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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL
ON PROGRESS DURING THE PERIOD
1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1970

NATO,
1110 Brussels.

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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 July to 31st December, 1970.

I. THE COUNCIL

(a) New Permanent Representatives

2. On 10th July Sir Bernard Burrows, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, departed and was succeeded on 12th October by Sir Edward Peck. On 10th December Dr. H.N. Boon, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands departed and was succeeded on 4th January, 1971 by Mr. D.P. Spierenburg.

(b) December Ministerial Meeting

3. The North Atlantic Council met in Ministerial Session at Brussels on 3rd and 4th December, 1970. The meeting was attended by Foreign, Defence and Finance Ministers. The Final Communiqué is attached at Annex.

4. Ministers of the countries participating in NATO's integrated defence programme met as the Defence Planning Committee on 2nd December. This Ministerial Meeting also provided the Defence Ministers comprising the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee with the occasion to review work recently in progress in the Nuclear Planning Group and to discuss plans for the future.

5. The next Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee will take place in Brussels on 28th May, 1971.

6. The Spring Ministerial Meeting of the Council will be held in Lisbon on 3rd and 4th June, 1971.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

1. The North Atlantic Council met in Ministerial Session at Brussels on 3rd and 4th December, 1970. Foreign, Defence and Finance Ministers were present.

2. Ministers again stated that the political purpose of the Alliance is the common search for peace through initiatives aiming at the relaxation of tension and the establishment of a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe, accompanied by appropriate security guarantees.

3. The Council received a statement from President Nixon which pledged that, given a similar approach by the other Allies, the United States would maintain and improve its own forces in Europe and would not reduce them except in the context of reciprocal East-West action. Ministers expressed their profound satisfaction at the reaffirmation of Alliance solidarity expressed in this statement.

4. Ministers reviewed the international situation as it had developed since their last meeting in May in Rome. They noted that 1970 had been a year of extensive diplomatic activity by member governments of the Alliance to initiate or intensify contacts, discussions and negotiations with the members of the Warsaw Pact and with other European countries. Ministers paid particular attention to the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks, the Treaties negotiated by the Federal Republic of Germany with the Soviet Union and Poland, intra-German relations, Berlin and the situation in the Mediterranean.

5. Ministers welcomed the resumption at Helsinki in November of the negotiations between the United States and the USSR on Strategic Arms Limitations. They expressed the hope that the talks would lead, at an early date, to an agreement strengthening peace and security in Europe and in the world.

6. Ministers noted with satisfaction the signing of the Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR on 12th August, 1970, and the initialling of the Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Polish People's Republic on 18th November, 1970. They welcomed these Treaties as contributions toward reduction of tensions in Europe and as important elements of the modus vivendi which the Federal Republic of Germany wishes to establish with its Eastern neighbours. Ministers noted the clarifications made in the context of the Treaties, and reflected in the exchanges of notes between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Three Powers, to the effect that quadripartite rights and responsibilities for Berlin and Germany as a whole remain unaffected pending a peace settlement which would be based on the free decision of the German people and on the interests of European security. Ministers welcomed the beginning of an exchange of views between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR and expressed the hope that this exchange will prepare the ground for genuine negotiations between the two. Ministers reviewed the development of the quadripartite talks in Berlin.

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7. In considering the situation with regard to Berlin and Germany, Ministers recalled their statement in the Brussels Declaration of 5th December, 1969 (paragraph 10) to the effect that concrete progress in both these fields would constitute an important contribution to peace and would have great weight in their evaluation of the prospects for improving East-West relations in Europe. Indeed, these prospects would be put in question failing a satisfactory outcome to the current Berlin negotiations. With this in mind, Ministers stressed the importance of securing unhindered access to Berlin, improved circulation within Berlin and respect by all for the existing ties between the Western sectors of Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany which have been established with the approval of the Three Powers. They underlined the need for an understanding between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR on a negotiated settlement of their mutual relations which would take account of the special features of the situation in Germany.

8. Ministers took note of a report on the situation in the Mediterranean prepared on their instructions by the Council in Permanent Session. They noted that the evolution of events in the area gives cause for concern and justifies careful vigilance on the part of the Allies. They recommended that consultations on this question should continue, and they invited the Council in Permanent Session to keep the situation under review and to report fully thereon at their next meeting.

9. As a result of their review of the international situation and its positive and negative aspects, Ministers emphasised that these developments in Europe and the Mediterranean all affect the Alliance directly or indirectly, and have a bearing on the possibilities of reducing tensions and promoting peace.

10. Ministers noted that the initiatives which had been taken by Allied Governments had already achieved certain results which constituted some progress in important fields of East-West relations. Nevertheless, their hope had been that more substantial progress would have been recorded in bilateral exploratory contacts and in the on-going negotiations, so that active consideration could have been given to the institution of broad multilateral contacts which would deal with the substantial problems of security and co-operation in Europe. They affirmed the readiness of their governments, as soon as the talks on Berlin have reached a satisfactory conclusion and insofar as the other on-going talks are proceeding favourably, to enter into multilateral contacts with all interested governments to explore when it would be possible to convene a conference, or a series of conferences, on security and co-operation in Europe. In this event, the Council would give immediate attention to this question.

11. In the meantime, the Council in Permanent Session will continue its study of the results which might be achieved at any such conference or series of conferences, and of the appropriate exploratory and preparatory procedures, including the proposals that have already been advanced. The Allied Governments will also pursue energetically their bilateral exploratory conversations with all interested states on questions affecting security and co-operation.

12. Ministers recalled that any genuine and lasting improvement in East-West relations in Europe must be based on the respect of the following principles which should govern relations between states and which would be included among the points to be explored: sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of each European state; non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of any state, regardless of its political or social system; and the right of the people of each European state to shape their own destinies free of external constraint. A common understanding and application of these principles, without condition or reservation, would give full meaning to any agreement on mutual renunciation of the use or threat of force.

13. In the field of international co-operation, the contacts mentioned in paragraph 10 might provide an opportunity to consider ways and means of ensuring closer co-operation between interested countries on the cultural, economic, technical and scientific levels, and on the question of human environment. Ministers reaffirmed that the freer movement of people, ideas and information is an essential element for the development of such co-operation.

14. Ministers noted that Alliance studies on the various aspects of the mutual and balanced force reductions question have further progressed since the Rome Meeting and instructed the Council in Permanent Session to pursue studies in this field.

15. Ministers representing countries participating in NATO's integrated defence programme re-emphasised the importance they attach to mutual and balanced force reductions as a means of reducing tensions and lessening the military confrontation in Europe and recalled the Declarations on this question issued at Reykjavik in 1968 and at Rome earlier this year. They noted that the Warsaw Pact countries have not directly responded to these Declarations but have mentioned the possibility of a discussion at some future time of the question of reducing foreign armed forces on the territory of European states.

16. These Ministers renewed their invitation to interested states to hold exploratory talks on the basis of their Rome Declaration, and also indicated their readiness within this framework to examine different possibilities in the field of force reductions in the Central Region of Europe, including the possible mutual and balanced reduction of stationed forces, as part of an integral programme for the reduction of both stationed and indigenous forces.

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17. Ministers reaffirmed their profound interest in genuine disarmament and arms control measures. In this connection, they expressed their satisfaction with progress towards a ban on the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction on the sea bed. They further considered the pursuit of Allied efforts and studies in all fields related to disarmament to be essential, including those concerning biological and chemical weapons. They invited the Council in Permanent Session to continue to examine these matters.

18. Ministers endorsed the recent Council recommendation to Allied Governments to start work at once in order to achieve, by 1975 if possible but not later than the end of the decade, the elimination of intentional discharges of oil and oily wastes into the sea. This and the other accomplishments of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society during the past year were welcomed by Ministers as evidence that the Allies are effectively combining their resources to stimulate national and international action on environmental problems.

19. Ministers examined a report on the achievements of the Conference of National Armaments Directors and its subordinate bodies in the promotion of co-operation in research, development and production of military equipment during the four years of its existence. They noted that, in spite of the excellent progress that had been made in the exchange of information on defence equipment, it had proved possible to establish relatively few firm NATO projects for co-operative development and production of equipment. They recognised that more political support would be necessary to overcome the obstacles to greater co-operation. They agreed to the need for a more positive approach in order to achieve the financial and operational benefits of more widespread adoption of jointly developed and produced equipment.

20. Ministers of the countries participating in NATO's integrated defence programme met as the Defence Planning Committee on 2nd December, 1970.

21. Ministers concentrated their discussion on a comprehensive study, which has been in progress since last May, of the defence problems which the Alliance will face in the 1970s. They approved for public release the text at Annex.

22. Ministers confirmed that NATO's approach to security in the 1970s will continue to be based on the twin concepts of defence and détente. They reaffirmed the principle that the overall military capability of NATO should not be reduced except as part of a pattern of mutual force reductions balanced in scope and timing. They agreed that East-West negotiations can be expected to succeed only if NATO maintains an effective

deterrent and defensive posture. Ministers confirmed the continued validity of the NATO strategy of flexibility in response, which includes forward defence, reinforcement of the flanks and capabilities for rapid mobilisation, and calls for the maintenance of military capabilities which are able to provide an appropriate counter to any aggression. They noted the continuous rise in Soviet defence and defence-related expenditure and the evidence that the USSR is continuing to strengthen still further its military establishment, including that in the maritime field where Soviet power and the range of its activity have markedly increased. They, therefore, emphasised the need for improvements in NATO's conventional deterrent, as well as the maintenance of a sufficient and modern tactical and strategic nuclear deterrent.

23. The security of NATO being indivisible, Ministers underlined the special military and political rôle of North American forces present in Europe as an irreplaceable contribution to the common defence. In parallel they welcomed the important decision of European member nations participating in NATO's integrated defence programme to make an increased common European effort to strengthen the defence capability of the Alliance. The establishment of a special European Defence Improvement Programme of substantial additional measures will significantly strengthen NATO's capacity for defence and for crisis management in fields, including communications, which have been identified in the "AD 70s" Study as having particular importance.

24. In respect of the above Study, Ministers invited the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session to draw up a suitable programme and to ensure that all possible progress is made.

25. Ministers noted the force commitments undertaken by member nations for the year 1971 and adopted the five-year NATO force plan covering the period 1971-1975. They gave directions for the development of a force plan for the next NATO planning period.

26. Ministers viewed with concern the evidence of continuing growth in Soviet military strength in the Mediterranean. Such developments, they felt, could constitute an increasingly significant threat to the security of the Alliance. Ministers commented with approval on steps which have been taken to improve the Alliance's defence posture in the Mediterranean. Referring to their Communiqué issued in Brussels on 11th June of this year, Ministers directed that urgent attention be given to the development and implementation of further appropriate measures.

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27. Within the field of crisis management, Ministers reviewed communications facilities for high level political consultation and for command and control; they agreed to a number of important measures designed to improve and expand these vital facilities. They encouraged further efforts in the field of civil preparedness and civil emergency planning. They noted progress made on various defence studies. They also noted that the trend towards more sophisticated equipment at increasing cost may well continue, and they stressed that forthcoming modernisation programmes would offer an opportunity for increased co-operation.

28. The Ministerial Meeting also provided the Defence Ministers comprising the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States) with the occasion to review work recently in progress in the Nuclear Planning Group and plans for the future. Acting on the recommendation of the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee, the Defence Planning Committee adopted the policy documents elaborated by the Nuclear Planning Group at their meeting in Venice last Spring and finalised at Ottawa in October this year. These documents are in consonance with NATO's strategy of flexibility in response.

29. The next Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee will take place in the Spring of 1971.

30. The Spring Ministerial Meeting of the Council will be held in Lisbon on 3rd and 4th June, 1971.

31. Ministers requested the Foreign Minister of Belgium to transmit this Communiqué on their behalf through diplomatic channels to all other interested parties including neutral and non-aligned governments.

ALLIANCE DEFENCE FOR THE SEVENTIES

1. The Allied countries participating in the integrated defence efforts decided at a meeting of the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session in May of this year to examine in depth NATO defence problems for the next decade.

2. The North Atlantic Alliance has made a practice over the years of periodically conducting major reviews and adapting its policies to accord with the changing circumstances of the times. A notable recent example was the study undertaken in 1967 which resulted in the Report on the Future Tasks of the Alliance establishing defence and détente as complementary pillars of its activities. That Report stated that "collective defence is a stabilising factor in world politics. It is the necessary condition for effective policies directed towards a greater relaxation of tensions." Against this background, governments earlier this year recognised the particular timeliness of a full and candid exchange of views among the Allies on their common defence over the next ten years. This examination of NATO's defence capability in the light of current and prospective military and political developments has now been completed.

3. NATO's approach to security in the 1970s will continue to be based on the twin concepts of defence and détente. Defence problems cannot be seen in isolation but must be viewed in the broader context of the Alliance's basic purpose of ensuring the security of its members. There is a close inter-relationship between the maintenance of adequate defensive strength and the negotiation of settlements affecting the security of the member states.

4. The 1970s could develop into an era of successful negotiations between members of the North Atlantic Alliance and those of the Warsaw Pact. On Western initiative, there are now negotiations under way between East and West which could lead to a real relaxation of tensions. It is hoped that there will be satisfactory progress in on-going talks on a limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and on an improvement of the situation in and around Berlin, and in other current negotiations between individual members of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Alliance will continue to seek improved East-West relations, and in the framework of this effort, one of its principal aims will be to engage the Soviet Union and its allies in meaningful talks on mutual and balanced force reductions and other disarmament measures. Progress in this field would facilitate dealing with the defence problems of the next decade. This period might also see convened one or more conferences on European security and co-operation.

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5. On the other hand, the Allies cannot ignore certain disturbing features in the international situation. The evidence thus far suggests that the USSR, intent on extending and strengthening its political power, conducts its international relations on the basis of concepts some of which are not conducive to détente. In particular, its concept of sovereignty is clearly inconsistent with United Nations' principles. At the same time, Soviet military capabilities, besides guaranteeing the USSR's security, continue to increase and provide formidable backing for the wide-ranging assertion of Soviet influence and presence, persistently raising questions regarding their intentions. In real terms, there has been a continuous rise in Soviet defence and defence-related expenditures between 1965 and 1969 of about 5% to 6% per year on average and the evidence is that the USSR is continuing to strengthen its military establishments still further. The contrast between these figures and the corresponding information relating to the Alliance may be seen from paragraph 10 below. Whether East-West relations can in these circumstances be significantly improved will depend mainly on the actions of the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies, and on the attitudes they bring to negotiations now in progress or in prospect.

6. The position of the Alliance and its member countries during this period of exploration and negotiation, with special reference to European security and mutual force reductions, would be weakened if NATO were to reduce its forces unilaterally, especially those in the European area, and in particular at a time when it is confronted with a steady growth in Soviet military power, which manifests itself above all in the strategic nuclear and maritime fields. NATO member states must, therefore, maintain a sufficient level of conventional and nuclear strength for defence as well as for deterrence, thus furnishing a sound basis from which to negotiate and underlining that negotiation is the only sensible road open. Progress towards a meaningful détente in an era of negotiation will, therefore, require the maintenance of a strong collective defence posture.

7. The present NATO defence strategy of deterrence and defence, with its constituent concepts of flexibility in response and forward defence, will remain valid. It will continue to require an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional forces.

8. It is to be hoped that success in strategic arms limitation talks will be achieved. Allied strategic nuclear capability will in any event remain a key element in the security of the West during the 1970s. At the present time, adequate nuclear forces exist and it will be essential to ensure that this capability, which includes the continued commitment of theatre nuclear forces, is maintained.

9. The situation in the field of conventional forces is less satisfactory in view of certain imbalances between NATO and Warsaw Pact capabilities. Careful attention needs to be paid to priorities in improving NATO's conventional strength in the 1970s. In the allocation of resources, priority will be given to measures most critical to a balanced Alliance defence posture in terms of deterrent effect, ability to resist external political pressure, and the prompt availability or rapid enhancement of the forward defensive capability in a developing crisis. In addition to a capability to deter and counter major deliberate aggression, Allied forces should be so structured and organized as to be capable of dealing also with aggressions and incursions with more limited objectives associated with intimidation or the creation of faits accomplis, or with those aggressions which might be the result of accident or miscalculation. In short, Allied forces should be so structured and organized as to deter and counter any kind of aggression. Important areas in NATO's conventional defence posture to which attention should be paid in the next decade include: armour/anti-armour potential; the air situation including aircraft protection; overall maritime capabilities, with special reference to anti-submarine forces; the situation on NATO's flanks; the peacetime deployment of ground forces; further improvements in Allied mobilization and reinforcement capabilities as well as in NATO communications, for crisis management purposes.

10. The Alliance possesses the basic resources for adequate conventional strength. However, member countries are confronted with diverging trends in the pattern of expenditures and costs. On the one hand the cost of personnel and equipment continues to mount and most NATO countries are faced with major re-equipment programmes; on the other, in many member countries the share of GNP devoted to defence has declined and, even if outlays in money terms have risen, outlays in real terms have diminished owing to inflation. In marked contrast with the trend in Warsaw Pact countries' military expenditure, defence expenditures of the NATO European countries taken as a whole and calculated in real terms went down by 4% from 1964 to 1969.

11. It is of paramount importance that there be close collaboration among all member states to ensure the most effective collective defence posture. It is equally important that the burden of maintaining the necessary military strength should be borne co-operatively with each member making an appropriate contribution.

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12. The commitment of substantial North American forces deployed in Europe is essential both politically and militarily for effective deterrence and defence and to demonstrate the solidarity of NATO. Their replacement by European forces would be no substitute. At the same time their significance is closely related to an effective and improved European defence effort. Ten of the European countries have therefore consulted among themselves to determine how it would be possible for them individually and collectively to make a more substantial contribution to the overall defence of the Treaty area.

13. As a result the ten countries have decided to adopt a special European Defence Improvement Programme going well beyond previously existing plans and designed to improve Alliance capability in specific fields identified as of particular importance in the current study. This Programme will comprise:

- (a) an additional collective contribution, in the order of \$420 million over five years, to NATO common infrastructure to accelerate work on the NATO integrated communications system and on aircraft survival measures;
- (b) numerous important additions and improvements to national forces, costing at least \$450-500 million over the next five years plus very substantial further amounts thereafter; the forces concerned will all be committed to NATO;
- (c) other significant financial measures to improve collective defence capability, costing \$79 million over the next two years.

The United States and Canada have welcomed this Programme, and have reaffirmed their intention to maintain their forces in Europe at substantially their current levels.

14. After careful review of the proposals emerging from the examination of defence problems in the Seventies, the Defence Planning Committee in Ministerial Session on 2nd December, 1970, adopted concrete proposals aimed at improving NATO's defence capabilities.

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C-M(71)3(c) Council OperationsN A T O R E S T R I C T E DImprovement of Situation Centre facilities

7. As part of the construction programme connected with the conversion of the Evere site into a permanent headquarters, work commenced on the enlargement of the Situation Centre complex. When completed, the following improvements will emerge:

- (i) enlargement of the Presentation Room and improvement of its conference capability;
- (ii) extension of the Communications Centre premises to provide space for the satellite communications terminal link and a speech secrecy exchange;
- (iii) enlargement of the Automatic Data Processing area and preparatory work space;
- (iv) improvement of the working areas for the Current Operations, Current Intelligence Presentation and Briefing, and Visual Aids sections of the Situation Centre.

8. The Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group (COECWG) has re-examined the previously expressed needs for an improved message distribution system within the Headquarters, as agreed by the Council/DPC, and has submitted new proposals which should lead to the extension of the present limited pneumatic tube system.

N A T O S E C R E TReview of the NATO Alert System

9. The review of the NATO Alert System as directed by the Defence Planning Committee continued throughout the latter half of 1970. Work was divided into two specific areas: firstly, a detailed examination of the concepts and procedures with a view to avoiding ambiguities and the simplification of procedures; and secondly, the identification of collateral activities with which the Council/DPC would be concerned when considering recommendations for approval for the declaration of NATO Alerts.

10. It is envisaged that the results of the overall review will be presented to the Defence Planning Committee in the final half of 1971.

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Improvement of Organization and Procedures for Crisis Management

11. Within the period under review, the following improvements to organization and procedures associated with crisis management aspects in developing situations have and are being carried out under the aegis of the COECWG:

- (i) examination of the needs of the NAC/DPC/MC for information, intelligence and other data;
- (ii) improvement of message flow within the Headquarters;
- (iii) revision of standing operating procedures in the NATO Situation Centre;
- (iv) development and improvement of the activities of the Current Intelligence Group;
- (v) production of a crisis management handbook;
- (vi) identification of needs and activities of the Council/DPC in developing situations.

Crisis Management Aspects of the AD 70 Study

12. As part of the Study on Alliance Defence Problems for the 1970s(1), attention was directed towards further improvements in procedures, organization and support facilities associated with crisis management which will be required as a high priority. These included:

- (i) the production of a comprehensive and adequate compendium of procedures for consultation in times of tension and crisis; this includes the on-going revision of the NATO Alert System;
- (ii) the provision of rapid, secure and reliable speech and telegraphic communications;
- (iii) the development and maintenance of an adequate data base;
- (iv) the initiation of action to ensure that the common data base can be compiled and stored in electronic data processing equipment;
- (v) the conduct of further high-level exercises;
- (vi) the development of "cover exercises" for use in crisis control.

(1) Annex I to DPC/D(70)22(Final)

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13. The Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group is proceeding, in conjunction with other appropriate committees and elements of the NATO Headquarters, to identify and make recommendations for development and improvement in the above-mentioned areas.

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

NATO Integrated Communications System

14. The NATO Joint Communications-Electronics Committee (NJCEC) prepared for the Defence Planning Committee in Ministerial Session a report on the integration of NATO's communications in the next ten years, including a proposal for a first viable increment of such a system for the period 1970-74. Ministers, at their meeting on 2nd December, approved the general concept of a NATO Integrated Communications System (NICS), of which the NATO Satellite Communications Programme and the NATO-Wide Communications System would form part.

15. The Defence Planning Committee established a Working Group to prepare a Charter and outline the organization of a suitable management authority as a matter of urgency. To ensure continuity, SHAPE was invited to continue planning and, as necessary, carry out the initial implementation of the System during the intermediate period prior to activation of the ultimate management organization.

NATO-Wide Communications System

16. The TARE used at the NATO Headquarters in Brussels has been accepted by NATO. The system is working very satisfactorily. However, there are still some peripheral difficulties of which the most important is the acceptance of a reliable "no break" power installation which will assure the uninterrupted operation of the TARE in case of failure of the main electrical supply.

17. The outages of long duration on circuits to the South-Eastern flank, as noted in the last report, have been considerably reduced by improving the routing as well as the standard of operation at the terminals.

Satellites

18. In the satellite communications element of the NICS, the first NATO satellite is operating satisfactorily. However, the first two ground terminals, which should have been delivered by mid-December 1970, have not yet been handed over. In November the contractor requested SHAPE to grant an extension of the programme; a delay of some weeks must therefore be expected. The launch of the second satellite was further postponed to 27th January, 1971.

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

Council Exercises

19. Exercise HILEX-4, the latest in this high-level series of exercises, took place from 2nd to 11th September inclusive. It was played at the Headquarters by:

- the Defence Planning Committee(1);
- the Military Committee;
- the Political Committee ("at fourteen")(1);
- the Economic Committee ("at fourteen")(1);
- the International Staff; and
- the International Military Staff.

Authorities in 12 capitals also participated actively, as did the Major NATO Commanders.

20. The purpose of the Exercise was defined thus:

"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".

21. It was played on the basis of a scenario involving a possible direct threat against the Northern Flank of the Alliance (with the addition of some maritime play in the two Major Naval Commands) but stopping short of actual hostilities.

22. The lessons learned from the Exercise were incorporated into a report(2) subsequently presented to the Defence Planning Committee by the Council Operations and Exercise Co-ordination Working Group. The Military Committee concurred with this report.

23. As a result of the report, action to correct the deficiencies noted in the course of the Exercise was undertaken by the COECWG, the Political Committee, the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee and the NATO Military Authorities.

(1) France having indicated that she did not wish to take part in this Exercise.

(2) DPC/D(70)34

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

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

(a) Visits to and meetings in member countries

24. On 13th July, the Secretary General went to London where he had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath; the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the Secretary of State for Defence, Lord Carrington.

25. On 21st September, the Secretary General addressed the members of the Atlantic Treaty Association in The Hague.

26. On 29th September, the Secretary General visited CINCSOUTH in Naples where he met President Richard Nixon. On 30th September the Secretary General had talks with the United States' President.

27. On 18th October, the Secretary General went to Nuremberg to attend an exercise codenamed "Reforger".

28. On 27th October the Secretary General went to Montreal to chair a series of meetings of the Nuclear Planning Group.

29. The Secretary General addressed the members of the Atlantic Assembly, meeting in The Hague, on 9th November.

30. On 12th November the Secretary General went to General de Gaulle's funeral in Paris. Later on the same day he went to The Hague where he attended a special meeting of the Netherlands Cabinet and dined with Mr. den Toom, the Defence Minister.

31. The Secretary General addressed the members of Western European Union on 17th November.

32. On 20th November, the Deputy Secretary General went to Paris for a meeting of the Secretaries-General of the Co-ordinated Organizations.

33. From 9th to 12th December the Deputy Secretary General visited Berlin at the invitation of the German Government.

34. The Deputy Secretary General attended a meeting of the Secretaries-General of the Co-ordinated Organizations in Paris on 17th December.

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(b) Visits to NATO

35. The Secretary General received visits from the leader of the Canadian opposition group, Mr. R.L. Stanfield (6th July); Canadian Liberal MPs, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Clermont and Mr. Danson; a Conservative member of the progressive element in the Canadian Parliament, Mr. Forestal (9th July); Mr. R. Hubert of the Agence France-Presse and President of the Foreign Press Association (15th July); the Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defence for Atomic Energy Questions, Mr. Carl Walske (16th July); an American journalist, Mr. Don Cook (21st July) and a Finnish journalist, Mr. Byorn Byarnasson (7th September). The Deputy Secretary General received a group of Finnish students who were prize-winners in the SHAPE competition (15th September). The Secretary General met young United States leaders, with whom he had cordial talks (16th September) and a group of members of the Maltese Atlantic Association (28th September). He was also visited by the Netherlands and Italian Defence Ministers, Mr. den Toom and Mr. Tomassi (1st October); a group of Luxembourg Parliamentarians (5th October); the Secretary General of WEU, Mr. van der Stoel (6th October); the Director of the Research Centre at La Spezia, Mr. von Botenburg (8th October); a Greek journalist, Mr. Leacacos (11th October); a group of Norwegian Parliamentarians (12th October); the United States Ambassador to Malta, Mr. C. Pritzloff (20th October); Mr. Ph. Deshormes, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Assembly (23rd October); the United States Ambassador, Mr. Parson (26th October); the Director of the Institute of Strategic Studies, Mr. François Duchene (3rd November); a group of Italian history and geography teachers (4th November); a group of prominent Danish citizens (5th November) and the Secretary General of SEATO, General Vargas (13th November). The Deputy Secretary General met a delegation of members of the Turkish Atlantic Association (19th November). The Secretary General received a group of some thirty British students from the Imperial Defence College (23rd November); the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr. Rui Patricio, a group of German Parliamentarians (25th November); members of the Norwegian Defence College and the President of the Foreign Press Association, Mr. R. Hubert (26th November). He also had talks with the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr. Pierre Harmel (30th November) and was visited by the Turkish and Portuguese Foreign Ministers, Mr. Caglayangil and Mr. Rui Patricio; the Netherlands Defence Minister, Mr. M. den Toom (1st December); the United States Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. W. Rogers (3rd December); General Norstad and the "Times" diplomatic correspondent, Mr. Rendal (5th December); the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence for European and NATO Affairs, Mr. Morse (7th December); a group of members of the NATO Defence College (8th December); the Rector of the Collège de l'Europe, Mr. H. Brugmans and a group of Portuguese Parliamentarians (10th December).

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

36. The Secretary General also received visits from United Kingdom journalists and the Deputy Secretary General from Turkish journalists.

(c) Speeches made by the Secretary General in Belgium

37. On 22nd July, the Secretary General addressed members of the "Confédération Interalliée des Officiers de Réserve" at the Palais des Congrès on the occasion of their twenty-third Congress.

38. On 4th December, he gave a press conference.

(d) Commemorative service for General de Gaulle

39. On 17th November, the Deputy Secretary General attended the religious service at the Cathédrale Saint Michel, Brussels, in memory of General de Gaulle.

(e) Social Activities

40. On 28th September, the Secretary General attended the inaugural session of a symposium to mark the centenary of the Ecole de Guerre, which took place in the presence of His Majesty the King.

41. On 23rd October, the Secretary General was present at a banquet given by the Belgian Atlantic Association in honour of the Chairman of the Atlantic Treaty Association, Sir Frank Roberts.

42. On 16th November, the Secretary General attended a banquet given by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pierre Harmel, in honour of the Royal House.

(f) Belgian Commemorative Ceremonies

43. On 21st July, the Secretary General, accompanied by the Permanent Representatives, the Deputy Secretary General and NATO Civil and Military Authorities, attended the Te Deum at the Cathedral of Saint Michel in Brussels on the occasion of Belgium's National Day. In the afternoon, the Secretary General accompanied by the NATO Military Authorities, attended the military review which took place in the presence of His Majesty the King.

44. On 16th November, the Secretary General, together with the Permanent Representatives, the Deputy Secretary General and NATO Civil and Military Authorities, attended the annual Te Deum sung in honour of the Royal House in the Cathédrale Saint Michel in Brussels.

DECLASSIFIED/DECLASSIFIÉE - PUBLIC DISCLOSED/MISE EN LECTURE PUBLIQUE

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A LIII. INTERNATIONAL STAFF(a) Establishment table

45. Attached at Annex is a table showing the status of the establishment by grade and nationality as at 31st December, 1970. The number of staff members employed on that date totalled 1,109. During the past six months, 89 staff members were recruited and took up their duties. Over the same period, 72 staff members left the Organization.

(b) Emoluments

46. (i) During this half-year, and in application of the procedure for the annual adjustment of remuneration of personnel, cost-of-living increases varying according to the country were proposed with effect from 1st January, 1971. During the same period was also put forward a proposal of an anticipated salary adjustment within the framework of the general review of remuneration of staff.
47. (ii) The Council approved exceptional measures for the benefit of non-resident staff in Turkey as a result of the devaluation of the Turkish pound on 10th August, 1970(1).

(c) Management Survey

48. In compliance with a Council decision(2) a management survey team began to operate in October 1970.

(d) Construction

49. (i) It was during the second half of 1970 that the major part of the conversion work to transform the present NATO Headquarters into a permanent headquarters was put in hand. This work consisted, in particular, of the new frontage buildings constructed of architectonic concrete and intended for the Delegations and the extension of the Information Services, the building at the rear where the IMS Services will be grouped, and the foundations of the building where the big Council Meeting room is to be situated. At the same time were launched the various works of extension of the technical installations (electricity, heating, refrigeration, etc.) made necessary by the extensions to the existing buildings and the installation of air-conditioning systems in the public parts of the buildings.

(1) PO/70/578 and KWA/70/177

(2) PO/70/339

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50. (ii) During the period covered by this report, some of this work was completed (helicopter pad, visitors' parking area and additional staff parking areas, air-conditioning of Building L and part of Building N).
- 51.(iii) At the end of the year, certain decisions had yet to be taken concerning the completion of the large Council Meeting room (Building S) and the Staff Centre. For the other buildings under construction, it may be considered that most of them will be made available to the users in the first half of 1971, i.e. on the whole, in accordance with the forecasts.

N A T O C O N F I D E N T I A LCONVERSION BUDGET 1 YEAR C GRADE CONTRACTS:

BELGIUM: 26 ITALY: 1 TURKEY: 1 = 28

INTERNATIONAL STAFFTABLE IBREAKDOWN BY GRADE AND NATIONALITY

Date: 31st December, 1970

	UNCL.	A.7	A.6	A.5	A.4	A.3	A.2	A.1	To- tal A	B.6	B.5	B.4	B.3	B.2	B.1	To- tal B	C.6	C.5	C.4	C.3	C.2	C.1	To- tal C
BELGIUM			1	7	14	5	2	29	2	2	5	13	44	85	1	150	4	13	28	178	41		264
CANADA	1	2	1		4	1		8						1	1	1							
DENMARK				3	4			7					1										
FRANCE	1	1	1	5	8	6	1	22	4	11	22	22	36	22	1	96	1		4	22	1		28
GERMANY		2	1	2	16	2	2	25				5	2			7				1			1
GREECE				1	4	2		7		1			4	1	6	6				1			1
ICELAND						1		1					1			1							
ITALY	1	1	1	5	9	1	2	19			4	4	1	6	10	10		1	2	12	9		24
LUXEMBOURG					1	1	1	3				1			1	1							
NETHERLANDS		1	1	4	4	1	1	12	1	2	1	1	6	4	14	14							
NORWAY	1			1	4	2		7					1	1	1	1							
PORTUGAL					1	1		2													1		2
TURKEY	1			1	6	1		8					4		4	4				2			2
U. KINGDOM	1	1	2	9	19	17	5	53	1	5	17	50	59		132						3		15
U. STATES	1	3	2	7	7	1		20															
TOTAL	7	11	10	45	101	42	14	223	8	24	62	149	179	2	424	5	14	35	228	55			337

TOTAL: 991

N.B. This table does not include linguistic posts filled at this date.
 Ce tableau ne comporte pas les poste linguistiques occupés à cette date
 (FRANCE: 51 + UK: 25 + BELGIUM: 12 + US: 1 = + ITALY: 1 = 190)

90

28

1,109N 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

52. Admiral Thomas H. Moorer succeeded General E.G. Wheeler as the Representative of the United States of America to the Military Committee in Chiefs-of-Staff Session.

(b) Military Committee in Permanent Session

53. Major General E.L.V. Doumier succeeded Lieutenant General E. Monmart as the Belgian Member of the Military Committee in Permanent Session.

54. Lieutenant General V. Tavares succeeded Lieutenant General H.C. dos Santos Paiva as the Portuguese Member of the Military Committee in Permanent Session.

55. Lieutenant General Ihsan Gürkan succeeded Lieutenant General Turgut Sunalp as the Turkish Member of the Military Committee in Permanent Session.

56. Lieutenant General P. von Butler succeeded Lieutenant General H. Hauser as the German Member of the Military Committee in Permanent Session.

V. POLITICAL CO-OPERATION(a) East-West Relations

57. In the period under review, the Council was, as usual, kept informed of international contacts and visits. Thus, on 1st July, 1970, the French Permanent Representative reported on a visit of Mr. Ceausescu to Paris on 15th-19th June; on 12th August, the Norwegian Delegation briefed the Council on a visit of the Soviet Minister of Fisheries to Norway; on 16th September, the Council heard a report with respect to the visit of the Turkish Prime Minister to Yugoslavia, and, subsequently, on 21st October, on Mr. Demirel's visit to Bulgaria; on 14th October, the Luxembourg Permanent Representative informed the Council of the discussions of his Authorities with Marshal Tito on the occasion of the latter's visit to Luxembourg on 9th-11th October; and on 11th October, the German Permanent Representative reported on Marshal Tito's visit to Germany; on 21st October, the visit of President Pompidou to the USSR was the subject of a report to the Council, followed, on 28th October, by a United States report on talks between Secretary Rogers and Mr. Gromyko in New York on 16th-19th October. The visit of President Nixon to Yugoslavia on 30th September to 2nd October, Mr. Gromyko's visit to London, and the talks between President Nixon and Mr. Gromyko on 22nd October were discussed by the Council on 4th November. On 18th November, the Italian Permanent Representative reported on the conversations between Mr. Moro and Mr. Gromyko on the occasion of the latter's visit to Rome on 10th-16th November. Finally, on 25th November, a report on the visit of the Luxembourg Foreign Minister to Poland was followed by a United States statement on the meeting of Secretary Rogers with Finnish roving Ambassador Enckell in Washington on 17th November. Most of these reports were followed by an exchange of views.

58. The Conference on European Security, proposed by the members of the Warsaw Pact, continued to occupy much of the Council's attention. In fact, various meetings of the Council were devoted to a thorough examination of the documents published by the Warsaw Pact countries on 22nd June, 1970. Thus, on 1st July, Permanent Representatives reported on their Authorities' interpretations of these documents and instructed the Senior Political Committee to prepare an analysis. On 29th July, the Council's discussion was resumed on the basis of the Senior Political Committee's report(1), and on 24th September, in the light of further information received, the Council continued its examination of various aspects of the Budapest documents. At this meeting, particular attention was given, within the framework of the preparations for the Ministerial Meeting in December, to the results which, in the opinion of the West, should be expected from a possible

(1) C-M(70)33

C-M(71)3

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European Security Conference. On 14th October, the Council gave detailed instructions to the Senior Political Committee with respect to the drawing up of a report for Ministers on this subject, and examined, on 18th, 19th and 20th November, the text submitted by the Senior Political Committee(1). After a very full discussion, it was decided that this report would be transmitted to Ministers by the Chairman of the Senior Political Committee on his own responsibility(2), together with a note of the Chairman, also on his own responsibility, containing a survey of progress in on-going East-West negotiations since the Ministerial Meeting in Rome. In the framework of a preliminary discussion on the follow-up of the December Ministerial Meeting, the Council discussed, on 9th December, a Memorandum of the Finnish Government with respect to possible multilateral East-West contacts. Finally, on 15th December, Permanent Representatives examined first reactions to the Ministerial Communiqué of December 1970.

59. The Council, on several occasions, examined various aspects of on-going East-West Negotiations. With respect to Berlin, the Council received throughout the whole period under review, regular reports from the Permanent Representatives of the countries belonging to the Bonn Group on the course of the Quadripartite Conversations. On 14th October, the German Permanent Representative reported on the meeting between Ambassador Abrasimov with Mr. Schuetz, Mayor of Berlin, in which the Ambassador explained his country's views on access, intra-city links and control mechanisms. Many of these reports were followed by discussions in the Council, during which Permanent Representatives also presented their views on consultation procedures in this particular field.

60. On 24th September, the State Secretary in the German Foreign Office, Mr. Paul Frank, attended the Council and briefed Permanent Representatives on the German/Soviet Treaty, dated 12th August, after which he replied to questions.

61. With respect to talks between the Federal Republic and the Government of Poland, the Council heard reports of the German Permanent Representative, while, on 12th August, various messages from Mr. Ulbricht to Heads of State were the subject of an exchange of views.

62. On 25th November, Mr. von Staden, Director of the Political Department of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, briefed the Council on the German-Polish Treaty, initialled in Warsaw on 18th November.

(1) C-M(70)56(Revised)

(2) C-M(70)57

(b) Disarmament, Arms Control and Related Questions

63. Political consultation on disarmament, arms control and related questions focussed mainly on SALT, MBFR and Seabed issues; on the current negotiations at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament; and on the annual debates of the United Nations General Assembly.

64. As far as the first issue is concerned, extended exchanges of views took place within the Council on 13th, 16th and 20th July, 1970, with respect to the military and political aspects of the problems involved at the Vienna round of SALT. Another meeting of the Council was held on 26th October, 1970, prior to the resumption of the bilateral United States/USSR talks at Helsinki.

65. Work on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions has continued to make progress during the period under review, in accordance with instructions given by Ministers in the Final Communiqué of the Rome Ministerial Meeting, "for further relevant studies which would guide policies and explorations in this field". The Council met in Permanent Session on 17th June, to initiate renewed endeavours in this regard, and also convened on 22nd July and 29th July to discuss the guidance for further MBFR studies being worked out in the Senior Political Committee. A final meeting in the Council on this question took place on 12th August to confirm the programmes for the Senior Political Committee and the MBFR Working Group set out in document P0/70/334(Revised).

66. The Council met again on the question of MBFR Studies on 15th and 19th November, when it approved the report to Ministers prepared by the Senior Political Committee. The Council in Ministerial Session took note of the progress achieved in these studies and gave instructions for their continuation in the Communiqué which it issued on 4th December, 1970.

67. The Council also continued to give close consideration, in the period in question, to world-wide developments with regard to the exploitation of the seabed and the law of the sea. Following President Nixon's statements on United States seabeds' and oceans' policy on 23rd May, 1970, a special meeting of the Council with National Experts was held on this matter, on 17th July, 1970. The presentation of a United States Draft Convention on the International Seabed Area, to the United Nations Seabeds' Committee in August 1970, was also noted with interest, and provided subject matter eventually for a further special Council meeting with national experts on 7th January, 1971.

C-M(71)3

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68. As to developments in the disarmament negotiations, the Council was kept regularly informed by means of written reports from representatives of the Western powers in Geneva. In addition, in accordance with the procedure agreed earlier in the year, Ambassador Eschauzier, Head of the Netherlands Delegation to the CCD, made an oral report on 22nd July to Permanent Representatives, clarifying several questions of special concern to NATO countries. After the recess of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, Ambassador Caracciolo, Head of the Italian Delegation at the CCD, gave the Council a detailed account, on 7th October, of the overall activities of the Committee during its 1970 sessions.

69. Finally, following an old-established tradition, the Council met on 9th September with the participation of high-ranking officials from capitals, for a thorough exchange of views on the disarmament and arms control items listed on the agenda of the XXVth Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

(c) Situation in the Mediterranean

70. The developing situation in the Mediterranean was considered by the Council in its meeting on Wednesday, 21st October, 1970, and subsequently on 20th November, on which occasion Permanent Representatives approved a Report to Ministers for consideration under Item I of the Ministerial Agenda(1).

(d) The Far East

71. On 13th October, the Council heard a statement by the Canadian Permanent Representative with respect to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Ottawa and China. This statement gave rise to a short discussion on the question of Communist China's membership of the United Nations. Similarly, on 6th November, the Italian Permanent Representative informed the Council that diplomatic relations had been established between Italy and China.

(e) United Nations

72. In its meeting of 9th September, the Council had its usual exchange of views on various subjects on the agenda of the XXVth General Assembly of the United Nations.

(f) Atlantic Policy Advisory Group

73. In its meetings of 19th November and 16th December, 1970, the Council examined and approved the Report on the latest meeting of the Atlantic Policy Advisory Group(2) dealing with "The Long Term Outlook for the Middle East and its Implications

(1) C-M(70)58(Revised)

(2) C-M(70)49

for NATO". On the same occasion, the Council agreed that, at its forthcoming meeting in March 1971, in Brussels, the Group should study "The Political Aims and Implications of the Soviet Global Maritime Expansion".

(g) The Work of the Political Committee

74. East-West Relations

During the period under review, the Political Committee devoted considerable time to exchanging views on East-West Relations. Visits of Ministers and high-ranking officials to Eastern European countries and visits of their counterparts to capitals of Alliance countries were given close attention in an effort to determine individual views of each Warsaw Pact member vis-à-vis the convening of a European Security Conference. More specifically, the Senior Political Committee undertook an analysis of the Budapest documents, and on 29th September and 5th October examined Warsaw Pact activities in non-European countries to promote a European Security Conference. The Senior Political Committee also prepared a study for Ministers of East-West negotiations which was submitted by the Chairman, on his own responsibility, to the Council on 18th November, 1970.

75. Other topics concerning the same subject which gave rise to an exchange of views were the report on Ambassador Enckell's visit to Brussels, as well as an Italian aide-memoire on the views held by the Vatican on the Rome Communiqué and on the Budapest documents.

76. At its meetings of 30th October, and 3rd, 5th and 6th November, the Committee, in accordance with instructions from the Senior Political Committee, prepared two draft reports on: (a) principles which should govern relations between States including the renunciation of force; and, (b) cultural relations and freer movement of peoples, ideas and information. These reports were submitted to the Senior Political Committee.

77. After the December Ministerial Meeting, the Committee held a preliminary discussion on the Finnish initiatives to hold a preparatory European Security Conference in Helsinki, and on the Declaration on European Security issued at the Berlin Warsaw Pact Meeting of 3rd December.

78. Apart from the above items on European Security and East-West relations, the Committee dealt with Sino-Soviet relations, the Soviet-Rumanian Treaty of Friendship, the Rumanian initiatives to improve relations among the Balkan countries, the exchange of naval and military visits with the Soviet Union, the postponement of the 24th Party Congress, and the Warsaw Pact exercise "Comrades-in-Arms".

79. The Committee, at its meeting of 23rd December, held a preliminary exchange of views on events in Poland, on which occasion the Intelligence Division of IMS gave an assessment of the military aspects of the situation.

80. At the request of the German Representative, the Committee, on 1st September, undertook an extensive study of the trade relations between NATO member countries and the GDR, in view of the latter's efforts to exploit these relations in order to enhance its status.

Disarmament, Arms Control and Related Questions

81. During June, July and August 1970, the Senior Political Committee participated, with the Council, in the process of elaborating guidance for itself and the MBFR Working Group with respect to further MBFR Studies. This resulted in approval in the Council on 12th August, 1970, of document PO/70/334(Revised) which requires the SPC to concentrate on the political side of MBFR studies and to exercise a general co-ordinating function with regard to the studies as a whole, while the MBFR Working Group is charged with responsibilities on the technical side.

82. In accordance with these requirements, the Senior Political Committee met to prepare a report to the Council on the MBFR studies on 22nd October and 5th November. This report was eventually submitted to Ministers, and included sections on political aspects of the MBFR question, on the endeavours of the MBFR Working Group, on the work of the Working Group's Verification Sub-Group, and on the question of the military risk-assessments of two MBFR models. More specifically, the sections of political analysis, prepared in the Senior Political Committee itself, dealt with political aspects of the verification question, an analysis of Soviet and East European responses to the Alliance's questions in the field of force reductions, and some possible political conclusions, mainly concerned with the question of stationed forces reductions. The part dealing with the MBFR Working Group's activities recommended continued analyses in such fields as balanced force ceilings, stationed forces reductions, "building blocks" for possible MBFR agreements, data requirements, and verification.

83. The Political Committee continued to follow developments in the seabed field both in its arms control and in its peaceful exploration and exploitation aspects. Information was occasionally exchanged on United Nations discussions on the treaty banning mass destruction weapons from the seabed, but no major debates were held on these questions.

84. The Political Committee held its Tenth Semi-Annual Meeting with Experts from Capitals, from 6th to 8th October, 1970, to discuss the outstanding problems related to the implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty; the Comprehensive Test Ban; Chemical and Biological Warfare, and a proposal concerning the establishment of a programme for general and complete disarmament.

Situation in the Middle East

85. On 28th and 30th July, the Committee heard reports by the Italian Representative on the measures taken by the Libyan Government against Italian nationals and property.

86. The crisis between the Jordanian Government and the Palestinians was discussed on 22nd and 29th September.

87. Other aspects of the Middle East situation which were discussed included the significance of Nasser's death in terms of Soviet objectives, the delivery of Soviet arms to Libya, and the announced project for a federation between the United Arab Republic, the Sudan and Libya.

88. At its meeting of 7th July, the Committee agreed to set up an ad hoc group on the protection of diplomats when abroad. This group met on 18th August and 1st September and adopted the Chairman's report, POLADS(PD)1.

89. 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 October and November and prepared reports for the December Ministerial Meeting. At the request of the Political Committee, each Working Group reviewed the traditional procedure and made suggestions for its improvement.

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

VI. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

(a) Economic aspects of the defence efforts

90. Within the existing procedures for NATO defence planning and review the Economic Directorate has participated in the preparation of the Report on NATO Force Plans 1971-75. The contribution included the economic part of the final country reports reviewing the economic considerations concerning the resources made available for defence(1), and a general summary assessment covering both Warsaw Pact and NATO country for use in drawing up the Secretary General's summary appraisal(2).

91. The Directorate contributed to the work of the Defence Review Committee on revitalisation of defence review procedures prior to the deferment of discussions in July. A proposal(3) for an Economic Appreciation of the position of the Alliance and Warsaw Pact as one of the initial inputs to the defence planning cycle, which would be helpful for the preparation both of the Guidance and of Force Proposals, has met with the general support of the Committee. A second proposal(3) that the Economic Directorate prepare country-by-country economic analyses that would be helpful in drawing up the economic part of country reports, is to be further discussed by the Committee when it resumes work on this subject.

92. Contributions to the study of Alliance Defence Problems for the 1970s included the preparation by the Directorate of a number of inputs(4) used in drawing up of the final report(5). These covered the allocation of resources to defence and the economic factors relating to such allocations, both for NATO and for the Warsaw Pact countries. The Directorate also directly assisted with the drafting of the reports made by Sub-Group No. 3 of the Executive Working Group on resources and burden sharing(6) and participated in the drawing up of the special questionnaire for the review of the problems of resources and burden sharing within the Alliance(7). This was followed up with a note by the Directorate on countries' planned defence spending(8).

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- (1) DPC/D(70)21 series of documents
 - (2) DPC/D(70)23
 - (3) DRC/WP(70)5
 - (4) No. 26 "Hypothetical percentages of GNP for defence"
(AC/281-WP(70)2)
No. 30 "Defence Efforts in Relation to Economy"
(AC/281-WP(70)29)
No. 31 "Resources - Warsaw Pact Information" (AC/281-WP(70)19)
 - (5) DPC/D(70)22(Final)
 - (6) AC/281(SG/3)WP(70)1, 2 and 3
 - (7) AC/281-N(70)3
 - (8) ED(70)78

C-M(71)3

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93. The Directorate, in co-operation with the Statistics Service, has prepared reference material for the International Staff memoranda(1) in which the basic statistics on the defence effort of NATO countries and the development of their economic situation are set out.

(b) Economic relations with Communist countries

(i) Problems relating to East-West trade

94. Within the framework of the studies on East-West trade, the Economic Committee submitted to the Council its 7th report(2), in which the 1969 figures are briefly analysed. It appears that trade between NATO countries and Communist countries continued to grow steadily in 1969 although the rate of expansion was less than that of the total trade of the NATO countries. The main growth factor was the European NATO countries' exports to the USSR, but sales to the other East European countries also picked up again after remaining virtually stagnant in 1968. In particular, Western exports to Czechoslovakia continued to increase despite the events of August 1968.

95. As in previous years, the International Secretariat has given the breakdown of NATO countries' trade with European communist countries in 1969, according to the ten major sections of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification(3). It also submitted a series of tables showing the evolution of East-West trade during the years 1965-69(4).

96. Following the Council discussions, the Committee agreed that a single and comprehensive report on NATO's trade with Communist countries should be issued once a year, but that it should comprise two parts: a descriptive section on the volume of trade and on new developments of interest; a second analytical section giving a breakdown by product and showing changes in the trade pattern(5).

(ii) Export credits

97. The Committee adopted the general outline of a new reporting procedure on credits granted to Communist countries by members of the Alliance(6) and agreed that it would be first applied in country reports covering the last six months

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- (1) ISM(70)16
 - (2) C-M(70)36
 - (3) AC/127-D/303
 - (4) AC/127-D/293
 - (5) AC/127-R/284
 - (6) ED/EC/70/2

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of 1970. In this connection the Economic Directorate has issued a document in which the existing rules have been amended and brought up to date in order to conform with the provisions of the enlarged OECD/IBRD notification system(1). When this is agreed to by all delegations, it will serve as a basis for the preparation of the periodical reports and of the study on the indebtedness of Communist countries.

98. The Committee has also undertaken a study on the indebtedness of Communist countries, which will be carried out in two stages. First, there will be a mainly descriptive report, bringing together available information on the comparative indebtedness of the USSR and the East European countries. At a second stage, a concrete analysis of the creditworthiness of each of the Eastern countries will be undertaken, beginning with the USSR and followed by other countries in the order of their indebtedness. Subject to confirmation by several delegations, the Committee approved an outline covering the first stage of the study(2).

(c) Economic developments in Communist countries

99. Within the framework of the third series of reviews of economic developments in the various East European Communist countries, the Committee submitted to the Council two reports on the economic situation in Bulgaria(3) and in the German Democratic Republic(4) prepared in connection with the special meetings devoted to these countries during the previous half-years.

100. The first of these studies shows that the Bulgarian economy is closely linked to that of the Soviet Union, whose predominant rôle has been further strengthened by the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Whereas the economic reforms previously envisaged had been largely based on the Czechoslovak model, very few of the original concepts survived the reversal of economic policy after 1968. A traditionally agricultural country, Bulgaria has been developing for some years with remarkable speed, the rate of growth being one of the highest in the world, mainly owing to the financial and technical help given by the USSR. However, the Bulgarians have recognised the need to draw on Western technology and to import some sophisticated equipment on credit.

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- (1) AC/127-WP/264
 - (2) AC/127-D/310
 - (3) C-M(70)38
 - (4) C-M(70)40

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101. As to the second report, the economic situation of the German Democratic Republic is of special interest since the industrial and agricultural output per head and the standard of living are the highest in the Communist world. The economy is geared to the Soviet Union and, perhaps more than in any other COMECON country, its development is largely influenced by political considerations. The Five-Year Plan provides for a twofold increase in foreign trade by 1975, but trade with the Communist countries is expected to increase more rapidly. Nevertheless, Western technology is essential to the GDR if it is to maintain its leading position within COMECON.

102. The Committee also discussed the economic aspects of the disturbances in Poland in December on the basis of a note prepared by the Economic Directorate(1).

103. The Committee also adopted a report by the Economic Directorate on developments in COMECON(2), prepared after the 24th Session of this body held in Warsaw in May 1970, which analysed the countries' attitudes and the progress made in implementing economic integration.

104. The Chairman of the Economic Committee submitted to the Council a report on the recent economic trends in the USSR and Eastern Europe(3) which served as a reference document at the December 1970 Ministerial Session.

105. The Committee intends in the first half of June to call a meeting of the ad hoc working group on demographic trends in Communist countries.

(d) Defence expenditure in Communist countries

106. The Committee intends to take advantage of the presence of the experts of the Economic Sub-Committee of MC/161 who will meet in March 1971, to examine with them the economic aspects of Soviet defence expenditure.

(e) Gross National Product of the USSR

107. Within the framework of its contribution to the studies undertaken by NATO to assess the Soviet military effort, the Committee examined, at a meeting with national experts in November 1970, the methods of evaluating the Soviet Gross National Product. Following an exchange of views on a number of papers prepared by some delegations and by the Economic Directorate, agreement was reached on methods to be used to

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- (1) AC/127-WP/274
 - (2) AC/127-D/296
 - (3) C-M(70)63

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evaluate the Soviet GNP in roubles and on the steps to be taken to make it possible to compare Soviet GNP with that of other countries by evaluating it in dollars for instance(1).

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

108. The Committee submitted to the Council its 12th report on the economic activities of Communist countries in the developing countries of the third world for the period 1967-1969(2). Although these have levelled off since 1965 after six years of impressive expansion, Communist countries have not given up using trade, economic and military aid and technical assistance to increase their influence in the third world. In view of the limited resources available for this purpose, they concentrate their aid on a relatively small number of countries. They attach considerable importance to sending technicians abroad and to training foreign specialists on their territory in view of the political effects of this form of aid. The impact of military aid has been particularly great, often at small cost.

(g) Cuba

109. The Committee had a preliminary exchange of views on a draft report on the economic situation in Cuba prepared by the Economic Directorate for the Council(3), which summed up ten years of economic mismanagement under Castro's régime.

(h) Energy Problems

110. It was decided that a meeting on the Soviet energy policy should be held in January 1971 and attended by national experts, on the basis of a document by the United Kingdom Delegation. The Committee also decided to undertake, in collaboration with the Political Committee, a study of the global energetic resources available to the Alliance.

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

111. The Committee exchanged views on the conclusions to be drawn from the discussion at the 19th Session of the Trade Development Committee of the ECE, in particular on the importance of the Executive Secretary's report, and whether it could be utilised in the framework of an eventual Conference on European Security(4).

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- (1) AC/127-WP/272
 - (2) C-M(70)42
 - (3) AC/127-D/322
 - (4) AC/127-R/290

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(j) East-West Negotiations

112. The Chairman of the Economic Committee presented to the Chairman of the Senior Political Committee the report asked for on the proposals by the Warsaw Pact concerning the expansion of co-operation in the field of environment and in economic, technical and cultural relations as they appear in the Prague statement and the Budapest memorandum(1).

(k) Meeting of the Heads of National Intelligence or Research Units

113. At a meeting arranged by the Committee on 12th and 13th October, 1970, the heads of national intelligence or research units and experts sent by countries had a general exchange of views on the organization of intelligence establishments, on the contribution of economic intelligence to the political decision-making process and on the defence rôle of economic intelligence. They also considered the rôle and activities of the Economic Committee and the Economic Directorate in relation to national economic research establishments(2).

(l) Information papers

114. 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; they dealt with economic developments in Jordan and Israel(3) as well as the situation in the Middle East and oil supplies to the countries of the Alliance(4). Other notes have been prepared for issue at the beginning of 1971 on the following subjects: industrial co-operation between East and West(5), the economic situation in East Germany(6), the Czechoslovak economic plan for 1971(7), the USSR plan and budget for 1971(8), the five-year plans of Rumania(9) and Hungary(10).

(m) Distribution of documents emanating from the Economic Committee

115. The Economic Committee approved, on an experimental basis, and subject to review after one year, a series of rules to ensure that its own documents and those of the Economic Directorate receive wider distribution(11).

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| (1) AC/127-WP/267 | (7) AC/127-N/74 |
| (2) AC/127-R/283 | (8) AC/127-N/75 |
| (3) AC/127-N/67/1 | (9) AC/127-N/76 |
| (4) AC/127-N/68 | (10) AC/127-N/77 |
| (5) AC/127-N/72 | (11) AC/127-D/297 |
| (6) AC/127-N/73 | |

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(n) Environment

116. 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. In particular, they attended meetings arranged by Belgium, at which the latter defined the methods of implementing a project against pollution of coastal waters; records of these meetings were submitted to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the CCMS.

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VII. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

A. ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENCE COMMITTEE

(a) General

117. During the period of this report, the Science Committee met only once, in London, on 5th and 7th October, 1970(1) under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs. On 6th and 8th October the Committee visited the National Institute of Oceanography, Wornley, the laboratories of the Meteorological Office in Bracknell, the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and the National Gas Turbine Institute, Pyestock. Comprehensive briefings were provided on the work of these establishments, and on the final day of its meeting, the Committee heard a presentation by Sir Brian Flowers, Chairman of the United Kingdom Science Research Council. Sir Brian's address dealt with the subject of defining scientific priorities at the national level, and was followed by a spirited discussion.

118. The Science Committee was greeted on behalf of the British Government by Mr. Van Straubenzee, Under-Secretary of State for Education and Science. Mr. Van Straubenzee stressed the value of the Committee's work both in promoting practical programmes for significant progress in science and in providing for bridges across political and philosophical barriers between countries.

119. The Committee reviewed its current programmes (vide infra) with special attention given to the conferences and activities carried out as part of its Programme Planning function (Computer Science, Oceanography, Marine Pollution, Materials Science).

120. The Committee considered, but did not adopt a proposal which would have reserved some of the Science Fellowships funds for awards in certain specific areas identified as being of particular relevance to its interests; at the same time, however, it reinforced its previous expressions of interest in promoting special activity in particular areas, probably chiefly at the expense of the existing programme of Research Grants.

121. The Committee requested a staff paper on alternative ways of accommodating a proposal by one of its members that Advanced Study Institutes be open still further to participation from non-NATO countries. This paper(2) will be discussed at a future meeting of the Committee.

(1) AC/137-R/38

(2) subsequently issued as AC/137-D/417

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(b) Science Fellowships Programme

122. This programme is administered by national agencies in the member countries. A proposal to establish a sub-programme under the direct responsibility of the Science Committee and emphasising a limited number of special areas in contrast to the scientifically very broad scope of the main programme, was presented to the Science Committee in October(1). The Committee did not wish to establish this sub-programme, but at its request the Scientific Affairs Division has sounded out the national administrators of the Science Fellowships Programme to determine their interest in the special areas proposed, i.e. computer science, materials science, environmental science, etc.(2).

(c) Advanced Study Institutes Programme

123. In the period under review, the Advisory Panel on the Advanced Study Institutes Programme held two meetings, one in Ofir, Portugal, on 4th September, and one in Brussels, on 30th November(3)(4). After its September meeting, the Panel had the opportunity of attending the Advanced Study Institute on Stellar Evolution and Variable Stars being held in Ofir at the time of the Panel meeting. The Panel reviewed 40 applications for support of advanced study institutes to be held in 1971, totalling \$838,843; 22 applications were accepted at a total amount of \$374,300.

124. At its November meeting, the Panel reviewed 34 applications totalling \$555,563 and accepted a further 26 applications at a total cost of \$458,330. These decisions finalised the programme of advanced study institutes for 1971, which comprises 48 meetings.

125. A change in membership of the Advisory Panel occurred: Prof. H.L. Kornberg, Leicester, United Kingdom, has succeeded Dr. J.C. Kendrew, Cambridge, United Kingdom(5)(6).

126. At the request of the Science Committee, a staff study of the means of increasing participation of non-NATO member country scientists in NATO advanced study institutes has been prepared(7)(8).

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- (1) AC/137-D/414
 - (2) AC/137-R/38, paragraphs 22-36
 - (3) AC/137-D/416
 - (4) AC/137-D/419
 - (5) AC/137-WP/64
 - (6) AC/137-R/38, paragraph 48(1)
 - (7) AC/137-R/38, paragraph 48(2)
 - (8) AC/137-D/417

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127. The last 1970 advanced study institutes were held in the period under review, thus terminating a total 1970 programme of 47 meetings(1). Some of these institutes were visited by members of the Science Committee or the Advisory Panels, or by staff of the Scientific Affairs Division.

(d) Research Grants Programme

128. The Advisory Panel on the Research Grants Programme held its third meeting in 1970 in Greece from 2nd to 5th November. The Panel met recipients of and applicants for research grants, as well as other Greek scientists interested in the Research Grants Programme. Research groups at the University of Athens, the Technical University of Greece, the Democritos Nuclear Research Centre, the Alexandra Hospital, the University of Thessaloniki, and the Theagenion Cancer Research Centre, also in Thessaloniki, were visited. In addition, the Panel had a meeting with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Greek National Research Foundation.

129. At its meeting, the Panel reviewed 49 applications for financial support totalling \$610,981; 29 applications were supported at a total funding of \$216,420(2).

130. At its October meeting, the Science Committee discussed the possibility of reorienting the Research Grants Programme to concentrate on a limited number of areas, and the Scientific Affairs Division was invited to investigate this possibility(3).

(e) Computer Science

131. Under the responsibility of the French Authorities, the plans for the International Institute for Computer Science have been further developed from the position reached by the Planning Board established within NATO by the Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs. Two plenary meetings have been held at Paris in July and October involving some 18 NATO and non-NATO countries. Two meetings of Scientific Directors have also occurred in which the technical basis of the institute has been further developed. The Special Consultant for Computer Science has continued to assist the French Authorities in their work.

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- (1) AC/137-D/417
 - (2) AC/137-D/424
 - (3) AC/137-R/38, paragraph 66(3)

(f) Oceanography

132. At its meeting on 5th and 7th October, the Science Committee had an extensive discussion on its programme in oceanographic research, with particular emphasis on the plans for a North Atlantic Facility(1). The Sub-Committee on Oceanographic Research met in Brussels on 21st and 22nd October(2). The documents issued in preparation for these meetings and the conclusions reached at the meetings may be summarised as follows:

(i) North Atlantic Facility

133. The Final Report on a Stable Ocean Platform for Air-Sea Interaction Studies, prepared by the Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen, Norway, at the request of the Scientific Affairs Division, contains an analysis of the scientific uses of the platform, a discussion of its possible relationship to other oceanographic facilities and a comparison of engineering aspects of alternative facility concepts. In addition, some basis for consideration of logistics, management requirements and cost estimates are presented(3).

134. The Science Committee, at its October meeting, recommended that the Sub-Committee on Oceanographic Research should investigate the project in detail and report back to the Science Committee(4).

135. The Sub-Committee, at its meeting on 21st October, decided to furnish national viewpoints on the final report on the North Atlantic Facility. The viewpoints should include an account of national projects of a similar type, a statement on national interests in such facilities, and on the value to national programmes of a facility such as that described in the report(5)(6).

(ii) Long-Range Programme in Ocean Atmospheric Interactions

136. At its October meeting, the Sub-Committee on Oceanographic Research considered a detailed staff report on this subject as well as an outline of a five-year programme of work in the area of air-sea interaction(7)(8). The Sub-Committee's main conclusions were: 1. The development of models for mesoscale phenomena should have high priority;

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- (1) AC/137-R/38, paragraph 75-88
 - (2) AC/137-D/425
 - (3) ASG.SA(70)210
 - (4) AC/137-R/38, paragraph 88(5)
 - (5) AC/137(OCR)-D/2
 - (6) AC/137-D/425, paragraph 30
 - (7) AC/137-D/405
 - (8) AC/137-D/425, paragraphs 16-25

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microscale measurements which were not related to specific models should not be supported. 2. Proposals for action projects with limited time schedule and clear financial implications should be established. 3. Synoptic and global scale studies were found to be more properly within the purview of the Military Oceanography Group and the Advisory Panel on Meteorology.

(iii) Research Projects in Oceanography

137. At its October meeting, the Sub-Committee reviewed 28 requests for financial support of research projects; 11 applications were rejected, three deferred to the next meeting, and 14 applications were recommended to the Science Committee for support at a total cost of \$140,970(1).

(g) Meteorology

138. No meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Meteorology was held in the period under review, but based on decisions of principle at the last meeting and correspondence with group members, the list of Research Associateships in Meteorology for the academic year 1970-71 has been established(2). The list comprises 7 Research Associateships at a total cost of \$31,350.

(h) Radiometeorology

139. The Advisory Group on Radiometeorology held its second meeting in 1970 on 26th and 27th October in Rome(3). In connection with this meeting, the Group visited the Television Station on Monte Argentario, some installations of which may be employed in a project on transmission measurements between Monte Argentario and Sardinia currently being planned.

140. The main items considered by the Group were the Anglo-French project of transmission measurements for the path Conches (Normandy) to Chilbolton (Hampshire) on which progress reports were presented(4), the Anglo-Norwegian collaboration on determination of fine scale structure of refractivity, humidity, wind velocity and temperature and the Advanced Study Institute on Statistical Methods and Instrumentation in Radiometeorology, to be held in Norway in April 1971.

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- (1) AC/137-D/425, paragraphs 40-43 and annex
(2) AC/137-D/409
(3) AC/137-D/418
(4) idem Annexes I and II

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141. In addition, the Group studied a United States-Italian proposal for a project of transmission measurements between Monte Argentario and Sardinia, and a preliminary plan for a joint United States-German programme on microwave line-of-sight fading and diversity effectiveness study in coastal areas(1).

142. The Group decided to take up a request from Panel III (Physics and Electronics) of the Defence Research Group for assistance in studies on duct propagation.

(i) Human Factors

143. The Advisory Group on Human Factors held its 22nd meeting at the Ile de Bendor, Bandol, France, on 18th and 19th September, 1970(2) in conjunction with a symposium entitled: "The Perceived Rôle of the Military". This meeting permitted information exchanges among senior officials of over a dozen NATO military academies and university specialists in history, government, sociology, etc. There were 107 participants from 11 NATO countries, plus Israel, Spain and Sweden. In the period under review, one other symposium was organized on "The Effects of Diurnal Rhythm on Loss of Sleep and Human Efficiency". This was scheduled for July 1970.

144. The Visiting Lectureships and Study Visits Programmes continued with a total of five visits by behavioural scientists being undertaken to various countries of the Alliance, in North America and Europe.

(j) Operational Research

145. The Advisory Panel on Operational Research held its 23rd meeting at Rome on 19th and 20th October(3), at which the Panel reviewed the progress of the operational research programmes and developed further the conference programme for 1971.

146. In the period under review, two conferences were organized. These were on "Operational Research and Industrial Systems" at St. Louis, France, and "Education and Training for Operational Research" at Istanbul.

147. At its meeting on 5th and 7th October, the Science Committee noted the appointment of Mr. J. Gratwick to succeed Dr. G.R. Lindsey (Canada) and Mr. R. Cruon to replace Mr. J. Lestel (France)(4).

(1) idem Annex III

(2) AC/137-D/426

(3) AC/137-D/420

(4) AC/137-R/38, paragraph 67

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148. A total of seven visits were made by operational research scientists under the Visiting Experts and Study Visits programmes.

(k) Research Evaluation Conferences

(i) Conference on the Theory of Stress Corrosion Cracking in Alloys

149. Preparations for the Research Evaluation Conference on the Theory of Stress Corrosion Cracking in Alloys, to be held from 29th March to 2nd April, 1971, in Portugal, have proceeded in the period under review. The organizing group for the conference met in Brussels on 10th September to decide on a definite programme and final list of participants, as well as matters pertaining to the organization of the conference and the publication of its proceedings.

(ii) Conference on Software Engineering Techniques

150. The report on the October 1969 Conference on Software Engineering Techniques has been published. A first edition of 4,000 copies has been despatched following requests mainly from recipients of the report on the 1968 Software Engineering Conference, and the Science Committee authorised in October the printing of a second edition of 5,000 copies(1). This edition is currently being despatched to meet requests.

(iii) Conference on Marine Pollution

151. At its meeting in October, the Science Committee approved a conference to be held in mid-1971 to identify critical marine pollution parameters in preparation for the construction of a mathematical model(2). Meetings of a planning group for the conference were held on 28th and 29th October in Brussels and on 12th December in Rome.

(1) Financing of Scientific Programmes

152. As already mentioned in the preceding Report, the budget for the scientific programmes for 1970, which had been increased by \$179,000 as compared with 1969, was allocated as follows(3):

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
Total	\$4,596,000

(1) AC/137-R/38, paragraph 74(1)

(2) AC/137-R/38, paragraph 114

(3) BC-D(70)55

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153. As regards the 1971 budget, although the Science Committee's recommendation for an overall increase of 10%(1) could not be accepted by the Council, an increase of \$49,000 was approved(2). The 1971 budget, amounting to \$4,645,000 will be allocated among the various programmes by the Science Committee at its first meeting in 1971(3).

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

(a) The Committee

154. The Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society held two meetings during the period under review. The first, which took place on 19th and 20th October, was a regular semi-annual plenary session(4). It was largely devoted to taking stock of the progress achieved in the eight pilot studies already launched. Consideration was also given to the follow-up of an earlier Council decision(5) on NATO's possible rôle in alleviating the threat presented by the misuse of narcotics. A proposal to establish a fellowship programme for environmental science and public policy was tabled. Observers from the European Economic Community, the Confederation of European Industrial Federations and the North Atlantic Assembly attended. The second meeting was held on 26th November for the purpose of considering the recommendations for action against pollution by oil spills, presented by Belgium as pilot country(6).

(b) The Pilot Studies

155. Disaster Assistance: Over 90 experts from 13 countries and observers from three international organizations discussed Flood Mitigation in Venice in October. Recommendations were drafted and will be put forward to the CCMS in the Spring. A full report on the meeting will be issued. A proposal was presented to the Secretary General by the United States as pilot country for an interim procedure on NATO co-operation for disaster assistance in peacetime and preparations for a formal proposal have been carried out in collaboration with the Civil Emergency Planning Directorate.

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- (1) AC/137-R/37
 - (2) C-M(70)60 and C-R(70)63
 - (3) AC/137-R/38
 - (4) AC/274-R/5
 - (5) C-R(70)36
 - (6) C-M(70)64(Revised)

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156. Road Safety: A workshop on Accident Investigation was held in Wolfsburg, Germany, in October, with the assistance of the Volkswagen Company. The programme for a case study resulting therefrom will be published. It will lead to a standardized crash injury and vehicle damage rating method. Within the framework of the Experimental Safety Vehicle project, memoranda of understanding for co-operative research and development were signed between the United States and Germany and the United States and Japan. Work has started on other projects as follows: Alcohol and Highway Safety - Canada; Road Hazards Correction - France; Emergency Medical Response - Italy; Inspection and Control - Germany.

157. Air Pollution: The pilot study group met in Frankfurt in October, as did its panel on Modelling of Urban Air Pollution. Three case studies are well underway in Ankara, with a network of monitoring stations newly installed as part of the CCMS project, in the Frankfurt-Untermain area and in the Saint Louis urban zone. A new project for co-operation in the United States Advanced Automotive Power System has been added to the pilot study with the aim to realize a "clean car" by 1975.

158. Coastal Water Pollution: The programme and schedule of the study were defined at a meeting held by the Belgian pilots in September. A project for the establishment of a hydrodynamic mathematical model of the pollution of the North Sea was outlined; the work is anticipated to take four years. Another project on the Pollution of the Sea by Oil Spills has taken a much faster pace: a colloquium took place in November at NATO Headquarters with 100 experts from 14 member countries and other countries, and from interested international organizations and industry. The main conclusions were then forwarded to the Council which endorsed and transmitted them(1) to Ministers, who took note of them at their December meeting. Since then, Belgium as pilot country, has been preparing follow-up measures and procedures.

159. Inland Water Pollution: An organizational meeting was held at NATO Headquarters on 30th June, with Canada as pilot country, to define the outline of the study.

160. Environment and Regional Planning: Three main themes were chosen at a preparatory meeting held in Paris in October; the efficiency of the responsible regional and local bodies, the establishment of a mathematical model on environment and economic development, and a series of concrete case studies. France will pilot the study and the United Kingdom has joined as co-pilot.

(1) C-M(70)64(Revised)

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161. Work Satisfaction in a Technological Era: The scope of the pilot study undertaken by the United Kingdom was discussed and defined in November. A preliminary report is expected by mid-1971.

162. Scientific Knowledge and Decision-Making: Germany, as pilot country, is gathering the first elements of information from an Emergency Environmental Protection Programme, recently set up in the country.

163. A programme for the granting by NATO of five to six fellowships for work under the aegis of the CCMS has been adopted, although practical implementation of the programme has not yet begun. A report was also made on the preparations for the Indianapolis Mayors' Conference, which will be held in May in collaboration with NATO/CCMS.

(c) The Secretariat

164. The Assistant Secretary General chaired the two CCMS meetings, assisted by the Director of Economic Affairs. He participated in many of the technical meetings mentioned above and had a number of other contacts on CCMS matters in Belgium and other member countries. He delivered several speeches to groups of visitors. Officers of the Scientific Affairs Division, the Division of Political Affairs, the Division of Defence Planning and Policy and the Secretary of the CCMS participated in over 50 meetings held under the aegis of the CCMS and were sent as observers to technical meetings of the Council of Europe and the Common Market.

165. The interest in CCMS work has continued to increase, and heavy demands from industry, universities and the public have been placed on the Secretariat for information and documentation of all forms. Press and other media have given excellent coverage to the CCMS pilot studies and have tended to become less one-sided in the image given of NATO's activities.

(d) Relations with other International Organizations

166. In keeping with the agreement that contacts should be kept at Secretariat level between NATO and other international organizations dealing with environmental problems, the Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs maintained contacts with OECD as well as the ECE in Geneva, and a permanent system was established and put into operation for exchanging day-to-day information and documentation with the North Atlantic Assembly, the Common Market and the Council of Europe. Both the Common Market and the Council of Europe have nominated liaison officers who have visited NATO Headquarters. Personal relationships have

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equally been established by the Secretariat of the CCMS and other members of the International Secretariat with personnel of several organizations, such as the Red Cross/Red Crescent Society, the International Relief Union, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and the International Civil Defence Organization.

167. The liberal approach favoured, in principle, by the Council on the question of observers to the activities of the CCMS has been generally followed with observers from the Common Market, the North Atlantic Assembly and the Council of European Industrial Federations attending the CCMS plenary meeting held last October, whilst within the framework of the pilot studies themselves, observers from a number of non-NATO countries and a variety of experts from international organizations or from private industry attended. The Council's advice was sought in all cases before observers were permitted to attend.

C. GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

(a) Relations with the Defence Research Group

168. The Science Committee and the Defence Research Group continue to maintain close contact through exchange of documents and briefings at least annually; each group's meetings are normally attended by a Secretariat member of the other. The Advisory Panel on Operational Research and the Advisory Group on Human Factors report to both groups, and their conference and seminar programmes are designed to meet the needs of both groups.

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

169. The Deputy ASG for Scientific Affairs has represented NATO at several meetings of the Board of Direction of the Von Karman Institute, and has worked closely with VKI officers, Belgian Officials and members of national delegations in informal talks designed to provide a sound financial basis for the continued operation of the Institute.

(c) Second Bruges Seminar on Administrative Sciences

170. The Scientific Affairs Division continued liaison for the Seminar on Administrative Sciences held in Bruges, which was subsidized for the second time on the NATO budget. The Seminar took place from 3rd to 23rd September with the participation of over 30 senior civil servants from 11 NATO countries. The main themes considered were the following:

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the administrative management of increasing urban population, pollution of air and water, urbanization problems. The successful outcome of the Seminar and the environmental character of the subjects chosen gave ground to the North Atlantic Assembly for recommending that a subsidy be granted again in 1971 for organizing a third Seminar that year.

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VIII. ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND INFORMATION

A. CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

(a) NATO Research Fellows

171. Mr. G. de Vergottini (Italy) has published in the Rivista Trimestrale di Diritto Pubblico (June 1970) a long article on the institution of a Parliamentary Commissioner to the Armed Forces. He has also submitted a manuscript essay relating to security problems and constitutional systems of the United States and of Italy. Professor P.V. Lyon (Canada) has published an article on NATO as a diplomatic instrument, part of the larger work upon which he is engaged concerning the rôle of NATO as an instrument for a European settlement. Dr. Stark Murray, whose study on medical care in the NATO countries was turned down by Sijthoff, has found a publisher for part of it in Great Britain, while a substantial fragment is to appear in a publication on Medicare to be undertaken by Ann Arbor University.

(b) Visiting Professorships

172. Professor Rodolfo de Nova, Pavia University, has completed the course he gave at the Law Faculty of Harvard University as has Professor Frank, Cornell University, at the Norwegian School of Business and Economics, while Professors Herrmann, Connecticut University, and Inalcik, Ankara University, have begun their lectures at Milan University and the University of Pennsylvania respectively.

173. Additional appointments under the 1970/71 programme have been arranged for Professor Alam, Izmir to Utah University, Professor Wasserstrom, Syracuse University to Venice, Professor Geertman, formerly of Tilburg University, to the University of Kansas and Professor Ansay, Ankara, to Columbia University.

B. ACTIVITIES OF THE NATO INFORMATION SERVICE

(a) General Summary

174. During the period no events occurred having a marked effect on public support for NATO. From Iceland alone came reports of steadily increasing support for the Alliance; elsewhere, in most Allied countries, the steady downward trend appeared to continue.

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175. During the second half of 1970 much time was devoted to working out plans to implement the report of the Committee of Information Experts, approved by the Council in June. A request for a 50 percent increase in the operational Information budget (which would have permitted implementation of the Experts' report) was subsequently amended to one for a 25 percent increase (which would have permitted implementation of a first stage), but this was not accepted and plans were made at the end of 1970 to operate during 1971 on a lower level than 1970 - the final increase of 5 percent being insufficient to cover rising costs in the first year of VAT in Belgium, where some 40 percent of the Information Service's money is spent.

176. Information received special attention in the AD 70 Report, which stated: "Public support for the defence effort is an essential factor in the credibility of NATO's deterrent, and this support must be clearly visible. Without it the deterrent value of the Alliance would be seriously undermined."

177. Two non-official bodies, the Atlantic Treaty Association and the North Atlantic Assembly, at their meetings in September and November respectively, urged a considerable increase in the NATO Information Budget. The Atlantic Assembly expressed the hope that additional funds would enable the NATO Press and Information Services to play a rôle comparable to that of the corresponding branches of the EEC. It also asked the NATO Council to urge its member governments to give a high priority to NATO in their national information programmes and to reflect this priority in the percentage of national information budgets devoted to NATO.

178. The second half of 1970 proved to be a difficult and not very productive period for the Information Service. After an exceptionally productive year in 1969, following which much of the first half of 1970 had been occupied with the Survey of Information Work and the Information Experts' Meeting, it had been hoped to obtain more practical results during the second half of 1970. Owing to several factors this did not prove possible.

179. The conversion building programme hit the Information Service harder than any other section. The staff continued to work in nearly intolerable and occasionally perilous conditions, since new constructions were being built above their heads. The Radio and TV area and the briefing rooms were unusable for four months out of the last six.

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180. The absence of briefing rooms was to some extent compensated for by sending briefers to lecture abroad, invitations being particularly forthcoming in Germany and the United States. In the United States, a team of three speakers did a week's tour, reaching, thanks to television time, a wide audience.

181. It may also be noted that by the end of 1970 the re-equipment of the Radio and TV studios had been completed, the work being carried out in record time (once the area became available) by the Information Service's own technical staff with little outside assistance.

182. During this period the sole major change in information output was the reduction by the end of 1970 of the monthly editions of the NATO Letter to two-monthly editions, in accordance with the Information Experts' recommendations.

183. The Conference of National Information Officials, which met on 17th and 18th September, discussed inter alia the possibility of establishing Regional Offices in some countries. The Conference agreed that this matter should be examined on a country-by-country basis.

(b) External relations

(1) Visits

184. In spite of the interference caused by the reconstruction work putting the briefing rooms out of action, with the help of delegation conference rooms 116 groups totalling 3,570 visitors were received during the last six months of 1970. This makes a total of 265 groups and 8,460 visitors for the whole year, which is a drop of some 2,000 on the previous yearly figures. The breakdown of visitors by numbers and categories for the second half of 1970 was as follows:

Youth and students	791 participants	25 groups
Teachers	366 "	13 "
Political and civil servants	948 "	36 "
Military	462 "	12 "
Journalists and editors	162 "	13 "
Trade Union leaders	80 "	3 "
Civic leaders and opinion leaders	665 "	11 "
Others	96 "	3 "
	<u>3,570</u>	<u>116</u>
	<u>3,570</u>	<u>116</u>

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(2) External lectures

185. NATO briefing officers addressed audiences in Belgium, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. A three-man NATO panel, consisting of the Economic Director, a representative of Defence Planning and Policy Division, and an Information Service briefer, was invited to visit five cities in the United States in December to discuss "Aspects of NATO for the 70s". They addressed local audiences including students and World Affairs Councils and appeared on radio and television interview shows. By this means it is estimated that over two million people were reached.

(3) Youth and Education

186. During the last half of 1970 the Information Service gave financial and organizational assistance to encourage national and international youth meetings within the Alliance, as follows:

National events

187. 21 meetings (seminars, weekend courses and conferences) locally organized, were supported by NATO in Belgium, Greece, Iceland, Italy and Norway.

International events

188. NATO International Staff participated in four international meetings:
189. (a) International Student Conference at Port-Cros, France, from 20th July to 4th August, for some 50 students, to discuss "Freedom in Atlantic Countries".
190. (b) The 11th NATO International Student Seminar in Luxembourg from 25th to 29th August, to discuss "Non-military co-operation within the Atlantic Alliance". This event brought together three students from each member country nearing the final stages of their studies in political science, economics, law or international relations.
191. (c) The Joint Meeting held in Luxembourg last August between the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders and the Student Seminar, where a NATO briefing was given.

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- 192. (d) A seminar to exchange views and experience was organized by the Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders and took place in Berlin on 16th September.

Study Tours

- 193. NATO also invited 23 groups of young people to Brussels for briefings at NATO and SHAPE. Participation by nationalities in these tours was as follows:

Belgium	32
Canada	10
Denmark	48
France	64
Germany	38
Greece	11
Italy	79
Netherlands	51
Norway	24
United Kingdom	40
United States	179
	<u>576</u>

(4) Voluntary Organizations

- 194. The NATO Information Service continued to co-operate with voluntary organizations, and the main events were:

Atlantic Treaty Association

- 195. The ATA Annual Assembly at The Hague, held from 21st to 25th September, had as its theme "The Atlantic Alliance in the Seventies". In addition to political and defence aspects and ecology, the Assembly paid particular attention to information. This was one of the more valuable Assemblies to be held by the ATA.

Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers

- 196. The Centre plans with NATO support to publish a textbook on Collective Security, explaining the basic concepts and showing the part played by the Atlantic Alliance. The book would be well documented

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and will be for use in senior forms of secondary schools and in the first year of university study. The first draft should be submitted to an international symposium of experts to meet in Copenhagen during 1971.

197. An international seminar for secondary school teachers was held in Coimbra in July 1970, the subject being the Institutions of Atlantic and European co-operation.

Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (CIOR)

198. During the period several CIOR committees and national groups from Italy and France were briefed at NATO Headquarters and SHAPE. The 23rd Annual Congress of the CIOR was held in Brussels in September at NATO Headquarters and was addressed by the Secretary General.

(c) Media production

(1) NATO Letter

199. A special naval issue was produced in September showing Soviet naval build-up. Charts and some of the material were re-printed in a number of journals and there was a great demand for the issue. By the end of the year the changeover had been effected from monthly to two-monthly editions for the English, French, Italian, German and Dutch versions. (The other six remain quarterly.) Distribution was as follows:

Monthly editions (per month)

English (European edition)	34,000 copies
English (North American edition)	15,000 copies
French	27,500 copies
Italian	15,200 copies
German	13,200 copies
Dutch	9,800 copies
	<u>114,700 copies</u>

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Quarterly editions (per quarter)

Danish	11,500 copies
Greek	6,500 copies
Norwegian	7,500 copies
Turkish	10,000 copies
Portuguese	2,000 copies
Icelandic	2,000 copies
	<u>39,500 copies</u>

(2) Non-periodical Publications

200. A book containing the first twenty years of NATO communiqués, with a synopsis of each, was prepared in August but owing to administrative delays had not been printed by the end of the year. Agreement was obtained in the Information Committee on the text of the new pamphlet "NATO and the Warsaw Pact - A Comparative Study", and this was being printed by the end of the year. Drafting was also put in train immediately after the Ministerial Meeting for a short pamphlet covering AD 70. Plans were made for a new edition of the book, NATO - Facts and Figures, to be prepared at the beginning of 1971.

(3) TV, Films and Radio

201. Television coverage of the December Ministerial Meeting is worth special mention as much greater than usual, 17 countries (28 networks) and 3 agencies being represented. There was a daily broadcast via the Eurovision network from the NATO television studios fed out by Belgian Television (BRT). Film taken by NATO cameramen in the secure area was taken direct by 7 European networks and distributed through 2 agencies to a total of 94 countries. 35 mm film was also shot for cinema newsreels distributed by Belgavox. There was much demand for background filmed material during the meeting, and nine interviews with Ministers were filmed in Studio Spak by NATO cameramen.

202. 42 radio correspondents representing 30 networks used the re-modeled and re-equipped NATO studios. Traffic was heavy throughout the four days of the meetings. Other activities included the arrangement of facilities for Italian Television and Visnews to cover President Nixon's visit to AFSOUTH. NATO arranged interviews in connection with the CCMS plenary session in October, and the Oil Spills Conference in November. A radio interview with Professor Randers was arranged for and broadcast by the EBC.

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N A T O U N C L A S S I F I E DFilm Production

203. Youth Film: A script was commissioned for a 10 minute film aimed specifically at youth.

SATCOM Film: This film is near completion.

NADGE Film: In the absence of funds it was not possible to meet a request from the NADGE Management Board for a comprehensive film but this matter is still under discussion.

New language versions were undertaken as follows:

Two Worlds: Twenty Years in Dutch, Norwegian and Turkish;

Impulses in Danish;

Prospect of Iceland in Danish and Norwegian;

Prospect of Turkey in Norwegian.

(4) Radio

204. The fortnightly radio programme "Report from NATO" was distributed to 21 outlets and a new activity was the making of some 5-minute tapes on special subjects, e.g. CCMS, for US radio.

(5) Photos and Exhibitions

205. A special series of colour slides made for use on television was prepared and distributed to 400 TV stations in the United States. 4,432 photos were distributed to the Press. In addition to the usual coverage of the December Ministerial Meetings and the CCMS plenary session, NATO photographers covered the Eurogroup Defence Ministers' meeting and the North Atlantic Assembly at The Hague. A special display was mounted at NATO Headquarters on environmental problems.

(d) Iceland Regional Office

206. NATO's only Regional Information Officer, in Iceland, reported that the Icelandic Press gave much more and better coverage, including television, of NATO affairs, and it is noteworthy that the situation in Iceland has improved consistently over the years since the setting up of a Regional Office. A public opinion poll held during this period showed the proportion of the population in favour of NATO membership has now reached 70 percent.

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IX. DEFENCE

A. NATO DEFENCE PLANNING AND POLICY

207. The Defence Planning Committee met in Ministerial Session on 2nd December, 1970. The Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session held ten meetings during the period under review.

(a) Review of Country Force Plans 1971-1975

208. In accordance with the procedures for NATO Defence Planning Reviews, the Defence Review Committee in the latter half of 1970 conducted multilateral examinations of National Force and Financial Plans for the period 1971-1975, as reported by countries in their Replies to the 1970 Defence Planning Questionnaire. The Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session considered these Plans at its meeting on 23rd and 24th November, 1970, and submitted a report(1) to Ministers recommending the force structure to be adopted as a NATO Force Plan for the period 1971-1975.

209. At their meeting on 2nd December, 1970 Ministers in the Defence Planning Committee reviewed the state of defence planning within the Alliance in the light of the report by the Military Committee on the overall military suitability of the 1971-1975 Force Plans and the associated degree of risk(2), the Secretary General's Overall Summary Appraisal(3), and the reports covering countries' defence efforts for the period 1971-1975(4). They adopted as a NATO Force Plan for the period 1971-1975 the force structure set out in the Country Statistical Annexes(5), and noted that member governments had adopted as firm force commitments for the country Force Plans for 1971 set out in the same document.

(b) Revitalisation of Defence Planning Review Procedures

210. In July 1970 the Defence Review Committee continued discussion(6) on possible ways of revitalising the Defence Planning Review Procedures on the basis of working papers prepared by the International Staff. Because of the workload associated with the Study on the Alliance Defence Problems for the 1970s and the NATO Defence Review for the period 1971-1975 it was agreed that further consideration of the problem would not be pursued until after the Ministerial meeting in December 1970.

(1) DPC/D(70)21

(2) MCM-81-70

(3) DPC/D(70)23

(4) DPC/D(70)21 (Country Chapters and Statistical Annexes)

(5) Annexes to DPC/D(70)21 (Country Series)

(6) DRC/N(70)36

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(c) Remedial measures to offset Canadian and United States force changes in Europe

211. Consultations continued between Germany and the Netherlands on possible remedial measures to offset Canadian reductions and relocations in Europe. A plan was discussed for such remedial measures to take effect in the beginning of 1972, and to consist of the deployment to Germany of a second Netherlands tank battalion reinforcing the Netherlands armoured brigade.

212. In the course of the semestre under review, SACLANT continued to consult with the nations concerned to seek remedial measures to offset maritime reductions by the United States and Canada and to achieve implementation of the Force Goals set by Ministers in June 1970; in this context SACLANT also consulted with the appropriate French Naval Commands with a view to achieving increased co-operation.

(d) Mobilisation and Force Expansion Plans and Potential

213. Following instructions issued by Ministers(1) an Annex was attached to the 1970 Defence Planning Questionnaire in response to which a number of countries have submitted details of progress on training, quality, and equipment of mobilisation and expansion forces as part of the Defence Planning Review for 1970. It is hoped that henceforward more countries will be in a position to supply the relevant information.

(e) ACE Mobile Force

214. SACEUR, who was invited by the Military Committee in April 1970 to review his current General Directive for the ACE Mobile Force, has since published a new Directive accordingly(2).

(f) External reinforcement of the flanks

215. Contingency planning for the Northern flank was continued by SACEUR, in collaboration with SACLANT and the authorities in the countries concerned. The Major NATO Commanders agreed on the situations which would require reinforcement, and some outline plans under the MARCONFORLANT Concept(3) were discussed with nations concerned. Planning for external reinforcements for the Southern flank also continued, in collaboration with the authorities of the countries concerned.

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- (1) DPC/D(69)62
(2) SHAPE 1200.1/20-3-3/S32/70
(3) MCM-76-68

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

216. The Defence Review Committee discussed a first draft political directive for unscheduled operations by the Naval On-Call Force for the Mediterranean. Owing to pressure of work because of the AD 70 Study and the Defence Planning Review, it was decided that further discussion would be postponed until after the Ministerial Meeting in December 1970.

(h) Measures to counter Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean area

217. On 1st December, 1970 the Military Committee in Chiefs-of-Staff Session approved document MCM-85-70 on measures to counter Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean area. This left no time for the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session to consider the report before the Ministerial Meeting on 2nd December. Ministers therefore noted(1) an oral statement by the United States Secretary of Defense on Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean and measures required to counteract this and the statements made in the subsequent discussion; they invited the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session to take account of these statements when considering document MCM-85-70 and to report on the measures to counter Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean at the next Ministerial Meeting.

(j) NATO Defence Management Systems Courses

218. The Defence Review Committee continued discussion of the establishment of NATO Defence Management Systems Courses in Europe and in particular the questions of location and cost-sharing. The Defence Review Committee at its meeting held on 4th and 5th November, 1970(2) reiterated its support in principle for the establishment of a defence management systems school, for which it felt that the most practicable location would be at NATO Headquarters, Evêre; and agreed that a report would be submitted to the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session recommending that the project be endorsed and that final approval to set up the school be postponed until an agreed cost-sharing formula for the operational costs had been found.

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

219. Following the agreement by Ministers on 11th June, 1970(3) work continued on the Relative Force Capabilities Study with a view to submitting a detailed report to Ministers in December 1970, based on the latest information available from countries and the NATO Military Authorities on the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces. Owing to delays in obtaining corrected and up-dated data, it was decided on 13th August, 1970(4) to simplify the planned report somewhat.

- (1) DPC/D(70)61
- (2) DRC/DS(70)20
- (3) DPC/D(70)19
- (4) RFC/WG/DS(70)10

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Nevertheless, Ministers were provided with a report(1) of substance showing in tabular form the composition of the forces available in the six situations of Phase I of the Study; and as regards Phase II of the exercise it was found possible to list the major units which might be available within the build-up times envisaged. The report also contained a description of the major characteristics of the forces on both sides so as to provide a background for the numerical data on the composition of forces. In submitting this report the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session drew attention to the limitations of the Study.

220. Ministers examined this report and the comments of the Military Committee on it at their meeting on 2nd December. They noted(2) that it was based on the best available data, which were currently being revised and re-processed to allow preparation of more accurate statistical tables showing the composition of the forces on both sides; that this work should be completed in the course of the next few months; and that, meanwhile, some of these data should be regarded as illustrative only. They agreed that the data base should be kept up-to-date by the International Staff and the International Military Staff, as appropriate, and invited nations to give adequate priority to work they might be asked to do in this connection. Ministers also agreed that the requirement for work on the Study, including Phase III as originally conceived, should be concluded with this last report, except for revision of the statistical tables and maintenance of the data base. Ministers invited the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session to arrange for a review in 1971 and annually thereafter of up-dated tables with a view to identifying any significant trends in the composition and strength of the forces on either side which may come to light, and which may have implications for NATO Force Planning and should be taken into account in on-going studies.

(m) Tactical psychological operations by the NATO Military Authorities

221. The Ad Hoc Committee set up in the first half of the year submitted a report(3) to the Defence Planning Committee which contained recommendations for guidance and delineation of responsibilities for psychological operations in NATO, and which proposed organizational machinery to give effect to them. The Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session(4) approved these recommendations at its meeting on 16th November, 1970.

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- (1) DPC/D(70)25
 - (2) LPC/D(70)61
 - (3) DPC/D(70)18
 - (4) DPC/R(70)18

(n) Possible formation of NATO Weapons Training Facilities in the Mediterranean area

222. In its memorandum of 27th November, 1970(1) the Military Committee reported on progress made towards establishing NATO weapons training facilities in the Mediterranean area on the basis of a report from SACEUR, which included an analysis of possible sites for air weapons training facilities together with associated cost estimates. The Military Committee requested the Secretary General to invite the competent authorities to advise as a matter of urgency on the eligibility of the project for common funding. Early in the New Year the Defence Planning Committee noted(2) the Military Committee's report and a PO memorandum by the Secretary General(3) on the subject in which he notified Permanent Representatives that he had asked the Chairman of the Infrastructure Committee to give his advice on the eligibility of the required facilities for common funding as soon as possible.

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

223. The Executive Working Group on the Alliance Defence Problems for the 1970s (AC/281) considered the reports submitted by its four Sub-Groups, as well as a declaration by a group of European member countries on a special European Defence Improvement Programme. These reports served as a basis for the final draft of the AD 70 Study which was submitted to the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session who reported to Ministers at their meeting on 2nd December (DPC/D(70)22(Final)). Ministers approved the Conclusions and Recommendations of the AD 70 Study and instructed the Defence Planning Committee in Permanent Session to draw up and monitor a suitable programme and timetable for both the early completion of any studies which might be required and for the implementation of improvements in NATO capabilities, particularly in those areas which would most quickly become critical in times of tension and hostilities.

(1) Nuclear Planning

224. The Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) held its eighth Ministerial Meeting in Ottawa, Canada on 29th and 30th October, 1970. Participating countries at this meeting were Canada, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom and United States.

225. Continuing their work on strategic forces, the Ministers approved and recommended for adoption by the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee (NDAC) and the Defence Planning Committee (DPC) a concept for the rôle of theatre nuclear strike forces in ACE.

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- (1) MCM-88-70
 - (2) DPC/R(71)1
 - (3) PO/71/38

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226. Reviewing the provisional political guidelines for the initial defensive tactical use of nuclear weapons by NATO(1) approved, upon their recommendation, by the Defence Planning Committee in December 1969, the NPG Ministers approved and recommended to the NDAC and DPC a revision of the paragraphs of the guidelines dealing with demonstrative use. They also noted assurances given by the NATO Military Authorities that their planning and procedures for the initial tactical use of nuclear weapons were now in accord with the political guidelines and that all future planning will also accord with these guidelines.

227. Drawing to a conclusion several years of intensive study, the Ministers also approved and recommended for adoption by the NDAC and DPC, special political guidelines for the possible use of atomic demolition munitions.

228. At their meeting in Brussels on 2nd December, 1970 the Ministers of the NDAC endorsed the NPG's recommendations.

229. Acting upon the recommendations of the NPG, as endorsed by the NDAC, the Defence Planning Committee at their meeting in Ministerial Session in Brussels on 2nd December, 1970 approved the concept for the rôle of theatre nuclear strike forces in ACE(2), the revision of the provisional political guidelines for the initial defensive tactical use of nuclear weapons by NATO(3), and the special political guidelines for the possible use of atomic demolition munitions(4), and directed that those documents be issued as policy guidance for national authorities and as a directive to the NATO Military Authorities.

(2) Civil Emergency Planning

230. The Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee continued with its review of NATO civil emergency arrangements in crisis and war, and a first report will be sent to the Council. A special group of senior civil emergency planners from capitals is being invited to study certain matters in order to expedite progress on the remainder of the review. The future programmes of work of the various Planning Boards and Committees are also being concentrated on issues connected with this review.

231. As directed by the Council, the Senior Committee examined the effects of shortcomings in civil preparedness on the defence capability of the Alliance. A check-list of national civil measures or activities designed to assist the

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- (1) DPC/D(69)58
 - (2) DPC/D(70)59
 - (3) DPC/D(69)58(Revised)
 - (4) DPC/D(70)60

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Alliance to prevent, withstand, or recover from potential or actual aggression was prepared, together with an assessment of the probable effects if the necessary arrangements are not made. The Senior Committee's report on this matter will be submitted to the Council early in 1971.

232. These two main items of work and other matters will be summarised for the Council in the Senior Committee's 1970 Annual Report.

233. A special meeting of the Senior Committee, reinforced by senior representation from capitals, was held to consider the national replies to the 1969 Case Study. Valuable guidance for future planning was evolved.

234. The principal activities of the Planning Boards and Committees, apart from the support they have given to the Senior Committee in the review of NATO civil emergency arrangements, were as follows:

(a) Planning Board for Ocean Shipping

235. A study group completed a review of the plans for the wartime Defence Shipping Authority. Other groups continued to study the problems of the wartime use of containers and oil-bunkering in non-NATO areas, in conjunction with the Planning Board for European Inland Surface Transport and the Petroleum Planning Committee respectively.

236. As, after several years of endeavour, no unanimous agreement could be achieved on a war losses insurance scheme for ships to be allotted in wartime to the Defence Shipping Authority pool, the matter was referred to the Senior Committee who asked a panel of three rapporteurs to try to iron out the difficulties.

(b) Planning Board for European Inland Surface Transport

237. Problems in connection with the use of coasters, especially in the Mediterranean were examined. A few small-scale exercises were being planned for the future, including one on Rhine evacuation measures in the Central Europe area and another on the use of, and discharge of cargoes from, non-conventional ships in the Northern Europe area; both will be held in 1971.

(c) Civil Aviation Planning Committee

238. The revision of the procedures for non-combat civil air traffic in times of crisis and war was considered in consultation with SACEUR.

(d) Petroleum Planning Committee

239. In the context of the case study carried out by the Senior Committee, the Petroleum Planning Committee considered the possible implications of the protracted denial of petroleum supplies to NATO nations by Arab countries, and made an appraisal of the situation. The oil supply problems, including the allocation of tankers, arising at NATO level in a war situation were - and are being - examined as a result of experience gained during Exercise CIVLOG 69. Training sessions were held for the staff nominated from oil companies to serve in an international capacity in the NATO Wartime Oil Organization.

(e) Food and Agriculture Planning Committee

240. A study on the co-ordination of the foreign trade of member countries with non-NATO countries in an emergency was completed, and the wartime structure of the NATO Civil Wartime Agencies dealing with supplies was brought under review: both studies in conjunction with the Industrial Planning Committee. A Joint Working Group composed of members of both committees was established to consider matters of common concern.

(f) Industrial Planning Committee

241. Studies on wartime information requirements and the co-ordination of foreign trade were completed. In co-operation with the International Military Staff and the Logistics Co-ordination Centre at SHAPE, a study on re-supply of armed forces was initiated.

(g) Civil Defence

242. An examination was made of the state of preparedness of national civil defence organizations; the results were generally unsatisfactory, particularly in relation to the protection of the civil population and civil defence control centres, and the lack of physical means to implement the stay-put policy.
243. The trials of a long-range radar station, developed by a member country and offering good prospects for a European continental warning system against MRBM, were temporarily suspended for technical reasons: they will be resumed in 1971 and will again be closely followed.

244. A study on the possibilities of protecting civil populations against chemical warfare was continued. Council approval will be sought early in 1971 to the co-location of the small NATO Refugee Agency with the Council in time of crisis or war.

(h) Civil Communications Planning Committee

245. Work has been concentrated on the implementation of a "temporary arrangements" plan to meet the communications requirements of the NATO Civil Wartime Agencies until such time as the NICS becomes operational. Close co-operation with the other committees in NATO Headquarters succeeded in reducing the number of obstacles which have hitherto delayed progress in this field.

246. The first of the series of training exercise was held; this was for heads of communications centres designated to serve in NATO Civil Wartime Agencies and for the heads of communications centres in the member countries concerned. Another exercise for Agency staff is planned.

B. DEFENCE SUPPORT

(1) Infrastructure

(a) Programming

247. At its meeting on 20th February, 1970(1), the Defence Planning Committee decided that the ceiling of the five-yearly programme 1970-1974 should be fixed at IAU 250,000,000. The study of the military needs has shown that this ceiling could not cover the whole of the urgent priorities and that additional funds would therefore be necessary.

248. At the Ministerial Meeting in December 1970, the Euro-Group countries decided that a further programme amount of IAU 150,000,000 should be added to the existing one. Since this decision of principle was taken, discussions have been held among the governments concerned as to how the financial charge is to be broken down among the members of the Euro-Group. When this point has been settled further precisions will still be needed concerning the projects to be included in this additional programme and, in particular, the share of the NATO Integrated Communications System (NICS). In the meantime, Slice XXI, the screening of which was completed during the first half of 1970, is liable to revision and consequently cannot be approved by the Defence Planning Committee.

(1) DPC/R(70)4

C-M(71)3

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249. As mentioned in paragraph 257 of my previous report, the Defence Planning Committee has also established the doctrine and procedures for the study of the backlog in infrastructure projects already programmed. The majority of countries have replied; certain countries, however, seem to have encountered difficulties in doing so, even though the Chairman of the Infrastructure Committee gave the necessary reminders during the meetings.

(b) Other questions relating to infrastructure

250. Alongside the activities of infrastructure, the principal question now being developed is the setting up of the NATO integrated communications system (NICS).

251. One of the main points has been the creation of a body charged with the execution of this integrated project. At the present time, the proposal submitted to the Defence Planning Committee favours the creation of an agency entitled NICSMA (NICS Management Agency) to be responsible for carrying out the projects. The NATO Joint Communications-Electronics Committee (NJCEC) will be responsible for policy in this question. The combined bodies of NJCEC and NICSMA will form the "NICS" Organization (NICSO). Discussions on these proposals will take place during the first half of 1971.

252. Whilst the Infrastructure Committee has been discussing the advantages of production sharing formulas (PSF), another very delicate point has also been raised; this concerns the French participation in NICS. Discussions at a technical level have been held between France and the Fourteen. In view of the political implications, discussions have been resumed at ambassadorial level, in which I participate as a mediator.

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

General

253. By the end of the period under review, the design phase of the NADGE Project was virtually completed and implementation progressed at approximately the same rate as during the first half of the year. However, the contractor submitted an implementation schedule which reflects a completion date of December 1972, i.e. a slippage of five and a half months from the previous schedule. Action to overcome the major delaying factors of design and production problems, the scope of testing and test procedures was largely completed and the effect will become apparent in 1971.

254. Some 70% of the total civil engineering construction for the 85 NADGE sites had been completed. Notable progress was made in the review of documentation but about 20% of the basic design and test documentation comprising the System Design Report remained to be technically accepted and about 30% was yet to be formally approved. This basic documentation must be technically accepted early in 1971.

Testing

255. The central test organization was particularly active throughout the period at the test facilities in Italy. Deficiencies in system design, documentation and test protocol were being rectified and computer programmes were operating satisfactorily. In general, the heavy test programme set for the central test organization is being met. Testing on sites was progressing satisfactorily, major first installation tests were largely completed but the testing of subsequent installations of the same equipment will require a sustained effort to keep to the implementation schedule.

Installation

256. Five sites were provisionally accepted during the period, according to plan. By the end of the period, installation had been completed at six major computer sites, seven non-computer sites and eight link sites while installation was in progress at seventeen other NADGE sites.

Follow-On Organization

257. In November 1970, the NADGE Policy Board submitted a recommendation as to the interim follow-on measures required by the progressive provisional acceptance of NADGE sites. The Council decision is awaited.

Operation and Maintenance Costs

258. The absence of a solution to the operation and maintenance costs of the NADGE system continued to inhibit budgetary and procurement related to follow-on spares. However, a possible compromise solution is being worked out.

NADGE Project - Financial Status

259. The status of funds at December 1970 was:	<u>IAU</u>
Amounts approved by the NADGE Policy Board and authorised by the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee	106,917,819
Not yet presented to the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee	834,437
Amounts in the process of submission for approval	<u>563,600</u>
TOTAL	<u>IAU 108,315,856</u>

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About IAU 1 million is expected to become available as a result of Germany's waiver of taxes. The funds remaining for contingencies is therefore some IAU 2.5 million.

(d) Other activities within the Infrastructure Committee

260. During the second half of 1970, the Infrastructure Committee met thirteen times at "15" and fifteen times at "14", whilst the Payments and Progress Committee met twenty times.

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

At "15"

1. Award of contracts to consultant firms.
2. Revision of the procedure for international competitive bidding - comparison of bids.
3. Removal of Clyde defence boom and depôt from the NATO inventory.
4. Financial situation of Infrastructure at 31st December, 1970.
5. Effects of devaluation of the Turkish lira.
6. Economic interest.
7. Report of International Board of Auditors for NATO on the audit of Infrastructure accounts for 1969.
8. Eligibility of A/E fees on projects cancelled by SHAPE and on works covered by a prefinancing statement.
9. Application of the restoration formula to other than airfields projects.
10. Redeployment of 8 US-User HAWK battalions in Germany.
11. The 1969 Yearly Infrastructure Report of Military Authorities.
12. Closure of Slices II to VII(a).
13. National use of air defence augmentation personnel accommodation at Reitan, Norway.
14. Facilities required to store and maintain conventional ammunition for aircraft.

At "14"

1. Eligibility of leasing costs as category 2 items for relocation costs for the United States and Canada.
2. Study of the backlog in Infrastructure projects.
3. Review of the NATO Infrastructure programme - Financial effects of unilateral actions.
4. Criteria and standards for major wartime headquarters.
5. US/Canadian relocation costs - Study of the programme and of the scale of contributions.
6. National use of SSM sites at Bitburg.
7. Physical facilities supported by SHAPE for controlled humidity storage.
8. Headquarters NORTHAG/2ATAF 1970 budget. Eligibility of construction projects for Infrastructure funding.

(e) Progress of Infrastructure

262. The total value of works authorised by the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee during the second half of 1970 amounts to IAU 29.7 million. This amount brings the total of funds authorised at 31st December, 1970 to IAU 1,128.7 million at "15" and IAU 157.5 million at "14", i.e. a total of IAU 1,286.2 million, which represents about 94.5% of the estimated cost of Slices II to XX inclusive.

263. The contributions which have been approved for the second half of 1970 in order to pay for the works carried out in the host countries amount to IAU 34.7 million.

264. During the first half of 1970, the total actual expenditure rose to IAU 23.1 million, full NADGE included.

265. Finally, during the period in question, the Infrastructure Payments and Progress Committee approved final inspection reports representing works costing approximately IAU 28.3 million. During the first half of 1970, the Committee had approved final inspections for an amount of IAU 10.5 million.

266. The graphs attached at Annex to Part IX show the financial situation of NATO Infrastructure.

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267. 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).

268. Chart II shows the value of the different categories of projects which make up the programme of Slices II to 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

269. The seventh meeting of the Conference of National Armaments Directors (CNAD) took place at the beginning of November when a number of important decisions were taken in connection with the replacement schedule exercise. These may be summarised as follows. The CNAD has given added emphasis to the problem of timescales in relation to national plans for replacement of major equipment items, not only by instructing the Main Groups to prepare and submit to it comprehensive analyses of schedules wherein replacement dates indicate possibilities for standardisation, but also by committing itself to examine by its next meeting a number of specific future items which the Main Groups had identified as potential targets for co-operation. This examination includes the preparation of written comments on national positions provided as a basis for discussion at the next CNAD meeting in May 1971.

270. A first report on the activities and achievements of the CNAD organization during the four years of its existence was examined and approved by the Conference and subsequently submitted to the Council in Ministerial Session in December 1970(1). Ministers took note of the report and the progress towards armaments co-operation thus far and agreed that the CNAD structure provided a readily-available means for promoting co-operation in armaments. They also agreed that the promotion of more co-operative ventures required much greater national determination if financial, technical and military benefits were to be gained, and that this fact should be drawn to the attention of senior levels of government.

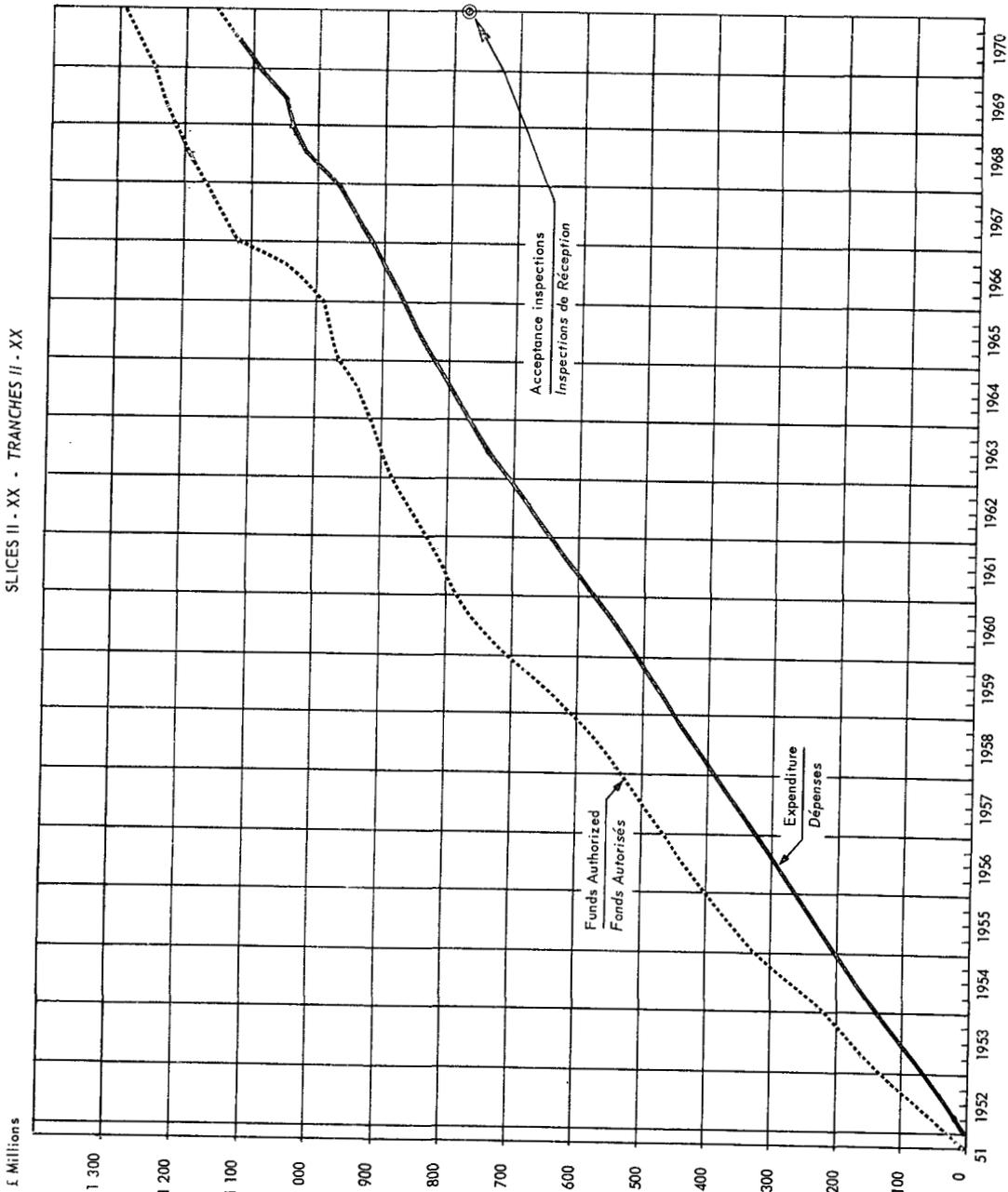
271. The CNAD gave the qualification "NATO Project", the tenth under the present procedures, to a project for the development and production of a Combat Vehicle Reconnaissance (Tracked) which had been submitted jointly by Belgium and the United Kingdom.

(1) C-M(70)51 and Addendum, C-R(70)61, Part III, Item II

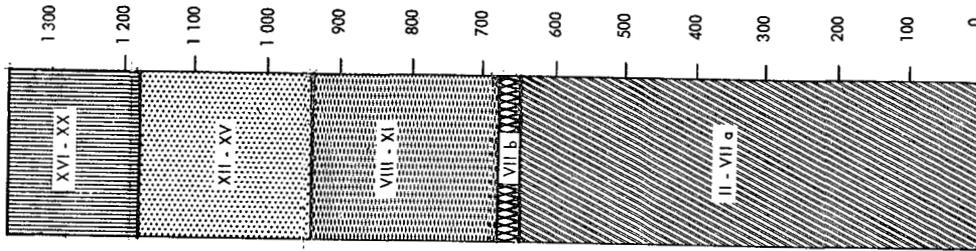
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CHART I - GRAPHIQUE I
NATO COMMON INFRASTRUCTURE - INFRASTRUCTURE COMMUNE OTAN
ALL COUNTRIES ALL PROJECTS - TOUS PAYS TOUTS PROJETS
SLICES II - XX - TRANCHES II - XX



ANNEX I to
PART IX to
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Slices II - XX
Latest Cost Estimate
30 JUN 1970
Tranches II - XX
Dernière Estimation des Coûts
30 JUNE 1970

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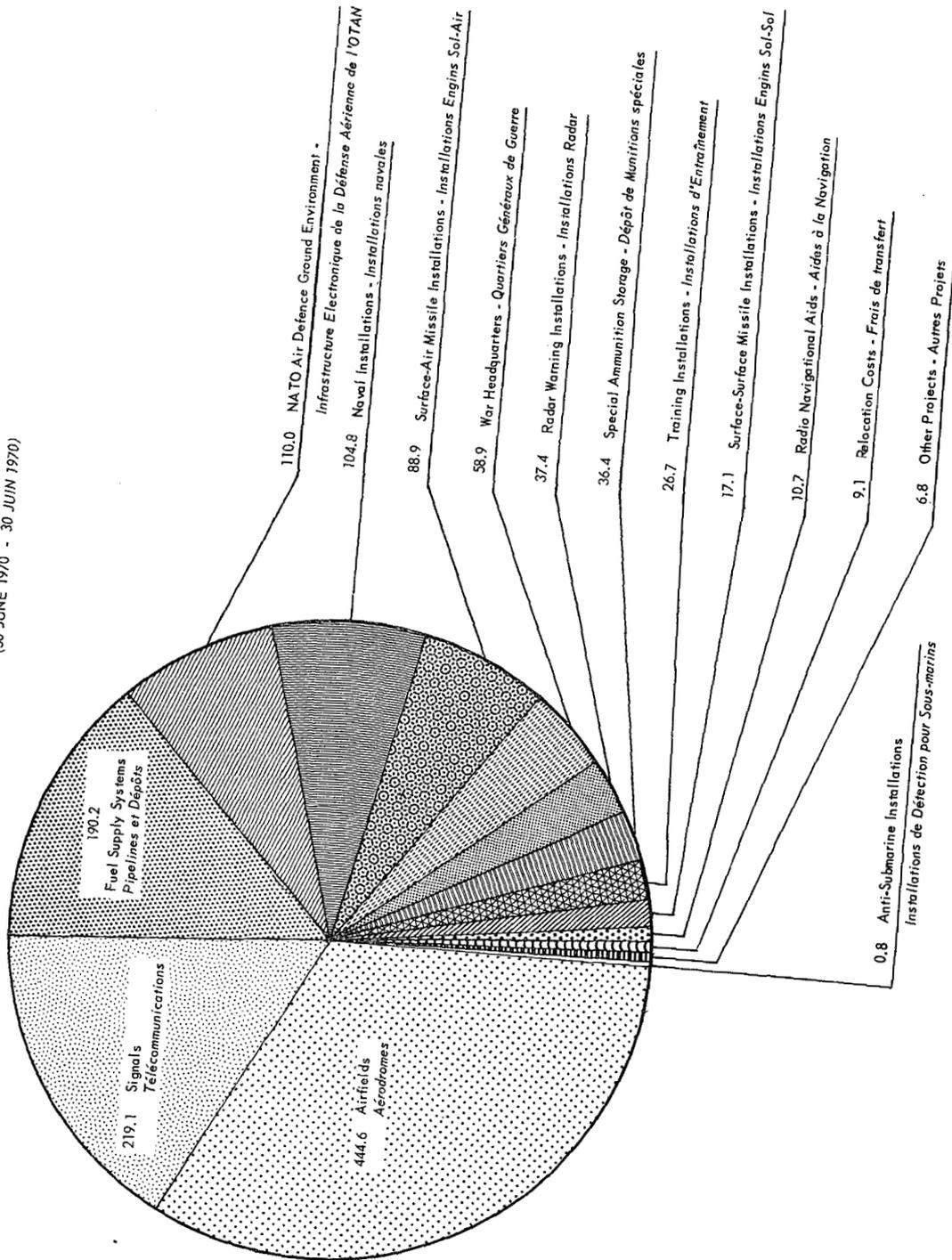
CHART II . GRAPHIQUE II

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

ANNEX II to
 PART IX to
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IAU 1.361.5 MILLION - 1.361.5 MILLIONS DE UCI

SLICES II - XX - TRANCHES II - XX
 (30 JUNE 1970 - 30 JUIN 1970)



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272. During the reporting period, inputs to the Study of Alliance Defence Problems in the 1970s (AD 70 Exercise) were provided by the Defence Support Division on a number of subjects - improvement of air defence, potential co-operation in R, D and P of land and naval armaments, optimisation of conventional force posture for deterrence, logistics co-operation and co-ordination, and a rationale for standardisation. Summaries of these inputs were included in the final report to Ministers in December 1970, whilst standardisation and logistics were covered in more detail in the annex to that report.

273. 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 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)

274. The NNAG held its 24th meeting in October 1970 when it reviewed the activities of its subsidiary bodies and issued instructions as appropriate for the continuation of their work. While in no way underestimating the importance of exchanges of information which take place within its dependent groups on national concepts and doctrines of naval warfare, national equipment programmes and policies, and national research and development programmes for naval forces equipment, the NNAG has decided to discuss at its level on an informal basis some of the problems which arise in these fields. The first subject to be discussed in this manner concerned the types of ships needed in the NATO fleets as a whole to provide the best balance to the threat in regard to quality and numbers.

(i) Above-Surface Warfare

275. Discussions have been initiated on electronic warfare matters connected with above-surface warfare. A presentation was given on the aspects of the naval electronic warfare capability presently available to NATO, and the concepts and equipment covered by this presentation will provide the basis for further discussions in this field. A Sub-Group on Naval Gunfire Effectiveness has finalised two additional gunnery exercises for promulgation in the Allied Publication AXP-2(A)(NAVY). These concern exercises on Anti-Aircraft Tracking and Anti-Air Weapon Direction.

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(ii) Under-Sea Warfare

276. Canada, Germany, Italy and Norway have succeeded in establishing harmonised requirements for a replacement lightweight anti-submarine torpedo for the period 1976-1980. These requirements have been brought to the attention of the torpedo "producer" nations such as the United Kingdom and the United States who have been invited to comment on the feasibility and cost of meeting them in conjunction with their own torpedo development programmes. Detailed information is also being exchanged on high-speed towed sonars, reliable acoustic path sonars and the possible use of ships of the Hovercraft type.

277. Following its consideration of the final report of the Sub-Group on ASW Forces Sensor and Weapons Check Ranges, the NNAG decided that further work was required and instructed the Sub-Group to define in greater detail the problems associated with the acquisition of range sites, their funding and instrumentation. A detailed presentation on this subject was given to the Conference in November 1970. As a result, the Conference urged all interested nations to provide the Sub-Group with inputs, including financial and economic expert advice, necessary to enable it to carry out its task and submit appropriate recommendations through the NNAG to the Conference.

(iii) Mines and Mine Countermeasures

278. In the field of MCM equipment, a method of identifying common requirements has been developed with a view to determining whether co-operative programmes can be initiated. The Defence Research Group has been requested to study the effect of feasible technological developments on mine warfare during the next fifteen years. Discussions also took place during the reporting period on the potentialities of a super conducting magnetic mine-sweep, measures of mine effectiveness, and the reduction of noise radiated by mine-sweepers.

(iv) Naval/Air

279. The problem of the use of forward firing illuminants to assist in visual target identification has been thoroughly discussed. As a result, it has been agreed that a simple, cheap, reliable device is required in the short-term period to provide the minimum illumination necessary to enable surface targets to be attacked at night with existing air-to-surface weapons. This is one of the problems on which the Naval Group has requested the assistance of the NATO Industrial Advisory Group. Discussions have also taken place on future concepts for the use of radar in ASW, passive and active acoustic sensors, and the use of advanced navigational systems.

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(v) Tactical Control and Data Handling

280. Discussions have taken place on the interface between sea and land-based tactical data systems, the application of such systems to ASW and the problem of precise navigation for MCM including the possible application of computers. New developments in automatic data processing equipment, data link equipment, display devices and tactical command and control systems are also under study. A Sub-Group on Naval Navigational Problems has been set up to deal specifically with intra-navy navigational problems as a matter of urgency in view of the national new ship construction programmes and the introduction of automated data handling systems, particularly shipborne command and control systems and data links.

(vi) Ship Design

281. As a result of studies undertaken by a former exploratory group on the requirements for a common NATO Fast Patrol Craft, the NNAG established a Project Group to develop a NATO Hydrofoil Fast Patrol Craft (Guided Missile) to counter the threat in the mid/late 1970s. National requirements concerning the operational concept and general characteristics for such a craft have already been stated, and these will be taken into account as far as possible in the detailed proposals which are being developed by the United States.

282. A Naval Sub-Group has completed its report on ship motion, vibration and shock. This report, which constitutes the first agreed NATO document on these subjects, sets out in summarised form the information available among NATO nations and points the way toward achieving some degree of NATO standardisation.

283. A Symposium of Experts on Electrical Power Generation and Distribution was held in October 1970 with a view to identifying areas for possible co-operation and standardisation. Representatives of nine nations examined national replies to a questionnaire and agreed that these be collated and published as a basic reference work in this field. Two possible areas for standardisation were identified, the first for 440 V/60 cycle shore supply in naval bases and the second for electrical motors. Arrangements are being made to hold a second Symposium to discuss problems such as AC power generation and distribution, control and automation of electrical plants, and no-break power supplies.

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

284. At its second meeting in December 1970, the Group examined three working papers relating to interservice problems that had already been identified by the Naval and Army Armaments Groups. These concerned differing navigation system accuracies, communications, data exchange and processing time, and co-ordinate systems conversion. Pilot nations will prepare and submit proposals on these three subjects for consideration and approval at the next meeting.

(c) NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG)

285. The NAFAG met in October 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. It also reviewed equipment replacement schedules for coherent sideways-looking radar, approach and landing systems, IFF, low-level detection and tracking system, interceptor aircraft and air-to-air missiles, and drew the attention of the CNAD to the possibilities for co-operation on these six projects.

(i) Tactical Air Reconnaissance/Intelligence

286. Further evaluation trials on infra-red reconnaissance equipment have been carried out with satisfactory results in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and the United Kingdom. It is expected that negotiations between the Netherlands and Italy will be concluded shortly for the co-operative production of the Dutch Air Reconnaissance System for the F104G aircraft.

287. Exchanges of information on tactical air reconnaissance/intelligence equipment have revealed two items for which there are good prospects for common development, namely a coherent sideways-looking reconnaissance radar and a tactical intelligence data handling system; an Ad Hoc Working Group has been set up by the NAFAG to pursue the latter project.

(ii) Approach and Landing Systems

288. During the reporting period, a NATO group of technicians and pilots evaluated the United Kingdom tactical landing system which is a candidate equipment to meet the co-ordinated NATO requirement for a portable tactical instrument approach and landing system for the immediate future. The group has also discussed arrangements for joint sensitivity trials to be held in France in Spring 1971 when systems submitted by France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States will be evaluated. Progress has also been made towards agreement on the basis for a "scoring and marking system" which will enable a final assessment of the most cost-effective system to be made towards the middle of 1971.

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(d) Tri-Service Group on Air Defence

289. The Tri-Service Group on Air Defence held its first and second meetings in September and December 1970. Section I of its final report entitled "Philosophy for NATO Air Defence" has been completed and will be forwarded to the CNAD for consideration at its meeting in May 1971. Work is proceeding on Section II - NATO Air Defence in the Immediate Future; Section III - Study of NATO Air Defence Beyond the mid-1970s, and Section IV which concerns the relationship between Sections II and III. The final report on Detection and Tracking of Low-Level Targets has also been published. Finally, the Tri-Service Group has established Working Group III on Future SAM Systems with appropriate terms of reference, due account having been taken of the work undertaken by the NAAG Land-Based Air Defence Weapons Panel.

(e) NATO Army Armaments Group (NAAG)

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

(i) Combat and Support Vehicles

291. Presentations have been given by Germany on the development of the LEOPARD Mk II tank, which is a continuation of the former German/United States MBT 70 programme, and developments of alternative main weapon candidates for a future main battle tank, by Belgium on developments in co-operation with Germany and the Netherlands of an advanced fire control system for gun-equipped tanks, and by the United States on the results of trails to assess the maximum damage caused by mines to an armoured fighting vehicle (AFV). In addition, exchanges of information have taken place on national programmes for the improvement of existing AFVs, the development of future AFVs, particularly the post-1980 main battle tank, IFF systems for land service vehicles, particularly tanks, and water propulsion systems for AFVs.

(ii) Infantry Weapons

292. As a result of trails carried out by French Authorities with various calibres of small arms ammunition, France has decided to adopt the United States 5.56 mm calibre of ammunition for the equipment of her forces in 1973. Definitions of the basic military characteristics required for the next generation (1980) individual infantry weapon and infantry support weapon have been hampered by the fact that

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national experiments in this field are still going on, the version of the characteristics for 5.56 mm carbine ammunition has been circulated. This will form the basis of discussion for any STANAG or manual for proof and inspection should this type of ammunition be considered for standardisation.

293. A common method for the assessment of anti-armour weapons as well as a programme of trials have been circulated. Up-dated information has been provided by nations on the following weapon systems: ACRA (France), SWINGFIRE (UK), RARDEN 30 mm gun (UK) and TWO (US).

(iii) Surface-to-Surface Artillery

294. Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom have compared the most important of their military requirements for a medium artillery rocket system and a compromise solution has been reached. It would appear that co-operation on a common weapon system is potentially feasible as a result of studies undertaken by the United Kingdom with the FOIL project and Germany with the MARS project.

295. In order to hasten progress towards a standard interchangeable family of 155 mm ammunition, a Working Party of Ballisticians has been entrusted with the study of all outstanding problems with respect to the German/United Kingdom/United States Agreement on the internal ballistics of the 155 mm General Support Cannon. STANAG 4119 on the Adoption of a Standard Cannon Artillery Firing Table Format has been circulated to nations for ratification.

296. The problem of interoperability of automated data processing systems used by surface-to-surface artillery units is being discussed in liaison with the MAS and a document is being prepared which will show the extent of interoperability of existing equipment and equipment under development. The means of achieving interoperability is also under study.

(iv) Land-Based Air Defence Weapons

297. The assessment of the French CROTALE Weapon System has been performed on a bilateral basis by France and Norway and the results have been presented to NATO.

298. The Project Group on the BLOWPIPE surface-to-air weapon system met in November 1970 with a view to examining the possibilities for joint production within NATO. A Working Party composed of representatives of the national economy and industries of the interested nations (Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and possibly Norway) has been set up to discuss production arrangements.

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(v) Combat Intelligence

299. The NATO document entitled "Concepts and Doctrines for Combat Intelligence" has been updated. A French proposal for an operational concept for electronic reconnaissance is being studied with a view to elaborating a NATO concept. Ground-to-ground IFF and reconnaissance in depth are two problem areas which are being given priority consideration by the Combat Intelligence Panel. The latter has decided to analyse the deficiencies of current systems for reconnaissance in depth with a view to advising the Defence Research Group of any requirements for research which may be brought to light as a result of this analysis.

(vi) NBC Defence

300. In the field of NBC defence information has been exchanged on a wide variety of subjects - chemical decontamination, CW training, collective protection for NATO ground forces, nuclear hardening criteria, aerial survey techniques and radiac instruments. The United Kingdom also presented a report on a study on nuclear fall-out prediction methods.

301. The Group of Experts responsible for co-ordinating research in the field of chemoprophylaxis has now agreed upon a multinational research programme. The major requirement concerns chemoprophylactic protection against neutron irradiation. Germany is investigating the possibility of making available to the Group facilities for the neutron irradiation of large animals and, in conjunction with two other nations, is preparing the research programme.

302. The Group of Experts which established criteria for nuclear survivability is now considering the facilities required and the test procedures to be adopted.

303. At an exploratory meeting of experts in December 1970, agreement was reached on a number of recommendations concerning sampling techniques and procedures for the identification of chemical agents, and a draft programme of work has been prepared with a view to exploring the possibilities of different techniques that might be used for identification purposes.

(vii) Telecommunications

304. Following the conclusion by the Telecommunications Panel, that an integrated telecommunications system for the combat zone in the immediate post-1975 period was unattainable, a group of technical experts has been charged with the task of defining common parameters for a NATO interface device which will permit the various national systems to become interoperable on an automatic basis rather than a manual basis as is now common.

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(viii) Tactical Air Mobility

305. Good progress has been made in connection with studies on the selection of the number of engines for helicopters according to their category, weight and missions, the possible provision in Europe of facilities for icing trials of helicopters, the evaluation of weather data affecting tactical helicopter operations in Europe and the problems associated with the all-weather capability of helicopters. Problems relating to aerial fire support using helicopters and the vulnerability of the attack helicopter have been thoroughly discussed and a summary of the findings of the rôle of the attack helicopter as it pertains to ground combat has been prepared for submission to the NATO Army Armaments Group.

(ix) Doctrine, Tactical Concepts and Logistics

306. The Doctrine, Tactical Concepts and Logistics Panel met in July 1970 to identify and compare national and international tactical concepts and studies relating to the post-1980 period which would be of interest to the future work of the NAAG with a view to defining the operational requirements which future military equipment would have to meet. Concepts for the 1981-1990 period have already been circulated by Germany and the United Kingdom and it is hoped that the FINABEL concept for the period up to 1985 will soon be made available.

(x) Meteorology

307. During the reporting period, information has been exchanged on topics such as army meteorological equipment, airfield runway visibility and measuring equipment. A draft STANAG on the Adoption of a Standard Surveillance Drone Meteorological Message has been circulated for comment, and action has been initiated to standardise meteorological messages with a view to achieving interoperability between different computer systems.

(f) NATO Defence Research Group (DRG)

308. At its meeting in September 1970, the Defence Research Group examined reports which had been submitted to it by three of its subsidiary bodies and took the following decision.

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309. First, it agreed on the priorities for future work in connection with the identification of submarines (long-term) and approved the establishment of a Research Study Group to examine means to reduce the risk of interception of signals used in a label system aimed primarily at the submarine-versus-submarine situation.

310. Secondly, the Defence Research Group accepted the report of its Ad Hoc Group of Experts on IFF, recommended the CNAD to do everything possible to ensure wide co-operation between the nations in developing the next-generation IFF equipment, and decided to replace the Ad Hoc Group by a permanent Panel on IFF Long-Term (Panel VI) to promote a continuing exchange of information and co-operation in this field.

311. Thirdly, the Defence Research Group accepted the conclusion of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Communications between Aircraft and Submerged Submarines that no breakthrough was to be expected in this field in the foreseeable future. It was decided to disband the Ad Hoc Group and to organize a symposium on the technology of links using buoys with a view to determining the type of development studies to be undertaken in order to improve these systems.

312. The Panel on Long-Term Scientific Studies (Panel I) met in December 1970 when it approved for submission to the DRG the reports on the long-term scientific studies on Anti-Submarine Warfare in Shallow Waters and on Mobility (Complementary Study on Mobility).

313. The Panel on Physics and Electronics (Panel III) met in July 1970 when it continued its exchange of information on national programmes of research in physics and electronics with a view to identifying areas of possible co-operation and set up a new Research Study Group on Pattern Recognition.

314. A three-day seminar on Space Communications was held in the United States in September/October 1970 when fourteen papers were presented to some 60 participants. These presentations demonstrated the advantages to be obtained through the use of satellite communications systems for military purposes and covered some of the associated technical problems. There was also a contribution on the problems involved in the destruction of a satellite in orbit.

(g) NATO Industrial Advisory Group (NIAG)

315. The NIAG Sub-Group on an Advanced Approach and Landing System finalised a tentative set of operational requirements for such a system at its meeting in November. These were subsequently endorsed by the NIAG when it met in plenary session later in the month. The NIAG also approved the Sub-Group's programme of work for 1971 which consists of a prefeasibility study, and endorsed its recommendation that a request be made for \$25,000 from the Special Fund for Co-operative Planning to finance Phase I of that Study. This expenditure was subsequently approved by the ASG for Defence Support.

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316. In November 1970, the Conference took note of a report submitted by the NIAG Ad Hoc Group on a NAFAG Study of the Cost-Effectiveness of V/STOL aircraft, but agreed that, in view of the benefit to V/STOL studies to be expected from extended operational experience with the United Kingdom HARRIER aircraft, consideration of further action by NIAG in regard to V/STOL would be deferred until the next meeting of the Conference in May 1971.

317. The NIAG gave further consideration to the list of projects or problems submitted to it by the Main Groups and agreed to set up a Sub-Group on New Systems of Detecting, Observing and Locating Battlefield Land Targets in Depth, and authorised its Planning Committee to take a decision with respect to the establishment of two further sub-groups on the Provision of Small, Cheap, Expendable Targets, and the Problems of Low-Angle Radar Tracking in the Presence of Sea Reflections.

(n) NATO Maritime Patrol Aircraft Steering Committee

318. The modifications adopted to remedy the corrosion of the honeycomb structure of the NATO Maritime Patrol Aircraft (NMPA) which I mentioned in my last report, have proved to be fully satisfactory. The NMPA Steering Committee has approved an increase in the establishment of the International Centre for the Handling of Atlantic Equipment with a view to implementing for one year a formal agreement between the user nations on integrated logistics. Interested nations have now reached an agreement regarding the compensation of losses encountered by the industrial consortium manufacturing the TYNE engine. As a result, urgent contracts for TYNE spare parts have now been placed.

(i) NATO JAGUAR Steering Committee

319. By mid-September 1970, prototypes of the NATO JAGUAR Aircraft had made 595 test flights for a total of 600 flying hours. In addition to the 50 French and 30 UK aircraft already ordered, a further order of 90 aircraft (50 French and 40 UK) is under preparation.

(j) NATO FH.70 155 mm Towed Howitzer Steering Committee

320. The development trials of six Phase I prototypes are proceeding satisfactorily. Negotiations on Italy's participation in this German/United Kingdom project have been concluded. Italy will now participate in the development, evaluation and production of this weapon as well as in the joint trials programme. After exploratory talks, Belgium has decided not to participate in this project.

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

321. A special budget of \$700,000 has been approved for the assessment of a United States HAWK Improvement Programme (HIP) battery on a European site. The purpose of this assessment, is to evaluate the operational procedures of the weapon system. A study has been launched to decide upon the future industrial structure of the HAWK Limited Improvement Programme (HELIP) in the event of its being adopted by the interested nations.

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

322. Agreement has been reached between the German, Italian and United Kingdom Air Staffs on a revised operational equipment requirement for a two-seat version of the NATO Multi-Rôle Combat Aircraft (MRCA). The three participating nations have now formally entered the development phase of the aircraft. Turkey has expressed an interest in joining the consortium in the production phase of the project only and is currently studying the terms of her eventual participation in this programme.

(m) Industrial Property

323. On 19th October, 1970, a decisive step was taken in the field of industrial property when the NATO Agreement on the Communication of Technical Information for Defence Purposes was signed by all Permanent Representatives. Canada has already ratified this Agreement and it is expected that other nations will do so in 1971, thus permitting its entering into force. The Implementing Procedures of this Agreement have been approved by the Council under the silent procedure.

324. Activities have continued in connection with the preparation of a final report to the CNAD on practices followed by NATO countries regarding proprietary rights problems in international co-operative research and development programmes for defence purposes, the review of a checklist of items concerning industrial property problems to be considered when negotiating co-operative international agreements and the preparation of introductory notes to the relevant parts of the Comparative Study on national law, policy and regulations concerning procurement of defence material in which industrial property matters are involved.

325. As instructed by the Conference of National Armaments Directors, the AC/94 Working Group is studying the report prepared by the NIAG Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Industrial Property. It is expected that the examination of the comments and recommendations of the industrial representatives will be completed in the near future.

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(n) Electronic Parts

326. Three of the eight special working groups on electronic parts held meetings during the reporting period at which exchanges of technical information took place on frequency control devices, low frequency connectors and primary and secondary batteries. A Sub-Group on Reliability has drafted a new document embodying many existing international agreements which may become the basis for extending reliability requirements and specifications into areas other than those of electronic components.

(o) Electrical Generators

327. The Group of Experts on Electrical Power Generators has succeeded in drafting three STANAGs covering DC power generators, AC power generators and the method of expressing electrical power. This is a considerable achievement in that it represents a compromise in meeting unchangeable and mutually divergent national standards. These STANAGs will provide essential guidance for the design of future electrical power generators as well as for closer standardisation and interoperability between equipments of the different NATO nations.

C. LOGISTICS

(a) Codification of Equipment

328. At the 23rd meeting of the Group of National Directors on Codification, the main topics discussed were the programme of work for 1971, arrangements for a fifth symposium on codification to be held in Spring 1972, and the question of participation by non-NATO nations in the NATO Codification System.

329. Other subjects under discussion in the specialist codification panels concern the revision of the STANAGs on codification, co-operative logistics, screening procedures, and code structures for use in automatic data processing. A new Sub-Group has been set up for the co-ordination of the Codification of the ALPHAJET aircraft.

330. Discussions have continued on the application of the codification system to NATO Civil Emergency Planning, and by non-NATO bodies such as ESRO, the International Standardisation Authorities and the Customs Co-operation Council. The latter has initiated discussions on the development of a commodity description and coding system, and the Chairman of the Group of National Directors and the United States Representative attended one of its meetings in December to give a briefing on the NATO Codification System.

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(b) NATO Pipeline System

(i) NATO Pipeline Committee

331. The peacetime use of the NATO Pipeline System for other than NATO military purposes is still very rare in regions other than Central Europe. However, an interesting example has been reported by Denmark where national storage for emergency stocks of oil products have been sited near and connected to the NATO Jutland Pipeline System. The initial fill of this storage has been carried out through the System and the turnover of the products will also be undertaken in this way by arrangement between the special organization responsible for the civilian emergency stocks and the Ministry of Defence. This is a useful co-operative effort of benefit to both parties. In Italy also an extension has been agreed to the existing contract for the transport of non-military products over the section of the Pipeline System between La Spezia and Collecchio di Parma to permit the movement of diesel oil at the rate of 50,000 tons per year.

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

332. The Directing Bodies of the CEPS have approved the budgets for the CEOA and the pipeline divisions for 1971, subject to confirmation on technical grounds by one country. Both expenditures and receipts show a rising trend, the former particularly on personnel costs and the latter on account of expected increases in non-military use of the System. New movements of this kind have been approved in Belgium and in Germany, this being the first in the latter country, and discussion has begun on the prospects and possibilities of further use in the whole northern sector.

333. Among other decisions taken by the Directing Bodies was agreement to a set of principles covering the elaborate safety control equipment which has to be installed on newly-constructed pipelines in Germany, in accordance with the legal requirements now in force there. Close co-operation is needed between the CEOA, the NATO Infrastructure Staff and the national authorities in the planning for such equipment which is both costly and complex to operate and maintain. Since the primary rôle of the CEPS is its readiness for military use, it has been decided that provision must be made for manual operation of the System in emergency whenever such automatic safety devices are installed.

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334. After prolonged discussions, the user nations, with the agreement of CINCENT, finally reached unanimity in January 1971 on the designation of a successor to General Hartéon as General Manager of the Central Europe Operating Agency (CEOA). The selected candidate, Major General C.A. Robertus (Netherlands) should normally have taken office on 21st January, 1971, but this date had to be postponed until 1st March.

(c) Transportation and Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives

335. During the period under review, satisfactory progress has been made by the sub-groups on road, air and sea transport and the sub-group on storage. An agreement has been drawn up for the civil transport of military ammunition and explosives by road and it is hoped that this can be ratified through a series of bilateral arrangements between NATO European countries. The Conference of National Armaments Directors has been invited to endorse a recommendation whereby nations be invited to adopt the NATO Safety Principles for the Storage of Ammunition and Explosives wholly or in part as a basis for their national regulations.

(d) NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization (NAMSO)

336. France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway have agreed to participate in a programme for the logistic support by NAMSA of the Mk 44 Torpedo.

337. The new construction requested for the Southern Depot of NAMSA at Taranto commenced on 15th December, 1970 and should now be terminated during 1971.

338. The question of the logistic support of the LEOPARD tanks has not yet been entirely solved. For the time being, the four interested countries have decided not to avail themselves of the services of NAMSA, but rather to enter into bilateral support arrangements with the German Supply Organization. It is hoped that this decision is not final, particularly in view of the recommendation made by the Council when noting the 1969 Annual Report of the NAMSO Board of Directors on 14th October, 1970 that nations should consider the advisability of increasing in their own interests the use of the services of NAMSO for co-ordinated logistic support.

339. Subject to confirmation by one nation(1), the NAMSO Board of Directors has approved the recommendation of its Selection Committee that General A. Gentsch (Federal Republic of Germany) should replace General Bureau when he vacates his post in September 1971.

(1) Since given

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(e) Inspection and Quality Control

340. A further step has been taken towards the establishment of a uniform NATO Quality Control System by the promulgation of three more Allied Quality Assurance Publications. These are AQAP-4 on NATO Inspection System Requirements for Industry, AQAP-6 on NATO Calibration System Requirements for Industry and AQAP-9 on NATO Basic Inspection Requirements for Industry. Work is in hand on three other AQAPs which, when published, will complete the administrative structure of the System.

(f) General

341. In the paper on logistics co-operation and co-ordination which was submitted as an input to the AD 70 Exercise, a suggestion was made that an experimental consultative conference should be held to explore and report upon the need and scope for greater co-operation in the field of logistics. The Conference of National Armaments Directors, at its November meeting, instructed the NADREPs to examine this proposal and report to it at its next meeting.

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

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

342. 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):

- (1) is continuing its studies to achieve 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;
- (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) is continuing its 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 internationally;
- (5) completed a study on the problem of Visual Flight Rules operations below 3,000 feet;
- (6) effected co-ordination of civil and military use of the airspace during three major NATO air exercises;
- (7) has reviewed planning by national, NATO and other international agencies of new Approach and Landing Systems with a view to ensuring civil/military standardisation of such systems.

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XI. NATO OFFICE OF SECURITY

343. Subject to some amendments made during its deliberations, the Council approved on 31st August, 1970, the recommendations on security within NATO which were submitted to it in April 1970 by the Joint Session of the NATO Special and Security Committees. When the measures which Council has approved have been put fully into effect, the Organization's ability to tackle personnel security problems, in co-operation with individual member nations, will have been strengthened to a very marked degree and physical and document security within NATO will have been improved. The Office of Security, in conjunction with the divisions concerned within NATO Headquarters and with the Belgian Authorities, has, during September, October, November and December 1970, formulated plans for the implementation of the Joint Session's recommendations and, where decisions by the Civil Budget Committee have permitted, has put into effect, either partially or in full, some of these plans. Progress reports were submitted to the Security Committee at its meeting in September 1970 and to the Special Committee at its meeting in October 1970.

344. The NATO Special Committee met in regular session from 28th to 30th October, 1970. It discussed, and approved for submission to Council, papers on "The Communist Movement and the European Security Conference" and "The Position of the KGB in the Soviet System"; furthermore, the Committee prepared a "Half-Yearly Review on Subversion and Intelligence Activities".

345. In the field of security education a programme has been developed and will be put into effect within NATO Headquarters and Civil Agencies during the first half of 1971. A security education pamphlet was given wide distribution within member nations and the Organization during the period under review and preparations were made for the start of the production of a NATO Security Education Film in the Spring of 1971.

346. The NATO Security Committee met on 29th and 30th September, 1970. Inter alia it approved for submission to Council a final version of the ATOMAL arrangements (C-M(68)41(Revised)) which had been prepared by a working group at its meeting at the beginning of September 1970. Council approved C-M(68)41(Revised) on 28th December, 1970. The Committee also approved for submission to Council amendments to C-M(55)15(Final) which will enable the recommendations made by the Joint Session in respect of security clearances to be put into effect.

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347. During its meeting the Security Committee decided that three working groups should meet before March 1971. The first working group met from 10th to 13th November, 1970; it finalised its review of, and its conclusions with regard to the updating of documents in the C-M and AC/35 series relating to NATO security policy and guidance, and prepared a paper for the consideration of the Security Committee in March 1971. The second working group will meet from 12th to 15th January, 1971 to consider the Office of Security's paper on minimum standards within NATO for classified storage containers, alarms and other security devices. This paper was formulated and circulated in July 1970 as a result of the Joint Session's recommendation that such minimum standards should be devised. The third working group will meet from 23rd to 26th February, 1971 for the purpose of revising NATO's industrial security regulations which are contained in Enclosure D to C-M(55)15(Final). The Office of Security had prepared a new draft of Enclosure D by the end of the year. This has been circulated for consideration by the working group.

348. The NATO Office of Security inspected the security arrangements for the protection of NATO classified information within five member countries, one Major NATO Command and six NATO civil and military agencies. Sampling inspections were carried out in 22 national units assigned or earmarked for assignment to Allied Command Europe (ACE) and in three international subordinate military headquarters. Additionally, 200 inspection and corrective action reports were reviewed and transmitted to the United States Authorities in accordance with the terms of C-M(68)41. To date, 70 cases of breaches of security involving NATO classified information have been notified to the Office of Security and follow-up action has been taken where appropriate. Included in these cases was the probable compromise of NATO classified documents arising from the hijacking in September, of a PAN-AM aircraft to Cairo and of a TWA aircraft to Jordan.

349. As a result of Council's approval of C-M(68)41(Revised), the responsibility for the co-ordination of the security arrangements for Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) meetings will be transferred from the United States Authorities to the NATO Office of Security with effect from 1st January, 1971. In anticipation of Council's approval of the document, and of the concomitant transfer of the security responsibility for NPG meetings, the NATO Office of Security sent an officer to join the Security Adviser to the US Delegation to NATO in the supervision of the security arrangements for the NPG meeting held in Ottawa in October 1970.

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350. A new and improved administrative system for the maintenance of the NATO Industrial Security Index was agreed to by the Security Committee at its meeting in September. It will come into effect on 1st January, 1971.

351. A meeting of the MRCA Security Panel took place in Turin in October 1970, and a meeting of the NADGE Security Panel took place in Athens in November 1970.

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