nations and that the CCMS would decide later whether to add this problem to its fields of study.

(b) The Pilot Studies

169. Disaster Assistance: A first meeting was held in Rome in March and the project was split into three main items: Flood Mitigation, Earthquake Hazard Reduction, and the rôle of NATO in mobilizing assistance. Expert symposia have been planned for the autumn or early next year in the case of the first two items, and documentation is being prepared to that effect. Meanwhile, the rôle of NATO is being studied by the Civil Emergency Directorate.

170. Road Safety: An organizational meeting was held in March. It was followed by a technical conference with practical demonstration on passive restraints, which was held in Milford, Michigan, USA, and was attended by the Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs. An engineering and medical investigation workshop was held in June. Both meetings were also attended by experts from Sweden and Japan.

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- (1) AC/274-R/2
(2) AC/274-R/3
(3) AC/274-R/4

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171. Air Pollution: A meeting held in Ankara in March defined the directions in which several technical aspects of the problem would be considered. It is thought that the study will last two years but a first set of recommendations might be produced earlier.

172. Coastal Water Pollution: A first "slice" of the study was considered at an expert meeting on "oil spills" held in June, when a conference on the subject was decided upon for early November. The overall study is still being prepared at technical level.

173. The four other studies which were agreed upon by the Council - Inland Water Pollution, Geographic Strategy of the Environment, Individual and Group Motivation, and the Introduction of Scientific Knowledge into the Decision-Making Process of Governments - have not yet reached an operative stage.

174. Following a proposal by Mayor Lugar of Indianapolis, USA at the April meeting of the CCMS, consideration is being given to the form of an eventual CCMS participation in a Conference of Mayors, possibly resulting in a pilot study on urban problems.

(c) The Secretariat

175. The Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs chaired the three CCMS meetings and participated in most of the technical group meetings. He also delivered a number of speeches to groups of visitors at Headquarters. The Director of Economic Affairs, serving as Deputy Chairman, also attended a number of meetings. The International Staff was represented at all of approximately 65 sessions held under CCMS aegis, by officers of the Scientific Affairs Division, the Division of Political Affairs, the Division of Defence Planning and Policy or by the Secretary of the Committee.

176. It should be noted that this initiative - the entry of NATO into the environmental field - has aroused considerable public interest. There has been a very heavy demand on members of the International Staff to provide briefings and speeches to public groups, and Press and other media coverage has been extensive.

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(d) Relations with other International Organizations

177. In January, the Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs visited the Council of Europe in Strasbourg for the purpose of finding ways to avoid duplication in the environmental field. Discussions with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and his collaborators led to the plan for a meeting of the Secretaries General of NATO, OECD and the Council of Europe in Paris on 4th March on the occasion of a meeting in the Council of Europe's Political Committee on the subject of duplication in the environmental field. It was agreed to have continuous contacts at secretariat level, without in any way attempting to divide the environmental field into separate working areas for each organization. On 11th March, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe came to Brussels for further discussions. Meetings have been held with secretariat personnel both in OECD and in the Council of Europe on special questions during the last six months.

178. It was agreed in the CCMS that the ECE was the appropriate organization, under the present circumstances, to initiate co-operation with the East on environmental questions.

179. The question of observers from other organizations to CCMS meetings was discussed in Council and in the CCMS on several occasions. The result was the acceptance of a positive attitude to observers, while each specific case would have to be dealt with by the Council. The North Atlantic Assembly was invited to send observers to the CCMS(1).

180. For pilot-project meetings, a more informal method of prior information by the pilot country to the Secretary General was decided upon. As a result, experts from Sweden and Japan, and several industrial companies, have participated in pilot-project meetings already.

C. GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

(a) Relations with the Defence Research Group

181. The Science Committee and the Defence Research Group continue to exchange reports on their activities; each body is briefed by an official of the other at least once a year. Additionally, steps have been taken to improve the automatic transmission of relevant documents between the Secretariat divisions on a continuing basis. Particularly within the Operational Research and Human Factors programmes of the Science Committee, very close co-operation is achieved in seminar and conference planning.

(1) C-M(70)14

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(b) Relations with the Von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics

182. The Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs, and more recently the Deputy ASG for Scientific Affairs, has continued to represent NATO on the Von Karman Institute Board, and has chaired the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Financing of the VKI. A modest increase in the Institute's 1970-1971 budget has been approved(1). A funding crisis, brought about by probable cessation of the United States' contributions to the Institute, has been discussed in Council(2) and efforts are under way within the framework of the Ad Hoc Working Group to develop alternative solutions.

(c) Second Bruges Seminar on Administrative Sciences

183. The Scientific Affairs Division has taken part in the Steering Group set up to administer the Second Seminar on Administrative Sciences, for which Council approval was given at its meeting on 14th January, 1970(3). In conjunction with representatives of the North Atlantic Assembly and the College of Europe, Bruges, a programme has been established for a seminar which will take place at Bruges from 3rd to 23rd September, 1970. The seminar, which is designed for senior civil servants from NATO countries, will provide a system analysis approach to problems of urban growth and pollution.

(d) Relations with Military Technical Agencies

184. The usual working relations with AGARD and MILOC have been maintained, including mutual representation at meetings.

185. On several oceanographic projects, co-operation has developed with SACLANTCEN, particularly in connection with the COBLAMED oceanographic exercise, organized by the Sub-Committee on Oceanographic Research as part of the air-sea interaction programme.

186. The Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs lectured on "the Defence of Future Society" to the German Defence Association in April 1970.

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- (1) AC/168-R/25
 - (2) C-R(70)36, Item IV
 - (3) C-R(70)2, Item IV

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VIII. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION

A. CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

(a) NATO Research Fellows

187. Seventeen Research Fellows for the academic year 1970/71 were chosen by the Selection Committee from the 160 applications received by governments. The announcement was made, as usual, on 4th April.

188. Completed manuscripts were received from Professor James Cutt (Canada) and Professor Ian Simmons (UK). They are "Problems of International Budgeting: a Simulation Approach" and "Land and Leisure in the North Atlantic World" respectively. Both having been rejected by Sijthoff for publication in the Atlantic Series, the authors are trying to negotiate with other publishers.

189. Professor Pace has published in the Enciclopedia del Diritto (1970) the main lines of his study in preparation on the limits on the investigatory power of parliaments due to NATO membership, while Mr. Moura Vicente (Portugal) has published further articles in Portuguese journals about the rôle of small-scale industry in economic development of NATO countries.

(b) Visiting Professorships

190. Professor Koliass, Athens University, and Professor Arthur Lermer, Sir George Williams University, Montreal, completed their courses during this period at the University of California at Los Angeles and Pavia, respectively.

191. The following appointments have been arranged: Professor Herrmann, Connecticut University to the University of Milan; Professor Searle, University of California at Berkeley to Oslo University; Professor Frank, Cornell University to the Norwegian School of Business and Economics; Professor Jacobsen, Bonn University to the University of Oregon; Professor Inalcik, Ankara University to the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Hartvigson, Odense University to the University of Minnesota.

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(c) Voluntary Organizations

Atlantic Treaty Association

192. The ATA Council met in Brussels in January and in Paris in May. From 12th to 14th March, the ATA held a colloquium at Naples at which the subject was the developing situation in the Mediterranean area. A similar meeting to discuss the situation in the Baltic and North Sea areas is planned to be held at Oslo in the spring of 1971.

193. The Turkish Atlantic Association has been reconstituted with a wide and highly representative membership.

Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers

194. The editorial content of the World and the School has undergone some changes. The general articles on international affairs have been replaced by a Teaching Topic, which contains analytical articles, a materials section and comments by working teachers and academic experts. The educational topics have been expanded to contain more information about educational policy in the Atlantic countries. Publication of the French edition (Le Monde et L'Ecole) has been discontinued for financial reasons.

195. The Crisis Papers have been redesigned to enable wider promotion in the United States. The Centre hopes to sell them as an independent publication.

196. The World Survey has devoted issues to Portugal (January), Turkey (February), British Foreign Policy (April), Belgium (May) and Italy (July). A Survey on Halting the Spread of Nuclear Weapons, published in April, is also relevant to the Atlantic context.

197. The report of the seminar held at Füssen in November 1969 has been published under the title "Teaching about the American Impact in Europe".

B. ACTIVITIES OF THE NATO INFORMATION SERVICE

General

198. The main activity during the first three months of 1970 was the preparation of the "Survey of the NATO Information Service Output 1969". This survey, which was completed by the end of March, added very considerably to the workload of all sections and, in final form, became a 284-page report describing in great detail the output and activities of

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the NATO Information Service under 25 individual headings. The survey was presented for evaluation by governments, and a month later a Conference of National Information Experts from capitals met at NATO Headquarters from 20th to 24th April.

199. Recommendations of the National Experts were considered by the Council on 17th June. Amongst the principal decisions taken by the Council were the adoption of a more liberal policy on the release of news on current activities in NATO, the annual NATO information programme should in future be prepared after a discussion with National Information Officers at their annual conference, and the monthly editions of the NATO Letter should be curtailed to six issues per year. The Council discussions on the future programming of the NATO Information Service were not completed at the end of the period of this review, a report on the financial aspects of implementing the Experts' recommendations being awaited from the Civil Budget Committee.

200. The Mayflower '70 celebrations being held in Plymouth, England, from May to September, marking the 350th anniversary of the sailing of the Pilgrims, provided an opportunity for presenting the Atlantic Alliance to a large audience over a period of three months, during which many international visitors were expected. NATO photo displays and a NATO film festival were arranged. In addition, by arrangement with SACLANT, a courtesy visit of STANAVFORLANT to Plymouth was held from 22nd to 26th May with ships from seven nations taking part. NATO filmed the visit and there was extensive local coverage by UK television and press.

201. The launching of the NATO communications satellite at Cape Kennedy in March was covered by NATO photographers and cameramen. A party of 25 European journalists was transported across the Atlantic and reasonably good coverage was achieved.

202. Excellent arrangements were made by the Italian Authorities for the Rome Ministerial Meeting at the Palazzo dei Congressi at EUR. The Press and Public Information area was specially built for the purpose and this was much appreciated by the Press and news agencies, whose attendance was relatively high.

Visits

203. Efforts were made in consultation with delegations to obtain a greater percentage of "opinion moulders" in groups of visitors from member countries. In all, 4,890 visitors in 149 groups were briefed at NATO Headquarters.

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The breakdown of visitors by numbers and categories for the first half of 1970 is as follows:

Students and youth	1,815 participants	54 groups
Military	974	23 "
Political personalities and civil servants	627	20 "
Civic personalities	433	14 "
Opinion leaders	244	10 "
Teachers	176	7 "
Trade Unionists	90	3 "
Journalists	79	7 "
Miscellaneous	<u>452</u>	<u>11</u> "
	<u>4,890</u>	<u>149</u> "

Youth and Education

National Activities

204. Based on varying themes, including East-West national relationships and environmental problems of member countries, 34 different seminars, lectures or weekend courses were held with NATO assistance in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy and Norway.

International Activities

205. During the first half of 1970, NATO helped to organize the following four conferences.

206.

(i) A NATO Simulation Exercise was held at Lancaster University in the United Kingdom from 6th to 9th January. It was attended by 60 students from 13 member countries and two European neutral countries. This was a successful introduction for the students to the complexities and realities of international decision-making.

207.

(ii) Twelve members of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders attended a meeting in Brussels on 31st January and 1st February to co-ordinate various activities which they are planning to sponsor in member countries during the course of the current year.

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208.
(iii) An international student congress took place in Bonn, on 20th to 22nd February, to discuss NATO matters and was attended by 110 students drawn from various member countries of the Alliance.

209.
(iv) The European and North Atlantic Committee (EURNAC) organized a seminar in Grottaferrata, Italy, which was attended by 50 young opinion moulders from North America and Europe, together with a few from neutral European countries. The topics discussed were the Politics of Participation, Trans-National Economics, the European Security Conference and Man and His Environment.

210. Priority was given to inviting political and non-political youth student leaders to NATO Headquarters. Forty-seven visits were arranged from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Lectures

211. Information Service Officers participated in a number of seminars and presentations in Europe and in North America. These included, in the USA:

- Faculty members of Columbia and New York City Universities.
- Foreign Policy Research Institute of Pennsylvania University.
- Political Science Students of Pennsylvania University.
- University of Colorado (Graduate Students).

NATO Publications

212. During the first half of 1970, the cover of the NATO Letter was changed and a different colour was adopted for each issue. A special issue was produced featuring the work of the CCMS and other special articles were carried on this subject. A new feature was started in which Press comments on topics of interest to the Alliance were quoted and editorial comment added. Two particular subjects covered were the Manfield Resolution in April and Nuclear Strategy in May. Quarterly editions of the NATO Letter were prepared in Icelandic and Portuguese for the first time, and the overall circulation figures were as follows:

N A T O - U N C L A S S I F I E D

Monthly Editions

English (European edition)	34,000 copies
English (North American edition)	27,000 "
French	27,300 "
Italian	15,030 "
German	12,000 "
Dutch	<u>9,980 "</u>
Total	125,310 copies

Quarterly Editions

Danish	11,250 copies
Greek	6,000 "
Norwegian	7,266 "
Turkish	11,000 "
Portuguese	6,000 "
Icelandic	<u>1,000 "</u>
Total	42,516 copies

213. The German and Italian editions of NATO Facts and Figures were distributed during the period and a version in Turkish was ordered. In the Aspects of NATO series, the brochure "Political Consultation" was printed in German. The NATO Handbook was re-edited in English, French, Danish, German and Italian, whilst the Pocket Guide was updated and reproduced in eight languages - English, French, Dutch, Norwegian, Turkish, Greek, German and Italian. The pamphlet Why NATO? was completely rewritten and produced in a new form in English. French, Dutch and Turkish versions have been ordered. NATO Latest was prepared and distributed after the second CCMS meeting (April), the Rome Ministerial (May) and the DPC meeting in Brussels (June).

Radio, TV, films and photos

214. TV networks at the Rome Ministerial Meeting were less well represented than usual, probably because the host network, RAI, had decided not to install the live television facilities usually available to correspondents. Live cameras were, however, present at the inaugural ceremony and TV coverage of the three days of the Conference was good on RAI's twice-daily news bulletin. European coverage was about average. Distribution of material, including NATO original film, was achieved through Eurovision and the agencies.

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N A T O U N C L A S S I F I E D

215. The STANAVFORLANT Naval Exercise "Arctic Ice" was filmed in colour, as was the arrival of the force at Plymouth for the Mayflower visit in May.

216. A revised version in English of the film "Two Worlds - Twenty Years" was completed and a French version started.

217. There was an increase in the size of member country audiences seeing NATO films distributed by Inforfilm. Figures for the six-month period are:

	<u>Bookings</u>	<u>Audience</u>
Belgium	165	17,306
Denmark	485	16,891
Italy	317	31,799
UK	68	3,614

218. At the Milan Film Fair in April, three NATO films were selected by the Committee for exhibition - Europe Two Decades, Mediterranean and Prospect of Iceland. This latter film won a "Gold Camera Award" at the Chicago Festival of Documentary Films.

219. In April a group of television critics from France, the Netherlands and the UK came to Brussels to judge the NATO TV Film Contest launched during the Anniversary Year. The prize (£1,000) was awarded to Danmarks Radio for one of a series of three features on NATO.

220. The radio programme "Report from NATO" continued to be issued fortnightly. NATO photo features were made of the ACE Mobile Force Exercise "Arctic Express" in north Norway and extensive printing of library material was undertaken for the Mayflower '70 photo exhibitions.

221. Topical picture series of NATO events, the SATCOM launch at Cape Kennedy, the Rome Ministerial, etc. were set up in the press area to supplement the permanent display at NATO Headquarters. A large selection of NATO photos was lent to SHAPE for a permanent display and special assistance was given to the US Embassy in London for their display in Plymouth, which will subsequently tour the UK.

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IX. DEFENCE

A. NATO DEFENCE PLANNING AND POLICY

222. The Defence Planning Committee met in Ministerial Session on 11th June, 1970.

223. The Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session held twelve meetings during the period under review.

(a) Force Goals 1971-1975

224. As it had not proved practicable to submit draft Force Goals to Ministers for adoption at their December meeting, it was decided(1) that they should be adopted by the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session in early 1970. In March 1970 the Defence Review Committee submitted a report containing Force Goal Proposals to the Defence Planning Committee(2). In preparing these draft Force Goals, the Defence Review Committee took account of the quantitative and qualitative Force Proposals of the Major NATO Commanders(3) and the Military Committee's report on them(4), and on the Canadian and United States force changes announced in 1969 and the remedial measures being taken to offset these changes(5). They also examined the Force Proposals with regard to their overall acceptability and feasibility and their compatibility with the current strategy and Ministerial Guidance, and formulated quantitative and qualitative Force Goal Proposals for the period 1971-1975. On 23rd March, 1970, the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session, on the basis of the Defence Review Committee's report, adopted as NATO Force Goals for the period 1971-1975 the quantitative and qualitative proposals submitted by the latter. Countries were invited to submit force and financial plans for meeting the 1971-1975 NATO Force Goals by 31st July, 1970.

(b) Revitalisation of Defence Planning Review Procedures

225. At the Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee in December 1969(6), the Netherlands Minister of Defence put forward suggestions in general terms for the revitalisation of the Force Planning Cycle; this was followed up by some concrete suggestions made not only by the

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- (1) DPC/R(69)23
 - (2) DPC/D(70)2 with Annexes I and II
 - (3) CINCHAN CHEL-X 1087/19; SHAPE 31/69 (1240.5/20):
SACLANT 3068/END-75C-36
 - (4) MCM-95-69
 - (5) MCM-107-69; MCM-10-70
 - (6) DPC/D(69)62

Netherlands Representatives but also by other Permanent Representatives at the meeting of the Defence Planning Committee on 23rd March(1). The Defence Review Committee first met to discuss this problem on 8th April, 1970 and it is at present under active consideration in that forum.

(c) Possible Remedial Measures to Offset Canadian and United States Force Changes in Europe

226. At the meeting of the Defence Planning Committee in Ministerial Session on 3rd December, 1969(2), Ministers invited the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session to arrange for the continued study by the NATO Military Authorities, in consultation with member countries, of possible remedial measures to offset Canadian and United States force changes.

227. On 26th February, 1970, the Military Committee submitted a Status Report(3) to the Secretary General on the progress of the consultations held with member countries on possible remedial measures to offset force changes. On 23rd March, 1970, the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session(4) noted that in the case of Canadian force changes, member governments had either accepted the remedial measures proposed or made counter-proposals, which in turn had all been accepted and finalised except for those made by the Netherlands, the implementation of which was still dependent on a solution to the problem of accommodation, and invited the Military Committee to report by the end of April 1970 on progress being made towards solving this accommodation problem, which hampered the increase in the manning of the Netherlands forces in Germany. In this connection, consultations are continuing.

228. In the case of the United States force changes, the Military Committee reported that SACLANT had not yet been able to begin negotiations with the United States Authorities as the latter were in the course of analysing their budgetary review, whilst discussions with the Ministries of Defence Canada, Denmark, Portugal and the United Kingdom were still taking place. The Defence Planning Committee, as a result, decided to invite the United States as a matter of urgency to arrange consultations with SACLANT and for the Military Committee to report by mid-May on the status of these discussions as well as those with the other countries concerned. The results of these discussions were reported by the Military Committee(5) to the Secretary General, pointing out that the results had been disappointing and that, as a result, the Alliance now faced a more serious threat to its security, so

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- (1) DPC/R(70)7
 - (2) DPC/D(69)62
 - (3) MCM-10-70
 - (4) DPC/R(70)7
 - (5) MCM-46-70

that every possible means to increase the number and quality of the forces available should be pursued with urgency and vigour. They, therefore, recommended that the Defence Planning Committee should urge countries to meet their recently agreed Force Goals for ACLANT forces (which included a number of the remedial measures); take note that SACLANT will seek some greater degree of co-operation with French naval forces within the terms of MC 154(Final) (Policy Concerning French Liaison with Major NATO Commanders), dated 4th March, 1970; and also note the proposed remedial measures by SACLANT and urge the countries to meet them as far as possible.

(d) Mobilisation and Force Expansion Plans and Potential

229. In accordance with decisions reached by Ministers at their meeting in December 1969(1), the International Staff has included an appropriate section in the Defence Planning Questionnaire for 1970 concerning the necessary priorities to be established for the improvement of mobilisation and force expansion of nations and concerning stands of training, quality, and equipment of such forces, as well as their transportation and reception. In addition, the International Staff is preparing a further paper on reserve forces as part of the Alliance Study on Defence in the 1970s.

230. As part of the continuing review of the reserve systems, the Belgian Authorities have invited the Defence Review Committee to visit certain installations and training exercises in September this year.

(e) ACE Mobile Force

231. The Defence Planning Committee was informed concerning certain contingency plans prepared for the ACE Mobile Force in relation to the Greek/Yugoslav border(2).

(f) Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT)

232. In October 1969, the Defence Planning Committee agreed(3) that the Terms of Reference of STANAVFORLANT required amplification regarding "unscheduled activities during peacetime" and consequently invited the Military Committee to make proposals in this respect. These proposals(4) were discussed by the Defence Planning Committee on 20th February, 1970 and were agreed, subject to certain amendments(5). At the same

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- (1) DPC/D(69)32
 - (2) PO/70/325
 - (3) DPC/R(69)19
 - (4) MCM-113-69
 - (5) DPC/R(70)4

time, the Defence Planning Committee noted the Military Committee's intended action as regards the drawing up, in conjunction with SACLANT, of a standard operating procedure to facilitate the employment of STANAVFORLANT on unscheduled surveillance in peacetime and also that SACLANT was currently updating his concept for STANAVFORLANT. In this connection, consultations are continuing.

(g) External Reinforcement of the Flanks

233. The Defence Planning Committee(1) took note of certain supplementary guidance issued by the NATO Military Authorities(2) concerning contingency planning for the external reinforcement of the South-Eastern flank. The Defence Planning Committee at the same time agreed that there would be a requirement during a period of tension to give political guidance for the use of such forces. The NATO Military Authorities were, in addition, invited to pursue the preparation of plans for the external reinforcement of the flanks.

(h) Naval On-Call Force for the Mediterranean (NAVOCFORMED)

234. This force was initially activated for a two-week exercise on 27th April, 1970. Questions relating to command and control arrangements for unscheduled activities, to which Ministers again referred on 11th June, remain under study.

(i) Situation in the Mediterranean

235. Subsequent, as reported earlier, to consideration by the Council in Ministerial Session of the situation in the Mediterranean, the Defence Planning Committee in Ministerial Session in June further considered certain specific matters relating to the integrated defence forces of the Alliance in the Mediterranean(3). They took note in particular of an assessment of Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean area(4), and noted that the Military Committee would, at an early date, forward a study on possible measures to offset Soviet expansion in this area. Ministers further stressed the need for increases in the frequency of NATO naval exercises and visits in the Mediterranean, including those of the On-Call Force, when possible. Ministers also called on countries not normally operating forces in the Mediterranean to provide units for particular exercises and urged nations to strengthen the Alliance defence posture in that area with particular reference to surveillance facilities and anti-submarine forces.

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- (1) PO/70/294
(2) MCM-65-69
(3) DPC/D(70)14
(4) MCM-36-70 and IMSM-265-70

(j) Utilisation of Planning Element Data

236. The Open-Ended Working Group, which was set up to discuss the utilisation for defence planning purposes in NATO Headquarters of planning element data given in countries' replies to the Addendum to DPQ(70), held its first meeting in June(1). The Group will resume discussion in due course on the basis of additional information to be provided by the International Staff and SHAPE on this question.

(k) NATO Defence Management Systems Courses

237. The Open-Ended Working Group dealing with NATO Defence Management Systems Courses project has completed its work and submitted a report to the Defence Review Committee. The Working Group has concluded that there is a need to set up a school for teaching Defence Management Systems in Europe. This could possibly be located either at NATO Headquarters in Brussels or in Lisbon if the offer made by the Portuguese Authorities is accepted. Cost estimates and budget allocation problems are at present under discussion in the Defence Review Committee.

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

238. In the first half of this year, work continued on the Relative Force Capabilities Study in accordance with the instructions of the Defence Planning Committee in Ministerial Session in December 1969(2) and a Status Report(3) was submitted to Ministers at their meeting in May.

239. As regards Phase I of the Study, a Staff Group is now examining the detailed comments of countries and the NATO Military Authorities on the Report(4) which the Working Group forwarded to the Military Committee last October, and is thus preparing the ground for a fresh report to be submitted to the Military Committee in the coming months, using data on NATO and Warsaw Pact forces which is in the process of being revised, as appropriate, by countries and the NATO Military Authorities.

240. It has been decided that in Phase II of the Study there should be listings separately for NATO, and again separately for the Warsaw Pact, of the forces at certain set time intervals, and the Staff Group is examining the changes which would have to be made to last September's report to take account of Phase II.

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- (1) DRC(PESR)DS(70)1
 - (2) See C-M(70)11
 - (3) DPC/D(70)12
 - (4) RFC(WG)WP(69)17(Revised); RFC(WG)WP(69)18

241. As a first step in advising the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session on ways in which the static comparisons of force capabilities might be followed by deeper analytical studies (Phase III of the Study), an open-ended meeting of national experts and representatives of the NATO Military Authorities was held on 20th and 21st May to carry out a preliminary exploration of the problems involved. A report on the experts' discussions was submitted to the Working Group in June.

(m) Tactical Psychological Operations by NATO Military Authorities

242. Under the authority of the Secretary General(1), an Ad Hoc Committee for Tactical Psychological Warfare was established. This Ad Hoc Committee, which met for the first occasion on 17th June, 1970, is preparing a report on various recommendations put forward by the NATO Military Authorities(2) for consideration by the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session.

(n) Possible Formation of a NATO Weapons Training Centre in the Mediterranean Area

243. On 11th June, 1970, Ministers expressed a wish that the study on the development of NATO warfare training centres should be expedited. The NATO Military Authorities are urgently continuing their work in this connection.

(o) Study on Alliance Defence Problems for the 1970s

244. On 11th June, Ministers took note of the arrangements for machinery, terms of reference, and timing of the Study on the Alliance Defence Problems for the 1970s, which had been approved by the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session(3). Initial work on the sub-studies required for that important study has already been started.

(1) Nuclear Planning

245. The Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) held its seventh Ministerial Meeting in Venice, Italy on 8th and 9th June, 1970. Participating countries at this meeting were Canada, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States.

246. The Ministers discussed aspects of the strategic use of nuclear weapons and reviewed a document prepared by Germany and the United States on a draft concept for the rôle

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- (1) PO/69/30
 - (2) MCM-84-68
 - (3) Annex to PO/70/254

of theatre nuclear strike forces. They invited comments on that draft from member countries of the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee and the NATO Military Authorities, and requested Germany and the United States, upon completion of a review at NPG Permanent Representative level, to prepare a final draft concept for consideration at the next Ministerial Meeting.

247. The Ministers also reviewed a report on atomic demolition munitions (ADMs) by the NPG Permanent Representatives and several analytical reports by SACEUR on the possible use of ADMs in various sectors of ACE. The Ministers confirmed that employment of ADMs continues to be one of the options available to NATO for defensive tactical use of nuclear weapons. Concluding that special ADM guidelines as policy guidance for military planning could now be formulated, they invited the NPG Permanent Representatives to prepare a draft for Ministerial consideration.

(2) Civil Emergency Planning

248. The Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee has concentrated its work on the continuation of a fundamental review of the NATO civil emergency arrangements needed in time of crisis or war. It is in the process of finalising a first report to the Council, expressing the general concepts on which such arrangements should be based.

249. This work has been undertaken as a result of last year's Symposium and Exercise CIVLOG 69 on which the Senior Committee reported to the Council in its 1969 Concise Report(1), and in its Report on this Exercise(2), which were discussed by the Council on 11th February, 1970(3).

250. The technical Planning Boards and Committees co-ordinated by the Senior Committee have likewise focused their attention on various problems originated by the above-mentioned exercises, such as the information requirements necessary for the functioning of the civil emergency structure and various problems related to internal mechanics of the NATO Civil Wartime Agencies.

251. Apart from this, which largely involves breaking new ground, the Planning Boards and Committees have continued with their programmes of work, the results of which they will report to the Senior Committee in their 1970 progress reports. The Senior Committee will summarise these reports for the Council in its 1970 Concise Report towards the end of this year.

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- (1) C-M(69)65(Revised)
 - (2) C-M(69)64
 - (3) C-R(70)6

252. In view of the importance of communications, however, the Civil Communications Planning Committee at this stage has established a temporary plan to ensure minimum communications for the NATO Civil Wartime Agencies pending the implementation of the NATO Integrated Communications System; the budgetary and technical details of this plan are now being considered by the Civil and Military Budget Committees and the NATO Joint Communications and Electronics Committee respectively.

B. DEFENCE SUPPORT

(1) Infrastructure

(a) Programming

253. In December 1969, the Defence Planning Committee was on the point of reaching agreement over the future Infrastructure Programme covering the years 1970-1974 (Slices XXI-XXV)(1).

254. At its meeting on 20th February, 1970(2), the Defence Planning Committee decided that the ceiling of this five-yearly programme should be fixed at IAU 250,000,000, this agreement being subject to certain special conditions(3). As for the cost-sharing coefficients, it was decided to maintain those already in force for the Slices XVI-XX programme.

255. The Defence Planning Committee initiated a new procedure(4) for the automatic deletion of projects to operate within this new programme, and this procedure was approved at its meeting of 23rd March, 1970(5).

256. The screening of Slice XXI, first Slice of the five-yearly programme 1970-1974, took place in the first half of 1970. The figure agreed upon for SHAPE needs amounts to about IAU 45,500,000(6) at the present time, and that for SACLANT amounts to IAU 874,000(7). However, the total figure for this Slice XXI has not yet been finally settled and an amount still has to be incorporated for the Category 2 relocation works for the United States and Canada(8).

257. Whilst the Defence Planning Committee was establishing the new five-yearly programme, it was also considering a study on the backlog in infrastructure projects already programmed(9). At its meeting on 23rd March, 1970, the Defence Planning Committee approved the doctrine and procedures in this study(10).

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- (1) See paragraph 234 of C-M(70)11
 - (2) DPC/R(70)4
 - (3) Paragraph 41 of DPC/R(70)4
 - (4) DPC/D(70)4
 - (5) DPC/R(70)7
 - (6) DP/4-D/2040(Revised)
 - (7) DP/4-D/2041(Revised)
 - (8) DPC/D(68)62
 - (9) DPC/D(70)3
 - (10) DPC/R(70)7

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(b) Other questions relating to Infrastructure

258. During this same half year, when studying the integration of the NATO communications systems, the Defence Planning Committee, at its meeting of 8th April, 1970(1), amongst other things invited the Chairman of the Infrastructure Committee or his representative to "attend meetings of the Joint Committee during preparation of the integrated communications plan, with the object of ensuring that the financial and budgetary implications were taken into account at all stages of planning".

259. In this framework of co-ordination, the members of the Infrastructure Committee have transmitted their views on the study prepared by the Joint Communications-Electronics Working Group concerning management arrangements for the NATO Integrated Communications System (NICS)(2). These views will be developed during the coming months.

260. During this semester, the Defence Planning Committee has also considered the possible French participation in Phase III of the NATO satellite programme(3). The French having announced their intention to participate not only in Phase III of the satellite programme but in the whole of the NATO Integrated Communications System, the Infrastructure Committee was instructed to take the necessary steps for preliminary discussions with the French Delegation and to make a report to the Defence Planning Committee, if possible, by the end of September 1970.

261. During this period, the Defence Planning Committee also agreed upon measures for determining the attendance of experts from industry at the meetings whilst Phase III of the satellite programme was under consideration(4).

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

General

262. The NADGE project continued to progress through the implementation phase but at a slower rate than was envisaged for this period. Delays in implementation can be attributed to equipment design problems, production problems owing to strikes and other causes, and the development and agreement on test objectives and procedures. These problems now appear to be well in hand for early resolution, and it is anticipated that the increased activity in implementation will ensue during the coming months.

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- (1) DPC/R(70)8
 - (2) DP/4-D/2067
 - (3) DPC/R(70)14
 - (4) PO(70)84

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C-M(70)41

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Provisional Site Acceptance

263. Provisional Site Acceptance (PSA) was achieved at five sites during the reporting period. Five additional sites were scheduled for PSA but have been delayed for reasons already stated. It is planned to achieve PSA at these outstanding sites during the second half of the year.

Follow-on Organization

264. In October of 1969, an Ad Hoc Working Group was established by the NADGE Policy Board to study the need for a follow-on organization when the NADGE project is completed and, upon completion of such a study, to provide the NADGE Policy Board with its findings and recommendations.

265. On 1st July, 1970, the Ad Hoc Working Group submitted to the NADGE Policy Board its conclusions and recommendations. These were discussed during the NADGE Policy Board meeting of 24th July, 1970, when agreement was reached on the recommended structure of the follow-on NADGE organization. The conclusions and recommendations are currently being studied in the national capitals and, upon final agreement, will be transmitted to the Council.

NADGE Project - Financial Status

266. The status of funds is the following:

Amounts authorised by both the NPB and P&P Committees (ceilings, budget, etc.) and not yet presented to the P&P Committee for approval	IAU 105,882,288
Amounts in the process of submission for authorisation	IAU 638,708
	IAU 742,692
	IAU 107,263,688

which leaves the project with an uncommitted amount of IAU 2,736,312 out of the ceiling of IAU 110,000,000. Total expenditures including Minimal Facilities are IAU 77,880,398.

(d) Other activities within the Infrastructure Committee

267. During the first half of 1970, the Infrastructure Committee met 35 times; 16 times at "15" and 19 times at "14", whilst the Payments and Progress Committee met 23 times.

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268. During the semester, apart from the important questions mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the Infrastructure Committee examined the following principal questions:

At "15"

1. Eligibility for common financing of payment of premiums to contractors for NATO infrastructure works in Turkey.
2. Revision of the procedure for international competitive bidding - comparison of bids.
3. Designation of a host nation for AFCENT Mobile War Headquarters.
4. Request for reimbursement of funds expended by the United States on second-wing facilities at Dreux and Evreux in France.
5. Revised principles and procedures for joint final inspection and formal acceptance of infrastructure works.
6. Study of the budgetary implications of changes in exchange rates.
7. Closure of Slices II-VII(a).
8. Need of an infrastructure manual of policy and precedent.
9. Financial situation of infrastructure at 30th June, 1969.
10. Award of contracts to consultant firms.
11. Eligibility of Architect-Engineer costs on projects cancelled by SHAPE.
12. List of completed projects.
13. National use of Direct Support Units.
14. Eligibility for common financing of guarding costs during construction at Langesund in Norway for storage depots.
15. Removal of five temporary HAWK sites from the NATO inventory.
16. National use of SSM sites at Bitburg.

At "14"

1. Relocation costs:
 - (a) guidance for interpretation of procedures for Payments and Progress screening of relocation projects;
 - (b) National Administrative Expenses.
 2. NATO SATCOM Phase II.
 3. NATO programming centre.
 4. Cancellation fees on projects deleted in Yearly Infrastructure Reports - review of the NATO Infrastructure Programme.
 5. SHAPE and SACLANT recommended Slice XXI NATO common Infrastructure Programme.
 6. Programming of planning funds for the NATO secure voice programme.
 7. Comprehensive list of operational military facilities required by US/NATO forces.
 8. Final disposal of ETCRRM and ECOLEX cryptographic equipment.
- (e) Progress of Infrastructure

269. The total value of works authorised by the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee during the first half of 1970 amounts to IAU 18.8 million. This amount brings the total of funds authorised at 30th June, 1970 to IAU 1,133.3 million at "15" and IAU 130.9 million at "14", i.e. a total of IAU 1,264.2 million, which represents about 92.8% of the estimated cost of Slices II-XX inclusive.

270. The contributions which have been approved for the first half 1970 in order to pay for the works carried out in the host countries amount to IAU 19.5 million.

271. During the second half of 1969, the total actual expenditure rose to IAU 31.9 million, full NADGE included.

272. Finally, during the period in question, the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee approved final inspection reports representing works costing approximately IAU 10.5 million. During the second half of 1969, the Committee had approved final inspections for an amount of IAU 33.5 million.

273. The graphs attached at Annex to Part IX show the financial situation of NATO infrastructure.

274. 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 I).

275. Chart II shows the value of the different categories of projects which make up the programmes of Slices II-XX inclusive (Annex II).

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

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

(a) General

276. The sixth meeting of the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) took place at the end of April, when decisions were taken on a number of problems which had been under discussion for some time. These may be summarised as follows. In the field of air defence, the responsibility for the study of overall problems has been entrusted to a new Tri-Service Group on Air Defence which will report directly to the Conference. This Group will take over all the tasks of the present Interservice Group on the Overall Problems of Air Defence (AC/224(SG/8)) and will in addition have responsibility for medium-altitude SAMs. This arrangement will be subject to review after one year.

277. With regard to replacement schedules for various types of equipment, the CNAD had previously instructed the three Service Armaments Groups to refine those which had already been submitted for certain selected areas and prepare others within their discretion. In order to speed up and extend this activity, the CNAD requested the Groups to go beyond submitting schedules for selected equipments and submit to it comprehensive schedules which would show where, by harmonising time-scales, co-operative action appeared possible. The CNAD instructed the Groups either to present proposals for such co-operative action or explain why these could not be formulated.

278. A number of points were raised at previous meetings of the CNAD concerning the procedures and methods of work to be adopted by the NATO Industrial Advisory Group (NIAG) and its relationship with the NATO Groups and other subsidiary bodies under the CNAD. These points have all been settled and the CNAD now considers the NIAG to be on an equal footing with the three Service Armaments Groups and the Defence Research Group. The activities of the NIAG during the period under review are covered elsewhere in this report.

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A L

279. The CNAD also approved the terms of reference, constitution and procedure for a new Tri-Service Group on Navigation/Communications Interface Problems, and agreed that this Group would be under the direction of the NATO Naval Armaments Group.

280. The CNAD gave the qualification "NATO Project", the ninth under the present procedures, to the ZENDA programme in which six countries have confirmed their intention to participate in the development and production of a battlefield radar capable of locating hostile guns and free-flight rocket launchers.

281. At the invitation of the Council, the CNAD reviewed the criteria governing the award of grants under the Special Fund for Co-operative Planning which had been established by the Council for the provision of expert consultant services contributory to the initial planning of co-operative programmes. Experience with this Fund in 1969 had led some countries to suggest in the Council that there should be a relaxation or wider interpretation of the criteria. A strong desire for simplification was evident among the Armaments Directors with the result that they empowered their representatives (NADREPs) to examine a proposal made by the United Kingdom Director and submit to the Council within one month recommendations on possible improvements to the criteria and procedures for the Fund(1).

282. Among other subjects discussed at the CNAD meeting, the question of the logistic support of weapon systems or equipment used by two or more NATO nations was briefly mentioned. The example of the LEOPARD tank, which will eventually be in service with at least five nations, was cited as a case where there appeared to be great scope for the centralisation of logistic support. The CNAD encouraged all nations undertaking NATO projects or multilateral projects, such as the LEOPARD tank, which had not received the NATO qualification, to make contact with the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) with a view to the centralisation of the support of the equipment on which they were co-operating.

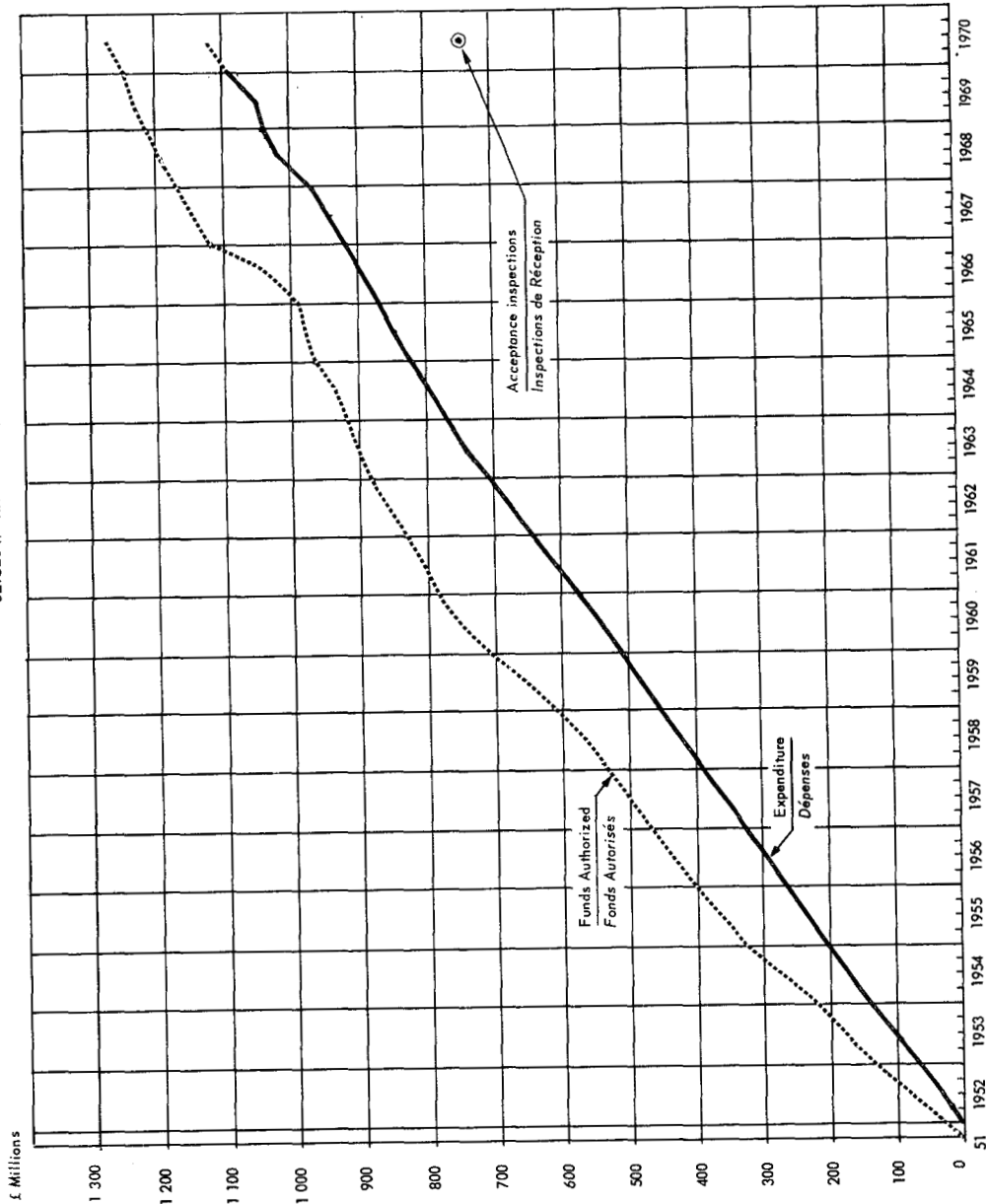
283. Good progress is being made with the NATO TACSATCOM Defence Project. The operation of transmitting and receiving equipment for this was demonstrated to both the NATO Military Authorities and the International Staff in February 1970. Eight ground terminals were used to demonstrate operating facilities under tactical conditions and in different modes of

(1) The Council approved these recommendations, set out in C-M(70)29, at its meeting on 8th July, 1970

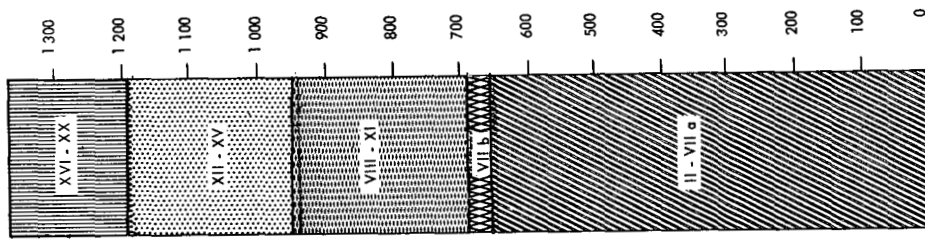
NATO SECRET

.71.

CHART I - GRAPHIQUE I
 NATO COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE - INFRASTRUCTURE COMMUNE OTAN
 ALL COUNTRIES ALL PROJECTS - TOUS PAYS TOUTS PROJETS
 SLICES II - XX - TRANCHES II - XX



ANNEX I to
 PART IX to
 C-M(70)41



Slices II - XX
 Latest Cost Estimate
 31 DECEMBER 1969
 Tranches II - XX
 Dernière Estimation des Coûts
 31 DECEMBRE 1969

.71.

NATO SECRET

N A T O S E C R E T

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ANNEX II to
PART IX of
C.M(70)41

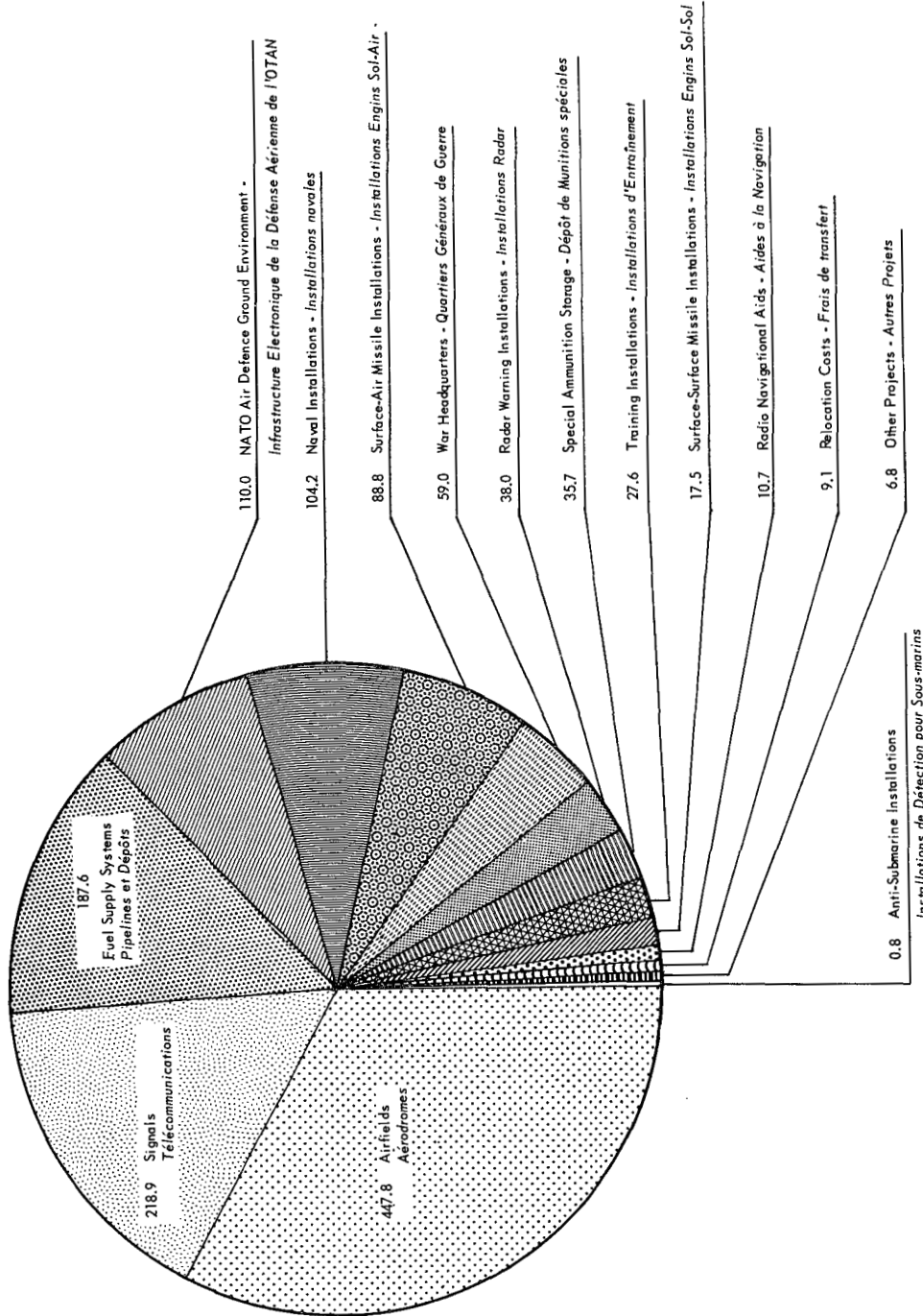
CHART II - GRAPHIQUE II

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

IAU 1,362.5 MILLION - 1.362,5 MILLIONS DE UCI

SLICES II - XX - TRANCHES II - XX

(31 DECEMBER 1969 - 31 DECEMBRE 1969)



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operation such as voice, teletype and facsimile (data) transmissions. The terminals near the NATO Headquarters were in contact with those located in other countries participating in this project. A communication link was also established to an airborne terminal mounted in a helicopter.

284. Detailed reports on the activities of the Main Groups of the CNAD and their subsidiaries will be found in the following paragraphs under the headings of the appropriate Service Armaments Group, the Defence Research Group and the NATO Industrial Advisory Group, the last-named now being treated in the same way as the four Main Groups. The NATO Steering Committees, the NATO Production and Logistic Organizations, Logistics and other activities are reported on individually in the paragraphs succeeding those on the Main Groups.

(b) NATO Naval Armaments Group (NNAG)

285. The NNAG held its 23rd meeting in February 1970 when it surveyed the activities of its subsidiary bodies and noted with satisfaction the valuable amount of information that was being exchanged with emphasis on the future in relation to national concepts and doctrines and equipment for naval warfare. A list of priority problems for transmission to the NIAG was approved and will be updated on a continuous basis. All subsidiary bodies have been instructed to adopt, whenever possible, the method of replacement schedules with a view to determining likely areas for future co-operation.

(i) Above-Surface Warfare

286. The main work in this field is now devoted to the examination of future concepts such as those for gun-launched ordnance, advanced missile systems, advanced multi-function array radar, and ship survival in a cruise missile threat environment. The radar aspects of future surface warfare are being considered, and the Defence Research Group has been requested to assist in this study. The problem of electronic warfare has also been studied, but national security restrictions have hampered a full and frank exchange of views. This problem has been drawn to the attention of the NNAG.

287. A Sub-Group on Naval Gunfire Effectiveness has produced an agreed series of gunnery exercises together with a numerical method of assessment. It has also prepared a series of operational readiness checks to ensure the readiness of gunnery systems on NATO ships prior to their proceeding on mission, and forwarded them to COMSTANAVFORLANT for evaluation. The results of the work of this Group will be promulgated by the MAS in the appropriate Allied Publications.

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288. A Sub-Group on Anti-Ship Missile Defence has continued its work towards the production of an agreed list of deficiencies in NATO defences to meet the threat in the late-1970s. The United States has proposed that a suitable group be established to study a very short-range system which would be effective against high-speed low-level targets, including missiles, and sufficiently inexpensive to allow for its use by a wide range of ship types. Such a system would form a significant portion of the overall anti-ship missile defence.

(ii) Under-Sea Warfare

289. During the period under review, much time was devoted to the examination of torpedo replacement schedules. A Sub-Group on a Lightweight Anti-Submarine Torpedo Replacement for the period 1976-1980 has been set up and instructed to establish areas of commonality and/or near commonality in the requirements of those nations who intend to replace their lightweight torpedoes in this period. With regard to submarine-launched torpedoes, national plans are not as yet sufficiently developed to determine whether or not co-operative action is possible. Information is also being exchanged on future ASW concepts with a view to defining areas where there are opportunities for future co-operative action.

290. A Sub-Group on ASW Forces Sensor and Weapons Check Ranges has now completed its task. In its final report to the NNAG, it has recommended that project groups be established for such ranges - one in the Mediterranean and one or two in Northern European waters. The installation of these ranges would result in an increased effectiveness of the naval forces of NATO member countries and, at the same time, would go some way towards meeting the desire expressed by the Defence Planning Committee for new co-operative ventures in the Mediterranean.

(iii) Mines and Mine Countermeasures

291. In the field of mine-sweeping a special survey has been undertaken with a view to determining whether co-operative programmes can be initiated. A Sub-Group has established detailed requirements for a remotely-controlled mine disposal sub-system for mine-hunting. Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom have agreed to co-operate in the development and production of such a system based on a United Kingdom specification, and the NNAG has been invited to set up a corresponding project group. Studies have also been initiated on possible requirements in the post-1980 period.

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(iv) Naval/Air

292. Exchanges of information have continued on problems of common interest in the fields of above-surface warfare and naval/air. These exchanges covered airborne early warning (AEW), portable radar tracking systems for drone targets, over-the-horizon detection and defence against anti-ship missiles. The attention of the Tri-Service Group on Air Defence is to be drawn to the problem of AEW for maritime forces since they require AEW to counter threats from both surface vessels and aircraft together with the weapons launched from them.

293. An Exploratory Group on the use of Helicopters armed with an Air-to-Surface Guided Weapons System has examined possible solutions to the threat posed by OSA/KOMAR fast patrol boats and NANUCHKA-class escort vessels and investigated possibilities for co-operative action. No formal proposals for co-operation on complete weapons systems have been made since four nations (France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States) are already engaged in providing suitable solutions to meet the threat. With regard to sub-systems, the Group considers that the use of low-light television and/or forward firing illuminants is an area for possible co-operative action to solve the problem of airborne visual target identification. It has, therefore, recommended that the NNAG set up a group to study this problem.

(v) Tactical Control and Data Handling

294. The Group on Tactical Control and Data Handling has had its terms of reference enlarged to include exchanges of information on the command and control of maritime forces. The Group is to initiate studies on the interface between sea and land-based tactical data systems which will be complementary to those undertaken by the new Tri-Service Group on Air Defence.

(vi) Ship Design

295. With a view to saving time and facilitating the exchange of information on ship design, questionnaires have been prepared and circulated to nations for completion. It is hoped that the replies to these questionnaires, which cover subjects such as the use of plastic materials in pipework and structural application; habitability; electrical energy production and distribution; and national shipbuilding and modernisation programmes, may show areas where future collaboration may be possible and also provide a basis for replacement schedules.

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296. A Sub-Group has undertaken a study on ship motion, vibration and shock for use in connection with the future design of NATO ships. This is the first time that an attempt has been made to co-ordinate the experience of NATO designers in this field.

297. An Exploratory Group set up by the NNAG to define the requirements for a common NATO fast patrol craft to counter the threat in the 1970s held its first meeting in June when current national programmes in this area were examined. As a next step, the Group will examine operational characteristics and specifications in general terms for fast patrol craft which should meet the requirements of the operational concept prepared by a former Sub-Group. It is believed that the concept of significant numbers of fast patrol craft fitted with advance missile systems, and capable of operating in a sea state of 5 or 6, may well prove to be one of the most realistic, economical and cost-effective methods of countering the naval threat in European waters.

298. Project Group 5 on a Mediterranean Submarine for the 1970s has completed the definition of agreed requirements for such a vessel, which will serve as a basis for preliminary design studies to be prepared by France, Germany, Italy and Norway. These studies are being examined with a view to selecting one of them as a basis for co-operative development and production by the Mediterranean nations. Interested nations will then have to decide whether to join the second phase of the work of this Project Group in accordance with the provisions of C-M(66)33(2nd revise).

(vii) Tri-Service Group on Navigation/Communications Interface Problems

299. At its first meeting in May 1970, the Group prepared an agreed "definition of the problem" and decided to deal with interservice problems only. Those pertaining to a particular armed force will be dealt with by the appropriate service Armaments Group. The Group is, therefore, studying those interservice problems that have already been defined by a former naval Sub-Group on Navigation and the Army Combat Intelligence Panel. The NATO Military Authorities have been urged to send appropriate representation to meetings of the Group and provide a statement on the interservice problems that they themselves are considering.

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(c) NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG)

300. The NAFAG met in March 1970 at which time it reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies and received progress reports on the NATO JAGUAR and the NATO MRCA aircraft, details of which will be found elsewhere in this report. A progress report was also received on the satisfactory results obtained in the television and anti-radar evaluation trials with the Franco-British MARTEL missile project.

(i) Identification of Aircraft

301. Discussions have continued on the operational procedures for the use of the Mark X and Mark XII IFF systems in a mixed environment as well as on IFF for hand-held low-altitude defence weapons. A draft revision of STANAG 5017 - Military Characteristics for the Mark X (SIF) System - has been prepared by the United States, and procedures have been agreed for its consideration prior to promulgation.

(ii) Tactical Air Reconnaissance/Intelligence

302. Evaluation trials are continuing on national infra-red developments to meet the short-term requirements for tactical air reconnaissance/intelligence. Considerable progress has been made in the development of infra-red reconnaissance sensors which will improve the covert night reconnaissance capability of aircraft. During the reporting period, an excellent demonstration was given by France of the CYCLOPE infra-red system. Negotiations are continuing between Italy and the Netherlands on the possible co-production of the Netherlands infra-red reconnaissance pod for F104G aircraft.

303. With respect to long-term requirements, discussions have revealed that there are good prospects for multilateral co-operation in the development of a coherent sideways-looking radar, and efforts are being made to draw up a NATO common requirement. The development of a tactical intelligence data handling system is also under consideration.

(iii) Approach and Landing Systems

304. A Sub-Group has approved evaluation and test procedures for the selection of equipment to meet the co-ordinated NATO requirement for a portable tactical instrument approach and landing system for the immediate future. Systems have been offered for evaluation by France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The United States does not have a national requirement for a system meeting the NATO requirement, but has nevertheless offered two systems for testing and evaluation.

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The evaluation of the French system took place in France in June with the active participation of pilots and technicians of the Sub-Group's evaluation team. At its meeting in April 1970, the CNAD invited those nations offering tactical landing systems for evaluation to be prepared to adopt the system which the evaluation showed to be the best.

(iv) Overall Problems of Air Defence

305. The Interservice Group on Overall Problems of Air Defence and its two working groups have continued to make good progress. However, as a result of a CNAD decision mentioned earlier in this report, the Interservice Group met for the last time in June, when it devoted the greater part of its meeting to the consideration of a document containing a proposed new NATO Air Defence Philosophy and Doctrine. This document will be revised in the light of the comments made at the meeting and submitted for approval to the new Tri-Service Group on Air Defence. The final report on the detection and tracking of low-level targets will be issued towards the end of the year and will include details of both the short and long-term solutions to this problem. At the same meeting, SHAPE, assisted by the STC, gave a briefing on its air defence study plan for the period up to 1985. Close co-ordination will be established with SHAPE to avoid any duplication of work in this area.

(d) NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG)

306. The NAAG met once during the reporting period in April 1970, when it reviewed the activities of its subsidiary bodies, the main aspects of which are summarised below.

(i) Transport Support Vehicles

307. Replacement schedules for transport vehicles for the 1970-1980 period have revealed that there are possibilities for co-operation in the production of a $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton command and liaison vehicle developed jointly by France, Germany and Italy; a heavy equipment transporter (HET-70) developed jointly by Germany and the United States; and two-ton class vehicles for which Germany, Italy and the Netherlands have expressed an interest for the co-operative development and production of this type of vehicle to meet their post-1975 requirements.

Three FINABEL Agreements on combat tyres, signal lamps mounted on instrument panels of vehicle driving cabs, and removable steering wheels should be converted into STANAGs. The WEU Agreement on military characteristics of trailers for wheeled vehicles in the 1970-1980 period will be used as a basis for trailer standardisation within NATO.

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(ii) Combat Vehicles

308. Exchanges of information took place during the reporting period on all types of armoured vehicles and, in particular, on programmes for improving the combat-effectiveness and life of existing vehicles. Germany and the United Kingdom are exchanging information on concepts for future armoured fighting vehicles in general and, in particular, on the post-1980 main battle tank. It is hoped that these exchanges may be extended to other countries. Bilateral talks between Belgium and the United Kingdom have resulted in an agreement for joint production by 1973 of armoured reconnaissance vehicles of the FOX type.

(iii) Infantry Weapons

309. A study has been initiated on a family of infantry small arms for the post-1980 period. The aim of this study is to ensure that the standardisation of ammunition, which has been upheld in NATO for more than twenty years, is maintained for the next generation of portable infantry weapons.

310. A programme of tests is to be carried out on a multilateral basis to investigate the possibility of disclosure of anti-armour weapons. These tests will be followed by field experiments. A catalogue of existing anti-armour weapons has been published, and agreement has been reached on a catalogue of silhouettes representing armoured vehicles.

311. Five further designs of 7.62 mm ammunition have been approved, thus making a total of 29 approved designs to date. Over 2,000 million rounds of 7.62 mm ammunition and over 75 million rounds of 9 mm ammunition have been submitted for production testing, and the majority of these have been approved. All countries, with the exception of Portugal, have ratified STANAG 2329 on links for disintegrating belts for use with NATO 7.62 mm links. Technical characteristics have been approved for 5.56 mm rifle (carabine) ammunition. During the reporting period, small arms' firing trials took place in Germany to test the KISTLER type piezo-electric measuring equipment. This type of equipment is destined to replace the copper crusher gauges at present used in small arms ammunition test centres.

312. Project Group 10 on the MK 20 Rh 202 rapid fire gun and its anti-aircraft field mount HS 669N held its first meeting in February 1970 when representatives of Belgium, France and Italy joined in discussions with the sponsor nations (Germany and Norway).

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(iv) Surface-to-Surface Artillery

313. During the period under review, presentations were made by Canada on an automated gun alignment and control system; by Norway on the ODIN fire control system for field artillery; and by the United States on the TACFIRE tactical command and control computer system.

314. Optimisation studies for a rocket and launcher based on military requirements for an area fire weapons system have been undertaken by Germany. The results of these studies show that the requirements can be met by a ballistic rocket which is intended to replace HONEST JOHN in the late 70s. Discussions are taking place between Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom with a view to co-operation.

315. An international comparative firing trial took place at Meppen, Germany in April 1970. The purpose of this trial was to extend the scope of STANAG 4113 and to standardise new crusher gauges to withstand higher pressures and extreme temperatures. French, German, Italian, Dutch and British gauges were tested.

316. STANAG 4114 on measurement of projectile velocities was promulgated by the MAS in April 1970. Draft criteria for NATO acceptable velocity-measuring equipment have been prepared which, when finalised, will permit new instruments to be included in the STANAG.

317. STANAG 4115 on definition and determination of ballistic properties of gun propellants and STANAG 4117 on stability test procedures and requirements for propellants were promulgated by the MAS in March and April 1970 respectively.

(v) Land-Based Air Defence Weapons

318. Data resulting from the firing demonstration of the French weapon system CROTALE has been made available to other nations, and an evaluation study has been carried out on a bilateral basis by France and Norway. Additional information on the bad-weather versions of the ROLAND and RAPIER weapon systems has also been circulated.

319. In June 1970 an informal meeting took place between Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway to study the United Kingdom proposal for co-operation on the BLOWPIPE portable short-range air defence weapon system project.

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(vi) Combat Intelligence

320. Concepts and doctrines are being prepared by the Combat Intelligence Panel for electronic reconnaissance, ground-to-ground IFF, and reconnaissance in depth. A special meeting of experts in navigation/communication systems was held in May 1970 when a comparison was made of the various national army requirements in this field, and existing incompatibilities between army equipments were identified. A report on the results obtained at this meeting will be forwarded to the Tri-Service Group on Navigation/Communications Interface Problems.

321. The Combat Intelligence Panel has also undertaken the analysis of intelligence tasks with a view to automisation. In addition, it has recommended to the NAAG that a new panel be set up to co-ordinate and collate the activities of other panels in the field of automatic data processing.

(vii) NBC Defence

322. During the reporting period, information has been exchanged on detection and identification equipment for biological agents, laboratory facilities required for the identification of new or unexpected biological agents, and training in NBC defence. The United Kingdom has invited other nations to co-operate in the development of a BW detection and warning equipment.

323. Belgium, Denmark, Germany and the United Kingdom intend to co-operate in the development of a procedure for the rapid identification and sampling of chemical agents encountered in the field. It is believed that modern identification techniques, such as infra-red spectroscopy, coupled with computerised data banks would permit the development of an identification and sampling system which would be far superior to existing methods.

324. In view of the difficulty of establishing co-operative research programmes for the six areas of investigation that it had already defined, the Project Group on the Development of a New and Improved Chemical Warfare Decontaminant for use by Field Forces recommended to the NAAG that it be put in abeyance. The NAAG endorsed this recommendation and instructed its Panel VII on NBC Defence to give further consideration to this problem and, at an appropriate time, recommend the reactivation of the Project Group. A Working Party on decontamination has been established to continue the work formerly undertaken by Project Group 5 and to resolve the basic differences in concepts between NATO countries. Long-term research on skin decontamination, which does not fall within the terms of reference of the NBC Defence Panel, has been passed to the Defence Research Group.

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(viii) Telecommunications

325. After two years of study, the Telecommunications Panel has had to conclude that the achievement of an integrated telecommunications system for the combat zone in the post-1975 period was unattainable. This is due to the fact that different technical approaches had been adopted by nations in the systems they were sponsoring, and also because the time-schedules for the completion of the development of these systems are not the same. The NAAG will, therefore, be invited to approve a proposed interoperability concept for the 1975-1985 time period which would include the use of a "NATO interface device".

(ix) Engineer Equipment

326. The Engineer Equipment Panel met in March 1970 when presentations were made and a wealth of information exchanged on subjects such as scatterable mine systems, bar mines, the demolition of heavy steel and concrete structures, girder bridges, engineer construction equipment and explosive devices for soil displacement.

327. The possibility of developing new techniques for the detection of mines using both infra-red and microwave transmissions has been explored. Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States are co-operating within the Panel on studies aimed at the use of microwave techniques for the detection of all types of mines and explosives.

328. The ABCA standardised bridge testing schedule is being used as a basis for the establishment of agreed NATO standard bridge tests. Once agreement has been reached, it is intended to issue these tests in the form of a STANAG. The Panel has also expressed its interest in a system developed by the FINABEL countries for the marking of maps to indicate characteristics and parameters of water obstacles, and may eventually issue a STANAG on this subject.

(x) Tactical Air Mobility

329. The Panel on Air Vehicles for Tactical Air Mobility has continued with its study of concepts and doctrines on the use of aerial fire support as part of the aeromobile tactical concepts. A Study Group is investigating whether there is a site in NATO Europe which would be suitable for helicopter icing trials.

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(xi) Meteorology

330. At the February meeting of the Panel on Meteorology, information was exchanged on equipment for meteorological sections in the combat zone, meteorological equipment for surface observations and upper air measurements, and also on the variability of meteorological parameters. The United Kingdom artillery meteorological system (AMET) was also presented to the Panel with the participation of military and industrial experts. A study has also been initiated on the standardisation of the meteorological message for drone operations on the basis of a draft STANAG prepared by the United Kingdom.

(e) NATO Defence Research Group (DRG)

331. The Defence Research Group held its seventh meeting in March 1970 when it decided to undertake long-term scientific studies in the early post-1970 period on non-metallic materials, military operations under arctic conditions, defence aspects of biological and chemical warfare, and an additional study on environmental factors. The Group also agreed that two seminars be held in 1971. The first at St. Louis, France, on Facilities for Aerodynamic Testing, and the second in Norway on the Design of Hardened Military Installations.

332. The final report on the long-term scientific study on the defence of armoured vehicles was approved by the DRG at the same meeting and circulated under reference AC/243-D/105. The report of the multinational exercise on the complementary study on mobility has now been circulated under reference AC/243-WP/28 for consideration by Panel I in December 1970 and the DRG in March 1971.

333. Thirty-five experts took part in the multinational exercise which took place in Norway in order to complete the long-term scientific study on anti-submarine warfare in shallow waters. The final report contains recommendations for co-operation in research, development, data collection and exchange of information. In particular, it is recommended that experimental ranges be established in a limited number of shallow water areas.

334. The Panel on Physics and Electronics (Panel III) met in January 1970, when it examined lists of national defence research programmes and bilateral or multilateral projects. These will next be studied on a national basis before further discussion by the Panel. A Working Group on the Problems of Measurement of Sky and Terrain Radiation by Night has completed its exploratory phase and has been converted into a Research Study Group.

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335. In the field of far infra-red, good progress has been made by several study groups in the development of co-operative research programmes. The Netherlands have proposed that co-operation be initiated on the optimisation of infra-red line scanners by choosing the best resolution obtainable by a combination of optical and thermal devices. Four countries have expressed an interest in this project and will investigate possible methods of co-operation with the Netherlands.

336. The Panel on the Identification of Submarines (long-term) has continued its discussions regarding its future programme and method of work, and has agreed that first priority should be given to investigating a challenge and reply system aimed primarily at the aircraft versus submarine situation, but adaptable to as wide a range of systems as possible. Further work in this area, however, is dependent upon the findings of the COMACSUB Ad Hoc Group. The use of means to reduce the risk of interception of signals used in either a challenge and reply system or a label system, aimed primarily at the submarine versus submarine situation, was considered to be a second priority task, and the Panel has recommended that a research study group be set up to consider this topic in more detail.

337. The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Communication between Aircraft and Submerged Submarines (COMACSUB) held its first meeting in February 1970. Following a presentation on the operational aspects of the problem, an attempt was made to define the time performance and other desirable characteristics for such a communication system, as well as possible methods of meeting the requirements. The main conclusion so far is that it is extremely unlikely that a breakthrough can be achieved whereby it would be possible to develop radically new systems for direct communication between an aircraft and a submerged submarine. Consequently, the Group feels it would be worthwhile to explore very thoroughly the possibilities for improving the existing types of system. It has also proposed that a seminar be held on this subject.

338. Some new concepts have been brought to the attention of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on IFF which suggest in general terms that there might be a future trend towards the integration of IFF with other tasks. However, careful consideration will have to be given as to whether future IFF concepts should involve a commonality with automatic traffic control. In its final report to the DRG, the Group has recommended that nations continue their technical studies on future IFF system aspects, and that operational and technical co-operation be continued under the aegis of the DRG. It also recommended that symposia should be held in 1972 and 1974 to review national collaborative work, and that 1975 be established as a target date for the selection of a single concept for a future IFF system to be developed and implemented in common by NATO nations.

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339. A seminar on co-operation between defence research establishments, universities and industry was held in Germany in April 1970. Eighty participants attended this seminar at which 28 papers were presented and followed by comprehensive discussions. A clear view was obtained of the widely-differing methods used by nations to deal with problems of co-operation in this area. Nations have been invited to send to the Defence Research Section for circulation to the DRG a summary of their policy and the present situation regarding co-operation with universities in the defence research field. The Chairman of the DRG has been invited to give a presentation to the CNAD at its next meeting on the results of the seminar.

(f) NATO Industrial Advisory Group (NIAG)

340. During the reporting period, the NATO Industrial Advisory Group has pursued its activities in connection with the two items that were submitted to it for advice last November by the Conference of National Armaments Directors. With regard to the first item, a joint meeting took place in February 1970 between the NAFAG Sub-Group 7 on Approach and Landing Systems and representatives from industry who were to advise on the need for an advanced approach and landing system for the post-1975 period. At that meeting, presentations were given by Sub-Group 7 representatives on national thinking in this regard, after which the industrialists held their own meeting and drew up a plan of action to carry out this task, which was subsequently approved by the CNAD. A tentative set of operational requirements have already been drafted for such a system and these have been referred to nations for consideration.

341. The second item given to the NIAG was to advise from the industrial point of view on a NAFAG report concerning the cost-effectiveness of V/STOL compared with conventional aircraft. This task has now been completed and the NIAG's report will be submitted in the first instance to the NAFAG for comment and subsequently to the CNAD at its next meeting.

342. In June 1970, the NIAG representatives examined a list of problems that had been submitted to them for action or advice by the three Service Armaments Groups and decided to consult with their respective national industries before making a first selection. The International Staff has also provided the NIAG with background information in the form of an inventory of subjects that are being studied by the four Main Groups, together with the status of discussion on each of them.

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343. On its side, the NIAG felt that it needed a wider framework within which to act in its advisory and consultative capacity. It, therefore, expressed a wish that presentations be made at each of its plenary sessions, not only on specific subjects relevant to its work but also on the broader picture into which these subjects would fit. A presentation on battlefield surveillance was, therefore, given to the NIAG at its meeting in June. This subject is of particular relevance since one of the problems submitted to the NIAG is that of reconnaissance in depth on the battlefield.

344. Generally speaking, the NIAG has maintained the enthusiasm it has shown since its establishment and is beginning to overcome the natural suspicion of government and military authorities towards the "industrialist". At the present time, the most positive results are where NIAG representatives have been able to establish close contacts with their own governments and initiate two-way traffic on a national basis. However, as this process of working together becomes more general and the two-way traffic starts to flow, NIAG's practical work will really begin as they tackle the problems on which their advice has been requested.

(g) NATO Maritime Patrol Aircraft Steering Committee

345. Delivery of the first ten of the 18 NATO maritime patrol aircraft, ordered by Italy, will take place between January and December 1971. The remainder will be delivered before the end of 1973. The operational availability of this aircraft has been limited during the first semester due to the lack of some spare parts and also to the corrosion of the honeycomb structure and cracks and corrosion in the main landing gear. These defects are now being rectified by appropriate modifications.

346. Nations are endeavouring to reach agreement regarding the compensation of losses encountered by the industrial consortium manufacturing the TYNE engine. This agreement is vital to allow for urgent contracts to be placed for TYNE spare parts. A study has been undertaken in co-operation with all users for the modernisation of the weapon system for a second generation of this aircraft which should become operational during the years 1975-1985.

(h) NATO JAGUAR Steering Committee

347. Two more single-seat strike prototypes (one for the Royal Air Force and one for the French Navy) have made their first flights, thus bringing to a total of six the prototypes which are now committed to the integrated flight test development programme. At the end of February, 328 test flights had been

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carried out for a total of 325 flying hours. The French Air Force signed a first production contract for a batch of 50 aircraft in December 1968, and the Royal Air Force has now ordered its first batch of 30 aircraft. These progressive production orders are in accordance with the total production plan for 400 aircraft.

(i) NATO SA330, SA341 and WG-13 Helicopter Steering Committee

348. Production of the SA330 PUMA has progressed satisfactorily and this aircraft should enter service with the Royal Air Force towards the end of the year. The official test establishments and certain French Army units - the first users - have expressed satisfaction with this helicopter, particularly mentioning its ease of maintenance and sparkling performance. Flight testing with the SA341 GAZELLE prototype and preproduction aircraft is making satisfactory progress. Handling qualities are being optimised and the manufacturers have been actively engaged in the improvement of visibility. As regards the WG-13, the first flight is scheduled to take place in December 1970. A small amount of design work remains to be done on the basic aircraft electrical system. Work on the conformal gearbox, rotor head and blades and the development of the BS360 engine is continuing satisfactorily.

(j) NATO FH70 155 mm Towed Howitzer Steering Committee

349. Phase I prototypes are undergoing development trials, and the development of the various types of shell and projectiles for use with this weapon is progressing satisfactorily. Negotiations on Italy's participation in this project have not yet been concluded. Exploratory talks on the possible Belgian participation were initiated in Bonn and will continue in Brussels.

350. The Joint Anglo-German Management Board for this project has also assumed responsibility for the self-propelled version of this Howitzer. The systems definition study is progressing according to plan and, when completed, the two countries intend to offer the SP 70 as a NATO project.

(k) NATO AN/USD-501 Surveillance System Steering Committee

351. Trials to assess the performance of the production equipment have been completed. A number of the system's more demanding parameters were measured using a variety of flight patterns, flight altitude and sensors. Night flights were also included. In addition, flights using variable altitude flight patterns were successfully flown. This goes beyond the agreed needs of the participating countries. Production is continuing on an agreed schedule.

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(1) NATO Steering Committee on Acoustic Communication with Submarines

352. The first meeting of this Committee took place in January 1970 when reports were examined on the outcome of trials with the experimental encoders that had been undertaken by Germany and the Netherlands. As a result, a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, was set up to consider ways in which the existing signal could be improved, draw up proposals for suitable modified signals, and investigate ways in which trials of these new signals could be expedited.

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

353. In order to accelerate the liquidation of the HAWK programme, the NHPLO is considering the possibility of a global negotiation with the prime contractors for all contracts which have not yet been controlled at the international level. These represent 75% of the total amount of the programme for which the latest cost estimate in June 1969 was \$563.9 million. The 1971 budget for common logistic support has been approved with cash credits for F.fr. 64,092,415. This amount does not include the logistic support costs which are peculiar to each nation.

354. As regards the HELIP programme, a licence and technical assistance agreement concerning missile warheads has been signed with the United States firm AEROJET who developed the warheads for the United States HIP programme. The European prime contractor SETEL has agreed to submit a bid in competition with the United States firm RAYTHEON for the realisation of the HELIP programme. Experiments carried out in Germany have shown that the European-developed radars were satisfactory and, in certain respects, superior to the Raytheon HAND radar. However, these advantages have not been considered sufficient to justify delaying the HELIP programme as production engineering of this equipment will be required. The difficulties of perfecting the missile for series production will probably delay the start of production at least until July 1971. This gives an opportunity to examine in detail the influence on the programme's timetable of the selection of any one of the various radars tested. The chances of participation by the European industry, therefore, remain intact, provided that during this delay the final selection can be made.

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(n) NATO Multi-Rôle Combat Aircraft Development and Production Management Organization (NAMMO)

355. On 1st May, 1970, this project entered the development phase following an agreement reached between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom on a basic requirement for a two-seat version of this aircraft. As a result, they no longer have a requirement for the single-seat version. Italy is reviewing the new two-seat requirement to determine whether a common basic aircraft could be accepted by all three countries. Final national commitments to the development phase are expected in the near future.

(o) Industrial Property

356. The NATO Industrial Property Group (AC/94) has re-examined the interim report submitted to the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) on "National Practices regarding Proprietary Rights in Co-operative Research and Development Programmes" and approved a number of complementary questions for circulation to nations with a view to collecting further information which will permit the presentation of a more complete picture to the CNAD. A first draft of a list of items concerning industrial property problems to be considered when negotiating co-operative international agreements has been prepared. This list, which will constitute a sort of guidance to the negotiation of such agreements, will be further developed by the Group. The second revision of the "Glossary of Terms commonly used in connection with Industrial Property" is well under way; and the preparation of the comparative study on national law, policy and regulations concerning procurement of defence material in which industrial property matters are involved is nearing completion.

357. In response to a request by the CNAD, the NIAG Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Industrial Property examined the basic documentation on the AC/94 Group and prepared a report containing recommendations to that Group. This report was submitted through the NIAG to the CNAD, who gave appropriate instructions to the AC/94 Group.

(p) Electronic Parts

358. Six of the eight special Working Groups on electronic parts held meetings during the reporting period at which the review and updating of standardisation documents and exchanges of technical information took place. The annual meeting of the Main Group was held in the United Kingdom in May 1970 and was associated with technical visits to the United Kingdom quality assurance control centre, an electronics components exhibition and a large manufacturer of electronic components.

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(q) Electrical Generators

359. The Group of Experts on Electrical Power Generators has approved a STANAG for DC power generators. General agreement has been reached on the technical parameters to be standardised for AC generators and a draft STANAG is being examined, work is in progress on a third STANAG which concerns the method of expressing electrical power requirements.

C. LOGISTICS

(a) Codification of Equipment

360. During the period under review, there has been considerable activity in connection with the adoption of the NATO Codification System by certain nations for civil administration and by several international organizations - and discussions have taken place with representatives from the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) and Western European Union (WEU) as well as with the Chairman of the European Standardisation Association (CEN). This question has considerable implications, and care will have to be taken to ensure that it is approached on a gradual and systematic basis. The application of the codification system in civil emergency planning is also being discussed within the International Staff.

361. The Group of National Directors on Codification met in May 1970, when the main topics discussed were the improved item identification guides, the NATO Manual on Codification and the problems raised by the possible participation in codification of non-NATO countries and international organizations. The Group has charged its Panel on general matters concerning codification (Panel A) to undertake a study of these problems and prepare draft recommendations on methods of handling them. A joint meeting of Panel A and Panel C on Automatic Data Processing was held in the United States in June 1970. The main topics discussed were co-ordination problems on the improved item identification guides, the Defence Integrated Data System (DIDS) and the revision of the STANAGs on codification. In addition, work has continued during the period on the co-ordination of the codification of the SATCOM, NADGE, JAGUAR, MRCA and helicopter projects.

(b) NATO Pipeline System

(i) NATO Pipeline Committee

362. As part of the process of increasing the efficiency of the various parts of the pipeline system, exchanges of information and visits take place between the various regions and common problems of operation and maintenance are discussed.

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The Central Europe network being the largest and most complex has gained the greatest experience and is extremely helpful to the other regions. During the period under review, a delegation from the Turkish network spent two weeks visiting the Headquarters and several parts of the Central Europe network, receiving briefings on a number of problems and inspecting installations at work. Furthermore, at the end of June, a Central Europe engineer visited Turkey to advise and report on the status of cathodic protection equipment.

363. Among the common problems of maintenance under consideration, one of the most important is that of spare parts. Experience is beginning to show that the original scales for 90 days spare parts were not correct and that economies could be effected, particularly on large items. New criteria are being established for submission to SHAPE and, when approved, for introduction into general use. Regions are also pursuing the question of wartime damage and bypass equipment with a view to standardisation and the most economical procurement. There is a plan for centralising procurement for the Central Europe region, while the three systems in Southern Europe have been invited to consider some joint arrangements for this purpose.

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

364. In the Central Europe Pipeline System (CEPS), the eight user nations continued their discussions on the 1970 budgets which had not been accepted at the end of 1969. The budgets were finally approved in March, but 10% of the amounts were blocked pending a mid-year review of the estimated revenues and expenditures. This blocking marked the concern of some nations at the rise in costs and the size of the financial shortfall shown in the original budgets. After further investigation it became clear that the actual shortfall would be considerably less when expected further increases in revenue from non-military use of the system and the effects of the changes of parity in the French franc and the German mark were taken fully into account.

365. The mid-year review confirmed this and also gave a clearer picture of the probable level of expenditure. This enabled the eight nations to modify their earlier decision and to unblock all capital expenditures, and to leave only 5% of operational expenditures blocked in each pipeline division. If difficulty arose, the Central Europe Operating Agency (CEOA) could use the flexibility permitted them by the agreed financial procedures to make transfers inside the individual budgets. Any request for further unblocking would be considered in October.

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366. The mid-year review showed that the general preparation of the budgets had been very carefully carried out and expenditures well screened, but that fast-rising costs and the nature of pipeline operations, where countries could not always forecast exactly for a whole year in advance and might have to change their plans, presented special problems. Given efficient operation and good financial control, the only effective way of ensuring that the shortfall was reduced was to increase the volume of traffic through the system, especially that for non-military purposes, thereby increasing the revenue.

367. In this connection, approval has been given for a new civil movement of fuel within Belgium and increased movement in the Netherlands and in France. In the Netherlands, an additional pump station is to be constructed to increase capacity on one line. In France, the rate of use of the Lavera-Strasbourg section is fast approaching the point where it would be impossible to take any further traffic unless certain installations are modernised. A plan for this has been approved, and a method of financing it over three years agreed. These improvements will not only increase the efficiency of the system but permit supplementary revenue to be earned.

368. The first full report has been received on the non-military use of the Le Havre-Cambrai-Valenciennes line for conveying crude oil to the Valenciennes refinery. This showed that the opening stage of this novel operation had been successfully completed, the technical problems involved had been mastered and the financial results were favourable.

369. Among other subjects discussed by the directing bodies of the CEPS, the most important has been that of appointing a new General Manager of the CEOA in succession to General Hartéon, whose term of office ends in January 1971. Nominations were received and examined, and discussions have ranged over the whole method of selection of not only the General Manager but other senior posts in the CEOA. Broad agreement has been reached and it is expected that the final decision on the new General Manager will be taken in September.

(c) Transportation and Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives

370. During the reporting period, the railway authorities of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway have approved an agreement for the rail transportation of military ammunition. This agreement was based on document AC/258-D/17(3rd revise) which had been prepared by the Group of Experts on the Safety Aspects of Transportation and Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives.

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(d) NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization (NAMSO)

371. A modification to the organization of the NAMSA has been agreed whereby the post of NATO Supply Centre Commander will be suppressed. The NAMSA Headquarters will assume the command and management functions which were the responsibility of the NSC Commander. This new arrangement will be applied experimentally for one year starting on 1st January, 1971, after which the Board of Directors will examine the results of the reorganization and take a final decision.

372. The construction of the new building necessary to complete the covered space requested for the Southern Depot at Taranto will be finished at the end of 1971 or the beginning of 1972. SHAPE has requested that the construction be terminated at an earlier date in view of the urgent need to reinforce the NATO southern flank to counter the increasing presence of USSR forces in the Mediterranean Sea.

373. NAMSA is collecting information on the actual problems of logistic support which are common to several countries participating in the same project. It is also exploring the methods of logistic support currently applied to existing weapons systems which are not supported by NAMSA and comparing them with the Agency's activities, in order to find out whether the Agency could offer the countries a joint logistic programme which would be more cost-effective than their present methods. In order to assist its new marketing drive, NAMSA has been requested to demonstrate by detailed analysis the economies it might produce if it were given more business and also to prove that the cost for each country participating in NAMSA common programmes would be inferior to the cost the same country would pay if it undertook the support of its own equipment separately.

374. The Joint Working Group for the logistic support of the Leopard tank has decided that NAMSA should develop more detailed proposals for the storage of a selected range of high value insurance type items (about 1,000 line items). It also agreed that NAMSA should make proposals for a full range of "peculiar" spare parts and for an organized brokerage and redistribution programme.

375. The succession to the present General Manager of NAMSO, who will be leaving on 1st September, 1971, is now open. Candidatures and curricula vitae had to be submitted before the end of June 1970.

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(e) Inspection and Quality Control

376. In the field of quality assurance, a list of sampling schemes used in NATO countries has been promulgated as an Allied Quality Assurance Publication. Another publication on NATO Inspection System Requirements for Industry has been finalised and will be promulgated shortly. The Group of Experts on Inspection and Quality Control, at the request of the NAFAG, has advised on problems of Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF) and Mean Time To Repair (MTTR) which arose in connection with the preparation of the test and evaluation programme for tactical landing systems which I mentioned earlier in this report.

(f) General

377. In May 1970, the NATO Advisory Panel on Operational Research held a symposium in Luxembourg on the organization and introduction of large logistic systems. Thirty-one papers were presented, each dealing with some aspect of the systems approach towards solving logistic problems. The symposium was a great success from an educational point of view. It showed that much useful work is being undertaken nationally to rationalise logistic support for weapons and equipment through the use of operational research, and considerable economies are being obtained in this way. An evident need was demonstrated for more exchanges of information on this subject and the suggestion made that a mechanism should be provided for sustained dialogue on an international scale, as many of the lessons learned nationally may have multilateral or even NATO-Wide applications. In view of the large savings which appear possible in the field of logistic support, it is intended to follow up this suggestion.

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

378. In addition to its regular six-monthly review of progress made in regard to the Committee's previous recommendations on the subject of Civil and Military Air Traffic Services Systems in NATO Europe, the Committee for European Airspace Co-ordination (CEAC) has:

- (1) approved a list of subjects to be studied with a view to achieving civil/military co-ordination and a consolidated CEAC position prior to the ICAO European Mediterranean 6th Regional Air Navigation Meeting in 1971 which is expected to take decisions of great importance to the development of civil aviation over the next decade;

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- (2) 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;
- (3) 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;
- (4) undertaken a detailed technical study in co-ordination with ARFA of the problem of over-interrogation of secondary radar transponders in order to avoid possible interference between secondary radars on an international basis in the future;
- (5) continued to study the problem of visual flight rules operations below 3,000 ft;
- (6) effected co-ordination of civil and military use of the airspace during six major NATO air exercises.

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XI. NATO OFFICE OF SECURITY

379. The final report of the Select Committee on Security within NATO was submitted to the Secretary General on 17th February, 1970. The recommendations put forward by the report included both organizational and procedural changes in security arrangements. A change in status was recommended for the NATO Security Directorate involving the creation of additional positions within an upgraded "NATO Office of Security" (referred to as such in the remainder of this section). The report proposed the undertaking of security functions in greater depth and on a broader scale throughout NATO but particularly within the Headquarters.

380. On 10th April, 1970, the Joint Session of the NATO Special and Security Committees presented a commentary on the recommendations of the Select Committee on Security. This commentary has been considered by Council and screened by the Civil Budget Committee. The NATO Office of Security prepared the necessary security information to assist both the Council

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and the Civil Budget Committee in their deliberations. In anticipation of Council's final approval of the Joint Session commentary, the Office of Security has been devising the practical measures that are needed to correct weaknesses in the security of the Headquarters.

381. The NATO Special Committee met in regular session on 28th and 29th April, 1970. At this meeting, the Committee considered and approved two papers - "The Threat to Security from Subversion, Espionage and Sabotage in Time of War" and "The Standing Requirements of the Special Committee" prepared by a Working Group of the Committee held in March 1970 - which were subsequently submitted to Council for approval on 23rd June, 1970.

382. Co-ordination of a complete damage assessment on the ROUSSILHE case has been continued by the Secretary of the NATO Special Committee throughout the period under review.

383. The NATO Security Committee met on 3rd and 4th March, 1970. In approving the ATOMAL control arrangements (C-M(68)41) Council agreed that they should be reviewed after a trial period (twelve months). In implementation of this decision, at its March meeting the Committee convened a working group to review the arrangements and submit its deliberations to the Committee for consideration at its autumn meeting. All preparatory work was completed in order to hold the Working Group from 23rd to 25th June, 1970, but the meeting had to be rescheduled to 1st and 2nd September, 1970.

The Committee decided upon several amendments to the NATO Security Regulations (C-M(55)15(Final)). During its overall study of this document, it was decided that a working group should be convened to review and update documents in the C-M and AC/35 series relating to NATO security policy. At the request of the Security Committee, the NATO Office of Security has prepared an analysis of all documents in these series which will form the groundwork for the working group to be held in the autumn.

384. Considerable progress has been made in the field of security education. The text of the first NATO Security Education pamphlet to be prepared by NATO was submitted to the Security Committee and received its approval. Publication will begin in the near future. In June 1970, a Working Group finalised the script for a new NATO Security Education film and it is hoped that production will begin at the end of this year.

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385. The NATO Office of Security inspected the security arrangements for the protection of NATO classified information within ten member countries and three NATO military components. Sampling inspections were carried out in 29 sub-registries and control points covering the security arrangements for both COSMIC and ATOMAL information. Additionally, 230 inspection reports and 25 corrective action reports were reviewed and transmitted to the United States Authorities in accordance with the terms of C-M(68)41. To date, 78 cases of breaches of security involving NATO classified information have been reviewed and the necessary follow-up action taken. Two particular projects which have been completed are the issuance of instructions on the handling of Nuclear Advanced Planning information which will be handled under special limitations, and the preparation of proposals for NATO standards for physical security for which comments have been sought.

386. In the field of industrial security, routine actions connected with the maintenance of the Industrial Security Index increased eight-fold in volume but the Index is, nevertheless, up-to-date. Satisfactory industrial security visits were made to industry connected with NATO classified contracts in five member nations. At the request of one of the nations involved in the MRCA project, a Security Panel was established, similar to the NADGE Security Panel, to deal with security problems arising in the MRCA programme. A first and useful meeting was held in May of this year.

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