

PART VI

CIVIL EMERGENCY PLANNING, 1959-1965

Introduction

NATO recognised the importance of a well-organised Home Front defence as a powerful deterrent to aggression because the temptation for a potential enemy to attack would be far greater if it knew that any member of the Alliance was totally unprepared to meet an air and missile attack against its main centres. No civil population could stand up to thermo-nuclear attack for very long unless large-scale arrangements had been made for its defence. A strong "Home Front defence" (in connection with Civil Emergency Planning, this term excludes such active measures as fighters, missiles and anti-aircraft weapons, which are part of the military deterrent) was seen as adding to the overall military strength of NATO.

Responsibility for home defence measures is essentially a national affair. In order to assure that the general state of preparedness was developing in all member nations, they were subject to yearly review by the Council. This yearly review paralleled that conducted on the military side, though it differed in character and it was not possible to set agreed times to accomplish the great variety of tasks identified for implementation.

In our first report on Civil Emergency Planning covering the period 1950 through 1958, we presented our descriptions with recommendations on declassification and public release in the order in which the various boards and planning committees were established (Part VI of DES(94)2, pp. 1-82). Many of those same boards and committees continued to function with the same terms of reference through 1959.

Because all of the emergency planning boards and committees were made subordinate to the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (AC/98) in 1955, and that Committee gave them all direction, set priorities, and examined their progress, the description of the records of the Senior Committee has been presented first.

In response to criticism and at the urging of several delegations the Senior Committee directed the reorganisation of civil emergency planning in 1961 in order to better accomplish its primary objectives and to foster closer relations between the committees engaged in emergency planning and those other elements of NATO concerned with wartime preparations. The Senior Committee revised the terms of reference of the Civil Emergency Planning Yearly Review Sub-Committee (AC/134) and made it into a directly subordinate committee with a broadly drawn primary mission of coordinating all planning in this general area and of preparing studies deemed desirable. At the same time the renamed Civil Emergency Co-Ordinating Committee continued to be responsible for preparing the annual review questionnaires and drafting a compiled report of the results for consideration by the Senior Committee and the preparation of a concise report with recommendations suitable for presentation and action by the

Council. Consequently, the activities and records of the AC/134 Committee have been given second place in this report. Descriptions of the activities and records of the remaining civil emergency boards and committees are presented in the same order as before, i.e., by seniority of establishment.

Annexed to the narrative descriptions of the activities and records of each of the civil emergency boards and committees which issued documentation during the 1959-1965 period are listings of the most important series of records that body issued. Most of these listings are continuations of the eleven Annexes to Part VI of DES(94)2. In order to avoid confusion with the first series of Annexes to Part VI (which cover the pre-1959 records), and the annexes supplementing this Report, they have been assigned numbers beginning with Annex VI, 12.

The Civil Emergency Planning Secretariat undertook in 1979 and 1980 a systematic downgrading and declassification review of the NATO SECRET, NATO CONFIDENTIAL and NATO RESTRICTED documentation issued before January 1, 1966 by nearly all of the civil emergency planning boards and committees. This effort entailed the preparation of separate listings by level of security grading of each record item created by the committee concerned (typically "D" Documents, "N" Notices, "R" Summary Records of Meetings, and "WP" Working Papers with reference number assigned, date of issuance, title/date of meeting recorded in both official languages). These listings were annexed to Committee Notices proposing the downgrading and/or declassification of the security classified items described.

Most of the file series created by the civil emergency planning committees and boards before 1966 were covered by a Committee Notice and a regrading action indicated by the Decision taken on that Notice. These Notices contain bilingual title listings of thousands of civil emergency planning record items beyond those contained in the annexed listings in this Report. In every instance where such a listing was issued, it is described in the narrative portion of the report along with a recommendation for the regrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED and release to the public of the annexed listings in order to facilitate research in those records which are released under this program.

A. Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (AC/98)

The coordination of Civil Emergency Planning in NATO is undertaken by the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (AC/98), commonly referred to as the "Senior Committee," which was created in late 1955. The original terms of reference of this Committee and its initial efforts through 1958 to bring emergency planning in all fields into line with the new assumptions concerning thermo-nuclear warfare can be found in DES(94)2, Part VI, S, pages 55-59.

The Chairman of the Senior Committee was the Secretary General of NATO and the Deputy Chairman was the Executive Secretary. Both the first Secretary General, Lord

Ismay, and the Executive Secretary, Lord Coleridge, were enthusiastic supporters of civil defence planning and preparedness. The members of the Senior Committee are national representatives responsible for Civil Emergency Planning in their own countries.

The Executive Secretary was also responsible for the civil emergency planning office in the International Staff/Secretariat. In 1959 this consisted of just three officers, including Sir John Hodsoll, the Civil Defence Advisor.¹ By 1965, the Senior Committee had persuaded the Council to add technical advisors/experts in the areas of civil aviation, inland transport, communications, exercises, medical questions, and refugees.

Nearly all of the specialised Boards and Committees established and operational between 1950 and 1958 (described in the narrative portion of Part VI of DES(94)2) continued to function through 1965. They each received guidance from the Senior Committee with regard to the specific subjects of international planning which that Committee determined required study. Each year the specialised Boards and Committees submitted reports of progress to the Senior Committee in response to a questionnaire reflecting the emphasis desired. These reports were consolidated by the Civil Emergency Planning Yearly Review Sub-Committee (AC/134)-which was renamed the Civil Emergency Planning Co-Ordinating Committee in 1961 and at the same time given broader terms of reference. (For a description of that reorganisation effort, see the section on AC/199, below. The activities of the AC/134 Committee are further described in the following section.)

The Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee guided the work of its subordinate Boards and Committees by laying down certain planning assumptions derived from advice provided by the Standing Group. These assumptions included an appreciation of the scale and types of attack which could be expected, of the most important and, therefore, most likely targets, and of the general effects which modern weapons may be expected to have. The most fundamental assumption on which civil emergency planning was based was that the critical period of any future thermo-nuclear war would be the first month, of which the first three or four days were likely to be of special importance. Throughout the period 1958 through 1965, the Senior Committee and its subordinate Committees concentrated on the minimum requirements which would enable the civil population to survive this short period in which thermo-nuclear weapons would be used extensively.

The Senior Committee also laid down what it regarded as the most important objectives: the arrangements which should be considered first and which are of greatest importance during the survival period. These fall into two broad subject areas.

Maintenance of Government Control. During this period, the Senior Committee continued to emphasise the need for national governments to take appropriate actions

¹ Sir John Hodsoll retired in 1961 and was replaced by Mr. Aldo Cippico as head of the Civil Emergency Planning Office.

to ensure the maintenance of government control. This required the enactment of adequate emergency legislation. The Senior Committee shared information and also monitored progress in capitals in this area. To further the objective of maintaining government control, the Committee also stressed the need for making prior arrangements for adequately equipped, staffed and protected war headquarters away from main target areas for both central and local government.

Survival of the Population. Primary importance was attached to planning for the survival of the population. Some countries planned to accomplish this either by removing persons from probable target areas or by providing them with shelters, or by combining the two measures. But the costs of building shelters to give adequate protection against all the effects of a thermo-nuclear explosion within a radius of about five miles was enormous, and most members of the Alliance made no attempt to make any such provision. But there was general agreement that provision should be made for shelter against fallout. Most countries instituted studies of measures that could be applied to the different types of dwellings, commercial building, etc., and a special working party of the Civil Defence Committee was responsible for preparing technical recommendations. By 1965 the Committee had accepted that a balanced combination of evacuation or dispersal and of shelters provided the broad answer to the problem of survival. Evacuation and dispersal plans were worked out by most NATO countries and some practical tests were held in some countries.

From the beginning of civil emergency planning, it was recognised that while planning for an emergency could be coordinated by the Senior Committee with the advice of military authorities, any implementation of those plans would depend upon efforts by national authorities. Progress in implementation efforts needed to be reported to the Senior Committee. Annual Questionnaires addressed to member nations and compiled national responses formed the backbone of the Senior Committee's annual reports to the Council together with conclusions drawn and any recommendations for additional efforts or modifications.

The preparation of suitable questionnaires and the analysis of the responses to them together with the detailed reports of the several Boards and Committees working in this field in order to prepare the Senior Committee's annual report to the Council required a great deal of detailed work and much time and attention which the members of the Senior Committee could not give to it. This work was executed by the AC/134 Committee. (The efforts of the AC/134 Yearly Review Sub-Committee to prepare the 1957 and 1958 annual reports to the Council are described in Part VI, AA of DES(94)2, pages 80-82.)

The Civil Emergency Planning Yearly Reviews provide a valuable summary of the overall efforts in this field. Each report was designed to:

- (a) Provide a review of actual national progress in the preceding calendar year towards implementing the most vital measures needed for survival in the light of the goals established and reported in national plans;
- (b) Report on the work carried out during the reporting year by the Planning Boards and Committees; and
- (c) Identify those specific areas where a further examination and review by the International Staff and by the various Civil Emergency Planning Boards and Committees was considered desirable.

Complaints about the density of the Annual Review led to changes in the format for the 1960 Annual Review. A condensed report bringing out the most salient points was prepared by the International Staff. The more detailed report was presented at the same time for use of the council members and national delegations as desired.

At the Ministerial Council Meeting in Oslo it was further agreed that the Annual Review should be more timely, more frank and more effective. Beginning in 1962 the report was to avoid giving too optimistic a picture so that it could disclose the gaps which existed as well as the progress made. Subsequent reports were presented to show more precisely the prevailing position of the Alliance in all fields of national planning under broad headings: Government Control, Civil Defence, Communications, Food, Oil, Coal Supplies, Medical, Inland Surface Transport, Manpower, Industry, Ocean Shipping, and Civil Aviation. Also included were reports on progress in fixing on the location of the International Wartime Agencies.

The Yearly Review Questionnaire which had been in use since 1958, was simplified and the 1962 Annual Review reflected the revised requirement. It continued in use through 1965. Beginning in 1963 the Yearly review reports were reduced from three to two. The subsequent reports comprised a "Country Chapters" report, showing the status of civil emergency planning in all its aspects in the member countries of the Alliance, with specific recommendation keyed to the individual countries. The second report was a concise version, summarising the situation as a whole with general recommendations suitable for submission to the Council. Beginning with the 1964 Annual Review, the Country Chapter report was considered a "background" paper to the concise report. A listing of the key documents associated with the 1959-1965 annual reviews is provided as Annex VI, 12.

The Secretary General also incorporated into his semi-annual progress report an extended section on civil emergency planning. These reports, covering the periods January to June and July to December each year, summarised the activities of each of the specialised boards and committees working in this area and also provided the Secretary General with an opportunity to give his views on overall progress and those topics which needed further attention.² They are also helpful for a view of the activities of the Civil Emergency Planning Office and its director.

² The Secretary General's Progress Report is one of the requirements in his terms of reference (1952, C-9 D/4). Contributions were made by the various Divisions and Sections of the Secretariat. The Executive

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF PROGRESS
DURING THE PERIOD ...

<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Document</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>
1959, January-June	C-M(59)88	5.10.59
July-December	C-M(60)47	26. 4.60
1960, January-June	C-M(60)95	14.11.60
July-December	C-M(61)53	4. 3.61
1961, January-June	C-M(61)95	23.10.61
July-December	C-M(62)35	12. 4.62
1962, January-June	C-M(62)95	8.10.62
July-December	C-M(63)21	9. 4.63
1963, January-June	C-M(63)73	9.10.63
July-December	C-M(64)16	19. 3.64
1964, January-June	C-M(64)70	4. 9.64
July-December	C-M(65)33	26. 4.65
1965, January-June	C-M(65)68	17. 9.65
July-December	C-M(66)25	4. 4.66

In 1964 the Senior Committee decided to undertake a reappraisal of civil emergency planning. The Committee appointed a high level ad hoc working group of their members, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Andersen of Norway, with the tasks of restating the essential objectives of NATO Civil Emergency Planning and of recommending the ways in which their attainment should be pursued by the NATO planning boards and committees, or by other means. This included a stocktaking of the major accomplishments so far achieved and a review of the existing planning. On this basis they were asked to make recommendations as to the activities that should be accelerated or suppressed, any new activities that should be initiated, and, finally, any desirable changes in the prevailing terms of reference or structure of the civil emergency planning boards and committees. (C-M(64)110)

At its final meeting in 1965 (held on 16th and 17th November 1965), the Senior Committee approved the reappraisal report (AC/98-D/201, 20.9.65) and the

Secretary's Office was responsible for preparing the emergency planning portions. Drafts were contributed by the Director of the Civil Emergency Planning Office.

recommendation that the amended terms of reference of the Senior Committee should be submitted to the Council for approval. The report set out--and the Committee approved--as broad guidance a large number of recommendations affecting both the Committee, the Co-Ordinating Committee and the specialised boards and committees. To implement some of these recommendations, the boards and committees were requested to submit to the Senior Committee for consideration, detailed suggestions for their future programmes of work and to comment on the amended terms of reference recommended for them. (AC/98-R/13; the amended terms of reference of the Senior Committee itself is Annex I to that Record of Meeting.)

The Council in permanent session approved the Report on the Reappraisal of Civil Emergency Planning (C-M(65)123, 25.11.65) at its meeting on 13th December 1965 (C-R(65)49). The Council agreed to submit the report to the Council in Ministerial session where it was approved on 16th December 1965. The aims and objectives of Civil Emergency Planning were restated in the following terms:

- The basic aims of civil emergency planning in NATO are today, as they have been in the past, to ensure to the greatest possible extent, in the event of attack, the survival of our populations, the support of military operations, the protection and utilisation of our vital resources and the early recovery and rehabilitation of our nations.
- The objectives of national civil emergency planning are therefore the preparation of plans and the implementation of such measures as are necessary to achieve the above aims, while the objectives of civil emergency planning within NATO are, on the one hand, to carry out such planning as cannot adequately be undertaken by the individual nations without coordination, mutual cooperation or common action within the framework of the Alliance, and, on the other hand, for NATO to be kept informed of the progress of national plans and so enabled, as appropriate, to make recommendations.

The Senior Committee also agreed on three categories of activities designed to meet the objectives. The work of the boards and committees would be concentrated within these categories.

The Senior Committee also recommended --and the Council approved--the dissolution of the Civil Emergency Co-ordinating Committee (AC/134) and study of the problem of the Chairmanship of the Senior Committee. The Secretary of the Senior Committee formally notified the Committee of the consequences of that dissolution in a notice dated 20th December 1965 (AC/98-N/28).

The report further noted that the Senior Committee in its prevailing form, comprised of the officials in each nation responsible for coordinating civil emergency planning, should remain in being and be directly responsible to the Council. As a practical matter, however, the composition of the Senior Committee was such that it could not meet more

often than once or twice a year. It was agreed, therefore, that the Senior Committee would continue to meet once a year in plenary session, but that, in order that the work may be carried out on a permanent basis, it should meet as often as necessary "in permanent session" (by analogy with the Council which meets occasionally in Ministerial session and as often as necessary in permanent session). Beginning in 1966, the Senior Committee "in permanent session" would have the same level of status, powers and authority as the Senior Committee itself.

The Senior Committee was to continue to have no specific programme of work as such, and its role as indicated in its terms of reference was chiefly that of providing policy guidance, coordination of the activities of the boards and committees and keeping an eye on progress, both national and international (through the Yearly Review and the annual progress reports of the committees). It also had the task of recommending to the Council possible changes in the structure and functions of the civil emergency planning boards and committees. With the dissolution of the Co-ordinating Committee, however, one major change was made to its terms of reference. The Committee would screen all new studies to be undertaken by the specialised committees to ensure that they conformed with the new objectives. It should further appraise their requests for the establishment of subcommittees, ad hoc working groups, etc., and--if deemed necessary--approve them. Finally, it would continue the work undertaken by the dissolved Co-ordinating Committee.

The 140 Documents created by the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee between 1959 and 1965 are listed in Annex VI, 13/1, along with the only Working Paper created during this period in the AC/98 series. All of these Documents were refilmed on microfilm roll 1593 and 1594. (Roll 1594 also contains Senior Committee Documents through 1966. The Working Paper was refilmed on roll 1600, along with other Working Papers created through 1974.) Notices in the AC/98 series are listed in Annex VI, 13/2.

They were refilmed on roll 1598 (which also contains Senior Committee Notices through 1974). The Summary Records of the 7 annual meetings of the Senior Committee during this period are listed in Annex VI, 13/3. They were refilmed on roll 1598 (which also contains the records of meetings held by the Committee through 1974). All of the records of the Ad Hoc Reappraisal Working Group are listed in Annex VI, 13/4 which also identifies the microfilm roll where these records were copied. They were not refilmed.

All except one of the records created between 1959 and 1965 by the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee were downgraded to NATO UNCLASSIFIED by decision of the Senior Committee in a NATO RESTRICTED Notice, AC/98-N/289 (2.11.79; Decision on 13.3.80). This downgrading action was promulgated in DN(80)17 (18.3.80). The single exception to the downgrading action was AC/98-D/110, which was downgraded to NATO RESTRICTED by the same Notices. Nearly every pre-1965 document of the Senior Committee proposed for release in this report is listed in both languages in Annexes A, B, or C of AC/98-N/289. Specific page reference to that listing for the several series is provided in Section B of Annex VI, 13/5.

The Consultants recommend declassification of AC/98-D/110 (a 1960 document relating to Civil Precautionary Matters) and the release without reservation of all of the pre-1966 records created by the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee. When this is agreed, AC/98-N/289 and the listings in Annexes A, B, and C should be downgraded to NATO UNCLASSIFIED and released to serve as a bilingual finding aid to the records of the Committee.

B. Civil Emergency Planning Yearly Review Sub-Committee/Civil Emergency Co-Ordinating Committee (AC/134)

The activities of the Civil Emergency Planning Yearly Review Sub-Committee of the Senior Committee from its establishment in 1957 through 1958, are described in Part VI, AA of DES(94)2 (pages 80-82). The records created by the Sub-Committee in those years are listed in Annexes VI, 10/1 and 10/2.

From 1959 through 1961, the primary function of the AC/134 Sub-Committee was to develop the yearly annual review of progress in the field of civil emergency planning for submission by the Civil Emergency Planning Senior Committee (AC/98) to the Council. Each year the civil emergency planning boards and committees were obliged to prepare and submit reports of progress to the Senior Committee in response to a questionnaire reflecting the emphasis desired by that Committee. The questionnaire was prepared by and these reports were consolidated by the AC/134 Committee.

In 1961 a Working Group on Long-Term Civil Emergency Planning (AC/199) proposed the reorientation of the civil emergency planning programme and a revision of the terms of reference of the Senior Committee (AC/98) and of the Annual Review Sub-Committee (AC/134). One further consequence of the changes proposed by the AC/199 Working Group was the renaming of the AC/134 to "Civil Emergency Co-Ordinating Committee." It continued to function under that name and those revised terms of reference until its dissolution at the end of 1965.

Under its revised terms of reference, the Co-Ordinating Committee became responsible for assisting the Senior Committee by coordinating its work, by preparing studies on specific subjects such as the organisation of international civil wartime agencies for transport, supplies, and refugees. The Co-Ordinating Committee worked in close collaboration with the International Staff. Its Chairman was the head of the NATO Civil Emergency Planning Office and its members were drawn from the national Delegations to NATO.

One of the growing concerns of the civil emergency planners was the practical implementation of their plans. In 1962 the Council approved the mounting of a major exercise to test the plans developed by the various civil emergency boards and

committees. Exercise CIVLOG 65 was approved by the Council in C-M(62)152. It was held from 17th to 22nd May 1965. CIVLOG 65 was to test NATO civil wartime agencies with the cooperation of national agencies, as to their capability of performing their operational role of supporting the survival of nations and military operations. Some two years intensive preparation by national and NATO military authorities, by the responsible NATO Civil Emergency Planning Committees and by the International Staff was required to produce the scenario and the statistical data required for the conduct of the Exercise.

A CIVLOG Planning Committee was established at NATO headquarters at Porte Dauphine under the aegis of the Civil Emergency Co-Ordinating Committee (AC/134(CIVLOG)) to coordinate work of the civil emergency planners with the military and national authorities. Its members were the National Exercise Advisors.

During the course of Exercise CIVLOG, some 400 individuals participated in the NATO Civil Wartime Agency plan, in addition to those participating in national capitals. The Exercise afforded, for the first time, an opportunity to bring together not only those officials from capitals who would in war represent their national interest in the Agencies, but also persons from industry and elsewhere who had been designated by the Council to serve in an international capacity in time of war. The organisation of the Agencies followed that planned for use in war, but the number of participants was reduced to the minimum required for effective exercise play.

The value of Exercise CIVLOG was that it pointed out areas in which further civil emergency planning was required. Detailed reports and analysis were prepared by the appropriate NATO Planning authorities and the major NATO military commands. An initial report was submitted early in July 1965 (AC/134-D/300, 6.7.65). A coordinated view and recommendations of all the participating elements were compiled by the Co-Ordinating Committee (AC/134(CIVLOG)-D/18, revised as AC/134-D/312) as a draft of a report for the Senior Emergency Planning Committee to submit to the Council (C-M(65)145, 29.12.65) The final report incorporating all the revisions and comments made was presented to the Council by the Senior Committee (serving as its own coordinating committee) in March 1966 (AC/98-D/220, 11.3.66)

In 1967 and in 1970, the Senior Committee made an effort to downgrade from NATO SECRET to NATO CONFIDENTIAL all of those most highly security classified documents created by the various Committees working in the area of civil emergency planning. The 1967 effort, AC/98-N/66 (11.5.67), listed the documents dated through 1961 proposed for downgrading, while the 1970 effort, AC/98-N/137 (15.1.70), carried the effort through the 1965 documents. The documents the Senior Committee agreed could be downgraded were identified by number in DN/328 (11.6.69) and DN/352 (9.7.70). Both listings have limited usefulness as they do not include the very many documents originated at the lower levels of NATO CONFIDENTIAL and NATO RESTRICTED. The listings do, however, provide a bilingual listing of a great many of the documents created by the AC/134 Committee.

The 305 Documents created by the AC/134 Committee between 1959 and 1965 are listed in Annex VI, 14/1. The 44 Records of Meetings for this period are listed in Annex VI, 14/2; while the 51 Working Papers are listed in Annex VI, 14/3. All of these record items were microfilmed in the chronological series of rolls. The date of creation of the document is the place where they can be found (in the AC numerical series) on the roll. The AC/134 Series of documents were never refilmed and no series of paper records has survived in the IS Registry.

The records of the AC/134 Committee which are not listed in the Annexes to this report are identified in Part A of Annex VI, 14/4. This includes the records created by two separate working groups which created distinct record series--one relating to censorship of international telecommunications in wartime and the other to CIVLOG 65. Cross reference to the pages of the two downgrading notices, AC/98-N/66 and N/137, where the record items originally classified as NATO SECRET are listed in both languages (including the essential date of creation of the record item), are provided in Part B of Annex VI, 14/4 to this report.

We recommend without reservation that all of the record items created by the AC/134 Committee be downgraded to NATO UNCLASSIFIED and that they be released to the public. If this is agreed, those portions of the two notices (AC/98-N/66 and N/137) containing the listings of the AC/134 items should also be downgraded and released in order to provide researchers with the only existing bilingual listing of many of the items originated by this Committee.

C. Planning Board for Ocean Shipping (PBOS)

The records of PBOS and a short narrative description of its establishment and activities during the period 1950 through 1958 are described in Part VI, B, pages 3-6 of DES(94)2.

Between 1959 and 1965 PBOS continued to operate and hold its meetings in London. It also continued to issue its formal documents, reports, records of meetings, communications and notices in a single numerical order in a sequence leading up to or emanating from the latest of its annual meetings. All of the copies of the records of PBOS which reached NATO Headquarters were placed in numerical order by the year of the meeting and microfilmed together. The titles of the documents are sufficient to give the user of these lists a good idea of the subject matter covered.

All of the record items created by the Planning Board for Ocean Shipping in conjunction with the Eleventh Meeting in 1959 through the Eighteenth Meeting in 1965 are listed in Annex VI, 15/1. Minutes of the two to four-day-long PBOS annual meetings are denoted by an "M1", "M2", "M3," etc., and have been placed by the compiler at the end of each numbered sequence.

Whenever a significant number of documents created by working groups of PBOS were received at NATO Headquarters they also were microfilmed in the same manner as the principal documents. These documents are not listed individually in the annex to this report, but are identified and the microfilm roll where they can be found is indicated in Part A of Annex VI, 15/2 of this report.

In 1982 the Planning Board for Ocean Shipping proposed the downgrading to NATO RESTRICTED of those documents originally classified as NATO SECRET and the declassification of all of the remaining principle documents created by the Board prior to 1966. The proposal was issued as a Notice, AC/271-N/49 (7.4.81)(records originated by PBOS from 1971 were designated AC/271-). With a few exceptions, these proposals were accepted. The results were published in DN(82)3 (20.1.82) and modified in DN(83)8. At this time we recommend without reservation that all of the record items created by PBOS and its working groups prior to 1966 be regraded NATO UNCLASSIFIED and be released to the public.

When this recommendation is approved, the Notice with its bilingual listing of the pre-1966 documents of PBOS (AC/271-N/49, Annexes A, B, and C) should also be downgraded to NATO UNCLASSIFIED and be released to facilitate research in these records.

D. Petroleum Planning Committee (PPC) (AC/12)

A description of the records of the Petroleum Planning Committee (PPC) (AC/12) and a short narrative of its establishment in 1952 and organisation and accomplishments through 1958 can be found in DES(94)2, Part VI (pages 7-12). The documents and working papers of the PPC through 1958 are listed in Annexes VI, 2/1 and 2/2 of that report (pages 23-42).

One of the principal responsibilities of the Petroleum Planning Committee was to organise, develop operating procedures and to identify personnel to operate its NATO Wartime Oil Organisation (NWO) along with a Joint Operational Staff(JOS). The PPC's planning had proceeded to a point where it could present them to the Senior Committee in its annual report for 1962 (AC/98-D/153). In preparation for the civil emergency planning exercise in 1965, the Chairman prepared a summary of the implementation planning insofar as it would relate to CIVLOG 65 for the benefit of the JOS (AC/12-N/165, 10.5.65)

The Chairman's Note describes the sphere of competence of the NWO, its functions, and its organisation (AC/12-N/165, I-III). The senior body of NWO was to be the NATO Oil Authority (NOA) which would be composed of senior representatives from all member countries. The NOA would be responsible for the formulation of general policy on oil matters in conformity with the directions of higher authority and for the direction

and supervision of all the functions of the Organisation, including the general programming and allocation of crude oil and oil products.

Day-to-day work of the Organisation would devolve, subject to appropriate directives, upon the NATO Oil Executive Board (NOEB). That Board would exercise the executive functions of the Organisation on behalf of the NOA and in compliance with its directives and be responsible for continuity in the discharge of the NOA's functions. The NOEB was to be comprised of two parallel and complementary branches equal in status and similar in representation which would act in concert, take decisions jointly and be closely coordinated on the basis of pooled information. In war the Eastern branch would be located in the United Kingdom and the Western branch in the United States. All member countries would be entitled to membership in each branch. And each branch would have primary responsibility for logistic coordination within its own area.

Both the NOA and its operational arm the NOEB would be served by the Joint Operational Staff. Among its functions were:

- (a) Carrying out of the operational, executive, and planning staff work of NOA and NOEB;
- (b) Assisting these bodies in the establishment of equitable allocations, the collation of the member country's short term and longer-term national requirements and availabilities;
- (c) Implementing of agreed NWOO programmes by preparing detailed plans covering production and refining programmes, nominating of cargoes and tankers (allocated by the Defence Shipping Authority) to lift them, scheduling deliveries, etc., keeping NOEB informed of progress and reporting any difficulties; and
- (d) Maintaining liaison between the two branches of NOEB and with national oil authorities, the NATO military authorities and with the other NATO wartime agencies.

The relationship of the NWOO with the other NATO wartime agencies was further detailed in the Chairman's Note (AC/12-N/165, IV). Close coordination between NWOO and the Tanker Committee of the Defence Shipping Authority was recognised as essential. Shipping experts from the JOS would combine with Tanker Committee experts to form a Combined Oil-Tanker Group to develop workable long-term supply programmes as well as short-term programmes and day-to-day movements including the nomination of individual tankers for specific voyages. The procedures for achieving agreement on their plans was detailed in the Note. Relationship between NWOO and the Central Supplies Agency was to be governed by an agreed document. Military advice would be injected into the NWOO through an international military staff, responsible to the highest military authority and attached to the various echelons of the NWOO. One officer at each of the twin branches of the NOEB would be provided from the staffs of the appropriate geographical commands (SACLANT and SACEUR) to

provide the essential liaison function and staff functions for the military representative with the NOA.

The subjects of the Petroleum Planning Committee's efforts between 1959 and 1965 are evident in the topics of the 226 Documents and 18 Working Papers created by the PPC in this seven-year period. They are listed in Annexes VI, 16/1 and 16/2 to this report. The microfilm roll numbers where the documents and working papers can be found is indicated on these two listings. The microfilm roll numbers containing the unlisted Agendas, Summary Records of Meetings, and Notices issued by the PPC are indicated in Part A of Annex VI, 16/3. All of these series were refilmed beginning with 1963 or 1964 record items on rolls 1566 and 1567. Please note that these two rolls contain PPC record items dated through 1974.

In 1979 the Petroleum Planning Committee proposed the complete declassification (i.e., regrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED) of all documents issued by the Committee before 1st January 1966 (AC/12-N/336). All of the record items created prior to 1966 are listed in both languages in that notice. Part B of Annex VI, 16/3 provides a cross reference to the pages of that Notice where the various series can be found. The Declassification proposal was approved and promulgated by DN(80)16. We recommend that all of these AC/12 record items be released to the public.

If this recommendation is approved, the bilingual listing of the AC/12 record items in Annexes A, B, and C of AC/12-N/336, should also be regraded NATO UNCLASSIFIED. Those listings should then be released to the public to facilitate research use of these records.

E. Planning Board for European Inland Surface Transport (PBEIST) (AC/15)

The records of the Planning Board for European Inland Surface Transport (PBEIST, AC/15) from its foundation in 1952 through 1958 are described along with a narrative account of its establishment, terms of reference, reorganisation and activities during those years in subpart D of Part VI of DES(94)2 (pages 12-23). Accompanying that narrative description are listings of the PBEIST Documents (AC/15), the Documents and Working Papers of the PBEIST Steering Group, AC/15(SG); the Documents of its Central Europe Committee, AC/15(CE) and of the Central Europe Committee-ACTICE Documents, AC/15(CE-ACT); and the Documents of the Southern Europe Committee, AC/15(SE); as Annexes VI, 3/1 through 3/6.

Beginning in 1961, J. Peyremorte, Adviser for Inland Surface Transport in the Civil Emergency Planning Office of the International Staff, prepared annual reviews of the PBEIST studies from the time of its inception in 1952. These annual reviews were not intended to be definitive of all the documents created by the PBEIST, but those which the compiler felt were of definite relevance as of the date of its preparation. The first

annual review compilation in the Document, AC/15-D/112, is dated 11th April 1961, and brought the examination through documents created in 1960.

The 1964 Edition of AC/15-D/112 is particularly useful as it rearranged the study to take account of the final stages of the reorganisation of the Planning Board by setting out the account of progress in its long-term programme of work under the 21 items required to be examined by the Senior Committee and its Co-Ordinating Committee. That programme was set out in AC/15-D/123 of 16th July 1962 and was approved by the Board at its meeting on 27th and 28th June 1962 (AC/15-R/27, paragraph 87).

The 1966 Edition was prepared in the light of the general reappraisal of civil emergency planning which was completed near the end of 1965. PBEIST, along with the other civil emergency planning boards and committees, was examining proposed new Terms of Reference, and a new eight item programme of work, and possibly a new structure. Mr. Peyremorte weeded out a number of documents from the preceding (1964) Edition which he felt were no longer relevant and brought the study up to date. He also provided an item-by-item summary of the exact status of each of the studies which had been carried out which he felt fell within the general concept of the new programme of work, together with draft conclusions for PBEIST to consider. The work of compilation enabled him to prepare a list of the main studies and achievement of PBEIST since its inception in 1952. It is set out in Chapter IV of the 1966 Edition of AC/15-D/112 (20.9.66).

The several listings of the formal Documents annexed to this report make clear the activities and operations of PBEIST (Annex VI, 17/1) and its most important subordinate Committees, the Steering Group (Annex VI, 17/2) and the Central and Southern Europe Committees (Annexes VI, 17/3 and 17/4).

PBEIST was criticised repeatedly for its proliferation of subordinate committees and working groups. During the period 1959 through 1965 a number of these subordinate bodies either completed their work or their work was assumed by other Committees or Working Groups. Several continued to create a smattering of additional record items into 1966 and even 1967 before being dissolved. In several instances where the activities essentially ended in 1965, the recommendations in this report cover their record items through the date of their dissolution. They are listed in Annex VI, 17/5 of this report.

All of the NATO security classified record items created by the AC/15 Committee (in all of its iterations) prior to 1st January 1966 are listed in both languages in AC/15-N/247 of 28th May 1980. This Notice proposed the downgrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED of all the documents listed. The Committee agreed on 15th December 1980 (Decision on AC/15-N/247). In addition, we recommend the downgrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED of about sixty-five post-1965 documents of several subordinate Committees and Working Groups which were issued before their dissolution in 1966 or early 1967. Those documents are listed in Annex VI, 17/5.

We recommend without reservation that all of the record items listed in both languages in Annexes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J of AC/15-N/247 along with the items originally issued as NATO UNCLASSIFIED and those listed in Annex VI, 17/5, be released to the public. If this proposal is approved, we recommend the downgrading of AC/15-N/247, Annexes A through J, to NATO UNCLASSIFIED and their immediate release to facilitate research in the records of PBEIST through 1965. To further facilitate research in the history of PBEIST, we recommend the downgrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED of AC/15-D/112, 1966 edition (20.9.66) and its release to the public concurrently with the release of the PBEIST records through 1965. It is listed along with the other AC/15 Documents in Annex VI, 17/1.

F. Civil Defence Committee (CD) (AC/23(CD))

A narrative description of the establishment of the Civil Defence Committee (AC/23(CD)) as an outgrowth of the recommendations to the Council by the Working Group on Civil Organisation in Time of War (AC/23), and of the Committee's examination into a great variety of the civil defence related fields between 1952 and 1958 are in Subparts E through I of Part VI of DES(94)2 (pages 23-34). The records created between 1952 and 1958 under the AC/23 and AC/23(CD) series are described along with recommendations for their declassification and release in that same narrative. The most significant series are listed in Annexes VI, 4/3 through 4/6, of DES(94)2 (pages 118-162).

A few of the Civil Defence Committee's Working Parties/Working Groups which had come into existence before 1959 soon ended their work and were dissolved or their work was combined into another organ's terms of reference. Others continued to prepare studies and make reports to the Civil Defence Committee right through 1959. Those which were dissolved in the 1959-1965 period were the Working Groups on Refugees and Evacuees in Central Europe (AC/23(CD/RE) (Sub-Group I), and (Sub-Group II)--concerned with evacuations and dispersals. Both had completed their work by 1960. To complete the coverage of the NATO area, a new group was established to study the situation of refugees in the south (AC/23(CD/SE-S) which held two meetings and created two documents and issued two notices between 1960 and 1962.

The Scientific Working Party which had begun preparing studies before 1959 focusing on scientific studies of interest to civil defence continued through the 1959-1965 period and soon after was dissolved. The titles of the 70 Documents created by the Scientific Working Party give a clear indication of the variety of matters they studied and on which they prepared reports--sometimes jointly with another working party of the CD Committee. The Scientific Working Party issued a number of record items in 1966 before its dissolution. They have been included in the (AC/23 (CD/SC) Documents listing in Annex VI, 18/3 and the other forms of record items are listed in Annex VI, 18/7.

The CD Committee's Working Party on Shelters issued an additional 40 documents during the 1959-1965 period and continued its studies as this period ended. The AC/23(CD/SH) Documents are listed in Annex VI, 18/4. The CD Committee's Working Party on Warnings issued almost 80 documents during this same period and continued preparing studies for several more years. The 1959-1965 AC/23(CD/WARN) Documents are listed in Annex VI, 18/5. The titles of the documents issued by these two Working Parties provide sufficient information to identify the various subjects on which they focused their attention.

The Civil Defence Committee established an Ad Hoc "Working Party on Publicity and Public Relations" in May 1960 (AC/23(CD)R/16) with the assigned task of making recommendations on the question of publicity and public relations with particular reference to the possibility of providing a NATO pamphlet designed for the public focusing on measures they can take for their own protection. Its establishment was an outgrowth of suggestions for the future work of the CD Committee (AC/23(CD)D/333) and an earlier document entitled "Informing the Public" (AC/23(CD)D/294).. Sir John Hodsoll prepared a memorandum which served as a point of discussion. The Working Group met on 6th September 1960 and envisaged publishing a pamphlet for NATO-wide distribution with various suggestions for its coverage and approach (AC/23(CD/PU)R/1). The International Staff drafted a manual based on the discussion (AC/23(CD/PU)D/3 (6.6.61)

The "Self-Help Guide for Survival" was prepared in lieu of the proposed pamphlet as the Civil Defence Committee felt that there was a need for differing approaches according to each country (decision taken at the Committee's 19th Meeting on 19th and 20th September 1961). The "Guide" was circulated as guidance to national civil defence authorities in preparing their own handbook for distribution to the public in their country (AC/23(CD)D/417 (10.10.61).

The matter of publicising the civil defence effort in member countries and the problem of obtaining public support was a recurring topic of discussion at nearly every meeting of the Committee. At its 21st meeting in October 1962, The United States Representative argued that Civil Defence could not be effectively organised without a cooperative public opinion. He proposed a number of measures which NATO could take to foster a greater awareness of the problem and for promoting the rapid dissemination of information to the public. Specifically he recommended the extension of the terms of reference of the Working Party on Publicity and Public Relations. (AC/23(CD/PU)R/21) The CD Committee agreed and tasked the Civil Defence Advisor to prepare extended terms of reference in accordance with the views expressed during the discussion (AC/23(CD/PU)R/22, meeting 10-11.5.63).

The draft terms were submitted and revised following their discussion (at R/23, draft is AC/23(CD)D/453 of 1.10.63, revised 1.2.64). The extended terms of reference were approved at the Committee's meeting on 4th and 5th February 1964 and a meeting program was planned (AC/23(CD)R/24). The second (and, as it happened, last)

meeting of the Working Group on Publicity and Public Relations met on 11th May 1964. It approved a draft programme of work and agreed that much ground could be covered by exchanging documentation and information based on experience. Further, that since the Working Party would need to meet perhaps only once a year, discussion could also be held in the Committee itself. (AC/23(CD/PU)R/2).

The last document issued by the Working Party was a note by the United States Delegation drawing on the experience gained from the Cuban Missile Crisis and the consequent reexamination of its public information program requirements in time of threat of war (AC/23(CD/PU)D/5). When the Civil Defence Committee examined this document along with the summary of the Working Group's second meeting and a note by the UK Delegation on the UK Civil Defence Information Programme, the Committee approved the Chairman's request to the Senior Committee to establish a list of priorities in Civil Defence Planning in view of the "present political situation" (AC/23(CD)R/26). No documentation was discovered which specifically dissolved this Working Group.

Industrial Civil Defence had been a matter for consideration by the Civil Defence Committee as early as 1954. (Relevant papers from this period are AC/23(CD)D/84, R/4 and D/92, April-July 1954.) At its 11th Meeting in December 1957(R/11, Item V), the Committee discussed a document on Industrial Civil Defence prepared by the Norwegian Delegation (AC/23(CD)D/199). As a result of the discussion the Committee invited countries to submit to the International Staff information on this topic additional to that contained in the 1954 documents. The staff was to prepare a report which might lead to the decision for establishment of a special Working Party on Industrial Civil Defence (AC/23(CD)N/36 (6.2.58).

The papers described in the preceding paragraph and additional information submitted by Canada, Greece, Luxembourg and the Netherlands were combined by the Staff into a new memorandum by the experts in Civil Defence designed to cover not only civil defence preparations in individual firms but also the rehabilitation of industry in general as requested by the Committee (AC/23(CD)D/263, 14.4.58). This paper was revised on 27th June 1958 following its consideration at the May 25th meeting of the Committee (R/12, Item V). The German Delegation tabled a Note calling attention to the fact that the new assumptions in NATO required planning to take account of the use of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons as well as conventional types in the event of war. Their use would make many of the principles in the 1954 documents of only very relative value in making any new plans. These observations reinforced the argument for the establishment of the Working Group and a broadening of its prospective. (AC/23(CD)D/275, 4.7.58).

The CD Committee agreed to set up a Working Group on Industrial Protection and invited all delegations to be represented. The Senior Civil Defence Advisor was to convene the Working Group and to circulate in advance proposals for comment by

delegations. The first task would be for the Working Group to make recommendations on a priority list of subjects for consideration. (AC/23(CD)R/13, mtg. 25-26.11.58)

Sir John Hodsoll prepared and circulated two Working Papers in January 1959 (the first items issued under the serial AC/23(CD/I) and bearing the name "Working Group on Civil Defence in Industry"). The first Working Paper covered "Production Policy during the Survival Period" and the second "Suggested Topics for Discussion" (AC/23(CD/I)WP/1 and WP/2). The first meeting of the Working Group was called for 24th March 1959 in Paris and the request was made for national representations to include both Civil Defence and industrial experts (AC/23(CD/I)N/1, 2.2.59).

At its first meeting, the Working Group agreed that the general questions concerning the production policy to be followed during the survival period fell within the purview of the Industrial Planning Committee and that its own task was strictly limited to the study of measures to be taken for the protection of workers and possibly, of industrial establishments. The Chairman (Hodsoll) was invited to draw the problems raised in his Working Paper (WP/1) to the attention of the Industrial Planning Committee (AC/143, described later in this report). The Group also expanded on the topics to be examined. (AC/23(CD/I)R/1) A report on the results of the meeting was submitted to the CD Committee on 26th March 1959 (AC/23(CD)D/305). It was discussed at the Committee's 14th Meeting on 25th May 1959, where it was amended and agreed that there should be close cooperation between the Industrial Planning Committee and Civil Defence Industrial Working Group. (AC/23(CD)R/14, Item III) The first Document of the AC/23(CD/I) serial circulated to the Working Group conveyed these decisions of the CD Committee.

The Chairman of the Working Group (Sir John Hodsoll) circulated a memorandum expanding on the first six items of the approved programme of work for consideration at the second meeting of the Group (AC/23(CD/I)D/2, 25.8.59) held in December (reported in a Working Group Report, AC/23(CD/I)D/4, 9/1/60). The remaining items were then the subject of additional notes by the Chairman (D/6, 2.8.60) and considered at another meeting of the Working Group held on 24th September 1960 (AC/23(CD/I)R/2) [actually the third meeting convened by the Working Group as the record of its second meeting had been reported to the CD Committee in AC/23(CD/I)D/4, described above]. The second half of the report to the Committee was amalgamated with the first part in order to form one document. It was circulated to the Working Group for consideration at another meeting before its submission to the Civil Defence Committee (AC/23(CD/I)D/7, 16.12.60).

In order to move forward with the preparation of a final report to the Committee, the Chairman circulated a further paper he had prepared on fire prevention and fire fighting in industry for consideration also at the next meeting, which he scheduled for 28th February 1962 (AC/25(CD/I)D/8). This paper would, when approved, be incorporated into the single report (D/7).

At its third (and final) meeting, the Working Group approved the report as amended in the course of the discussion, noted that the attention of the Civil Defence Committee should be drawn in particular to the problems of warnings and communications. The Working Group also agreed that since the report did not contain any confidential information it should be declassified in order to make it available as required, to the managements of industrial establishments. (AC/23(CD/I)R/3) The revised report was circulated to the Civil Defence Committee on 6th March 1961 as NATO UNCLASSIFIED (AC/23(CD)D/400). In his covering note to the report, the Chairman noted that the subject of plant protection was not covered. The Working Group had come to the conclusion that this question was of such importance and wide scope that it should be considered as a separate matter. It was to be the subject of a separate report after further discussion by the Group.

The Civil Defence Committee considered the Working Group's report and invited delegations to submit comments to the Secretariat which would revise the study as necessary and prepare it for issuance as guidance for national authorities (AC/23(CD)R/18, mtg. 18-19.4.61). In the meantime, the Working Group was encouraged to proceed with its study of the protection of industrial establishments (AC/23(CD)R/18, mtg. 18-19.4.61 and again at AC/23(CD)R/22, mtg. 10-11.5.63).

Comments on the study by the Netherlands and German Delegations (D/407 and D/408) were circulated. A Revised study was issued on 2nd August 1961 under the same number (D/400), with a new preface calling attention to the fields which are national responsibilities. It was discussed at the CD Committee meeting held on 19th-20th September 1961 where it was approved when amended in accordance with the discussion (AC/23(CD)R/19, Item III). The Second Revised edition was circulated "as guidance to countries in this field of civil emergency planning" on 18th October 1961.

The members of the Working Group were informed by personal letter from the Chairman (CD/SH/61/311, 24.4.61) that they were invited by the German authorities to visit selected industries in Germany in connection with their study of plant protection and that a meeting of the Group would be held in Bonn on May 15th in conjunction with that visit. R. Rudler, Deputy Senior Civil Defence Advisor and Acting Chairman of the Working Party during the meeting and visit to German industrial establishments prepared a report on the discussion and the visit (AC/23(CD/I)D/11, 12.6.61).

To revitalise this question on 5th October 1963, the Civil Defence Adviser prepared an outline draft study on the protection of industrial establishment as a notice to the CD Committee and to the Working Party on Civil Defence in Industry (AC/23(CD)N/77). When the Civil Defence Committee met to consider the outline of the study proposed on 4th and 5th February 1964, it became clear that there was a considerable divergence of view over the appropriateness of the Committee studying protection of property, protection against sabotage, security and rehabilitation of the economy (protection of personnel was considered by some to be the full extent of their mandate). In winding up the discussion, the Chairman of the Civil Defence Committee noted that the Committee

did not at present consider a further meeting of the Working Party on Civil Defence in Industry to be a matter of urgency. The Committee finally resolved to request delegations to keep the International Staff informed of the activity and progress in their country with regard to Civil Defence in Industry to enable circulation of any further documentation existing on this subject. (AC/23(CD)R/24, Item V) It was 1974 when this matter came before the Civil Defence Committee again.

In 1980 the Civil Defence Committee proposed the declassification of all of its records pre-dating 1st January 1966. That Notice, AC/23-N/323 (18.1.80) listed in three separate annexes the NATO SECRET, the NATO CONFIDENTIAL, and the NATO RESTRICTED record items issued by the Civil Defence Committee and all of its working parties/working groups in the AC/23(CD) serials. The proposal was approved on 30th May 1980 (Decision on AC/23-N/323). The Civil Defence Committees and Working Groups also issued a small number of NATO UNCLASSIFIED record items (usually in the form of Notices concerning meetings, but also a few Documents on non-sensitive topics). These are not listed in the annexes to AC/23-N/323.

A small number of documents and other record items created by the Working Group on Refugees and the Scientific Working Party dated after 31st December 1965 are listed in both languages in Annexes VI, 18/2, 18/3 and 18/7, attached. They are included in order to bring to a close the descriptions of these two working parties. These items were not included in previous downgrading actions. We recommend that these items be downgraded to NATO UNCLASSIFIED.

We recommend without reservation that all of the record items issued in the AC/23(CD) series which are described in this report and its annexes be released to the public. If this recommendation is approved, we further recommend that the listings in NATO RESTRICTED Annexes A, B, and C of AC/23-N/323 be regraded NATO UNCLASSIFIED and be released at the same time. These three annexes list nearly all of the titles of the pre-1966 record items issued by the Civil Defence Committee in both languages. Cross references from all of the file sub-series to the Annexes are provided in Part B of Annex VI, 18/8, attached to this report. Their release together with the documents will greatly facilitate the research use of all of the pre-1966 records of the Civil Defence Committee.

G. Medical Committee (MC) (AC/23(MC))

A brief description of the establishment of the Medical Committee (MC), its initial terms of reference in 1954, and their revision in 1958 appears as subpart H of Part VI of DES(92)2 (page 29). A listing of the first 105 documents originated by the MC appears as Annex VI, 4/7 to that Report. A brief indication of the notices, summary records of meetings and working paper issued by the MC is indicated in Annex VI, 4/8 to that Report.

The revised terms of reference of the Medical Committee removed it from responsibility to the Civil Defence Committee and made it answerable directly to the Senior Committee. The 1958 terms of reference authorised the MC to undertake the study of medical problems submitted by the Senior Committee, by other NATO committees, by NATO members or any which the Medical Committee itself may wish to raise. The approved terms of reference appear in their final form in AC/23(MC)D/78 (FINAL) of 19th December 1958.

At the meetings of the Medical Committee in October 1965 and April 1966, the Committee studied its future programme of work, having regard to the reappraisal of civil emergency planning. In its draft 1966 Progress Report by the Medical Committee covering 1st July 1965 to 30th June 1966 (AC/23(MC)WP/24, 17.10.66), the Committee noted that its new chairman was Dr. Shafer (United States) who replaced Med. Gen. R. LeFebvre (Belgium) who had held the post for three years. Among the recommendations in the draft 1966 Progress Report was one calling for the Senior Committee to invite the Medical Committee to prepare a further progress report after its meeting in May 1967, so that the Senior Committee could decide whether or not the Medical Committee should continue to function (this same recommendation appears in the report as submitted to the Senior Committee, AC/98-D/261, 4.11.66).

The Senior Committee reviewed the 1966 Reports of Progress made by Boards and Committees in the field of civil emergency planning at its meeting on 24th and 25th November 1966 (AC/98-R/21, Item III). When the Medical Committee progress report was presented, the Senior Committee was informed by the United States Representative that Doctor Shafer had terminated his assignment to the United States Office of Emergency Planning and had had consequently to resign his position as Chairman of the Medical Committee. This coincided with the departure of Dr. Goffin, the Medical Advisor to the Civil Emergency Planning Office, after a five year term in that Office. The U. S. Representative suggested it might be preferable to dissolve the Committee at that time and assign the identification and monitoring of medical problems which required NATO decisions to the Civil Defence Committee, if necessary with the assistance of ad hoc groups of experts. After further discussion the Senior Committee agreed to recommend to the Council the dissolution of the Medical Committee as of 31st December 1966, on the understanding that the Senior Committee in Permanent Session would assume responsibility for arranging examination, if necessary by ad hoc working groups, of such medical problems suggested by nations, boards or committees as in their view seemed appropriate for consideration within NATO (AC/98-R/21, paragraph 95(2)).

Between 1959 and 1966, when the Medical Committee was dissolved, it issued 213 documents. They are listed in Annex VI, 18/6 to this Report. The titles of these Documents make clear the range of topics discussed by the MC. A note on the issuance of the 117 Notices, 16 Summary Records of Meetings, and 23 Working Papers appears in Part A,2 of Annex VI, 18/8.

In 1980 the Civil Defence Committee proposed the declassification of all of the records of the Medical Committee pre-dating 1966. The NATO CONFIDENTIAL and the NATO RESTRICTED record items were listed in both official languages in the Downgrading and Declassification Notice circulated on 18th January 1980 (AC/23-N/323, Annexes B and C). The proposal was approved on 30th May 1980 (Decision on AC/23-N/323). The Medical Committee issued a number of NATO UNCLASSIFIED Documents and other record items which were not listed in the annexes to AC/23-N/323.

During 1966 the Medical Committee issued a small number of documents and other items in the AC/23(MC) series. They are included in the listings of Documents in Annex VI, 18/8, and of other record items in Annex VI, 18/7. The classified items among them were not included in the declassification action taken in 1980. We recommend that these items be downgraded to NATO UNCLASSIFIED.

We recommend that all of the record items issued in the AC/23(MC) series which are described in this report and its annexes be released to the public. If this recommendation is approved, the portions of the NATO RESTRICTED Annexes B and C of AC/23-N/323, listing the Medical Committee records should be declassified and released to facilitate research in the records of the Committee. Cross reference to the relevant pages of the Annexes to that Notice are provided in Part B of Annex VI, 18/8, attached to this report.

H. Food and Agriculture Planning Committee (FAPC) (AC/25(FA))

The Committee on Wartime Commodity Problems (AC/25) recommended to the Council the creation of a Food and Agriculture Planning Committee (FAPC). The proposal was approved by the Council at its meeting on 3rd December 1952 (C-R(52)31, Item V). The establishment and activities of the FAPC between 1952 and 1958 are described in Subpart L of DES(94)2 (pages 37-41) and its 81 Documents and 29 Working Papers issued before 1959 are listed in Annexes VI, 5/3 and 5/4 of that Report (pages 196-210).

The FAPC's 1958 progress report to the Senior Committee (AC/98-D/70, 17.7.58) proposed the composition and functions of a wartime food and agriculture board, and the need of the Committee to coordinate its planning with that of the proposed Central Supply Agency. The 1959-1965 Documents, Working Papers, and Records of Meetings of the FAPC reflect that continuing concern with and, finally, approval of the establishment, functions and organisation of the Food and Agriculture Division of the Central Supplies Agency and its counterpart in the European Supplies Agency. Other matters dealt with by the Committee during this period include the problems of food supply readiness measures in the light of the nuclear attack assumptions. The committee also played an active role in planning and staffing its participation in CIVLOG 65 and prepared a report of the results and implication for the FAPC of that Exercise

(AC/25(FA)D/173 and D/178). In December 1965 it began its internal consideration of the results of the reappraisal of civil emergency planning (AC/25(FA)D/182, 2.12.65).

Between 1959 and 1965 the Food and Agriculture Planning Committee issued just over 100 Documents and 7 Working Papers. They are listed in the Annex VI, 19/1 to this Report. All of the Documents issued by the FAPC during this period were originally microfilmed in the chronological series. They were refilmed (beginning with AC/25(FA)D/76 of 17 July 1958) on roll 1484. That roll contains additional Documents in the same series (to D/250) into 1968. The Working Papers listed in the same Annex were microfilmed in the chronological series and were refilmed on roll 1486-which also contains additional Working Papers through 1973. The 60 Notices and 12 Records of Meetings (changed to Decision Sheets beginning in 1971) of the FAPC through 1973 were also refilmed on roll 1486.

In 1961 the FAPC established a "Working Group on Radioactive Contamination of Food and Agriculture" (in a series numbered AC/25(FA/R)) to prepare studies and reports in this technical area. The titles of the 24 Documents and 2 Working Papers prepared by that Working Group in 1961 and 1962 are listed in Annex VI, 19/2. The final ten documents prepared by the Working Group were issued as NATO UNCLASSIFIED, as were also the 2 Working Papers they produced. The Working Group determined that no summary record of meetings would be prepared (AC/25(FA/R)N/3, 28.2.61). The record items issued by the Working Group were microfilmed in the chronological series. They were not refilmed.

All of the FAPC record items originally classified as NATO CONFIDENTIAL and NATO RESTRICTED were proposed for downgrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED in a Notice issued by the FAPC in 1980 (AC/25-N260, 18.2.80). With the exception of one document dated prior to 1969, the Committee accepted that proposal. The decision was promulgated by DN(80)30 of 4th July 1980. The single excepted document was a Working Paper prepared jointly with the Industrial Planning Committee, AC/24(FA)-WP/36//AC/143-WP/8, a draft terms of reference, structure and staffing of the Central Supplies Agency. It was regraded NATO RESTRICTED.

We recommend without reservation the downgrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED of the remaining classified Working Paper and the release to the public of all of the record items issued by the Food and Agriculture Planning Committee and described in this Report and its Annexes prior to 1st January 1966. If this recommendation is approved, the listings of the formerly classified FAPC documents in both languages in Annexes B and C of AC/24-N/260 also should be regraded NATO UNCLASSIFIED and be released to the public. These bilingual listings will greatly facilitate research in the records of the Food and Agriculture Committee through 1965.

I. Manpower Planning Committee (MPC) (AC/36(M))

The establishment of a Working Group on Labor Mobility grew out of recommendations considered at the Lisbon Meeting of the Council in 1952. In turn that Working Group created an Expert Working Group on Manpower to focus on manpower issues of concern to NATO which were unrelated to labor mobility. In 1956 the Senior Committee renamed the Expert Working Group the Manpower Planning Committee(MPC). A short narrative description of these developments and of the areas of concern to the MPC will be found in Subpart P of Part VI of DES(94)2 (pages 47-52). The Documents and other record items created by the MPC and its predecessor during the 1952-1958 period are described in that narrative and the principle series of Documents created by the MPC are listed in Annexes VI, 6/1, 6/2 and 6/3A of that Report (pages 236-255).

During the years 1959 through 1965, much of the business and documentation created by the MPC concern issues raised in the annual progress review by the Senior Committee. The Committee was involved in the preparation of questionnaires; receiving, analysing and drafting a report based on results of the responses received from the member nations in response to the questions posed; and finally submitting their findings and information on the Committee's activities and programme plans in an annual progress report to the Senior Committee.

The titles of the Documents and Working Papers issued by the MPC between 1959 and 1965 make clear the multitude of matters taken up by the Committee during this seven year period. They are listed in Annex VI, 20/1 attached to this Report.

In a February 1965 note calling for ideas for the future work of the MPC (AC/36(M)D/178, 17.2.65), the Chairman called to the attention of the Committee members the Senior Committee's restatement (at its 12th Meeting, AC/98-R/12, paragraph 149) of the essential objectives of civil emergency planning activities. He reminded them that the Senior Committee had come to the conclusion that the emphasis in planning at the NATO level should be given to matters that cannot adequately be undertaken by the individual nations without coordination or mutual co-operation or that require the common action of NATO as such. With regard to purely national responsibility, on the other hand, NATO should merely be informed.

The MPC held its last meeting on 11th June 1965.³ The Chairman reported on his participation in the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Reappraisal and provided the Committee with a portion of that Group's draft report (AC/98(RWG)WP/1) concerning the MPC and his response to it (Addendum to AC/36(M)D/180, 8.7.65). After some discussion on the future of the Committee, it was agreed that the points raised for future consideration in the manpower planning field did not warrant the continuation of the Committee. It instructed the Secretariat to screen any further answers to the call for ideas in this area (D/178) to note those that might require study by a future Ad Hoc Working Group of Manpower experts.

³ The Secretariat was unable to provide a minute writer for the meeting and no summary record of that meeting was prepared. What was decided at the meeting, however, is conveyed in the "List of Decisions Agreed at Meeting on 11th June 1965" (AC/36(M)D/180, 23.6.65).

Also at that meeting the Committee instructed the Secretariat to draft its 1965 report to the Senior Committee and circulate it for comment by correspondence. After some revision it was prepared in its final form on 15th October 1965 (AC/36(M)D/181(Final)). The same 1965 Progress Report was circulated to the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee on 12th October 1965 (AC/98-D/210).

The Senior Committee considered the Report at its 13th Meeting (AC/98-R/13, mtg. 15 & 16.11.65). It agreed with the proposal of the Manpower Planning Committee that it be dissolved, and that any future subjects in the manpower planning field requiring action at the NATO level might well be undertaken by ad hoc working groups of manpower experts convened as necessary (paragraph 188).

The titles of the 109 Documents and 2 Working Papers issued by the Manpower Planning Committee between 1959 and its dissolution in 1965 are listed in Annex VI, 20/1 of this report. The 8 Summary Records of Meetings and 30 Notices issued by the MPC and also the 2 Notices issued by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Mobilisation Planning for Scientific and other Highly Technical Specialists (Finders' List) also issued in the AC/36(M) series during this period, are identified in Part A of Annex VI, 20/2. All of these documents were microfilmed in the chronological series. They were not refilmed.

In 1979 the Civil Defence Committee (CDC) proposed in a Notice, AC/23-N/318, the regrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED of all of the record items originally issued by the MPC and classified as NATO CONFIDENTIAL or NATO RESTRICTED. On 26th February 1980 the CDC approved the proposal (Decision on AC/23-N/318). That determination was promulgated in DN(80)11.

We recommend without reservation the release to the public of all of the record items issued by the Manpower Planning Committee through its dissolution in 1965. This includes all record items issued in the AC/36(M) series. If this recommendation is approved, we recommend the downgrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED of the listings in Annexes A and B of AC/23-N/318. The declassification and release of these bilingual listings will greatly facilitate researcher use of the records of the MPC, as they also provide the essential information of the date of issuance which makes it possible to locate the listed items on the chronological series of microfilm rolls.

J. Civil Aviation Planning Committee (CAPC) (AC/107)

An account of the establishment of the Civil Aviation Planning Committee (CAPC) in 1956, its original terms of reference, and its activities through 1958 can be found in Subpart V of Part VI of our earlier report (DES(94)2 (pages 64-68)). The 37 Documents and 15 Working Papers issued by the CAPC between 1956 and 1958 are listed in Annexes VI, 8/1 and 8/2 of that report (pages 271-280).

During the period 1959-1965, the CAPC continued studying all of the issues under its mandate in the original terms of reference. Primary among them was the study of the wartime agency for civil air transport. By the end of 1959 it had prepared a draft resolution for approval of the Senior Committee on establishment of the "Board for Co-Ordination of Civil Aviation" or BOCCA (AC/107-D/33(Revised)).

In its 1959 annual progress report to the Senior Committee (AC/107-D/43, draft of 26/5/59; final as submitted is AC/98-D/82, 22.7.59), the CAPC noted that upon approval of the proposal by the Council it would request guidance of the Senior Committee on the organisational structure, procedures and membership, and also location of the BOCCA. The CAPC also called attention to the fact that BOCCA was intended to be a coordinating body and that under the plan nations were not being asked to commit their aircraft to international control. The Senior Committee approved the report at its meeting on 12 and 13 November 1959 (reported to CAPC membership in AC/107-D/82).

The location of BOCCA was an ongoing problem without resolution right through 1965. This despite the urging of the Senior Committee which instructed the International Staff in consultation with the host nation concerned and the NATO Military Authorities to expedite progress on the question of location. Even as the matter of location was being examined, the CAPC studied proposals for a definite wartime organisation, including the operation of BOCCA and its tasks and goals under a flexible organisation. The problem of communication and coordination with others were awaiting resolution of the location question.

The main study and discussion in the CAPC in 1960 and 1961 was the wartime organisation for civil aviation. It submitted an approved paper on the "Organisation of BOCCA" (further to C-M(60)1, by which the Council had authorised its establishment) as an annex to its annual progress report to the Senior Committee (draft of report is AC/107-D/91, 24.5.61).

The Committee also identified the need for an expert to be appointed to the International Staff to look after the practical peacetime preparations needed for the agency and to prepare exercises to test the organisation. The new post of Technical Adviser to the CAPC was filled in February 1962 by Mr. P. A. Biemond, previously a member of the Netherlands Delegation to the CAPC. He continued in that capacity until September 1965.

The evacuation of the valuable transport aircraft from any threatened war zone was the subject of considerable study through this period. An initial approach was to analyse actual locations of aircraft during a certain date in the summer of 1960-the subject of a questionnaire. The Committee also organised a CPX to test evacuation routing, air traffic control aspects and handling procedures for a simulated (paper) evacuation based on certain assumptions. The Committee found that it had inadequate facilities to fully analyse the resulting detailed reports. But it was evident to the Committee that any

evacuation would present considerable problems of logistical support and congestion at key terminals. It also led SACLANT to reconsider its position regarding evacuation along the North Atlantic-insisting only that there be strict control over the aircraft involved. (Reported in 1961 progress report to the Senior Committee (AC/107-D/91,24.5.61).

During 1961 the CAPC began discussions with the Civil Communications Planning Committee on the matter of communications for civil aviation in wartime and on principles for planning air courier service in wartime. The problems were stated and progress on mutually acceptable principles and procedures was made by that time. But with no resolution on location of BOCCA the communications problems could not be resolved beyond the statement of need. In its 1961 progress report to the Senior Committee, the CAPC expressed its appreciation for the good liaison it enjoyed with SHAPE and SACLANT. (AC/98-D/118, 25/8/91).

In response to questions raised at the Ninth Meeting of the Senior Committee on 30th and 31st October 1961, the CAPC Chairman restated the need for key personnel to be identified for the manning of BOCCA and of the need for these key personnel to be identified so that they would not be hindered by the sealing of frontiers or other national emergency measures. Since these were questions that had application in all the emergency organisations, this question was referred by the Senior Committee to the Civil Emergency Co-Ordinating Committee (AC/98-R/9, Item VII).

Beginning with the 1962 Annual Progress Report to the Senior Committee, the drafting was undertaken by the newly engaged Technical Advisor. The Technical Adviser also undertook to study and present to the Committee documents on the question of transport priorities and the mutual compatibility of national priority systems regarding the carriage of passengers and freight by an aircraft of a different nation than the originating one. Also to be studied by the Technical adviser was the installation of IFF in civil aircraft. He was also to assist any nation in its national planning and in briefing for the annual FALLEX exercises. (AC/107-R/18, Item XVI, mtg. 17-18.5.62)

Participation in the FALLEX 62 Exercise was limited to laying on decision and movement plotting with respect to evacuation, prior to General Alert; with the focus centred on national level operations. Detailed instructions to participants were annexed to the CAPC's progress report for 1962 (draft is AC/107-D/115, 8.6.62). In that same report, it was noted that a first draft of a Civil Aviation War Book was being studied by an Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts. Proposed Civil Precautionary Measures covering civil aviation were also appended to the 1962 report to the Senior Committee. (The Committee's agreed text of the report is AC/107-D/115(Final), 21.8.62. The same text presented to the Senior Committee is AC/98-D/147, 6.8.62. CAPC Chairman Backer's presentation to Senior Committee and its reaction is in AC/98-R/10, meeting on 29.10.62, paragraphs 70-74).

By 1963 the CAPC reached the conclusion (based on its study of responses to questionnaires and exercises) that it would foster a "scattering concept" rather than pre-planned routings for evacuation. It sent out recommendations to countries outlining the alternatives open to their choice and describing the various aspects of scattering as related to these alternatives (Annex I to AC/107-D/162, 20.6.32). Upon doing so the Committee terminated its efforts to coordinate national policy with respect to routing. At the same time the committee began studying those principles which should govern bilateral agreements for use of airports and facilities by non-national aircraft in an emergency (Annex II to AC/107-D/162). An amended version was annexed to the 1964 progress report, described below.

For the first time in 1963, there was a Civil Aviation chapter in the Civil Emergency Yearly Review questionnaire (AC/107-D/140 (first version), paragraph 1). The national responses were summarised and submitted to the Committee for comment before their inclusion in the national chapter report to the Senior Committee (AC/107-D/173, 25.7.63).

The draft 1963 progress report of the CAPC was discussed (and the report revised as a consequence) at the Committee's meeting on 4th and 5th September 1963. The final version was presented to the Senior Committee on 23rd September 1963 (AC/98-D/175) and copied to the Committee on 30 September 1963 (AC/107-D/178). It was discussed at the Senior Committee's Eleventh Meeting on 12th November 1963 (AC/98-R/11). The Committee Chairman noted that the question of the location of BOCCA was being studied by the Co-ordinating Committee in the light of that Committee's wider studies on the agencies as a whole. He called their attention to the fact that there were no physical headquarters for BOCCA should an emergency arise.

As a partial response to the lack of an emergency location site, it was decided to establish five depots where necessary basic BOCCA documentation would be available. By 1964, the emergency documentation depots were established in Italy and the United States, and additional depots were being prepared in Canada, France and the United Kingdom. In September 1964 in FALLEX 64, the measures to be taken in a sudden crisis, and the ensuring aircraft movement was simulated on paper, played at the national level. A reporting system was utilised which allowed analysis of the results for NATO as a whole. CAPC also participated in planning for the role of BOCCA in CIVLOG 65. (All of these activities were reported in the draft of 1964 Progress Report, AC/107-D/214, 14.8.64.)

In March 1964, the CAPC approved an internal report concerning the treatment of enemy aircraft before and on the outbreak of war. This report was to serve as guidance for nationally determined rules and procedures. It superseded the paragraphs dealing with aircraft in a 1955 report to the Council (C-M(55)3).

The CAPC met on 1st and 2nd October 1964 to discuss the draft report (AC/107-R/23, Item XI). It was approved with minor changes and circulated to the Senior Committee on

8th October 1964 (AC/98-D/189) and the same text circulated to the Committee on 12th October 1964 (AC/107-D/223).

When the Civil Aviation Advisor drafted the 1965 progress report, he noted that the CAPC had participated in FALLEX 64 and CIVLOG 65. While the lessons learned were the subject of a separate document, one conclusion was that the CAPC was convinced that BOCCA should be moved, after the initial phase of war, to one of the surviving national air transport headquarters. The CIVLOG Exercise also demonstrated that the terms of reference for BOCCA were cumbersome and difficult to understand. A change in the concept of BOCCA was desirable and new terms of reference were to be incorporated in the progress report as Annex I (also published separately as AC/107-D/240). Any proposed changes would, of course, have to be confirmed by the Committee, the Senior Committee and by the Council-just as the prevailing terms had been confirmed by the Council on 16th March 1960 (C-M(60)1 & C-R(60)9).

During 1965 the CAPC Adviser had worked with the Ad Hoc Working Group on Reappraisal of Civil Emergency Planning and had come to the conclusion that the terms of reference of the Committee (under which it operated for the first nine years) were in need of critical analysis and that considerable clarification appeared to be necessary. The Adviser had prepared a paper "Current Interpretation of the CAPC's Terms of Reference" which was to be annexed to the progress report as well (it had been circulated as a separate document, AC/107-D/233, Annex II). It was intended to serve as a useful basis for a revision of the terms.

The CAPC completed and annexed to its annual progress report for 1965, a replacement chapter (to AC/98-D/146) on civil aviation in the area of civil precautionary measures. When the final version of the CAPC progress report (AC/98-D/207) was discussed at the Senior Committee meeting on 15th-16th November 1965 (AC/98-R/13, Item III), it was noted that the CAPC was the first to have prepared a revision of its chapter on civil precautionary measures--a continuing requirement for all of the emergency planning boards and committees.

In the final version of the progress report attention was drawn to the CAPC's identified need to reconsider the functions and organisation of BOCCA and that it had formed an Ad Hoc Working Group to study the issues involved. It drew attention to this ongoing study requirement when discussing its own terms of reference pointing out the need for the CAPC to be allowed to pursue its ongoing work. This ongoing work included such subjects as national airport emergency plans, the coordination between civil and military air transport in wartime, and an analysis of NATO air transport capacity.

When the Senior Committee met and discussed the CAPC report, CAPC Chairman Backer expressed regret on behalf of the Committee of the departure of Mr. Biemond, its technical adviser in September 1965. Mr. Backer was reappointed Chairman for an additional year (AC/98-R/13, Item III).

The Senior Committee agreed in the final analysis of the recommendations of the Reappraisal Working Group that the CAPC had made considerable progress in its international wartime planning for civil aviation and, consequently, did not foresee a need to meet more frequently than once a year. The Senior Committee also recognised that this important area required further study. It recommended to the Council that the CAPC be retained with new terms of reference and an agreed programme of work. (C-M(66)66, Annex III, C)

The Civil Aviation Planning Committee proposed the complete declassification of all the NATO SECRET, NATO CONFIDENTIAL and NATO RESTRICTED record items issued by the Committee before 1st January 1966 in a Notice dated 23rd October 1979. With the exception of two Documents (AC/107-D/85 and AC/107-D/186, which related to Military Committee documents MC-88 and MC-75), all of the record items issued by the CAPC in the AC/107 series before 1966 were downgraded to NATO UNCLASSIFIED (Decision on AC/107-N/273, 3.3.80). This Committee decision was promulgated by DN(80)10.

We recommend without reservation the release to the public of the 250 Documents, 134 Notices, 24 Records of Meetings and 27 Working Papers issued by the Civil Aviation Planning Committee between 1956 and 1965 which are NATO UNCLASSIFIED. We recommend the downgrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED and release to the public of the two remaining classified documents when MC-88 and MC-75 are regraded NATO UNCLASSIFIED. All of the CAPC Documents issued between 1959 and 1965 are listed in Annex VI, 21/1 of this Report.

If this recommendation is approved, we also recommend the regrading of NATO RESTRICTED Annexes A, B, and C of AC/107-N/273 to NATO UNCLASSIFIED and their release to the public. The release of the listings in these annexes will provide researchers in the records of the CAPC with bilingual listings of the titles of the formerly classified record items issued by the CAPC. It will also provide information on the date of issuance of many of the record items which will enable the researcher to locate items of research interest on the chronological rolls of microfilm.

K. Civil Communications Planning Committee (CCPC) (AC/121)

The records and the activities of the Civil Communications Planning Committee (CCPC, AC/121) from its establishment in the spring of 1957 through 1958 are described in Part VI, Subpart X of DES(94)2 (pages 71-73). The 35 formal Documents and the single Working Paper issued by the CCPC through 1958 are listed in Annex VI, 9/1 to that report (pages 282-286).

Throughout the period 1959 to 1965, the CCPC was concerned with the coordination of planning and the building of an adequate communications system covering every media

which could transmit information in an emergency such as a nuclear war. It was concerned with the problem of economically sharing telecommunication systems with the military authorities (including priorities and financing) and joined with the military in an abortive attempt to come to agreement with military authorities on the creation of a senior telecommunications official and the high level machinery necessary to coordinate civil-military communications-electronics matters for NATO. Its participation in that effort is described below in the section on the "Joint Meeting of the Civil Communications Planning Committee (CCPC) and the European Military Communications Co-Ordinating Committee (EMCCC)," AC/244.

During this seven year period, the CCPC issued nearly 100 documents(AC/121-D/36 through D/131). They are listed in Annex VI, 22/1 to this report. These documents are also listed in both languages in AC/121-N/305 (30.10.79, see Annex VI, 22/2, Part B for the page references). Their titles indicate the great variety of subjects dealt with by the AC/121 Committee. Nearly all of these documents were originally filmed in the chronological series of rolls. Beginning with AC/121-D/115 (6.3.64) the formal Documents of the CCPC were refilmed on Roll 1478.

Between 1959 and 1965 the CCPC also issued 118 Notices (AC/121-N/9 through N/127). While many of the Notices were issued merely to keep the members of the CCPC informed of internal Committee progress and plans, others contained national responses to specific questionnaires or relayed information collected concerning technical matters and the status of international cooperation on such matters as frequencies, mail and courier services, telecommunication routes and trunklines. The CCPC Notices issued during this period are listed in both languages in AC/121-N/305 (see Annex VI, 22/2, Part B for the page references). The CCPC Notices for the 1959-1965 period were refilmed beginning with AC/121-N/53 in January 1963; they all were originally microfilmed in the chronological series.

The CCPC held 14 meetings between 1959 and 1965. The dates of the meetings and the essential dates of the Summary Records of the Meetings (AC/121-R/3 through R/16) are listed in AC/121-N/305 (Annex B, page 32). They all were microfilmed on the chronological series of rolls. Beginning with the 9th Meeting (3rd to 6th July 1962), they were refilmed on Roll 1480.

All of the Working Papers produced by the CCPC during this period (AC/121-WP/2 through WP/32) are listed in both languages in AC/121-N/305. They were originally microfilmed in the chronological series and all were refilmed together on Roll 1480.

The Civil Communications Planning Committee established a number of working groups during the years 1959 through 1965. Most of them created only a single or a few documents. Attached to this report at Annex VI, 22/2, Part A, is a brief listing of these Working Groups and their issuances; and in Part B, are cross references to the pages

of AC/121-N/305 where the titles of the record items each working group created are listed in both languages.

When the CCPC proposed the declassification of all of the record items listed in Annexes A, B, and C of AC/121-N/305 (30.10.79), objections were made and, consequently, a number of the items were only downgraded or their original NATO classification was retained (Decision on AC/121-N/305, 14.5.80). This decision was reflected in DN(80)25 of 3rd June 1980. We recommend at this time that all of the Documents, Notices, Records of Meetings and Working Papers created and issued in the AC/121 Series by the Civil Communications Planning Committee and its Working Groups before 1st January 1966 be downgraded to NATO UNCLASSIFIED and be released to the public. If this recommendation is approved, we recommend the immediate downgrading to NATO UNCLASSIFIED and release of bilingual listings in Annexes A, B, and C of AC/121-N/305 of 30th October 1979, to facilitate the research use of the CCPC records.

L. Industrial Planning Committee (IPC) (AC/143)

In its 1956 report to the Senior Committee the Industrial Raw Material Planning Committee (AC/25 (IRMPC)) requested the Senior Committee provide it with further guidance as to the circumstances which should be taken into account in civil emergency planning for the period following the first 30 days of war, and having done so, to provide the IRMPC with the necessary extensions of the terms of reference to study problems involving all stages of the industrial process (AC/98-D/35, 17.10.56). When considering this report at its third meeting the Senior Committee recognised the need for peacetime planning to attain adequate stocks of certain essential end-items for the survival period (the first 30 days) and of the need to plan for the utilisation of whatever industrial capacity remained at the end of that period to produce certain end-items for the purposes of continuance of survival of the populace and for rehabilitation. At its meeting on 14th and 15th January 1957, the Senior Committee established a "Working Group to Study Certain Proposals Relating to Raw Material Planning" chaired by Sir John Hodsoll with representation of all delegations and the chairman of all of the concerned committees (the IRMPC, the Coal and Steel Planning Committee (AC/25(CSPC)), the Defence Planning Committee and the Civil Defence Committee (AC/23(CD))).

The IRMPC's 1958 progress report to the Senior Committee noted that the Working Group had not completed its work and recommended that the IRMPC suspend its work until a decision was taken by the Senior Committee (AC/25(IRM)D/56, 11.7.58). The Working Group did complete its work later that year and, inter alia, recommended the dissolution of the IRMPC and also the Coal and Steel Committee (AC/98-D/73). The Senior Committee endorsed the Working Group's recommendation at its meeting on 15th and 16th October 1958.

The activities and records of the Industrial Raw Material Planning Committee (AC/25(IRM)) and the Coal and Steel Planning Committee (AC/25(CSPC)) are described in Subparts M and N of Part VI of DES(94)2 (pages 41-46). The efforts of the Working Group to Study Certain Proposals Relating to Raw Materials Planning (AC/125) are described in Subpart Z of Part VI of that same report (pages 76-80).

The document which the Working Group presented dissolving the IRMPC and the CSPC set out the terms of reference of the new Industrial Planning Committee "IPC" so as to absorb the work being done by them (AC/98-D/73, 29.8.58). It also invited the Senior Committee to direct the Yearly Review Sub-Committee (AC/134) to undertake the examination of the problems of the coordination of wartime boards and agencies. The Sub-committee was further instructed to consider the wartime functions of the Central Supplies Agency in making any recommendations. When the Senior Committee considered these recommendations it considered again the merits of keeping the two planning committees, but finally approved the report of the Working Group with the understanding that the first year of the operation of the Industrial Planning Committee (AC/143) should be regarded as a "trial period and progress reviewed at the end of that time" (AC/98-R/5).

The Industrial Planning Committee (IPC) was tasked to make recommendations:

- (a) As to the machinery by which information would be collected internationally from member governments, based on the information collected nationally, during and immediately after a nuclear attack, with special reference to deficiencies or surplus capacity of stocks, including semi-finished and finished products;
- (b) As to the wartime international machinery which it is practicable to plan in peacetime to meet the overall needs of the situation;
- (c) As to the possibility of taking any other steps in peacetime relating to industrial production or stockpiling. (AC/98-D/73)

At its first meeting on 4th February 1959, the IPC set up a working group to focus on the first task. The Netherlands delegation provided the Chairman and the Group was made up of representatives of France, Germany, Italy, the U.K. and the U.S. The specific terms of reference of the Working Group are in AC/143-WP/1. The Group developed and circulated a questionnaire on national industrial organisation in wartime (AC/143-D/2, 9.2.59). The first report of the results of the national submissions (AC/143-D/13, 11.6.59) was submitted to the Senior Committee in June 1959 (AC/143-D/14).

The IPC then launched concurrent efforts to establish the requirement for an international industrial organisation in time of war (1959-1961),⁴ the stockpiling of

⁴ The IPC resolved to establish and staff an Industrial Division in the Central Supplies Agency. The draft terms of reference, proposals for structure and staffing were drawn up on 17th February 1964 in a joint document which included the requirements of the Food and Agriculture Planning Committee. The document is: AC/143-WP/8//AC/25(FA)WP/36.

specific essential commodities (1960-1962), and the identification of essential industries in each nation (1961-1962).

The IPC was deeply involved during 1964 and 1965 in planning and then staffing of its wartime elements participating in CIVLOG 65. The IPC's report of its participation and lessons learned in exercise CIVLOG 65 along with implications for future work of the Committee was issued on 2nd August 1965 (AC/143-D/119). The civil emergency planning reappraisal was also before them as 1965 ended (See AC/143-D/129, 1.12.65).

The IPC issued 131 Documents and 9 Working Papers between 1959 and 1965. They are listed in Annexes VI, 23/1 and 23/2 to this Report. The titles of the 140 reports, questionnaires, responses, studies, surveys, proposals, etc., show clearly the work undertaken by the IPC during these seven years. The first two Notices under the Serial AC/143 were issued in December 1958, and called for the nomination of representatives to the new Industrial Planning Committee and the setting of the date for its first meeting. The IPC issued 61 Notices through December 1965 and held 16 meetings.

All of the IPC documents of this period were originally microfilmed in the chronological series of rolls. They were subsequently refilmed on rolls 1481 and 1482 along with documents in the same series extending to 1973.

With the exception of a single document, all of the IPC record items originally classified as NATO SECRET and NATO CONFIDENTIAL were regraded NATO RESTRICTED in 1980 by decision on AC/143-N/224 (26.11.79; Decision on 23.4.80). The Committee's decision was promulgated by DN(80)23 on 30th April 1980. The one exception is a document described in footnote 1, issued jointly with the Food and Agriculture Planning Committee (AC/143-WP/8//AC/25(FA)WP/36, 17.2.64). This downgrading Notice has the advantage of providing the titles of the Documents and Working Papers in both languages, also provides the dates of all of the other record items issued by the IPC during the period 1958-1965, thereby facilitating their location on the chronological microfilm rolls. Cross references of the various series of records in the AC/143 series to the pages in the Annexes of AC/143-N/224 are in Part B of Annex VI, 23/3 of this Report.

We recommend without reservation the downgrading of all of the pre-1966 record items issued by the Industrial Planning Committee in the AC/143 series to NATO UNCLASSIFIED and their release to the public. If this recommendation is approved, Annexes A, B, and C of AC/143-N/224 should also be regraded NATO UNCLASSIFIED and made available to researchers in these records.

M. Working Group on Long-Term Civil Emergency Planning (AC/199)

The German delegation tabled several wide-ranging proposals concerning civil emergency planning on 10th November 1960. A few days later (15th November) the Netherlands delegation submitted a working paper which also contained some ideas for changes in civil emergency planning for consideration by the permanent representatives for informal discussion.

The Executive Secretary submitted his comments on the German Delegation's paper to the Secretary General on 16th November 1960 (RDC/60/383). Following an item-by-item examination of the German proposals, Lord Coleridge suggested that if the Council agrees that more ought to be done in the field of civil emergency planning, as a first step the Senior Committee should be asked to put forward specific proposals for consideration by the Council and that the question of additional staff or of reorganisation should then be considered in the light of the Council's decisions. As for the questions posed in the German note as to the Supreme Authority in war and the location of the Council in war, these could only be considered in the first instance by the Council itself - i.e., not suitable for introduction by the Senior Committee.

During the ministerial meeting of the Council in December 1960, Mr. Luns and Mr. von Brentano both stressed the importance they attached to civil emergency planning as essential complements to the military defence effort. Mr. von Brentano felt, in particular, that the procedures for the yearly review of progress in civil emergency planning, the Committee structure and the staff required should be reviewed (C-M(61)6, 23.1.61).

A notice was circulated to the Senior Committee on 26th January 1961 (AC/98-N/10) noting the results of the Council's consideration of the 1960 Yearly Review Report (C-M(60)105, the meeting was held on 18.1.61, C-R(61)2, V). The Council agreed to set up a restricted Working Group chaired by the Deputy Chairman of the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee, Lord Coleridge, and composed of representatives, "if possible experts" from national capitals, of France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. This Working Group was to examine proposals put forward in connection with long-term civil emergency planning including those contained in the memorandum circulated by the German and Netherlands delegations.

The Working Group was asked to prepare a report for consideration by the Senior Committee at a special meeting to be held in March. At the proposed March meeting (called for 3rd March 1961), the Senior Committee was expected to examine the proposals submitted by the Working Group. The SCEPC was to submit their advice to the Council in permanent session on the matter of long-term aspects of civil emergency planning for consideration by ministers at their meeting in Oslo in May.

The same notice called for the Working Group to hold a preliminary meeting on 3rd February 1960, to consider a document prepared by the Chairman of the Working Group, Lord Coleridge. The Chairman suggested that the Working Group should concentrate at their first meeting on considering what new work should be undertaken in

the fields of national and international civil emergency planning. Specifically he suggested: (1) an examination of the prevailing yearly review process in civil emergency planning as compared to the military Annual Review; (2) the method of financing the physical elements of the headquarters of the emergency agencies, their equipment, personnel training, and communications; (3) consideration of new activities and priorities. He went on to suggest the deferral of consideration of any possible reorganisation of the existing machinery for dealing with emergency planning until agreement had been reached on the tasks to be undertaken. (AC/199-D/1, 23.1.61. This proved to be the only document issued in the AC/199 series.)

The Working Group met on February 3rd and decided to prepare its report in a form suitable for submission by the Senior Committee to the Council in permanent session and by them to Ministers as part of their report on Long-Term Planning for consideration at the Oslo Ministerial Meeting (AC/98-D/113, 10.2.61). The Working Group also considered that certain points in the German memorandum were outside their competence. The precise form of the final presentation was the subject of a memorandum from Lord Coleridge to the Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs on 25th February 1961 (RDC/61/64).

When the Senior Committee met on 23rd March 1961, the first item was to consider the report of the Working Group (AC/98-R/8, I). The Senior Committee also had in hand a draft prepared in the Civil Emergency Planning Office containing proposed changes in the terms of reference of the Senior and Sub-Committee based on the proposals in the report (annexed to RDC/61/78). After a lengthy discussion the Senior Committee approved the report prepared by the Working Group, invited the Chairman to include in a covering note to the Council the recommendation that the Council instruct an appropriate body to examine the German proposals which were beyond the Committee's competence; and approved the proposed changes in the terms of reference--subject to the decision of the Council on the report and its endorsement by the Ministerial Council in May 1961 (AC/98-R/8, I, paragraph 26).

The amended version of the Working Group's Report with the covering note requested by the Senior Committee was presented to the Permanent Representatives (TYP(61)8, 27.3.61) where it was discussed and approved by the Council on 30th March 1961 in private session. The report was then fashioned into Part IV of a 4-part paper on Long Term Planning for presentation by the Council in Permanent Session (C-M(61)30, Part IV, 18.4.61). The Ministerial Council in Oslo directed the implementation of the general principles embodied in the report. The consequences were a reorientation of the civil emergency planning program, a revision of the terms of reference of the Senior Committee (AC/98) and of the Annual Review Sub-Committee (AC/134). The latter was renamed and functioned until 1965 as the Civil Emergency Co-Ordinating Committee.

The single document created in the AC/199 series is listed in Annex IV, 24/1 along with the fruits of its work in Council and Senior Committee records. We recommend without reservation that these documents be declassified and released to the public.

N. Joint Meeting of the Civil Communications Planning Committee (CCPC) and the European Military Communications Co-Ordinating Committee (EMCCC) (AC/244)

In 1958 the Standing Group brought to the attention of the Secretary General the question of how to effectively coordinate NATO civil and military communications planning (SGLP 67/58, 4.2.58). The Standing Group proposed that the Senior Committee "sponsor" a meeting with the military's NATO Communications-Electronics Board (C-E Board) together with representatives of the civil communications-electronic agencies and representatives of the NATO supreme commanders. A meeting in May was suggested.

The Executive Secretary's response was to recall the emphasis given to the civil-military coordination in the terms of reference of the CCPC, the EMCCC and other European communications agencies. He noted that the coordination required had to begin at the national level. While agreeing that such a meeting might be fruitful, he felt a meeting in May was impractical (the Senior Committee had already scheduled its next meeting for October) and, indeed, the composition and modus operandi of the Senior Committee was not suitable for undertaking such highly technical coordination tasks. He suggest that a joint meeting of the GE Board and the CCPC would be preferable. He also reminded the Standing Group that the CCPC was actively assessing the requirements but that national and international planning in other fields (e.g., determination of wartime seats of international agencies and national administrations) had not developed to the extent necessary to permit communications requirements to be known (RDC(58)77, 11.2.58).

There the matter rested until the summer of 1960 when the Chief of Communications at SACLANT (who also was the Chairman of NAVMAIRCOMCON) reminded the CCPC of certain facts concerning the military's communications situation: (1) the communications, existing or planned, of the NATO Commands were not designed to handle any traffic for civil agencies. In a nuclear war the commands would be in no position to accept civil traffic; and (2) all of the commands (SACEUR, SACLANT, and CINCHAN) were willing to advise and help the CCPC in the task of studying the civil communications requirements out of mutual interest and in order to avoid duplication of effort and material. The Chairman of the CCPC suggested this matter be discussed at its next meeting. (AC/121-D/72, 31.8.60) Nothing further developed as the civil requirements were at that time very largely unknown.

In March 1962 SHAPE communications experts gave a presentation at the CCPC's Telecommunications Working Group Meeting on the status of their efforts to create adequate communications at SHAPE and AFCENT headquarters and their proposed emergency headquarters. Coordination in the area of air traffic control in an emergency was underway with CEAC (Annex to AC/121(T)R/5).

The Secretary General wrote to the Standing Group in April 1962 calling for a meeting of a restricted joint exploratory group composed of the SHAPE Chief Signal Officer, the Chairman of the EMCCC (representing the Standing Group), the Assistant Secretary General for Production, Logistics and Infrastructure and the Executive Secretary. They were to discuss the requirement for coordinating: (1) the planning and implementation of the communications/electronics facilities in the NATO area; and (2) the use of these facilities in peace and wartime, particularly in the case of emergency and/or in the face of interruption and destruction. (PO(62)278, 24.4.62)

The Standing Group responded on 8th May 1962 that the problems identified by the Secretary General, they felt should be discussed in the NATO Communications-Electronics Board which was then meeting in Paris. They suggested that the interested representatives of the International Staff should attend the Board's meeting on the 10th of May at which the problem of coordination could be discussed (SGLP 234/62). When the C-E Board took up this question it determined that it lacked sufficient background information to make recommendations. These were sought from SACEUR (SGLP 618/62, 27.10.62).

The Standing Group directed SHAPE to study the question of the need for a centralised NATO organisation responsible for the coordination of the overall telecommunications requirements. The SHAPE Signal Division submitted a staff study to the Standing Group identifying the need for a body responsible for coordinating military, para-military and civil requirements in peace and war. This same authority would insure optimum utilisation of telecommunications facilities in the face of interruption and destruction which may be expected in wartime. The study concluded that there was a need for a central authority to act as telecommunications advisor to the council, to coordinate civil and military communications requirements when necessary and to arbitrate in case of conflict. (SHAPE 2100/23, 14.6.62)

The receipt of this study resulted in the CCPC (AC/121) reexamining its ongoing efforts at the direction of the Senior Committee (formulated at the October 1961 meeting, AC/98-R/9, paragraph 80(3)) to undertake in 1962 a study with a view to reporting on what should be an appropriate machinery to handle conflicting civil and military communications requirements.

The Chairman of the CCPC informed the members at its July 3rd-6th meeting that the NATO military authorities had approached this problem on a wider basis than had the Committee. This development had led the Secretary General to suggest that, as a first step, a Joint Exploratory Group be set up to state the problem of coordination of civil and military communications and to recommend a course of action for handling this problem. The Committee noted the initiative of the Secretary General and in consequence agreed to request the Senior Committee to state that CCPC should defer further action in accordance with the recommendation recorded in AC/98-R/9 paragraph 80 until the Joint Exploratory Group had completed its work.

On 27th October 1962 the Standing Group informed the Secretary General that it concurred in the suggestion of a joint exploratory working group, provided that the terms of reference by such working group be subject to the agreement of the Secretary General and the Standing Group. That communication (SGLP 618/62) went on to propose the structure, military representation and the calling of an initial meeting to formulate terms of reference of the proposed joint working group.

The Executive Secretary (joined by the Assistant Secretary General for Production, Logistics and Infrastructure) submitted a memorandum to the Secretary General suggesting draft terms of reference for consideration by the Standing Group (RDC(62)513, 15.11.62). At a meeting of the Standing Group with the Acting Secretary General on 6th December 1962, the Standing Group agreed that the proposed terms of reference appeared to be a reasonable basis upon which the group could start work, with the proviso that the group itself could further expand or restrict the terms of reference as they considered necessary as they went along. This was agreeable to the International Staff. (The Standing Group's record of the meeting was forwarded to the Secretary General under SGLP 8/63, 4.1.63.)

The Executive Secretary summarised the situation and identified the already agreed members of the joint civil and military exploratory group. He called upon the Standing Group's Representative in Paris to arrange with the Group's Chairman, Major General L. J. Rio, Inspector General of Telecommunications of the French Army, to suggest a date for the first meeting. (RDC(63)10, 9.1.63)

The "Joint Civil and Military Group on Problems of Co-Ordination within the Telecommunications Field" called its first meeting for 1st February 1963. The Group considered a number of draft proposals contributed by concerned parties in relation to its terms of reference. General Rio prepared a preliminary draft report of the Exploratory Group on 25th March 1963 (CTE(63)5). A revised version of that draft was prepared by a drafting team (General Henrici, Chairman of the EMCCC and Mr. Menne, Deputy Executive Secretary) taking into account the points made at a further meeting of the Exploratory Group on 1st April 1963. This was circulated to all the members of the Exploratory Group for consideration (CTE(63)5 (Revised), 8.4.63).

The Standing Group Representative in Paris asked for guidance in this matter from the NATO Communications-Electronics Board which provided a preliminary report for his use at the plenary meeting of the "Joint Exploration Group" (the informal name adopted by the Group) on 13th June 1963 (CTE(63)6, 17.6.63). Following the meeting in June, a 2nd Revise draft report to the Secretary General was prepared and circulated (CTE(63)5 (2nd Revise), 13.6.63). The study group had amended the earlier draft and after delaying several days in order to receive additional comments, a copy was provided to the Secretary General and another forwarded to the Standing Group for their consideration. The Chairman of the CCPC reported orally on the situation at the

Committee's meeting on 25th-27th June 1963 noting that the Secretariat was awaiting a response from the Standing Group (AC/121-R/12, III).

The Executive Secretary made an informal report to the Secretary General on the recommendations under consideration by the Joint Exploration Group (RDC(63)255, 4.7.63). He called attention particularly to the two areas where complete agreement was not reached. The first concerned the placement of the proposed Telecommunications Committee chairman in the NATO Headquarters structure, and the second concerned the first task of the Telecommunications Committee. Lord Coleridge considered the proposed Committee should include examination and recommendation on all NATO communications-electronics organisations. The Executive Secretary informed the Standing Group of his concern in these areas on 3rd July 1963 (RDC(63)249). The Standing Group responded on 17th July 1963 (SGLP 458/63) stating they did not share his concern as they supported the establishment of a Telecommunications Committee directly under the Council to effect coordination of joint civil-military GE matters, where required. They envisaged this Committee would be delegated by the Council to have authority to allocate facilities between civil and military users in time of emergency and/or war.

A month later (12.8.63 in SGM 354/63) the Standing Group commented on the 13th June report of the Exploratory Group (i.e., on CTE/63/5(2nd Revise)). The Standing Group's views were formally passed to the Secretary General by the Standing Group Representative on 19th August 1963 (SGLP 550/63). In their response the Standing Group requested changes in the language of the Joint Exploratory Group report to the effect that the proposed Telecommunications Committee should, as its first task, make recommendations to the Council as to "which existing civil bodies would be maintained, suppressed or absorbed." The ad hoc committee on the NATO Military C-E Organisation--created by the Standing Group to review matters in this area--expressed the same view. These were passed to the Joint Exploratory Group on 3rd September 1963 (CTE/63/7).

The Deputy Executive Secretary prepared an advisory note to the Secretary General urging him not to accept the military's position as expressed in SGLP 550/63. He argued that the notion of serious cooperation and increase of efficiency would be buried if the functions of the Telecommunications Committee did not contain the right to look into all structural problems. He went on to suggest salvaging the idea of a structural integration through a more limited project of incorporating observers into the bodies of either side. He observed that the experience in cases where they already had been admitted so far demonstrated that this had a beneficial effect (FCM(63)118).

Word of the reaction on the civil side reached the Standing Group which temporised by informing the Secretary General that the recommendations approved by the Standing Group would require the approval of the Military Committee and, therefore, no definite date could be given for the final position of the Standing Group on the Joint Exploratory Group's report (SGLP 722(63), 21.10.63).

The Executive Secretary summed up the outstanding issues in a memorandum to the Secretary General on 13th November 1963 (RDC(63)429). He concluded that there were two courses of action, to drop the whole matter in light of the Standing Group's reaction, or for the Secretary General to discuss the subject with the Standing Group when he met with them in December. The Secretary General agreed to discuss the matter at their meeting on 12th December 1963 (RDC(63)441). The background and talking notes were prepared and submitted by the Executive Secretary a few days later (RDC(63)440, 16.11.63).

At the December 1963 meeting with the Standing Group the Secretary General stated that the several committees and delegations were aware of the work carried out by the Exploratory Group and wished to see it carried further. The Secretary General stated that he intended to put the matter before the Council in the form of a proposal for an Ad Hoc Working Group made up of all nations at which national civil and military views could be put forward. The Hoc Working Group would consult the CCPC with regard to international civil interests, and the European Military Communications Coordinating Committee with regard to international military interests. The Working Group would be given the results of the Exploratory Group's consideration of the matter. (RDC(63)491, 12.12.63)

When this was communicated to the Standing Group (RDC(63)494, 13.12.63) the Standing Group again temporised by requesting postponement until nations had an opportunity to consider the Standing Group's proposals for the reorganisation of the military C-E organisation (SGLP 60/64, 20.1.64). This was unsatisfactory to the International Staff and the Executive Secretary as it would only delay matters and would probably make any change in the military structure to fit into any new coordinating structure much more difficult (RDC(64)40, 21.1.64 and RDC (64)52, 25.1.64).

A memorandum in response was prepared and forwarded by the Secretary General to the Standing Group on 31st January 1964. It spoke of alternative approaches and the growing impatience of the Council and concluded with the request that before they are submitted to the Ministries of Defence through the members of the Military Committee, the proposals of the reorganisation group be sent to him to judge whether they were of a nature to affect any subsequent plans for closer coordination between the civil and military aspects of communications (SG(64)108).

But the Standing Group had already transmitted the recommendations to the Military Representatives Committee for their consideration prior to receipt of the request. A copy of the proposals for reorganisation of military CE agencies (MCM-21-64, 13.2.64) was forwarded for the Secretary General's information and comment on 18th February 1964 (SGLP 147/64). A lengthy explanatory letter from the Chairman of the Standing Group to the Secretary General sought conciliation. The Chairman recognised that the Standing Group alone was not the appropriate authority to try and propose a definition

of the civil/military coordination requirements and proposed that NATO nations take part in this process (CSGM-4-64).

After further internal communications within the International Staff and between the International Staff and the Standing Group Representative, the Secretary General approved the Standing Group's proposal of a joint meeting of the Civil Communications Planning Committee and the European Military Communications Coordinating Committee (PO 64/93, 2.3.64). The Chairman of the Standing Group accepted that its report on reorganisation of military communications, MCM-21-64, as well as the report of the Exploratory Working Group, together with the Standing Group's comments on that report would serve as useful background material for the joint meeting. All agreed that General Henrici was the perfect choice to act as chairman of the joint meeting (CSGM-7-64, 11.3.64).

The Executive Secretary prepared a draft response from the Secretary General to the Chairman of the Standing Group (RDC(64)174 which, with the concurrence of the Secretary General was informally passed for comment to the Standing Group by the SG Representative (who was making a trip to Washington) in advance of its formal presentation. The Standing Group reviewed the draft and advised that it had no objection to the proposed reply and expressed its appreciation for the opportunity to comment on the draft terms of reference incorporated in it (SGLP 287/64, 23.4.64). On this basis, the Secretary General formally responded to the Chairman of the Standing Group on 24th April 1964 (SG-64-336). The Secretary General suggested that the terms of reference be kept very broad and very simple:

- (1) To define those areas in the field of telecommunication in which co-ordination is required, either in peace or in war, between the Civil and Military interests in NATO in order to ensure (a) the most effective planning for, and provision of, telecommunication facilities and (b) their optimum use in the event of interruption or destruction;
- (2) Having defined the areas in which co-ordination is required to make recommendations as to the machinery to which it should be achieved both in peace and in war;
- (3) Recognising that for the purposes of (1) and (2) above the Joint Meeting might wish to establish an ad hoc working group to put forward proposals for their consideration.

Unexpectedly, the Standing Group formally responded by proposing redrafting of the third point of the draft terms to make the ad hoc working group into a drafting group which should be instructed to prepare some skeleton proposals to be placed before the main meeting of EMCCC-CCPC. Further, such recommendations as the Ad Hoc Group developed should be submitted to the Secretary General and to the Standing Group for approval prior to presenting to the joint meeting (SGPO 46/64, 8.5.64).

The Secretary General responded by pointing out that such a proposal would not commend itself to the Council nor would it be constitutionally correct. The Secretary General expressed the view that the time had come for the civil, as well as the military, authorities of all nations to be seized of the problem (RDC(64)257, 23.5.64; SG-64-396, 25.5.6). The Standing Group accepted the argument and the terms of reference as originally drafted (SGLP 381/64, 2.6.64).

With the concurrence of all parties in hand, the Secretary General presented a note to the Chairman of the Council recommending that the Council should decide "that an exploration of the problem should be undertaken by the competent Civil and Military Authorities of all nations in order that the Council can be in a position to judge what, if any, action should be taken to ensure the closer coordination of the civil and military communications problems" (C-M(64)47, 11.6.64). The Council considered the proposal at its meeting on 26th June 1964 and after some discussion approved the proposals in the document (C-R(64)3, II and Addendum, 17.7.64).

General Henrici, Chairman of the Joint Meeting, prepared and circulated the first document of the Group under the serial AC/244, containing copies of the accepted terms of reference, draft agenda for the first meeting, and a tentative work schedule which called for a first joint meeting in October, a second in February 1965, and the submission of an agreed final report by 2nd May 1965 (AC/244-D/1, 22.7.64; Revised, 1.9.64).

The CCPC held a meeting in advance of the first scheduled session of the Joint Meeting group and discussed at some length the terms of reference, the background documents and the issues they presented. All were in agreement that it was the Council's intention to promote discussion over the whole field of telecommunications and that the Joint Meeting should undertake a general review of the problem without attempting at the opening stage to be limited by any previously prepared list of areas of cooperation. The Italian delegation was tasked to identify the broad areas for discussion by the Joint Meeting. The group also agreed to adopt the ITU definition of "telecommunications"⁵ and learned that a revision of MCM-21-64 was already in preparation and would probably be discussed at the meeting in November with all NATO military communications authorities. (AC/121-R/14, III, mtg. 1 & 2.10.64)

When the first session of the Joint Meeting group opened on 5th October 1964, it agreed on the listing of broad areas for consideration and assigned sub-groups to

⁵ "Telecommunication. Any process that enables a correspondent to pass to one or more given correspondents (telegraphy or telephony), or possible correspondents (broadcasting), information of any nature delivered in any usable form (written or printed matter, fixed or moving pictures, words, music, visible or audible signals, signals controlling the functioning of mechanisms, etc.) by means of any electromagnetic system (electrical transmission by wire, radio transmission, optical transmission, etc., or a combination of such systems)." The same definition was adopted by the Joint Meeting at its first session.

prepare written justification why civil-military coordination in a particular field was considered to be necessary. The broad fields were:

- (a) Basic and applied research
- (b) Policy, planning and procedures
- (c) Projects and their implementation
- (d) Equipment
- (e) Operations and maintenance

The fields to be investigated by the sub-groups were:

- Telecommunications
- Frequencies
- Security of communications
- Equipment
- Infrastructure
- Couriergram procedures and courier services
- Exercises
- Emergency broadcasting and television
- Air safety and nav aids
- Meteorological networks
- Fallout warning
- NADGE
- Message preparation and handling
- New projects to be examined in the earliest stages for need for coordination
- Common user networks
- Physical protection of communications

The subgroups quickly prepared their written justification statements and reassembled to discuss them.⁶ By the end of the second day, the Joint Meeting agreed that a drafting team would meet later in October to prepare a working paper for circulation by 1st November, and return of written comments by 5th November together with preliminary suggestions as to the second part of its Terms of Reference, the machinery for civil/military coordination. The Joint Meeting group also agreed that the next meeting (scheduled for 8th and 9th March 1965) would be a working session to obtain final agreement on the areas requiring coordination and to exchange views on the desirable machinery. They also agreed that a third Joint Meeting would be required to finalise the report to the Council. (AC/244-R/1)

When the Joint Meeting group assembled in Paris on 8th and 9th March 1965, the various comments (AC/244-WP/1 and its revised version) were examined along with the suggestions regarding the desirable machinery (AC/244-WP/2). At the end of the day

⁶ The written justifications were annexed to the summary report of the meeting, AC/244-R/1, Annexes II through VII.

the Chairman suggested that a small group representative of all shades of opinion be appointed to examine the problems of the machinery and to decide to what extent the existing organisation was inadequate. He noted that most countries had recommended some type of high level nucleus but agreement had not been reached on its composition, whether it should be permanent or meet on an ad hoc basis, whether it should be a completely new committee or an extension of an existing body. All of these questions had to be studied, bearing in mind the general feeling of the meeting against the creation of a full new committee and the desire to make the maximum use of existing bodies. The secretariat would circulate the draft to members for comment and these comments would be collated and the final paper discussed at the next meeting. The next meeting was scheduled for 22nd and 24th September, 1965. (AC/244-R/2)

The Chairman of the drafting team, in a note covering their report, provided a helpful list of the civil elements of NATO which had responsibility for telecommunications in 1965: various Armaments Committee Working Groups, the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee and its associated Civil Communications Planning Committee, the Military Budget and Infrastructure Committees with their associated groups of National Communications Experts. The draft report on the machinery to ensure civil-military coordination of C-E matters in NATO was issued on 5th June 1965. A number of national comments had been submitted and issued as separate AC/244 documents. General Henrici, Chairman of the Joint Meeting, combined the original draft and the comments on hand and circulated it on 23rd August (AC/244-WP/4). A month later a revised working paper on the machinery to ensure coordination was circulated (AC/244-WP/4 (Revised), 23.9.65) incorporating all of the comments which had been circulated separately (AC/244-D/9 through D/16). The Chairman also circulated draft terms of reference for the proposed "Senior Telecommunications Official" (AC/244-WP/5(Draft), 26.8.65).

The Joint Meeting of the Civil Communications Planning Committee (CCPC) and the Allied Military Communications-Electronics Committee (AMCEC)⁷ held its third meeting on 27th and 28th September 1965. The greater part of the meeting was devoted to detailed discussion and proposing of changes to the recommendations formulated by the drafting team in its report (AC/244-WP/4(Revised) paragraph 66 and 67). The group agreed that a drafting group would meet in Paris in early November and by November 13th write the report with the modified recommendations arising from the discussion, together with condensed versions of the earlier working papers (WP/1(Revised) and WP/3). (AC/244-R/3).

When General Henrici, Chairman of the Joint Meeting group circulated the draft report on 12th November, 1965, he noted that several delegations at the third meeting insisted that a submission to the Council of the report of its recommendations without advising the Council of the proposed new functions of the Chairman of the Civil Communications Planning Committee (e.g., to act as a focal point in communications-electronics matters

⁷ The EMCCC had been reorganized into the AMCEC in the course of the time the Joint Meeting had been working.

requiring civil/military coordination), would appear to be incomplete. At the same time several other delegations had also insisted that the drafting of any new terms of reference for the CCPC should be left to that Committee to develop. The Chairman suggest that the national delegations to the Joint Meeting should agree that the CCPC be requested immediately to draft the pertinent paragraphs of their future terms of reference incorporating the new functions in the field of civil/military coordination. The procedure would be for the CCPC to submit the proposals to the Joint Meeting so they could be attached to the report to the Council. The Chairman also solicited views on the need for a further meeting of the group. (AC/244-D/18)

The reaction of the delegations called for the CCPC to produce a draft of the relevant paragraphs of their new terms of reference and to call a further session of the Joint Meeting. The agenda called for the Joint Meeting to discuss the substantial comments submitted by nations, to take cognisance of the CCPC proposed amendments to its TOR, and to finally approve the report to the Council. (AC/244-WP/6, 7.1.66)

In response to the request of the Chairman of the Joint Meeting (AC/244-D/19), the Chairman, CCPC submitted a draft of the relevant paragraphs of the CCPC's new terms of reference and those of its Chairman. These draft terms had been forwarded to the Senior Committee as part of the CCPC's report on reappraisal of the programme of work and terms of reference. The Senior Committee was planning to discuss them at their plenary session on 28th and 29th June, 1966. General Henrici called for the Joint Meeting to come together for a final meeting to finalised its report as drafted in AC/244-D/18(Revised) and to decide whether to include the CCPC's drafted terms of reference in the report to the Council. (AC/244-D/20, 23.5.66)

The meeting was indefinitely postponed. At the meeting of the Senior Committee on 28th June 1966, the Chairman made a statement to the effect that inasmuch as a great effort was being made within NATO to improve on the present organisation of communications and in view of the impending reorganisation of the military structure, it had seemed best to postpone the Joint Meeting session planned for that month. At the same time, however, the Senior Committee approved the new terms of reference for the CCPC (as presented in Part III of AC/98-D/240 (Revised)) only on a provisional basis and without prejudice to such opportunities for reorganisation and streamlining of the civil and military structures in this field. (AC/98-R/18, paragraph 56)

The suspension of the Joint Meeting group continued until February 1967 when the Chairman circulated a copy of the AMCEC's proposals for reorganising the International Military C-E Staff Organisation and the Multinational C-E Committees Organisation (MCLP 53/67 covering AMC/67/L/15 of 25.1.67) and called for a meeting of the Joint Meeting to consider it in June 1967 (AC/244-N/8, 16.2.67). A month later General Henrici notified the members of the group that the Military Committee had informed him that this document was being redrafted and it was inappropriate for the AC/244 Committee to consider it at this time. The Chairman suggested that the group consider

returning to the question of the submission of its report to the Council, AC/244-D/18(Revised) of 29th March 1966 (AC/244-N/9, 21.3.67).

The last document created by the AC/244 Joint Meeting group was a notice by the Chairman to the members that one delegation had found that no benefit could result as the documents would shortly be obsolete. He finished by suggesting that the Joint Committee should not be expected to continue until such time as the Council again decided that it required its services and that new terms of reference for a Joint Meeting would then probably be required (AC/244-N/10, 5.5.67). In October 1967 the Council put the responsibility for civil/military coordination onto the Senior Communications and Electronics Group in accordance with recommendations developed by the Study Group on Reorganisation (C-R(67)41, mtg. 2.10.67)

The 21 documents, 10 notices, 3 summary records of meeting and 6 working papers created between July 1964 and May 1967 by the Joint Meeting (AC/244) were microfilmed chronologically. The IS Registry has retained copies in paper form as a separate series. Listings of the Documents and Working Papers among these records are annexed as Annex VI, 25/1. The Notices and Records of Meetings are listed in Annex VI, 25/2 to facilitate their location. These listings also will assist interested countries in identifying national delegations' contributions to the work of the Joint Meeting. Several military documents were made into documents, a notice (AC/244-N/8 of 16.2.67), and working papers in the AC/244 series. The IMS may wish to examine these documents.

A small number of documents created by the "Joint Civil and Military Exploratory Group on Problems of Co-Ordination within the Telecommunications Field" which was a precursor of the AC/244 Committee were not microfilmed. They are listed in Annex VI, 25/3. We recommend they be included in the review for declassification and release program and be made available to public research along with the AC/244 records.