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THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

President:
Mr. Willy Brandt (Federal Republic of Germany)

Chairman:
M. Manlio Brosio (Italy) –
Secretary General of NATO

Permanent Representatives to the North Atlantic Council:

Belgium M. André de Staercke
Canada Mr. Ross Campbell
Denmark Mr. Henning Hjorth-Nielsen
France M. Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet
Federal Republic of Germany Mr. Wilhelm Grewe
Greece M. Phedon Annino Cavalierato
Iceland Mr. Niels P. Sigurdsson
Italy M. Carlo de Ferrariis Salzano
Luxembourg M. Lambert Schaus
Netherlands Mr. Hendrik N. Boon
Norway Mr. Georg Kristiansen
Portugal M. Vasco da Cunha
Turkey M. Muharrem Nuri Birgi
United Kingdom Sir Bernard Burrows
United States Mr. Robert F. Ellsworth

[4]
THE MILITARY COMMITTEE

President: Vice Admiral H. M. van den Wall Bake (Netherlands)
Chairman: Admiral Sir Nigel Henderson (United Kingdom)

Military Representatives to the NATO Military Committee in Permanent Session:

Belgium  Lieutenant General E. Monmart, Belgian Army
Canada Rear Admiral Robert W. Murdoch, Canadian Armed Forces
Denmark Major General I. J. D. Schröder, Royal Danish Air Force
Federal Republic of Germany Lieutenant General Hellmuth Hauser, German Air Force
Greece Lieutenant General N. Tamvakas, Hellenic Army
Italy Lieutenant General Enzio Pistotti, Italian Army
Luxembourg Major Pierre Dauffenbach, Luxembourg Army
Netherlands Major General Reinier A. Sleeuw, Royal Netherlands Air Force
Norway Major General Helge O. Mehre, Royal Norwegian Air Force
Portugal Lieutenant General H. C. dos Santos Paiva, Portuguese Army
Turkey Lieutenant General Turgut Sunalp, Turkish Army
United Kingdom Air Chief Marshal Sir David Lee, Royal Air Force
United States General Berton E. Spivy, United States Army
Head, French Military Mission Lieutenant General Jacques Eugene Cavard, French Army

MAJOR NATO COMMANDERS

Supreme Allied Commander Europe, SACEUR:
General Andrew I. Goodpaster, (United States).

Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, SACLANT:
Admiral Ephraim P. Holmes (United States).

Commander-in-Chief Channel, CINCHAN:
Admiral Sir John Bush (United Kingdom).
An Alliance for Peace

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is essentially, above all else, a defensive alliance. Secondly, NATO is an inter-governmental organization; it is not in any sense a supranational body. Thirdly, in peacetime national forces receive orders only from their own authorities, although they hold exercises together.* The military task of NATO in peacetime is to draw up joint defence plans to provide for the best possible use of NATO forces without delay in the event of war. This military preparedness is aimed above all at preventing war. The political task of the Alliance is to provide a forum for the consideration of and consultation on all political problems of relevance to its members or the Alliance as a whole.

During the autumn of 1948 negotiations took place between those powers who had already signed a Mutual Defence Pact in Europe – the Brussels Treaty (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) – on the one hand, and Canada and the United States on the other. In the spring of 1949 Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal were invited to join in these discussions and on 4th April that year the North Atlantic Treaty was signed by these twelve states.** From then on the full military power of the United States as well as Canada was committed to the defence of European democracies in peacetime.

When the Treaty was signed the memory of the first Com-

* Apart from the integrated staffs at the different NATO headquarters, the only exceptions to this rule are certain air defence units on constant alert and the “Standing Naval Force Atlantic” (STANAVFORLANT), a force of destroyer type ships provided by different NATO nations.
** 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 (See “Paris Agreements”, Documentation II). Today the Alliance has fifteen members.
munist coup in Prague in the spring of 1948, which led to the establishment of the Communist régime in Czechoslovakia, was fresh in men's minds and Berlin was being blockaded. Shortly after the Treaty was signed the blockade was lifted and in the 20 years since that date the European democracies have suffered no further reverses while the peace and the independence of the NATO area have been preserved.

Although the Alliance in its early years was primarily concerned with the need to establish an organization for efficient collective self-defence, political issues were discussed from the outset. This political consultation developed particularly after 1956 when a new stage was marked by the report on Non-military Co-operation in NATO (popularly known as "The Report of the Three Wise Men", after its authors, the Foreign Ministers of Italy, Norway and Canada, Signor Gaetano Martino, Mr. Halvard Lange and Mr. Lester Pearson). The Council and specialised Committees of the Alliance are now used in an ever increasing rôle for political consultation ranging over every field of common interest to the members of the Alliance and some very complex problems - such as proposals for disarmament and arms control - are brought to the Council for multilateral discussion. Thus the North Atlantic Council is playing an indispensable daily role as a forum and clearing house for the widest possible consultation between member governments.

Whilst increasing its political role, NATO has progressively improved its collective defence, adapting it in response to the nuclear and the technological developments which have profoundly influenced strategic planning in recent years. Thus an advanced computerized air defence system has been developed and satellites, for instance, are being used to ensure improved communications between Allied NATO Commands.

Since the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in 1949, the international scene has changed significantly. As a result the political tasks of the Alliance have assumed new dimensions.

However, while the changing pattern of events has also changed the nature of the confrontation with the East, it has
not diminished the basic problems. The need to find a fresh approach to these problems had led all fifteen governments to adopt, in December, 1967, the Report on the Future Tasks of the Alliance (popularly known as the "Harmel Report"). All agreed that "each ally should play its full part in promoting an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of eastern Europe" and promised an intensified study of disarmament and practical arms control measures, including the possibility of balanced force reductions. The unanimous aim of all member countries is "to achieve a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe accompanied by appropriate security guarantees".*

After the ministerial meeting in Reykjavik in June, 1968, a joint Declaration appended to the communiqué affirmed readiness to explore with other interested states specific and practical steps in the field of arms control. It invited the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries to study the all important problem of mutual force reductions and they called on them "to join in this search for progress towards peace".**

Two months later the Soviet Union and four other Warsaw Pact countries invaded Czechoslovakia. This event was a remarkable demonstration of the uninhibited use of Communist military capability to enforce Soviet political intentions. Although not directed against any NATO country - but against a fellow member of the Warsaw Pact - it gave a clear demonstration to the West of the vital importance of a strong and resolute Atlantic Alliance.

Studies were immediately undertaken of the implications of the invasion for the Alliance and when the NATO ministers met again in November, 1968, in Brussels, they agreed that these events called for an improvement in the quality, effectiveness and deployment of NATO's forces. In their communiqué the fifteen ministers urged the Soviet Union, in the interests of world peace, to refrain from using force and interfering in the

* For the full text of this Report see Documentation III.
** See Documentation IV.
affairs of other states and said they could not remain indifferent to any development which endangers their security. They warned that "any Soviet intervention directly or indirectly affecting the situation in Europe or in the Mediterranean would create an international crisis with grave consequences". After noting that prospects for mutual balanced force reductions had now suffered a severe setback they added "nevertheless the Allies in close consultation are continuing their studies and preparations for a time when the atmosphere for fruitful discussions is more favourable".

They pointed out, however, that the use of force and the stationing in Czechoslovakia of Soviet forces had aroused "grave uncertainty about the situation and about the calculations and intentions of the USSR. This uncertainty demands great vigilance on the part of the Allies". After urging the Soviet Union "in the interests of world peace to refrain from using force and interfering in the affairs of other states" the Ministers added:

"So long as the Soviet leaders adhere to a policy of force, these new uncertainties will remain. The Allies are convinced that their political solidarity remains indispensable to discourage aggression and other forms of oppression. Above all, they stand wholly determined to meet their common responsibilities and, in accordance with the North Atlantic Treaty, to defend the members of the Alliance against any armed attack."
The Organization*

The Organization

The Council and the Defence Planning Committee (DPC)

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 Permanent Representatives (holding the rank of Ambassador). 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) according to the agenda of the meeting. In December 1957, the Council also met at the level of Heads of Government. The Council meets at Ministerial level at least twice a year: in the spring in the capital of one of the member countries, in the winter at NATO Headquarters in Brussels. Between Ministerial Sessions, the Permanent Representatives meet at least once a week – often more frequently – thus ensuring continuous consultation. The Council can be called together any time at short notice.

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 honorary President of the Council. This Presidency rotates annually according to alphabetical order in English.

Since the Organization of the North Atlantic Treaty is not supra-national, all decisions taken are the expressions of the collective will of the member governments. It is in the Council that the views of governments are exchanged on all major issues. Consultation covers political, military, economic and

* See structural diagram, pages 28 and 29.
a wide range of other subjects. (To produce the same results through normal diplomatic channels, involving each country consulting the other 14, would require no less than 105 bilateral exchanges).

Military policy matters are discussed at the same level in the "Defence Planning Committee". As in the Council, member countries are represented on this Committee by their Permanent Representatives. They meet round the same table as the Council and also under the same chairmanship of the Secretary General. Since the withdrawal of France from the integrated military organization in 1966, her representative does not attend these meetings.

The Permanent Representatives and Delegations

The Permanent Representatives are assisted by national Delegations also located at NATO Headquarters. The Delegations vary in size but the majority of them include officers specifically charged with representing their countries on the various specialized committees. Before a meeting of the Council notice is given of the agenda and any subjects to be discussed, so that representatives have time to seek the instructions of their governments.

The Council Committees

In carrying out its role, the Council is assisted by Committees, some of a permanent nature, some temporary. Like the Council, the membership of each committee is made up of national representatives drawn from the delegations. They study questions submitted to them by the Council for assessment or recommendation. As in the case of decisions of the Council, committee decisions represent a collective view of the fifteen governments based on the instructions those governments have sent to their representatives on the committees. The most important committees are those dealing with the following matters: Political Affairs, Armaments, Defence Review, Economic Affairs, Science, Infrastructure, Civil Emergency Planning, Information and Cultural Affairs, Military and Civil
Budget Committees. Many other committees deal with specialized subjects, such as NATO pipelines, communications, European air space, etc.

Since 1966 the problems of nuclear defence are dealt with by the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee (which is composed of all member countries, except France, Iceland, and Luxembourg, and which meets at the level of Permanent Representatives) and the Nuclear Planning Group (a Committee of seven members). The NPg, which meets regularly at Permanent Representatives level and twice a year at Ministerial level, changes its membership so that countries not possessing nuclear weapons have an opportunity, together with the nuclear powers, to participate in the planning of the nuclear defence measures of the Alliance as a whole.*

The Secretary General and the International Secretariat

The Secretary General is both Chairman of the North Atlantic Council and of the Defence Planning Committee at all levels. He is the head of the International Secretariat, whose staff is drawn from all member countries.

The Secretary General has the right to propose items for NATO consultation and he is generally responsible for promoting and directing the process of consultation. He has the authority to offer his good offices informally at any time in cases of disputes between member countries, and with their consent, to initiate or facilitate procedures of enquiry, mediation, conciliation or arbitration (for example recently with Greece and Turkey over Cyprus).**

The Deputy Secretary General assists the Secretary General in his function and deputises for him in his absence. Under the Secretary General are four Assistant Secretaries General, each in charge of a division, as follows: Political Affairs, Defence

* On July, 1st, 1969, the members of the Nuclear Planning Group were: Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.
** See "Report on Non-Military Co-operation", para 57. (published separately)
Planning & Policy, Defence Support, and Scientific Affairs. Each Assistant Secretary General is normally chairman of the main committee dealing with his subject.

The Executive Secretary is Secretary to the North Atlantic Council and the Defence Planning Committee and is also responsible for Council Operations, Communications and Security.

There is a separate Office of Administration under a Director. The Financial Controller, who is appointed by the Council, is responsible for the control of expenditure. (Further details of the structure of the International Secretariat and the division of work done by its staff are given in Annex 1).

**The Military Committee**

The Military Committee is the highest military authority in the Alliance and is responsible for making recommendations to the Council and Defence Planning Committee on military matters and for supplying guidance on military questions to Allied Commanders and subordinate military authorities. It is composed of the Chiefs-of-Staff of all member countries, except France. Iceland, having no military forces, may be represented by a civilian. The Chiefs-of-Staff meet at least twice a year – and whenever else it may be found necessary. However, 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.

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 Committee for a period of two to three years.

The Military Committee is represented on the North
Atlantic Council and has a number of NATO military agencies under its authority.*

The International Military Staff

The Military Committee is assisted by an integrated International Military Staff which is headed by a Director, selected from any of the member nations. The Director is assisted by a Vice Director with a special responsibility for nuclear matters, five Assistant Directors of flag or general officer rank, and the Secretary of the International Military Staff. The five Assistant Directors head the Divisions for Intelligence; Plans and Policy; Operations, Training and Organization; Logistics; and Communications and Electronics. As the executive agency of the Military Committee, the International Military Staff is charged with ensuring that the policies and decisions of the Military Committee are implemented as directed. In addition, the International Military Staff prepares plans, initiates studies and recommends policy on matters of a military nature.

The NATO Commands

The strategic area covered by the North Atlantic Treaty is divided, taking account of geographical and political factors, among three Commands: the Atlantic Ocean Command, the European Command and the Channel Command. (Defence plans for the North American area are developed by the CanadaUS Regional Planning Group). The authority exercised by these Commands varies in form, being affected by the geographical and political factors and by the situation under peace or war conditions.

The forces of member countries remain under national command in peacetime; 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.

* See Annex 3, page 32, for full list of NATO military agencies.
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.

**THE EUROPEAN COMMAND**

Allied Command Europe (ACE) 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 and Portugal, the defence of which does not fall under any one major NATO Command. ACE is subdivided into a number of subordinate Commands*.

The European 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 Supreme Commander has also under his orders the ACE 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.

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 forces assigned to him in the event of war. SACEUR also makes recommendations to the Military Committee on matters likely to improve the organization of his command.

* ACE subordinate Commands are: the Northern Europe Command (Kolsas, Norway); the Central Europe Command (Brunssum, the Netherlands); the Southern Europe Command (Naples, Italy); the UK Air Defence Region Command (Stanmore, UK); and the ACE Mobile Force (Seckenheim, Fed. Rep. of Germany). (For further details concerning ACE and its subordinate Commands see Annex 2).
He would, in time of war, control all land, sea and air operations in this area. Internal defence (including that of 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.

Thirteen of the North Atlantic countries maintain a National Military Representative (NMR) at SHAPE, providing military liaison with the Allied Chief-of-Staff. France has a military liaison mission at SHAPE.

SACEUR and his Deputy Supreme Allied Commander are assisted by political and scientific advisers in addition to the usual military staff advisers.

**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, except for the Channel and the British Isles. The Atlantic Ocean Command is subdivided into a number of subordinate commands*.

The Supreme Commander Atlantic also has under his orders the NATO Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT). This force is composed of an international squadron of ships from NATO countries normally operating in the Atlantic.

The Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT), 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 exer-

* Commands subordinate to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic are: the Western Atlantic Command (Norfolk, US); the Eastern Atlantic Command (Northwood, UK); the Striking Fleet Atlantic (Afloat); the Submarines Allied Command Atlantic (Norfolk, US); the Iberian Atlantic Command (Lisbon, Portugal); and the Standing Naval Force Atlantic (Afloat). (For further details concerning SACLANT and his subordinate Commands see Annex 2.)
cises, 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. SAACLANT has responsibility for islands in this area, such as Iceland and the Azores.

SAACLANT's responsibilities are almost entirely operational. STANAVFORLANT is permanently attached to his Command in peacetime. In addition, 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.

**THE CHANNEL COMMAND AND THE CHANNEL COMMITTEE**

The Channel Command covers the English Channel and the southern areas of the North Sea. Its mission is to control and protect merchant shipping in the area, co-operating with SACEUR in the air defence of the Channel. In emergency the forces earmarked to the Command are predominantly naval but include maritime air forces. The Allied Commander-in-Chief has a Maritime Air Adviser who 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.

**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 North Atlantic Treaty

Fundamentally, the North Atlantic Treaty consists of a framework for broadly based co-operation between the signatory countries. It is not solely a military alliance designed to prevent aggression or to repel it should it occur; it also provides for continuous co-operation and consultation in political economic and other non-military fields.

The signatory countries undertake, in conformity with the terms of the United Nations Charter, to preserve peace and international security and to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area. They further undertake to eliminate possible conflict in their international economic policies and to encourage economic collaboration between their countries.

The Treaty has thus a double aspect; it affirms the importance of economic and social progress and, at the same time, the adoption of a policy of security, based on the inherent right of collective self-defence. The Treaty is an agreement between certain countries for their collective self-defence as provided for in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. It consists of a Preamble and fourteen Articles.*

The Preamble outlines the main features of the Treaty: it is a Treaty of alliance within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, for the defence of a way of life, not only by means of essential military measures but also by co-operation in political, economic, social and cultural fields.

Article 1 defines the basic principles to be followed by member countries in conducting their international relations in order to avoid endangering peace and world security.

Article 2 defines the aims to be followed by member countries

* For a full text of the Treaty see Documentation I.
in their international relationships, and their resulting obligations.

Article 3 deals with the means of maintaining and increasing the individual and collective capacity of NATO member countries to resist an armed attack. Member countries of NATO are under an obligation to develop their individual capacities to resist and to act jointly through the medium of mutual assistance.

Article 4 envisages a threat to one of the member countries of NATO. Member countries will consult together if the territorial integrity or political independence of one of them is endangered. In practice, this consultation takes place within the framework of the North Atlantic Council meetings.

Article 5 is the most important Article of the Treaty. It states: "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...".

This Article goes on to define the obligations of countries in the event of armed attack. These consist in taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties to the Treaty, such action, including the use of armed force, as is deemed necessary by each Party.

Each country is therefore free to take whatever action it considers appropriate.

Joint action is justified by the exercise of the natural right of self-defence, individual or collective, as provided for in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The exercise of this right in no way affects the primary competence of the Security Council in matters relating to the maintenance and restoration of peace. The final provisions of Article 5 stipulate that the measures so taken shall be reported to the Security Council and shall be terminated when that body has taken necessary measures.
Article 6 defines the area in which the provisions of Article 5 are applicable. This area covers the territories of all member countries in Europe and North America, the territory of Turkey in Asia Minor, the islands under the jurisdiction of any member in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer and any Allied forces, vessels or aircraft in that area or in the Mediterranean.

The definition of the military area in which the Treaty is applicable in no way implies that political events occurring outside it cannot be the subject of consultations within the Council, for it is the overall international situation which is liable to affect the preservation of peace and security in the area in question, and it is to consideration of this situation that the Council must, and indeed does, devote its attention as a matter of course.

Article 9 provides for the creation of bodies to implement the provisions of the Treaty. It is these bodies which constitute the "Organization" as such within the strict meaning of the North Atlantic Treaty. It commits its Parties in particular to "establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented". This Council "shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time". For the rest it is left to the Council to "set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary" and this is the basis on which the organization has gradually been built up.

Articles 12 and 13 deal with possibilities of revision and denunciation of the Treaty. After ten years the Parties may agree to review the Treaty (Article 12). After it has been in force for twenty years any Party may withdraw from the Alliance one year after it has given notice of denunciation. (Article 13). The Treaty itself is of indefinite duration.
Annexes

1. The International Secretariat
2. NATO Commands
3. NATO Agencies
4. Senior Civil and Military Officials of NATO
ANNEX 1

The International Secretariat

The Secretary General is Chairman of the North Atlantic Council and is responsible for the direction of the International Staff/Secretariat. The Deputy Secretary General assists the Secretary General in the exercise of his functions, and replaces him in his absence. The International Secretariat is organized in four divisions, plus the Executive Secretariat and the Offices of Administration and of the Financial Controller.

**The Division of Political Affairs**

Under the Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs the Political Division is organized in three separate Directorates - Political Affairs, Economic Affairs, and Information - and a Press Service.

The *Political Affairs Directorate* 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 the Council;
c) Political liaison with the Delegations of member countries;
d) Liaison with other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental.

The Assistant Secretary General is Chairman of the Political Committee and of the Committee on Information and Cultural Relations.

The *Economic Directorate* carries out similar functions with regard to all economic questions having political or defence implications of concern to NATO and maintains contacts with international economic organizations. The Director presides over the Economic Committee.

The *Information Directorate* has the task of informing public opinion about the aims and achievements of the Atlantic Alliance. It assists member governments to widen public under-
standing of NATO activities through the medium of periodicals, films, radio and TV programmes, publications and exhibitions. It also arranges for group visits to NATO Headquarters for briefings and participates in the organization of special courses and seminars on NATO matters for young people. The Directorate includes a Library and Documentation Service.

The Press Service
The Head of the Press Service acts as the official spokesman for NATO in contacts with the Press. He is also responsible for daily press reviews and press cutting services to the Secretariat.

The Division of Defence Planning and Policy
This Division is headed by the Assistant Secretary General for Defence Planning and Policy, and has three different Directorates – the Nuclear Planning, Force Planning and the Civil Emergency Planning Directorates.

The Nuclear Planning Directorate is responsible for the study of the non military aspects of the Defence Planning Committee’s political directives and guidance to the NATO Military Authorities, including problems relating to the planning and control of the use of nuclear weapons.

The Force Planning Directorate is responsible for 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 costs by Services of the Defence programmes.

The Civil Emergency Planning Directorate is charged with the general coordination in the common interest of the Alliance of all activities undertaken within the framework of Civil Emergency Planning in time of war and crisis, in particular in the triple fields of protection of population and goods, management and distribution of resources, and transportation of any kind.

The Division of Defence Support
This Division is headed by the Assistant Secretary General for Defence Support and has two different Directorates – the
Armaments and Defence Research and the Infrastructure Directorates.

The Armaments and Defence Research Directorate is responsible for 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 encouragement of co-operation between nations in research, development and production and standardization of weapons and equipment and their supply and maintenance within the framework of the defence plans of the Alliance;
- the organization of exchanges of information which may lead to such equipment;
- the study of logistic problems including the operation of the NATO Pipeline System, the NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization, etc.

It also participates in the process of Defence Reviews on matters within the responsibility and competence of the Division.

The Infrastructure Directorate assures technical and financial supervision of the NATO Infrastructure programme.

The Scientific Affairs Division

The Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs is the Chairman of the Science Committee, and has the following responsibilities:

a) to advise the Secretary General on scientific matters of interest to NATO;

b) to ensure liaison in the scientific field with the military and civil authorities of NATO, with agencies in the member countries responsible for implementation of science policies and with international organizations having scientific affiliations;

c) to direct the activities of the working groups created by the Science Committee, and in general to implement the decisions of the Science Committee and its working groups.

The Office of the Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary is Secretary to the North Atlantic
Council and the Defence Planning Committee. His office is composed of three Directorates:

The Council Operations Directorate provides the secretariat for the Council's main committees and working groups. It includes a section responsible for the Co-ordination of Air Space; and a section for operations which mans the NATO Situation Centre; and is responsible for the staff work in connection with the Exercises in which the civil elements of NATO participate;

The Communications and Electronics Directorate provides the technical staff required to co-ordinate NATO civil and military requirements in the field of telecommunications;

The Security Directorate is responsible for the overall co-ordination of security for NATO and for providing advice and guidance on NATO security matters. The Directorate conducts periodic surveys of all NATO security systems to ensure that member nations, NATO Military Authorities, and NATO civil and military Agencies have implemented NATO security regulations for the protection of NATO classified material.

Office of Administration
The Director of Administration is responsible for the general administration of the International Staff and for the preparation and presentation of the annual budget. He heads the Personnel Services and provides co-ordinating personnel management and policy guidance for the civilian staffs throughout NATO. The Office of Administration provides the Conference Linguistic Services and is responsible for the security and maintenance of the Headquarters.

The Statistics Service comes under the supervision of the Director of Administration and is responsible for all statistical studies and in particular those required to assess the NATO defence effort.

The Office of the Financial Controller
This independent office 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 budgets.
* The Defence Planning Committee (DPC) is composed of representatives of the 14 countries which take part in NATO's integrated defence.

** The main committees of the Council-DPC deal with the following subjects: Political Affairs; Nuclear Defence Affairs; Economic Affairs; Defence Review; Armaments; Science: Infrastructure; Senior Civil Emergency Planning; Information and Cultural Relations; Civilian Budget; Military Buget; European Airspace Co-ordination; NATO Pipelines; etc.

*** Standing Naval Force Atlantic.
SA
EUR
MONS (BELGIUM)
SUBORDINATE COMMANDS:
— NORTHERN EUROPE
  Kolsaas Norway
— CENTRAL EUROPE
  Brunssum Netherlands
— SOUTHERN EUROPE
  Naples Italy
— ACE MOBILE FORCE
  Seckenheim Germany
— UNITED KINGDOM AIR DEFENCE REGION
  Stanmore U.K.

CINCHAN
NORTHWOOD (U.K.)
SUBORDINATE COMMANDS:
— NORTH CHANNEL
  Rosyth U.K.
— PLYMOUTH CHANNEL
  Plymouth U.K.
— BENELUX CHANNEL
  Walcheren Netherlands
ANNEX 2

NATO COMMANDS

ACE: Allied Command Europe, Headquarters (SHAPE): Mons (Belgium)

Commands subordinate to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe:

a) The Northern Europe Command: Kolsaas, Norway.
   This Command comprises – Allied Task Forces North Norway: Allied Land Forces Norway; Allied Naval Forces Scandinavian Approaches; Allied Tactical Air Forces Southern Norway; and Allied Forces Baltic Approaches.

b) The Central Europe Command: Brunssum, Netherlands.
   This Command comprises – Northern Army Group; Central Army Group; 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force; and 4th Allied Tactical Air Force.

c) The Southern Europe Command: Naples, Italy.
   This Command comprises – Naval Striking and Support Forces Southern Europe; two Allied Land Forces; one for Southern Europe and one for South-Eastern Europe; Allied Air Forces Southern Europe; and Allied Naval Forces Southern Europe.

d) The UK Air Defence Region Command: Stanmore, UK.

e) The Allied Command Europe Mobile Force: Seckenheim, Germany.

ACLANT: Allied Command Atlantic, Headquarters: Norfolk, Virginia(U.S.)

Commands subordinate to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic:

a) The Western Atlantic Command.
   This Command comprises – 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.
   This Command comprises – Eastern Atlantic Area; Maritime Air Eastern Atlantic Area; Northern Sub-Area; Maritime Air Northern Sub-Area; Central Sub-Area; Maritime Air Central Sub-Area; Submarine Force Eastern Atlantic Area; and the Island Commanders of Iceland and the Faeroes.

c) The Striking Fleet Atlantic Command.
   This Command comprises – a Carrier Striking Force, and the Carrier Striking Groups One and Two.
ANNEX 3

NATO Agencies

CIVILIAN AGENCIES

Central Europe Pipeline System (CEPS)
Established in 1957 for the multi-national control of the operation and maintenance of the integrated military pipeline network in Central Europe, this Organization has eight member nations. Is responsible to the Council. Located at Versailles, France.

NATO Air Defence Ground Environment System Organization (NADGE)
Established in 1965, this Organization is responsible for the implementation of the NADGE Project, which, by improving existing air defence systems, will provide a means of receiving continuous early warning of hostile aircraft and missiles from Norway to Turkey and taking retaliatory action through computerized air defence response centres. Is responsible to the Council. Located in Brussels.

NATO Hawk Production and Logistics Organization (NH-PLO)
Established in 1959 to supervise the multi-national production
of the HAWK surface-to-air missile system in Europe, this Organization now undertakes the logistic support of HAWK units in Europe and has started on a European Limited Improvement Programme. Seven nations participate. Is responsible to the Council. Located at Rueil-Malmaison, France.

**NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization (NAMSO)**
Established in 1958, this Organization supplies spare parts and logistic support for a number of jointly-used weapon systems or equipments, especially missiles and electronic systems. All nations except Canada and Iceland are members. Is responsible to the Council. Located in Luxembourg.

**MILITARY AGENCI E S**

*Allied Communications Security Agency (ACSA)*
Advises on all matters relating to communications security. Located in Brussels.

*Allied Long Lines Agency (ALLA)*
Created in 1951, this Agency provides the focal point within NATO for the formulation of policies and plans to meet the long lines requirements of NATO. Is responsible to the Military Committee. Located in Brussels.

*Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD)*
Created in 1952 to advise on the most efficient usage of the research facilities, the installations and the personnel. Is responsible to the Military Committee. Located in Paris.

*Allied Naval Communications Agency (ANCA)*
Established in 1951 to meet the requirements of the Major NATO Commanders for adequate and reliable communications for maritime operations. Located in London.

*Allied Radio Frequency Agency (ARFA)*
Formed in 1951 for the establishment of policies concerned
with the management of the military use of the radio frequency spectrum. The Agency also provides engineering assistance to all nations and NATO Commands in the selection of suitable radio frequencies. Located in London.

**Military Agency for Standardization (MAS)**
Set up in 1951 to foster military standardization with the aim of enabling NATO forces to operate together in the most effective manner. Consists of representatives of all participating nations and is served by an international staff. Chairman, MAS, is the sole promulgating authority for all standardization agreements and is responsible directly to the Military Committee. Located in London but moving to Brussels in 1970.

**NATO Defence College (NDC)**
Founded in 1951 for the training of officials, civilian or military, who will serve in key posts in NATO organizations, or in national ministries. Is responsible to the Military Committee. Located in Rome.

**SACLANT Anti-Submarine Warfare Research Centre**
Created in 1962 for research into submarine detection and oceanographic problems. Is responsible to SACLANT. Located in La Spezia, Italy.

**SHAPE Technical Centre**
Created in 1960, this Centre provides scientific and technical advice to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe. Is responsible to SHAPE. Located in The Hague.
ANNEX 4

SENIOR CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICIALS OF NATO

International Secretariat

Secretary General:
M. Manlio Brosio (Italy)

Directeur du Cabinet:
M. Fausto Bacchetti (Italy)

Deputy Secretary General:
Mr. Osman Olcay (Turkey)

Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs:
Mr. Jörg Kastl (Federal Republic of Germany)

Assistant Secretary General for Defence Planning and Policy:
Mr. Kenneth Nash (United Kingdom)

Assistant Secretary General for Defence Support:
Mr. A. Tyler Port (United States)

Assistant Secretary General for Scientific Affairs:
Dr. Gunnar Randers (Norway)

Executive Secretary:
Lord Coleridge (United Kingdom)

Head of Civil Emergency Planning Office:
M. Marino Deveglia (Italy)

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

Financial Controller:
Mr. Arthur Browne (Canada)

Director of Information:
Mr. John L. W. Price (United Kingdom)

Head of the Press Service:
Mr. Kamran Inan (Turkey) (Acting)

International Military Staff:
Director: Lieutenant General N. Palaiologopoulos (Hellenic Army)
Vice Director: Lieutenant General Theodore Milton, United States Air Force

Assistant Director, Intelligence: Major General Niyazi Gul, Turkish Air Force
Assistant Director, Operations, Training and Organization: Brigadier General M. Nardi, Italian Army
Assistant Director, Plans and Policy: Major General G. Jacobsen, Canadian Forces
Assistant Director, Logistics: Major General H. A. Rodrigo, Royal Netherlands Army
Assistant Director, Communications and Electronics: Rear Admiral R. M. Battles, Canadian Forces
Secretary: Brigadier C. E. Page, United Kingdom Army
Documentation

I The North Atlantic Treaty
II The Paris Agreements
III Future Tasks of the Alliance ("Harmel Report")
IV Final Communiqué Ministerial Meeting, June 1968
V Final Communiqué Ministerial Meeting, April 1969
VI Abridged Chronology
VII List of National Voluntary Organizations belonging to the Atlantic Treaty Association
I

THE 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, Retention of Rights, stationing of Allied forces, state of emergency,
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.
III

FUTURE TASKS OF THE ALLIANCE
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
(THE "HARMEL REPORT" – DECEMBER 1967)

A year ago, on the initiative of the Foreign Minister of Belgium, the govern­ments of the fifteen nations of the Alliance resolved to "study the future tasks which face the Alliance, and its procedures for fulfilling them in order to strengthen the Alliance as a factor for durable peace". The present report sets forth the general tenor and main principles emerging from this examination of the future tasks of the Alliance.

2. Studies were undertaken by Messrs. Schütz, Watson, Spaak, Kohler and Patijn. The Council wishes to express its appreciation and thanks to these eminent personalities for their efforts and for the analyses they produced.

3. The exercise has shown that the Alliance is a dynamic and vigorous organization which is constantly adapting itself to changing conditions. It also has shown that its future tasks can be handled within the terms of the Treaty by building on the methods and procedures which have proved their value over many years.

4. Since the North Atlantic Treaty was signed in 1949 the international situation has changed significantly and the political tasks of the Alliance have assumed a new dimension. Amongst other developments, the Alliance has played a major part in stopping Communist expansion in Europe; the USSR has become one of the two world super powers but the Communist world is no longer monolithic; the Soviet doctrine of "peaceful co-existence" has changed the nature of the confrontation with the West but not the basic problems. Although the disparity between the power of the United States and that of the European states remains, Europe has recovered and is on its way towards unity. The process of decolonisation has transformed European relations with the rest of the world; at the same time, major problems have arisen in the relations between developed and developing countries.

5. The Atlantic Alliance has two main functions. Its first function is to maintain adequate military strength and political solidarity to deter aggression and other forms of pressure and to defend the territory of member countries if aggression should occur. Since its inception, the Alliance has successfully fulfilled this task. But the possibility of a crisis cannot be excluded as long as the central political issues in Europe, first and foremost the German Question, remain unsolved. Moreover, the situation of instability and uncertainty still precludes a balanced reduction of military forces. Under these conditions, the Allies will maintain as necessary, a suitable military capability to assure the balance of forces, thereby creating a climate of stability, security and confidence.
In this climate the Alliance can carry out its second function, to pursue the search for progress towards a more stable relationship in which the underlying political issues can be solved. Military security and a policy of détente are not contradictory but complementary. Collective defence is a stabilising factor in world politics. It is the necessary condition for effective policies directed towards a greater relaxation of tensions. The way to peace and stability in Europe rests in particular on the use of the Alliance constructively in the interest of détente. The participation of the USSR and the USA will be necessary to achieve a settlement of the political problems in Europe.

6. From the beginning the Atlantic Alliance has been a co-operative grouping of states sharing the same ideals and with a high degree of common interest. Their cohesion and solidarity provide an element of stability within the Atlantic area.

7. As sovereign states the Allies are not obliged to subordinate their policies to collective decision. The Alliance affords an effective forum and clearing house for the exchange of information and views; thus, each of the Allies can decide his policy in the light of close knowledge of each others' problems and objectives. To this end the practice of frank and timely consultations needs to be deepened and improved. Each Ally should play its full part in promoting an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe, bearing in mind that the pursuit of détente must not be allowed to split the Alliance. The chances of success will clearly be greatest if the Allies remain on parallel courses, especially in matters of close concern to them all; their actions will thus be all the more effective.

8. No peaceful order in Europe is possible without a major effort by all concerned. The evolution of Soviet and East European policies gives ground for hope that those governments may eventually come to recognise the advantages to them of collaborating in working towards a peaceful settlement. But no final and stable settlement in Europe is possible without a solution of the German question which lies at the heart of present tensions in Europe. Any such settlement must end the unnatural barriers between Eastern and Western Europe, which are most clearly and cruelly manifested in the division of Germany.

9. Accordingly the Allies are resolved to direct their energies to this purpose by realistic measures designed to further a détente in East-West relations. The relaxation of tensions is not the final goal but is part of a long-term process to promote better relations and to foster a European settlement. The ultimate political purpose of the Alliance is to achieve a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe accompanied by appropriate security guarantees.

10. Currently, the development of contacts between the countries of Western and Eastern Europe is now mainly on a bilateral basis. Certain subjects, of course, require by their very nature a multilateral solution.
11. The problem of German reunification and its relationship to a European settlement has normally been dealt with in exchanges between the Soviet Union and the three Western powers having special responsibilities in this field. In the preparation of such exchanges the Federal Republic of Germany has regularly joined the three Western powers in order to reach a common position. The other Allies will continue to have their views considered in timely discussions among the Allies about Western policy on this subject, without in any way impairing the special responsibilities in question.

12. The Allies will examine and review suitable policies designed to achieve a just and stable order in Europe, to overcome the division of Germany and to foster European security. This will be part of a process of active and constant preparation for the time when fruitful discussions of these complex questions may be possible bilaterally or multilaterally between Eastern and Western nations.

13. The Allies are studying disarmament and practical arms control measures, including the possibility of balanced force reductions. These studies will be intensified. Their active pursuit reflects the will of the Allies to work for an effective détente with the East.

14. The Allies will examine with particular attention the defence problems of the exposed areas e.g. the South-Eastern flank. In this respect the current situation in the Mediterranean presents special problems, bearing in mind that the current crisis in the Middle East falls within the responsibilities of the United Nations.

15. The North Atlantic Treaty area cannot be treated in isolation from the rest of the world. Crises and conflicts arising outside the area may impair its security either directly or by affecting the global balance. Allied countries contribute individually within the United Nations and other international organisations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the solution of important international problems. In accordance with established usage the Allies or such of them as wish to do so will also continue to consult on such problems without commitment and as the case may demand.

16. In the light of these findings, the Ministers directed the Council in permanent session to carry out, in the years ahead, the detailed follow-up resulting from this study. This will be done either by intensifying work already in hand or by activating highly specialized studies by more systematic use of experts and officials sent from capitals.

17. Ministers found that the study by the Special Group confirmed the importance of the role which the Alliance is called upon to play during the coming years in the promotion of détente and the strengthening of peace. Since significant problems have not yet been examined in all their aspects, and other problems of no less significance which have arisen from the latest political and strategic developments have still to be examined, the
Ministers have directed the Permanent Representatives to put in hand the study of these problems without delay, following such procedures as shall be deemed most appropriate by the Council in permanent session in order to enable further reports to be subsequently submitted to the Council in Ministerial Session.
MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL
(REYKJAVIK – JUNE, 1968)

FINAL COMMUNIQUE


2. In reviewing the international scene, Ministers examined the situation created by the recent measures affecting the access routes to Berlin.
   (a) Ministers stressed again that the Soviet Union is responsible for any action which has the effect of hampering or endangering the freedom of communication with Berlin and urged that such courses of action should be discontinued.
   
   (b) By challenging international agreements and long-standing practices concerning Berlin, the East German Authorities have created a serious situation. Ministers considered these measures a deliberate attempt to jeopardise détente, from which Berlin and its inhabitants must not be excluded.
   
   (c) Ministers recalled the declaration of the North Atlantic Council on Berlin of December 16, 1958, and the responsibilities which each member state assumed in regard to the security and welfare of Berlin.
   
   (d) Member governments do not recognise the “German Democratic Republic”. They consider that its actions, having no juridical basis, cannot create international rights nor consecrate the division of Germany against the will of its people. The Three Powers and the Soviet Union remain responsible for Berlin and Germany as a whole, pending a peace settlement.
   
   (e) Ministers approved and associated themselves with the expressed determination of the Three Powers to maintain freedom of access to the city. They took note of the decision of the governments of the Three Powers responsible for the security of Berlin, together with the government of the Federal Republic of Germany, to remain in continuous consultation concerning Berlin and to stand ready to meet any contingency. The Council will be kept continuously informed and will consult as appropriate on the situation.

3. Ministers discussed the follow-up to the Report, approved at the Ministerial Meeting of December 1967, on the Future Tasks of the Alliance. For this purpose the Council in Permanent Session submitted to Ministers a comprehensive report on work which it had accomplished thus far in carrying out the main tasks set for the Alliance in the years ahead.
4. The first part of this Report reviewed East-West relations since 1966. It set forth the results of a co-operative study by member governments of their policies designed to promote progress towards a more stable relationship in which the underlying political issues in Europe can be solved. The study noted that in certain respects improvements in East-West relations had taken place. It concluded that, while in the longer term prospects for further improvements could be favourable, opportunities for rapid progress towards general détente should not be over-rated.

5. Ministers nevertheless reaffirmed their intention to continue their efforts to promote détente. Each ally should play its full part in improving East-West relations, bearing in mind the established practice of timely consultation within the Alliance. Ministers concluded that the intensified examination and review, within the Alliance, of suitable policies to achieve a just and stable order in Europe, to overcome the division of Germany and to foster European security had proved of great value and should continue. This task will be part of a process of active and constant preparation for the time when fruitful discussions of these complex questions may be possible bilaterally or multilaterally between Eastern and Western nations.

6. A second part of the Council's Report summarised the results so far of intensive work on a programmed study of disarmament and practical arms control measures. As an initial effort, member governments and their experts have concentrated on the study of the possibility of balanced force reductions as between East and West. The ministers confirmed the decision of the Permanent Council to give priority to this complex and important work. They did not under-estimate the existing obstacles but they confirmed the need to prevent an escalation in arms levels on both sides.

7. Ministers representing the nations participating in the NATO Defence Programme adopted a declaration on mutual force reductions, which is attached to this communiqué. The French Delegation declared, for reasons of principle and procedure, that it could associate itself only with paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 6 of the attached declaration. It has nevertheless affirmed that, since the study of possibilities of balanced and mutual force reductions has not been completed, France will continue to take part in the further work in the Council foreseen in paragraph 13 of the Report on the Future Tasks of the Alliance.

8. Ministers examined and approved a report from the Permanent Council which dealt in detail with the situation in the Mediterranean and related defence problems. They directed their Permanent Representatives to consult fully on this situation and to extend their consultations in range and depth as circumstances required. To this end, the Secretary General was requested to co-ordinate the exchange of information among members of the Council and to keep the Council closely advised on the situation in the Mediterranean. It is, of course, understood that member countries, or the Secretary General, may put forward matters to be considered by the Council in accordance with their rights and responsibilities.
9. The Ministers of the countries taking part in the Defence Planning Committee, concerned at the recent expansion of Soviet activity in the Mediterranean, decided that their Permanent Representatives, with the assistance of the NATO Military Authorities, would take under early consideration measures designed to safeguard the security interests of NATO members in the Mediterranean area and to improve the effectiveness of allied forces in that area. The Permanent Representatives will also consider other measures or organizational changes that may be needed to enhance the effectiveness and co-ordination of allied surveillance activities in the Mediterranean and that may require further authorization.

10. France did not associate herself with the decisions referred to in paragraph 9 above.

11. The Council heard statements of the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey on the subject of relations between the two allied countries. The Council noted with satisfaction recent developments in Greek-Turkish relations and expressed the hope that further progress, to the benefit of both countries and of the Alliance, might be achieved in the future. The Council also expressed the hope that the informal talks started between the two communities of the Republic of Cyprus would make an important contribution towards a final settlement of the problem.

12. The next Ministerial Meeting of the Council will be in Brussels in December 1968.

MUTUAL AND BALANCED FORCE REDUCTIONS

Annex to Final Communiqué

DECLARATION ADOPTED BY FOREIGN MINISTERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE NATO DEFENCE PROGRAMME

1. Meeting at Reykjavik on 24th and 25th June, 1968, the Ministers recalled the frequently expressed and strong desire of their countries to make progress in the field of disarmament and arms control.

2. Ministers recognised that the unresolved issues which still divide the European Continent must be settled by peaceful means, and are convinced that the ultimate goal of a lasting, peaceful order in Europe requires an atmosphere of trust and confidence and can only be reached by a step-by-step process. Mindful of the obvious and considerable interest of all European States in this goal, Ministers expressed their belief that measures in this field including balanced and mutual force reductions can contribute significantly to the lessening of tension and to further reducing the danger of war.

3. Ministers noted the important work undertaken within the North Atlantic Council by member governments in examining possible proposals
for such reductions pursuant to paragraph 13 of the "Report on the Future Tasks of the Alliance", approved by the Ministers in December 1967. In particular, they have taken note of the work being done in the Committee of Political Advisers to establish bases of comparison and to analyse alternative ways of achieving a balanced reduction of forces, particularly in the Central part of Europe.

4. Ministers affirmed the need for the Alliance to maintain an effective military capability and to assure a balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Since the security of the NATO countries and the prospects for mutual force reductions would be weakened by NATO reductions alone, Ministers affirmed the proposition 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.

5. Accordingly, Ministers directed Permanent Representatives to continue and intensify their work in accordance with the following agreed principles:

(a) Mutual force reductions should be reciprocal and balanced in scope and timing.
(b) Mutual reductions should represent a substantial and significant step, which will serve to maintain the present degree of security at reduced cost, but should not be such as to risk de-stabilizing the situation in Europe.
(c) Mutual reductions should be consonant with the aim of creating confidence in Europe generally and in the case of each party concerned.
(d) To this end, any new arrangement regarding forces should be consistent with the vital security interests of all parties and capable of being carried out effectively.

6. Ministers affirmed the readiness of their governments to explore with other interested states specific and practical steps in the arms control field.

7. In particular, Ministers agreed that it was desirable that a process leading to mutual force reductions should be initiated. To that end they decided to make all necessary preparations for discussions on this subject with the Soviet Union and other countries of Eastern Europe and they call on them to join in this search for progress towards peace.

8. Ministers directed their Permanent Representatives to follow up on this declaration.
MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL
(WASHINGTON – APRIL, 1969)

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

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

2. The Alliance was established to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of its peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law, and in response to a common fear that without an effective security system, another war might erupt in a divided Europe. The Alliance continues as the expression of common purposes and aspirations.

3. In 1967 the Report on the Future Tasks of the Alliance emphasised the dual task of the latter: the defence of the West and the search for a stable peace with the East. In June 1968 Allied Ministers declared their readiness to seek, with the other states concerned, specific practical measures for disarmament and arms control, including possible measures for mutual and balanced force reductions. Notwithstanding the serious setback to hopes for improvement in East-West relations as a result of Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia, Ministers in November 1968 stated that secure, peaceful and mutually beneficial relations between East and West remained the political goal of the Allies. They reaffirmed at this Session that the intention of their Governments was to continue the search for real progress towards this objective by contacts and to explore all appropriate openings for negotiations.

4. Bearing especially in mind the situation in Eastern Europe, member Governments recall that any lasting improvement in international relations presupposes full respect for the principles of the independence and territorial integrity of states, non-interference in their domestic affairs, the right of each people to shape its own future, and the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force.

5. Ministers recalled that one of the essential aims of the Alliance is the establishment of a just and lasting peace in Europe, based on stability, security and mutual confidence. The Allies propose, while remaining in close consultation, to explore with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe which concrete issues best lend themselves to fruitful negotiation and an early resolution. Consequently, they instructed
the Council to draft a list of these issues and to study how a useful process of negotiation could best be initiated, in due course, and to draw up a report for the next meeting of Ministers. It is clear that any negotiations must be well prepared in advance, and that all Governments whose participation would be necessary to achieve a political settlement in Europe should take part.

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

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

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

9. Accordingly these members of the Alliance reaffirmed their continuing determination to make appropriate contributions to joint efforts for defence and deterrence at all levels both nuclear and conventional. They accepted the continuing need for the current NATO strategy based on a forward defence and appropriate response to any aggression, and for a credible conventional and nuclear deterrent including adequate overall and local force levels. The necessary military posture of the Alliance consists of the strategic nuclear deterrent forces, the presence of sufficient substantial and effective North American and European conventional forces as well as supporting tactical nuclear forces in the European area and adequate ready reinforcements.

10. Defence Ministers will meet on 28th May, 1969 and will examine the more specific elements in the defence posture necessary to fulfil the above requirements. They will also examine the possibility of improving the efficiency of the defence effort by intensifying mutual and co-operative approaches to, for example, the problems of arms production and arms standardisation either among all Allied nations or between some of them.

11. Reviewing the situation in Berlin, the Ministers noted that obstacles have recently been placed on freedom of access to Berlin. Such obstructions cannot be accepted. The Ministers supported the determination of the Three Powers to maintain free access to the city, and recalled the declarat-
ion of the North Atlantic Council of 16th December, 1958, and the responsibilities which each member state assumed with regard to the security and welfare of Berlin.

12. The Ministers consider that the achievement of a peaceful European settlement presupposes, among other things, progress towards eliminating existing sources of tension in the centre of Europe. They consider that concrete measures aimed at improving the situation in Berlin, safeguarding free access to the city, and removing restrictions which affect traffic and communications between the two parts of Germany would be a substantial contribution toward this objective. They expressed their support for continued efforts by the Three Powers to explore, in the framework of their special responsibilities for Berlin and Germany as a whole, possibilities for ordered and negotiated progress in these important questions.

13. A peaceful solution must be found for the German question based on the free decision of the German people and on the interests of European security.

14. The members of the Alliance are conscious that they share common environmental problems which, unless squarely faced, could imperil the welfare and progress of their societies. The Ministers recognise that important work on these problems is already being carried out within other international organizations. The Ministers instructed the council in Permanent Session to examine how to improve, in every practical way, the exchange of views and experience among the Allied countries, whether by action in the appropriate international organizations or otherwise, in the task of creating a better environment for their societies.

15. While concerned with these problems, Ministers are also mindful that the Allied countries are entering an era in which scientific, technical and economic resources should contribute to the peaceful progress and development of all nations.

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

17. The next Ministerial Session of the North Atlantic Council will be held in Brussels in December 1969.
### ABRIDGED CHRONOLOGY OF NATO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>4 April</td>
<td>The North Atlantic Treaty is signed in Washington.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>24 August</td>
<td>The Treaty comes into force.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>19 December</td>
<td>General Eisenhower is appointed Supreme Allied Commander Europe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>3 May</td>
<td>The North Atlantic Council becomes the sole Ministerial body of NATO.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19 June</td>
<td>The member countries sign an agreement on the Status of their Forces.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>19 November</td>
<td>Inauguration of the NATO Defence College in Paris.</td>
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<td>1952</td>
<td>18 February</td>
<td>Greece and Turkey accede to the North Atlantic Treaty.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>20-25 February</td>
<td>At the Lisbon Meeting the Council re-organizes the structure of the Alliance with permanent headquarters in Paris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>23 October</td>
<td>The Paris Agreements are signed and the Federal Republic of Germany is invited to join NATO.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>15-16 December</td>
<td>The Council decides at a Ministerial Meeting to equip the Atlantic forces with atomic weapons.</td>
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<td>1958</td>
<td>15-17 April</td>
<td>The Defence Ministers reaffirm the defensive character of NATO strategy.</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>13 August</td>
<td>The building by the Communists of the &quot;Wall of Shame&quot; in Berlin.</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>31 May-1 June</td>
<td>The Council decides at a Ministerial Meeting to create a Special Committee of NATO Defence Ministers to study nuclear problems.</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>10 March</td>
<td>The President of the French Republic announces in an aide-mémoire that France intends to withdraw from the military organization of NATO.</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 June</td>
<td>The Council, meeting in Ministerial Session in Brussels, decides to transfer NATO's European Military Headquarters as well as the Defence College from French territory. It also decides to abolish the Standing Group and to establish an integrated International Military Staff responsible to the Military Committee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 November</td>
<td>The Defence Planning Committee decides to move the Military Committee from Washington to Brussels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 December</td>
<td>Ministers, in session at Paris, establish two Nuclear Planning Committees and decide to build a new permanent political headquarters at Brussels. France does not associate herself with the military decisions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 January</td>
<td>The NATO Defence College reopens in Rome.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 March</td>
<td>The new SHAPE Headquarters are inaugurated at Casteau in Belgium.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 October</td>
<td>The inauguration in Brussels of the new Headquarters of the North Atlantic Council, the Military Committee and the International Secretariat.</td>
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<td>1968</td>
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<td>20-21 August</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia is invaded by Soviet, Polish, East German, Bulgarian and Hungarian forces. The North Atlantic Council considers this military intervention by members of the Warsaw Pact a clear violation of the UN Charter and of international law.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15-16 November</td>
<td>Council Meeting at Ministerial level moved forward in order to discuss the serious situation following the armed intervention in Czechoslovakia. The Council gives a &quot;warning&quot; to the USSR.</td>
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<td>1969</td>
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<td>16 January</td>
<td>Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 February</td>
<td>The President of the United States, Mr. Richard Nixon, visits NATO and addresses the North Atlantic Council.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-11 April</td>
<td>Spring Ministerial Meeting in Washington includes commemorative session to observe 20th Anniversary of signing of North Atlantic Treaty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>Ministerial Meeting of Defence Planning Committee approves establishment of naval on-call force for the Mediterranean.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS
BELONGING TO THE
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The Belgian Atlantic Association
12, rue des Taxandres
Bruxelles 4.

CANADA:
The Atlantic Council of Canada
228, Bloor Street West
Toronto 5, Ontario

DENMARK:
Danish Atlantic Association
Upsalagade 6
Copenhagen

FRANCE:
French Association for the
Atlantic Community
185, rue de la Pompe
Paris XVIème

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53 Bonn

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