NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

short Handbook
The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on 4 April, 1949. It proclaims in its preamble the determination of member governments “to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law”.

As well as constituting a defensive military alliance - the Parties consider an armed attack against one or more of them as an attack against them all - the Treaty also aims at developing political, economic, social and cultural co-operation between member countries.

The fifteen member countries of the Atlantic Alliance are: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.
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Introduction

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed in Washington on April 4, 1949, by twelve countries* to stem the rising wave of Communist expansion, which by then had reached as far as Prague. It founded the Atlantic Alliance and established a Council, the central pillar of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which was to be entrusted with implementing the Treaty.

But what, in fact, is NATO? This short handbook tries to explain it in a few pages. However, as some ill-informed opinions exist about NATO it is worthwhile to emphasize a few important facts:

1. NATO is a typically intergovernmental body. It is not a supranational body. The 15 members have to reach all decisions unanimously, thus excluding any question of subordination.

2. Decisions in the military field are also reached unanimously by the chiefs-of-staff of the member countries in meetings of the Military Committee; such decisions are thereafter submitted to the Council for approval.

3. No national forces, even those assigned to NATO, are commanded by the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (SACEUR), with the exception of certain air defense units which are continuously in the alert state. In peacetime, national forces receive orders only from their own authorities.

4. SACEUR's mission, which has been established by member governments, is to unify the Allies' defence plans in peacetime and to prepare for the best utilisation of their forces in time of war.

* Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom and United States. In 1952 Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955.
5. At the present time the only integrated Staffs are the important NATO commands, and their different headquarters are dispersed throughout the member countries under the authority of the Supreme Commanders. The latter are in turn responsible to the Military Committee.

6. In case of hostilities, even within the area to which the Treaty applies, no force can be placed under the operational command of SHAPE or SACLANT unless its government so "deems necessary", as stipulated in Article 5 of the Treaty. It would be even less possible for a country to be drawn against its will into a conflict arising outside the area to which the Treaty applies. Moreover, the acceptance of NATO bases by a member country does not constitute authorization to the user nation to make use of them against the wishes of the host government.

7. The Atlantic Alliance has undergone considerable evolution since the signature of the Treaty in Washington in 1949. During the first phase, which ran up to approximately 1955, the partners had progressively to create common machinery to enable them to fulfil the obligations they had contracted under the Treaty. During the second phase, from 1955 to the present day, during which period the communist threat has in no way diminished, NATO has progressively adapted itself to the new and complex forms which that threat has assumed. While steadily improving its defensive system and adapting it in response to the nuclear developments which have so profoundly influenced it, NATO has at the same time been increasing its political role. In this connection it has evolved an entirely new practice of consultation among allies on all problems directly or indirectly of interest to the Alliance.

As East-West relations show signs of détente, this consultation proves to be more necessary than ever. Contacts with the Soviet Union and with the States of Eastern Europe are increasing daily. However, since peace will depend for a long time on a balance of power, an Alliance weakened by
misunderstandings among its members will, rather than bring about a real détente, make it more difficult to achieve. Close Atlantic understanding and co-operation is therefore the only foundation for a solid and durable peace.
The Present Structure of the Organization

The Organization of the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO) includes:
- The North Atlantic Council and its Committees
- The International Secretariat
- The Military Structure

I. THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

The North Atlantic Council is the highest authority of the Alliance. It is composed of representatives of the fifteen member countries. These being sovereign states, equal in status, all decisions of the Council are taken unanimously.

The Council may meet at the level either of Ministers or of Permanent Representatives.

At Ministerial Meetings of the Council, the members of the Alliance are represented by one - or several of their ministers (for Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance, Economic Affairs, etc.) according to the agenda of the meeting. They may also be represented by Heads of Government. In December 1957, the Council met for the first time at the level of Heads of Government.

Permanent Representatives of the member countries, who hold the rank of Ambassador, meet between Ministerial Sessions, thus ensuring the continuous functioning of the Council with effective powers of decision. The Permanent Representatives are heads of national delegations accredited to NATO.

The Council usually meets at Ministerial level twice a year, once or more during the week at the level of Permanent
Representatives. The latter can be called together at short notice at any time. Over the past fifteen years, the Council has held more than a thousand meetings. Whatever the level at which the Council meets, its chairman is the Secretary General of NATO. Each year the Foreign Minister of a member state is President of the Council. The Presidency rotates annually according to alphabetical order in English.

In carrying out its role, the Council is assisted by a number of committees, some of a permanent nature, some temporary. Like the Council, the membership of each committee is made up of national representatives.* They study questions submitted to them by the Council for recommendation. They also direct the activities of the International Secretariat. Several of the Committees have been in existence for many years. Those created more recently give an indication of the ability of the Alliance to adapt itself to changing circumstances. The Political Committee, charged with preparing the political agenda for the Council, dates from 1957. In 1963, the Defence Planning Committee was established; since France’s withdrawal from NATO’s military organizations, this Committee has been the co-ordinating body for the defence plans of the “Fourteen” dealing with all matters connected with integrated common defence. And at the Ministerial Meeting in December 1966, two bodies for nuclear planning were established: the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee, open to all NATO countries, and a Nuclear Planning Group of seven members, of whom four are permanent (the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and three rotate among the other members. The Economic Committee and the Annual Review Committee study the economic problems relating to the defence effort of member countries.

Among other important Committees are: the Science Committee and the Infrastructure Committee, whose varied tasks are directly linked to fundamental and applied research; the

* Since 1966, France has withdrawn from certain Committees.
Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee, one of the oldest of NATO Committees; the Committee for European Airspace Co-ordination; the Committee for Pipelines; the Committee for Information and Cultural Relations; and the Civil and Military Budget Committees who carefully supervise the expenditures of NATO funds for the maintenance of the International Secretariat and military headquarters.

II. THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

The Secretary General of NATO is head of the International Secretariat which is composed of an international staff drawn from all member countries. It is divided into Divisions according to the principal activities of the Organization.

Secretary General
The Secretary General is Chairman of the North Atlantic Council and is responsible for the direction of the International Staff/Secretariat.

A Deputy Secretary General assists the Secretary General in the exercise of his functions, and replaces him in his absence.

The Division of Political Affairs
This Division is directed by the Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs, and has the following responsibilities:

a) Preparation of the political discussions of the Council, and of the discussions of the Committee of Political Advisers.

b) Preparation of notes and reports on political subjects for the Secretary General and for the Council.

c) Political liaison with the delegations of member countries.

d) Liaison with other international organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental.

The Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs is also responsible for the Information Service and the Press Service.
The Division of Economics and Finance

This Division is directed by the Assistant Secretary General for Economics and Finance, and is responsible for:

a) The study in their non-military aspects of defence problems arising from the application of the Council's political directives to the NATO Military Authorities.

b) The study of economic matters of concern to the Alliance, especially any with political effect on defence problems.

c) The study of the overall financial aspects of defence by country, within the framework of the plans laid down by the military authorities and the national defence budgets; and the analysis and estimate of the cost by services of the defence programmes.

d) Lastly, the organization and direction of the statistical studies necessary for the work of the Organization.

The Division of Production, Logistics and Infrastructure

This Division is directed by the Assistant Secretary General for Production, Logistics and Infrastructure, and has the following responsibilities:

a) The promotion of the most efficient use of the resources of the Alliance for the equipment and support of its forces. This task especially involves:
   - The study of problems concerning the standardization of weapons and equipment, their development and production and their supply and maintenance within the framework of the defence plans of the Alliance.
   - The organization of exchanges of information connected with these problems.
   - The study of logistic problems including the operation of the NATO Pipeline System, the NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization, etc...

b) To assure technical and financial supervision of the NATO Infrastructure programme.

c) Participation in the process of Annual Reviews on matters within the responsibility and the competence of the Division.
The Division of Scientific Affairs
The tasks of the Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs are:
a) To advise the Secretary General on scientific matters of interest to NATO.
b) To preside over the Science Committee.
c) Between meetings of the Science Committee, to make the necessary preparations for future meetings and to implement their decisions.
d) To direct the activities of the Working Groups created by the Science Committee.
e) To ensure liaison in the scientific field with the military and civil authorities of NATO, as well as with other national and international organizations having scientific affiliations.

The Office of the Executive Secretary
The Executive Secretary acts as Secretary to the Council and ensures co-ordination of the activities of the NATO Committees.

The office of the Executive Secretary provides the necessary secretariat for these Committees and also attends to the production of the various records, reports and other documents vital to their work.

The Civil Emergency Planning Office comes under the supervision of the Executive Secretary, and is responsible for the general co-ordination of all activities undertaken within the framework of civil emergency planning in time of war.

The Office of Administration and Personnel
The Director of Administration and Personnel is responsible for the general administration of the International Staff.

The Service of the Financial Controller
This independent Service is headed by the Financial Controller, who is appointed by the Council and is responsible for the control of expenditures within the framework of the budget.
III. THE MILITARY SIDE

The primary aim of NATO's military organization is to deter any potential aggressor from launching an attack. This has been achieved and peace has been safeguarded in Europe by restoring the balance of forces between East and West.

This military organization is composed of the Military Committee, the Commands and a Regional Planning Group.

The Military Committee

The Military Committee is the senior military authority in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country except France. Iceland, however, having no military forces, may be represented by a civilian.

The Presidency of the Military Committee rotates annually in the alphabetical order of countries. The Chairmanship is held by a Permanent Chairman, elected by the Military Committee. The Permanent Chairman serves for a period of two years, subject to an extension of one year as a maximum.

At the level of Chiefs-of-Staff the Military Committee meets regularly — at least twice a year — and whenever else it may be found necessary. It is responsible for making recommendations and supplying guidance on military questions to subordinate authorities.

In order to enable the Military Committee to function in permanent session with effective powers of decision, each Chief-of-Staff appoints a Permanent Military Representative. Between meetings of the Chiefs-of-Staff, their Permanent Military Representatives deal with and settle questions which come within the province of the Military Committee, except those which, by their nature and scope, require the approval of the Chiefs-of-Staff. They are assisted by an integrated International Military Staff.

The Military Committee is represented on the North Atlantic Council by a general officer assisted by an Allied staff composed of officers drawn in rotation from member nations,
thus ensuring close co-operation between the NATO civilian and military authorities.

It is through this Military Committee Representative that the military advice, recommendations and decisions of the NATO military authorities are communicated to the Council or submitted to it for approval. Conversely, the Military Committee is kept regularly informed of the work and decisions of the Council.

The Military Committee has also various NATO military agencies under its authority, such as: the Military Agency for Standardization (MAS), the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD) and the NATO Defence College, as well as various specialized communications agencies.

The Commands

The strategic area covered by the North Atlantic Treaty is divided, to take account of geographical as well as political factors, among three Commands and a Regional Planning Group. The authority exercised by these different Commands varies in form and is conditioned by these factors and by the situation in peacetime or in wartime.

The forces of member countries remain under national command in peacetime, but some of them may either be assigned or earmarked to NATO Commands.

The NATO Commanders are responsible for the development of defence plans for their respective areas, for the determination of force requirements and for the deployment and exercise of the forces under their Command.

The organization of these Commands is flexible enough and the liaison between them close enough to allow for mutual support in the event of war, and the rapid shifting of the necessary land, sea and air forces to meet any situation likely to confront the North Atlantic Community.
I. THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

This Command covers the area extending from the North Cape to the Mediterranean and from the Atlantic to the eastern border of Turkey, excluding the United Kingdom the defence of which does not fall under the responsibility of any one major NATO Command; and Portugal, which is covered by the Atlantic Ocean Command.

This area is under the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), whose headquarters, near Mons in Belgium, are known as SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe).

The present Supreme Allied Commander in Europe is General Lyman L. Lemnitzer (United States).*

In peacetime SACEUR's main functions are to prepare and finalize defence plans for the area under his command, and ensure the combat efficiency of any forces assigned to him in the event of war. These forces amount to slightly over a million men, approximately 4,000 planes, a constantly increasing number of ballistic missiles and about a hundred naval units of three or more ships. SACEUR also makes recommendations to the Military Committee on matters likely to improve the organization of his command.

He would, in time of war, control all land, sea and air operations in this area. Internal defence (including that of Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily) and defence of coastal waters remain the responsibility of the national authorities concerned, but the Supreme Commander would have full authority to carry out such operations as he considered necessary for the defence of any part of the area under his Command.

The Supreme Commander receives his directions from the Military Committee. Thirteen of the North Atlantic countries

maintain a National Military Representative (NMR) at SHAPE, who is responsible for liaison with his Chief-of-Staff. France has a military mission at SHAPE.

SACEUR has under him a Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, as well as a Naval Deputy, an Air Deputy and a Deputy for Nuclear Affairs. He is also assisted by a Scientific Counsellor.

Commands subordinate to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe:

a) **The Northern Europe Command**: Kolsaas, Norway
   The Commander-in-Chief Northern Europe has under him a Commander Allied Task Forces North Norway; a Commander Allied Land Forces Norway; a Commander Allied Naval Forces Scandinavian Approaches; a Commander Allied Tactical Air Forces Southern Norway; and a Commander Allied Forces Baltic Approaches.

b) **The Central Europe Command**: Brunssum, Netherlands

c) **The Southern Europe Command**: Naples, Italy
   The Commander-in-Chief Southern Europe has under him a Commander of Naval Striking and Support Forces Southern Europe, two Commanders Allied Land Forces, one for Southern Europe and one for South-Eastern Europe, and a Commander Allied Air Forces Southern Europe.

d) **The Mediterranean Command**: Malta
   The Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean has under him the Commanders of the Gibraltar-Mediterranean, Western Mediterranean, Central Mediterranean, South-Eastern Mediterranean, Eastern Mediterranean and North-Eastern Mediterranean areas.

e) **The UK Air Defence Region Command**: Stanmore, UK

The Supreme Commander also has under his orders the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force. This force is composed of both land and air force units supplied by different member countries. It can be ready for action at very short notice in any threatened area and in particular on the northern and southern flanks of the European Command.

II. THE ATLANTIC OCEAN COMMAND

This Command extends from the North Pole to the Tropic of Cancer and from the coastal waters of North America to those of Europe and Africa, including Portugal, except for the Channel and the British Isles.
The Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) is Admiral Thomas H. Moorer*, who, like the Supreme Allied Commander Europe receives his directions from the Military Committee.

SACLANT's peacetime responsibilities consist of preparing and finalizing defence plans, conducting joint training exercises, laying down training standards and supplying the NATO authorities with information on his strategic requirements.

The primary task in wartime of the Allied Command Atlantic is to ensure security in the whole Atlantic area by guarding the sea lanes and denying their use to an enemy. SACLANT has responsibility for islands in this area, such as Iceland and the Azores.

SACLANT's responsibilities are almost entirely operational. Unlike SACEUR, he has no forces permanently attached to his Command in peacetime. However, for training purposes and in the event of war, forces earmarked by the nations involved are assigned to his direction. Although these forces are predominantly naval, they also include ground forces and land-based air forces.

**Commands subordinate to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic:**

a. *The Western Atlantic Command*, whose Commander-in-Chief has under him a Submarine Force Western Atlantic Area Command, an Ocean Sub-Area Command, a Canadian Atlantic Sub-Area Command, and the Bermuda, Azores and Greenland Island Commands.

b. *The Eastern Atlantic Command*, whose Commander-in-Chief has under him a Commander Maritime Air Eastern Atlantic Area, a Commander Northern Sub-Area, a Commander Maritime Air Northern Sub-Area, a Commander Central Sub-Area, a Commander Maritime Air Central Sub-Area, a Commander Submarine Force Eastern Atlantic Area, and the Island Commanders of Iceland and the Faeroes.

c. The Striking Fleet Atlantic Command, whose Commander has under him a Commander Carrier Striking Force, and the Commanders of Carrier Striking Groups One and Two.
d. The Submarines Allied Command Atlantic.
e. The Iberian Atlantic Command, whose Commander-in-Chief has under him the Island Commander of Madeira, and the Naval Commander of Gibraltar.

III. THE CHANNEL COMMAND AND THE CHANNEL COMMITTEE

This Command covers the English Channel and southern North Sea. The Allied Commander-in-Chief is Admiral Sir John Frewen (UK). His Maritime Air Adviser, Air Marshal Sir Paul Holder (UK), is also the Commander Allied Maritime Air Force Channel.

The Channel Committee consists of the Naval Chiefs-of-Staff of Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and acts as an advisory body to the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

IV. CANADA-UNITED STATES REGIONAL PLANNING GROUP

This Planning Group, which covers the North American area, develops and recommends to the Military Committee plans for the defence of the Canada-United States region. It meets alternately in Washington and Ottawa.
The main committees of the Council deal with the following subjects: Political Affairs; Defence Planning; Nuclear Defence Affairs; Nuclear Planning; Economic Affairs; Annual Review; Science; Infrastructure; Senior Civil Emergency Planning; Information and Cultural Relations; Civilian Budget; Military Budget; European Airspace Co-ordination; NATO Pipelines; etc.
The main specialized NATO agencies are: NATO Defence College; Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD); Military Agency for Standardization; Anti-Submarine Warfare Research Centre; SHAPE Technical Centre; Allied Communications Agencies; Central Europe Operating Agency for Pipelines; NATO Air Defence Ground Environment Organization (NADGE); NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency; etc.
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

Washington D.C., 4 April, 1949*

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all Governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:

ARTICLE 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

ARTICLE 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

ARTICLE 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

* The Treaty came into force on 24 August, 1949, after the deposition of the ratifications of all signatory states.
ARTICLE 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all, and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE 6*

For the purpose of Article 5, an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack
- on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian Departments of France**, on the territory of Turkey or on the islands under the jurisdiction of any of the Parties in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer;
- on the forces, vessels, or aircraft of any of the Parties, when in or over these territories or any other area in Europe in which occupation forces of any of the Parties were stationed on the date when the Treaty entered into force or the Mediterranean Sea or the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer.

ARTICLE 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third State is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

*As amended by Article 2 of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the accession of Greece and Turkey.
** On 16th January, 1963, the French Representative made a statement to the North Atlantic Council on the effects of the independence of Algeria on certain aspects of the North Atlantic Treaty. The Council noted that insofar as the former Algerian Departments of France were concerned the relevant clauses of this Treaty had become inapplicable as from 3rd July, 1962.
ARTICLE 9

The Parties hereby establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The Council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

ARTICLE 10

The Parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any State so invited may become a party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

ARTICLE 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the signatories, including the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other States on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

ARTICLE 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a Party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

ARTICLE 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic,
shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

THE PARIS AGREEMENTS

On August 29, 1954, the French National Assembly rejected the treaty creating the European Defence Community, thus nullifying the formula agreed on at the Lisbon Ministerial Meeting in February 1952 to associate the Federal Republic of Germany with the common defence. But the countries concerned soon devised an alternative solution. On the initiative of the British government a conference was held in London from September 28 to October 3, 1954, between the Foreign Ministers of the five signatory countries of the Brussels Treaty and of the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Canada and the United States. Several decisions were taken which later were approved at a new meeting held in Paris from October 20 to 22 and which constitute the Paris Agreements signed on October 23, 1954. The following decisions were adopted:

- Termination of the Occupation régime in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Federal government undertook to allow foreign forces of the same effective strength to be stationed on its territory as were already there at the time of the signing of the Agreements.
- Accession of the Federal Republic of Germany and of Italy to the Brussels Treaty and the creation of the "Western European Union".
- Agreement within the framework of this Union on the maximum force levels of each member and the establishment of an agency for the control of armaments and forces.
- Undertaking by the United Kingdom, subject to certain reservations, to maintain on the mainland of Europe the effective strength of its forces assigned to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (4 divisions and the 2nd Tactical Air Force).
- Creation of a unified military organization under the Supreme Allied Commander Europe consisting of the forces, subject to certain exceptions, of all the member nations stationed in the area of his command.

The Paris Agreements comprise:

1. **Documents signed by two Parties** (France and the Federal Republic of Germany). Subject: Franco-German disputes (the resolution of cultural, economic and other difficulties) and the Saar.

2. **Documents signed by four Parties**: France, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany relating to German sovereignty:
   a. Protocol on the termination of the Occupation régime in the Federal Republic;
   b. Amendments to the Convention on Relations between the Occupying Powers and the Federal Republic (Revocation of the Occupation Statute,

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Retention of Rights, stationing of Allied forces, state of emergency, hypothesis of reunification;
c. Amendments to the Convention on the Rights and Obligations of Foreign Forces in Germany;
d. Amendments to the Finance Convention;
e. Amendments to the Convention on the Settlement of Matters arising out of the War and the Occupation;
(The Conventions cited at a, b, c, d and e above are those signed in Bonn on 26 May, 1952, and designed to end the Occupation régime.)

3. Documents signed by five Parties: Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France and the United Kingdom. Subject: Declaration inviting the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy to accede to the Brussels Treaty.

4. Documents signed by seven Parties: Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.
   a. Protocol revising and completing the Brussels Treaty;
   b. Protocol on the forces of Western European Union;
   c. Protocol on the control of armaments;
   d. Protocol on the Agency of Western European Union for the Control of Armaments;
   e. Exchange of letters relating to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice;
   f. Resolution on the Production and Standardization of Armaments.

5. Documents signed by the 14 North Atlantic Treaty countries:
   b. Resolution by the North Atlantic Council to implement Section IV of the Final Act of the London Conference (authority of SACEUR);
   c. Resolution of Association taking note of the obligations accepted by the Federal Republic on the signature of the London Agreements and of the declaration relating to such obligations.
LIST OF THE SENIOR CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS OF NATO:

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

President: Mr. Jens Krag (Denmark)
Chairman: M. Manlio Brosio (Italy)

Permanent Representatives to the North Atlantic Council:

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<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>M. André de Staercke</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Mr. Henning Hjorth-Nielsen</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>M. Muhtarrem Nuri Birgi</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Sir Bernard Burrows</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Mr. Harlan Cleveland</td>
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MILITARY COMMITTEE:

President: General Heinz Trettner (Federal Republic of Germany)
Chairman: Lieutenant General Baron C. P. de Cumont (Belgium)

Representative of the Military Committee: Major General W. W. Stromberg (USA)

SUPREME COMMANDERS

Supreme Allied Commander Europe, SACEUR (near Mons, Belgium):
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer (United States).

- Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Northern Europe (Kolsaas, Norway):
  Lieutenant General Sir Kenneth Darling (United Kingdom).
- Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Central Europe (Brunssum, Netherlands):
  General J. A. Graf von Kielmansegg (Federal Republic of Germany).
- Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe (Naples, Italy):
  Admiral Charles D. Griffin (United States).
- Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Mediterranean (Malta):
  Admiral Sir John Hamilton (United Kingdom).
Commander United Kingdom Air Defence Region (Stanmore, United Kingdom):
Air Marshal Sir Frederick Rosier (United Kingdom).

Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, SACLANT (Norfolk, United States):
Admiral Thomas H. Moorer (United States).

Allied Commander-In-Chief Channel, CINCHAN (Northwood, United Kingdom):
Admiral Sir John Frewen (United Kingdom).

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary General:
M. Manlio Brosio (Italy)

[Directeur de Cabinet:
M. Fausto Bacchetti (Italy)]

Deputy Secretary General:
Mr. James A. Roberts (Canada)

Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs:
Mr. Joachim Jaenicke (Federal Republic of Germany)

Acting Assistant Secretary General for Economics and Finance:
Mr. Arthur Hockaday (UK)

Assistant Secretary General for Production, Logistics and Infrastructure:
Mr. John Beith (UK)

Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs:

Executive Secretary:
Lord Coleridge (UK)

Head of Civil Emergency Planning Office:
M. Aldo Cippico (Italy)

Director of Administration and Personnel:
Commander Wopke Johan de Vries (Netherlands)

Financial Controller:
M. Jean Bastin (Belgium)

Director of Information:
Raban Graf Adelmann (Federal Republic of Germany)

Head of the Press Service:
Mr. Rudolf C. Pekelharing (Netherlands)

ABRIDGED CHRONOLOGY OF NATO

1949
4 April The North Atlantic Treaty is signed in Washington.
24 August The Treaty comes into force.

1950
19 December General Eisenhower is appointed Supreme Allied Commander Europe.
1951
3 May    The North Atlantic Council becomes the sole Ministerial body of NATO.
19 June   The member countries sign an agreement on the Status of their Forces.
19 November Inauguration of the NATO Defence College in Paris.

1952
18 February Greece and Turkey accede to the North Atlantic Treaty.
20-25 February At the Lisbon Meeting the Council re-organizes the structure of the Alliance with permanent headquarters in Paris.

1954
23 October The Paris Agreements are signed and the Federal Republic of Germany is invited to join NATO.

1955
15-16 December The Council decides at a Ministerial Meeting to equip the Atlantic forces with atomic weapons.

1956
14-15 December The Council approves the Report of the Committee of Three on non-military co-operation.

1957

1958
15-17 April The Defence Ministers reaffirm the defensive character of NATO strategy.

1961
13 August The building by the Communists of the “Wall of Shame” in Berlin.

1965
31 May-1 June The Council decides at a Ministerial Meeting to create a Special Committee of NATO Defence Ministers to study nuclear problems.

1966
10 March The President of the French Republic announces in an aide-mémoire that France intends to withdraw from the military organization of NATO.
8 June The Council, meeting in Ministerial Session in Brussels, decides to transfer the NATO’s European Military Headquarters as well as the Defence College from French
MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL (December 1966)

Final Communiqué

Ministers of member governments of the Atlantic Alliance have met in Paris.

2. The North Atlantic Council, meeting on 15th and 16th December, reaffirmed the purposes and principles of the Alliance, and their resolve to ensure stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area, and to unite their efforts for the preservation of peace and security for their peoples.

3. The Alliance has demonstrated its value by successfully averting threats to peace and safeguarding the security of the Atlantic area. By its defensive strength including its effective means of deterrence, as well as by maintaining its solidarity, the Alliance has produced the basis for the present marked reduction of tension in Europe. This basis remains essential for the security of the Alliance and for progress towards a peaceful solution of outstanding problems, including the problem of Germany.

4. The Council associated itself with the views expressed in the Declaration by the Governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States which appears as an Annex to this Communiqué. With regard to Berlin, the Council stands by its declaration of 16th December, 1958.

5. Ministers agreed on the need for continued efforts to achieve a peaceful solution of the German problem to meet the German people's fundamental right to reunification. So long as Germany continues to be divided there cannot be a genuine and stable settlement in Europe. The peaceful progress of Europe must proceed from reciprocal confidence and trust, which will take time to grow from sustained policies of co-operative effort and better understanding on both sides. It means especially removing bar-
riers to freer and more friendly reciprocal exchanges between countries of
different social and economic systems.

6. For their part, the members of the Atlantic Alliance have confirmed
their intention to continue their efforts to secure better relations with the
Soviet Union and the states of Eastern Europe in the political, economic,
social, scientific and cultural fields. Ministers examined the report on
East/West relations prepared in accordance with the instructions given at
the last Ministerial meeting in June 1966. They welcomed the wide range
of suggestions in the report and emphasised their willingness to explore
ways of developing co-operation with the Soviet Union and the states of
Eastern Europe in tasks of interest and benefit to all concerned. They,
moreover, noted that contacts, conversations and agreements have recently
increased. In the field of East/West relations, there are clearly different
approaches which can be adopted, whether between individual countries or
in a wider international framework.

7. Ministers welcomed the approval by the United Nations Outer Space
Committee of a draft treaty on the peaceful use of outer space. Encour­
gaged by this, they affirmed their determination to continue to consult ac­
tively on problems of disarmament, to keep under review the progress of
international discussions on measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear
weapons, and to seek agreement on satisfactory arms control measures
which might contribute to the improvement of European security and the
relaxation of tension. In so doing, they hoped to bring about conditions
which could permit a gradual and balanced revision in force levels on both
sides. At the same time, they reaffirmed their conviction that no acceptable
permanent solution to the question of European security is possible without
agreement on the most critical political problems.

8. Turning to economic questions, Ministers noted that the gap between
the most advanced and the less-developed countries had widened further.
They reaffirmed that all advanced countries, whatever their economic sys­
tems, had a responsibility to offer assistance to developing countries.

9. Ministers expressed the hope that the present multilateral tariff negoti­
ations (Kennedy Round) would be carried to a successful conclusion and
would promote the expansion of trade to the greater benefit of all. They
also attached great importance to the initiatives designed to overcome the
existence of two trading areas in Western Europe and to facilitate technical
co-operation between the European countries concerned.

10. On the initiative of the Italian Government there was an exchange of
views on questions arising out of the uneven technological development of
different countries. Ministers, after stressing the importance and complexity
of this problem, invited the Permanent Representatives to study the pro­
cedure which might be followed for further examination and implementa­
tion of the Italian proposals, and to report their findings to the Spring
Ministerial meeting. A Resolution on this subject was adopted.
11. The Council reaffirmed the importance of continuing to assist Greece and Turkey within the framework of the Alliance in order to maintain the effectiveness of their contribution to the common defence. Recommending wide participation in the aid programme, the Council agreed that this programme should be extended to cover the period 1966–1970.

12. Ministers took note of the Secretary General's report on his "Watching Brief" concerning Greek-Turkish relations and reaffirmed their support for the continuation of his activities in this respect. They expressed their firm hope that the continuing exchanges of views between Turkey and Greece on the Cyprus question and on Greek-Turkish relations would contribute to bringing about positive results. They reiterated their appreciation of the presence of the United Nations Force in Cyprus and the hope that an improvement in the situation in the island would be achieved. They stressed that no action should be taken which could worsen the situation in the island and increase the tension.

13. On the proposal of the Belgian Government and recalling the initiative taken by Canada in December 1964, the Council resolved to undertake a broad analysis of international developments since the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949. Its purpose would be to determine the influence of such developments on the Alliance and to identify the tasks which lie before it, in order to strengthen the Alliance as a factor for a durable peace. A Resolution on this subject was adopted.

14. Ministers approved a report on Civil Emergency Planning. They noted that a reappraisal of these activities within NATO had been completed and they reaffirmed the importance of such planning for the protection of civil populations and in the support of overall defence.

15. Ministers met as the Defence Planning Committee on 14th December, 1966. As a further step in the process initiated at Athens in 1962, they approved recommendations regarding nuclear planning and consultation, submitted by the Special Committee of Defence Ministers. They agreed to establish in NATO two permanent bodies for nuclear planning – a policy body called the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee, open to all NATO countries, and, subordinate to it, a Nuclear Planning Group of seven members which will handle the detailed work.

16. To improve the ability of NATO to engage in timely consultation in the event of crisis, Ministers approved the development of new arrangements for the rapid exchange and the more effective use of relevant information and data. To facilitate such exchange of data, Ministers approved in principle the establishment of a new NATO-wide communications scheme along the lines recommended by the Special Committee. They also examined a report from the Special Committee on possible improved procedures for consultation. They agreed that further studies and planning in this important area should be undertaken, and requested the Secretary General and Permanent Representatives to consider how this work could most use-
fully be carried forward. The Special Committee, set up in June 1965, has now completed its task.

17. Ministers reviewed reports on the present status of NATO's military effort and noted the force commitments undertaken by governments for 1967 under the NATO Force Plan adopted by Defence Ministers in July 1966.

18. After a comprehensive review of questions of strategy, force requirements, and resources, in the course of which they discussed the military capabilities and intentions of the Soviet Union, Ministers considered the political, strategic and economic guidance to be given to the NATO Military Authorities for their appreciation of the military situation as it will affect NATO up to and including 1975. They gave instructions for further studies in these fields in the light of this discussion.

19. On the basis of the results of numerous studies conducted since July 1966, Ministers gave instructions for further work to be carried out within the framework of the new defence planning review procedures due to be initiated in January 1967 for the regular projection of NATO force planning five years ahead. This work will be directed, primarily, towards securing the best balance of forces and the most effective use of the resources made available by NATO governments for defence.

20. Ministers underlined the importance of the defence of the flank regions of the North Atlantic Treaty area and issued further guidance regarding the provision of external reinforcements in defence emergencies. They also gave instructions concerning the improvement of the local forces in the South-Eastern Region. Substantial progress was made towards agreement upon the common funding of the exercises of the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force.

21. Ministers agreed to study whether a NATO satellite communication programme should be established which would provide for a co-operative effort by member nations in the new and developing field of space technology and its application to NATO's vital communications needs. Meanwhile, an experimental project was agreed which will provide a link between SHAPE at its new headquarters and AFOUTH at Naples.

22. France did not take part in the discussions referred to in paragraphs 15 to 21 and did not associate herself with the corresponding decisions.

23. The Council decided that a new permanent headquarters should be constructed at the Heysel in Brussels, and a new temporary headquarters at Evere, also in Brussels. The Council expressed its gratitude to the Belgian Government for having made available these two sites.

24. The regular Spring Ministerial Meeting will be held in Luxembourg in 1967.