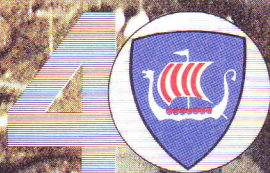
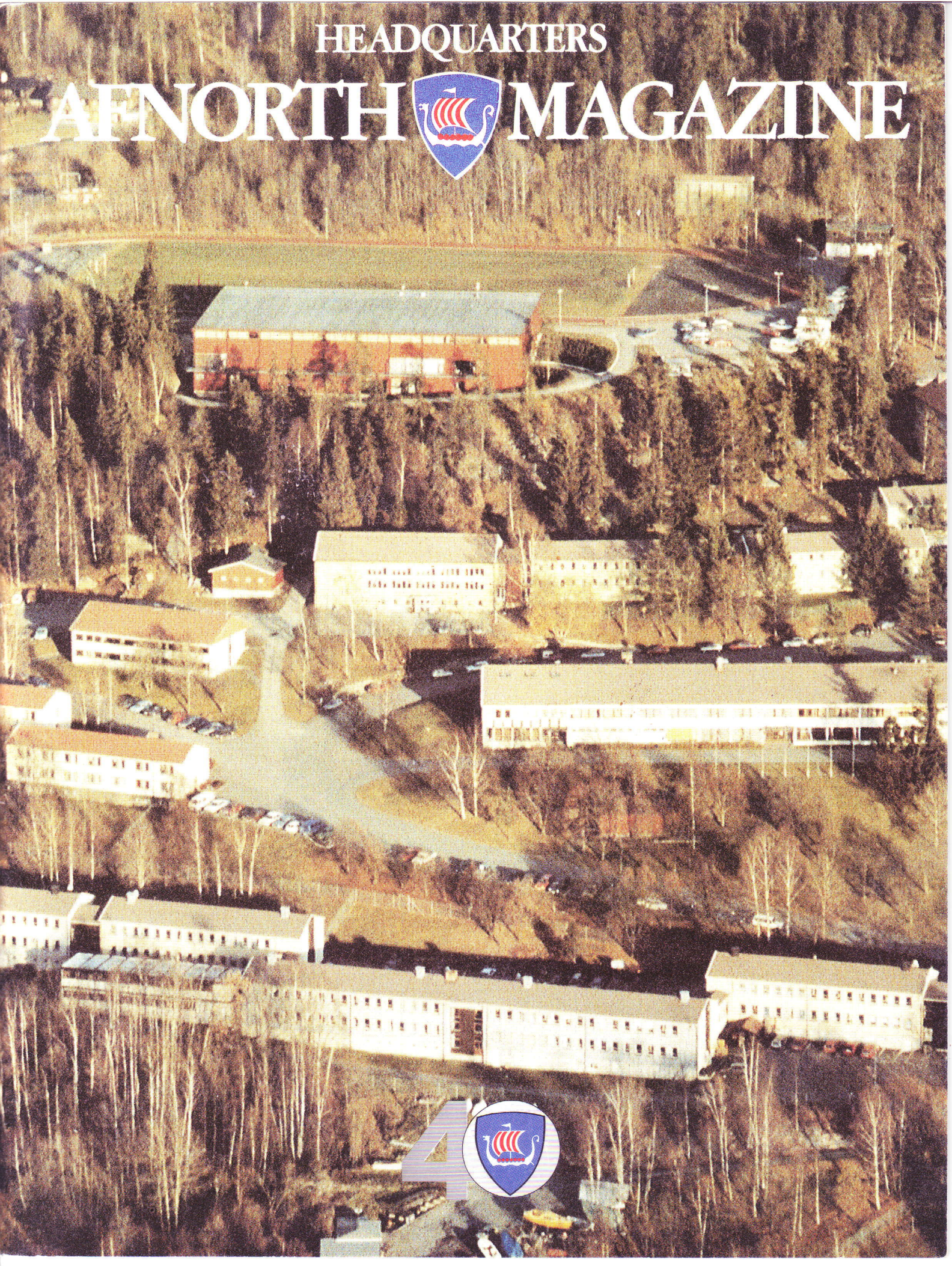


HEADQUARTERS

AFNORTH MAGAZINE



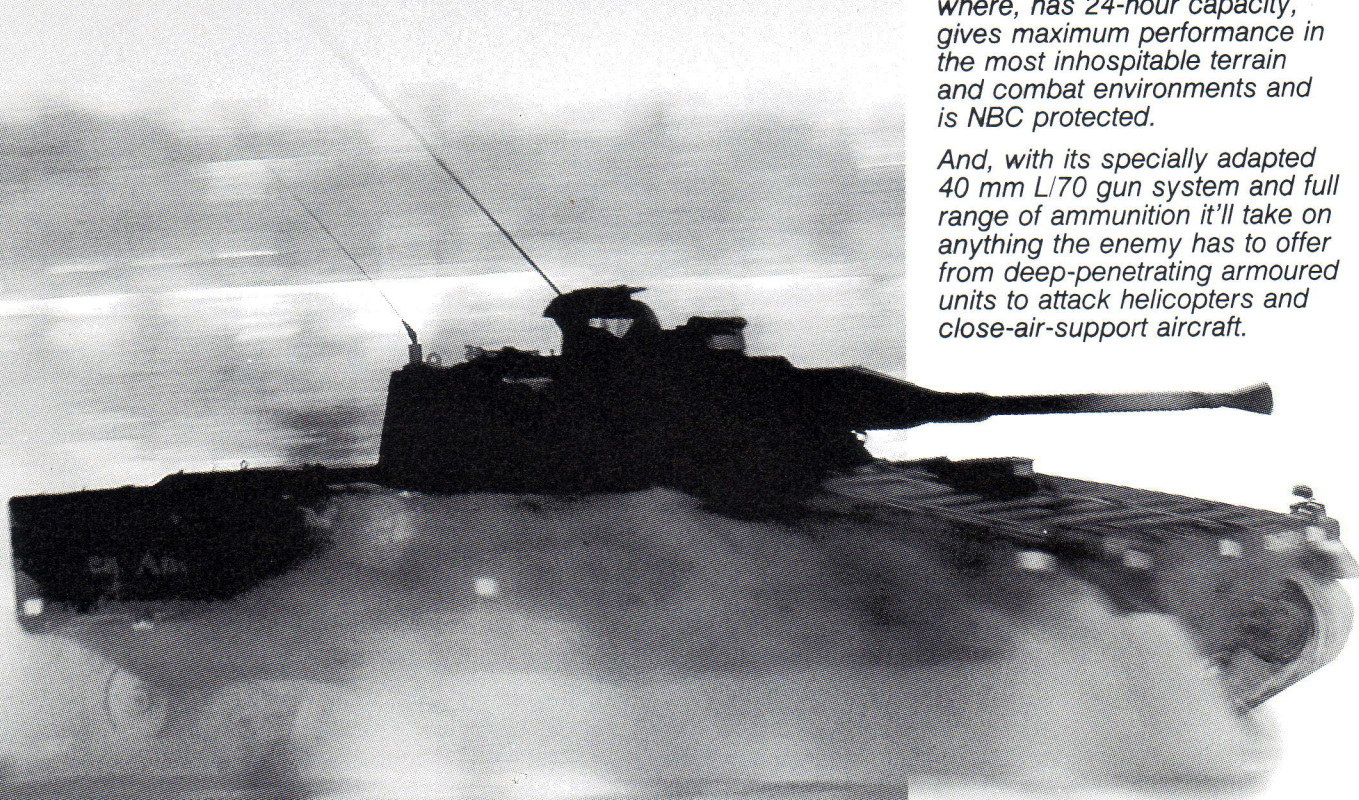
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The Dynamic Defender

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Sources for historical articles:

*Mr Ray Tamnes, Institute of Defence Studies,
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Front page photo: Areal's photo of HQ AFNORTH Kolsås.

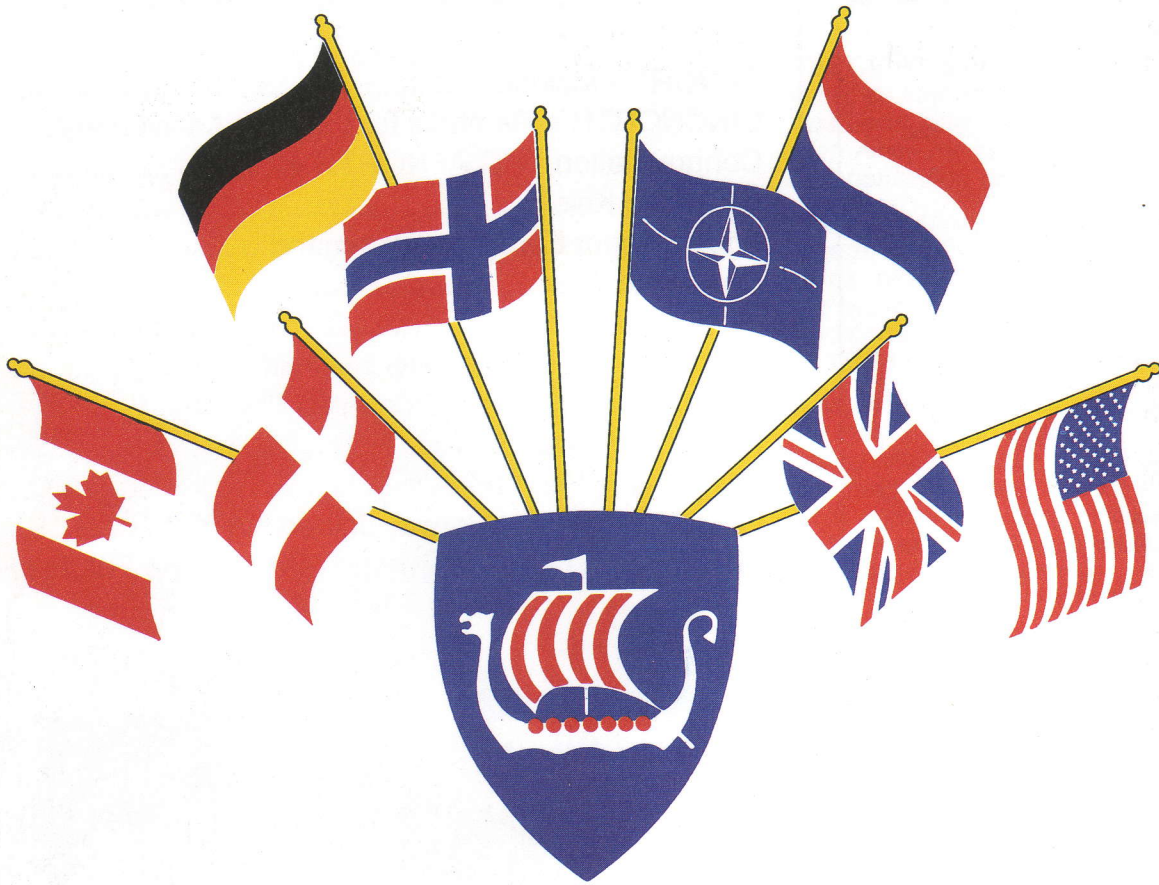
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NATO: 16 FREE NATIONS





AFNORTH Insignia

Insignia for HQ AFNORTH is a Viking Ship in white on a blue background. The sail has red and white fields and there are six shields along the ship's side.

The Viking Ship on the blue background symbolizes the land and sea ar-

reas of the Northern European Command (NEC), and the shield symbolizes defence & determination against aggression.

Military personnel at the Headquarters will wear the insignia as a fabric badge on the upper arm, or as a metal

shield on the left side of the chest. Civilian personnel, and military personnel in civilian dress, may wear it as a pin on coat lapel.

Note: All insignia are for sale in the Gift Shop.

CINCNORTH's Remarks for the 40th Anniversary

I believe it to be important that Headquarters AFNORTH proudly celebrates its 40th Anniversary of existence. There is no doubt that the efforts of our predecessors and those of us serving here today have all successfully contributed to the maintenance of the security of the Northern Region. The fact that the threat against which we have planned has never materialised into open aggression is a triumph which owes much to the hard work and commitment of the staffs involved in achieving this aim.

The ongoing changes in the Alliance's strategies and plans may well have an effect on our future size, organisation and the way we conduct our work, but a look at the history of AFNORTH shows that this will be nothing new. The past has shown that the Headquarters is flexible enough to adapt to change and conform to the revised requirements placed upon it, and I am confident that we can continue to do so.

For the present we have a lot to be proud of. We have forged strong links between the member nations of the Northern European Command; and the team-work and co-operation which exists between the diverse services of the contributing nations and our civilian staffs sets a lead and an example to other headquarters in ACE, with which we can justifiably be satisfied.

The 40th Anniversary Committee under the chairmanship of the Land Deputy has arranged a number of activities in connection with our recognition of this important year. I commend to all of you, your families and friends connected with the Headquarters to support actively the various celebration events and to make this anniversary year one to remember.

Thank you all for your commitment and support. Happy Anniversary!

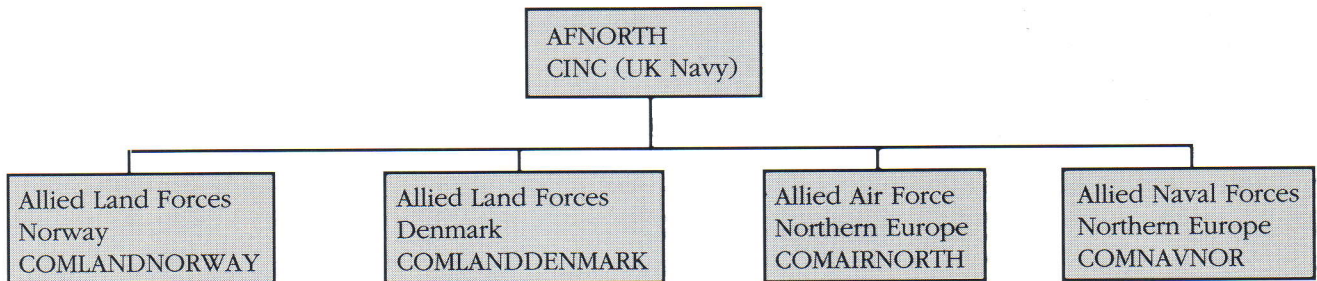


Patrick Palmer

Patrick Palmer
General



Command Structure in AFNORTH, 1951.



The Establishment of the Military Organization 1951 - 1953

The actual founding of AFNORTH was done by the first Supreme Allied Commander Europe, Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower and the members of the SHAPE Planning Group. They established a basic command structure philosophy which divided Europe into three regions; AFNORTH containing Scandinavia, the North Sea and the Baltic; AFCENT with Western Europe and in the South AFSOUTH covering Italy and the Mediterranean. (Turkey and Greece became members of NATO in 1952). Both AFNORTH and AFSOUTH were given an overall Commander-in-Chief (CinC) subordinate to SACEUR.

The early forerunner of AFNORTH was called Northern European Regional Planning Group (NERPG).



From the handover between the departing CinC, Admiral Sir Brind (1st CinC) (left) and General Sir Mansergh outside the offices at Voksenkollen. Photo Mrs Linney.

When the first CinC, Admiral Sir Patrick Brind left the HQ AFNORTH in 1953 the position was taken over by the UK Army, General Sir Mansergh.

The Norwegian Base Declaration of the 1st of February 1949, whereby the Norwegian Government came out against having Allied forces stationed in Norway as long as the country was not under attack or threat of attack, was a drastic decision, but did not affect the British and the Americans. They had no need for bases in Norway in peacetime.

The "central region thinking" were the defence at the central region was

the policy, made it hard for Norway to get NATO countries committance to reinforcements in a case of war.

In the summer of 1950 the situation was that Norway could not receive much; primarily indirect in the form of stratigic bombing and possibly Allied Naval Support to protect the north and west of Norway from invasion by sea.

In May 1951 the Deputy Supreme Commander, Field Marshal Montgomery, started to turn the "central region thinking". He recommended that every effort should be made to hold the Southern and Northern Flanks - including Norway and Denmark, in order to have access to forward air bases and a bridgehead

in Europe for Western powers. He did not succeed in convincing SHAPE about this. Later on, General Eisenhower launched the "Continental strategy" where Denmark and southern Norway became strategically important in a broader Allied context. This plan was to be supported by a large number of carriers and naval forces. The concept was finally approved by the Alliance, but it did not work the same way that General Eisenhower thought. This may have lead to the change from the Navy CinCNORTH to an Army CinCNORTH in 1953 where Admiral Sir Brind's period as CinC was terminated and General Sir Mansergh appointed in his place.



MINIFACTS

Headquarters Allied Forces Northern Europe was established in London in April 1951. First in a location adjacent to the Admiralty and then at 17 Belgrave Square. On 22 June that year the CinC and his staff, approximately 30 persons, moved to Voksenkollen Hospits. This was a temporary headquarters provided by the Norwegian Government.

Voksenkollen in 1952. SACEUR General D. Eisenhower shaking hands with CinC NORTH, Admiral Sir Brind.

Photo Miss Rosenberg.

Right: Deputy Supreme Commander, Field Marshal Montgomery visiting the HQ at Voksenkollen in 1952. Here, Field Marshal Montgomery together with some of the HQ staff. (Right of M. Mrs Linney). Photo Mrs Linney.



Below: Important meeting at Voksenkollen in 1953; Left Mr Lange (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gen Mansergh (CinC), Gen Gruenther, Mr Torp (the Norwegian Prime Minister) and Mr Langhelle (Minister of Defence, Norway). Photo Mrs Linney.



Moving to Kolsås

The conditions at Voksenkollen Hospitals were far from satisfactory. The Norwegian Government started very soon to search for a new permanent location.

During 1952 the search ended up with a site at the foot of Kolsås mountain in Bærum Community. The Norwegian Government bought 110,000 square metres for the building and the Headquarters at Kolsås. The construction work began already in the autumn of 1952. Most of the offices and buildings were put up in the years 1953-56. The actual move from Voksenlia took place in 1954 and they all moved into the building complex we today know as Lower Level. Upper Level was completed in 1954-57.

The work on the bunker started in 1953 with several improvements in the following years.

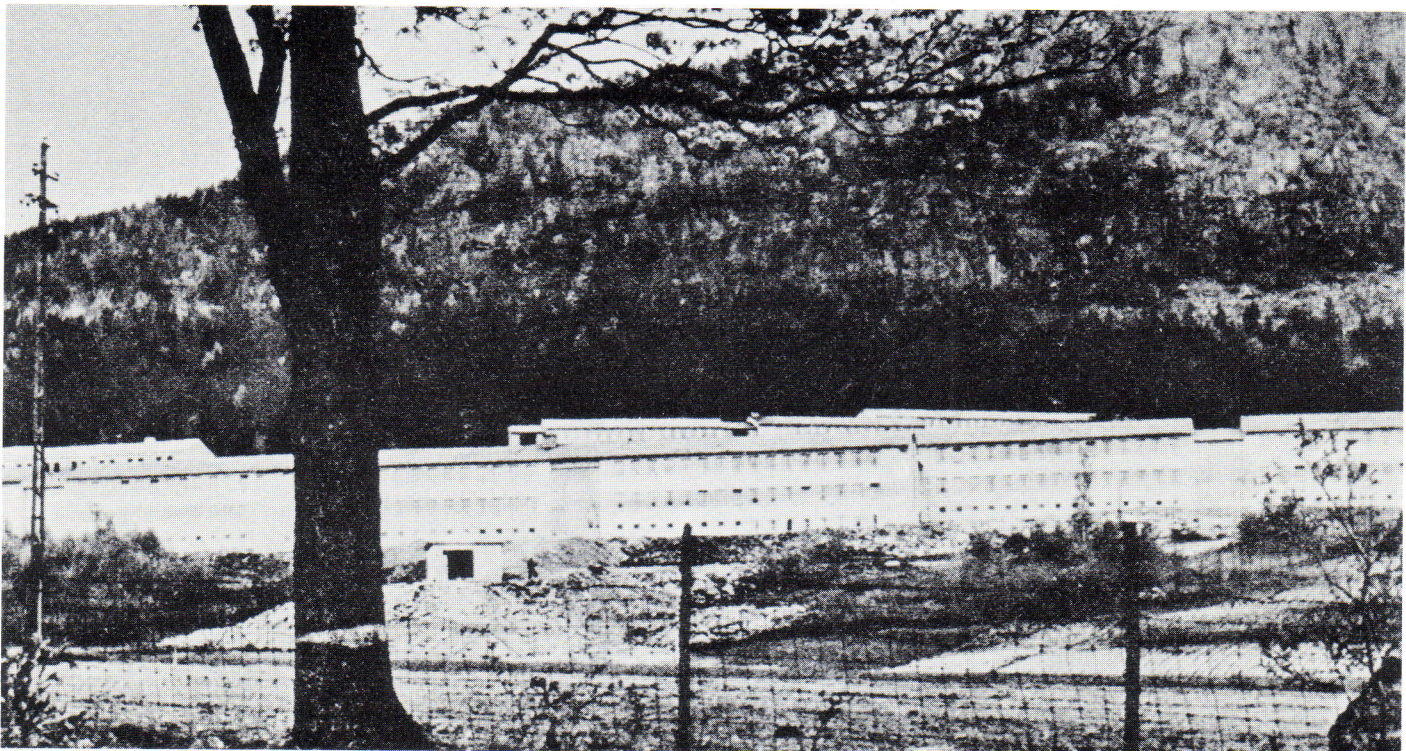
The Buildings

The various buildings were completed as follows:

Some were not so happy about the looks of the Headquarters as this cutting from a local newspaper shows:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Lower Level, (Blocks B,C,D,E,F) | 1953 |
| Transformer Station | 1953 |
| Upper Level, (Blocks H,I,J,K,L) | 1954 |
| Blocks R,S,T,U,V, Barracks | 1955 |
| Supply Office (Block M) | 1955 |
| Mess Building | 1956-61 |
| Auditorium | 1957 |
| Workshop, Garage | 1955-63 |
| Supply Building (M-N) | 1954-55 |
| 7-Building - Storage | 1970 |
| Sports Complex | 1982 |
| PM-Building | 1986 |
| Command Group Building | 1990 |

"This is not for animals, but NATO's HQ at Kolsås. Could't we make it nicer?"



The Nations at the Headquarters

In the early stages of the Northern European Command (NEC), the Norwegian and Danish forces had insufficient officers and NCO's for their own operational units and staffs and were suffering from a serious shortage of experienced staff officers. As a consequence, most of the key positions at HQ AFNORTH were filled by non-Scandinavian personnel. Gradually Norwegian and Danish staff were made available and more key posts were taken over by these two nations.

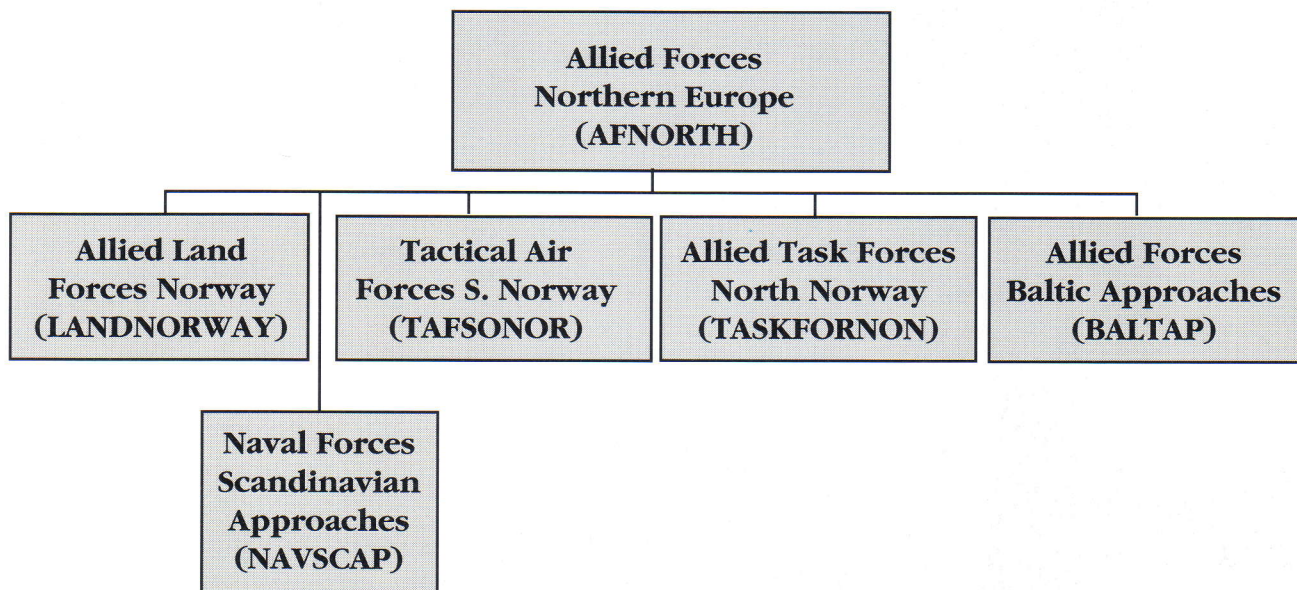
By the late 1950s, representation had become distributed between Denmark, Norway, the UK and US. In subsequent years, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany contributed personnel for the Headquarters' staff. This was supplemented with personnel from the Netherlands in 1989.



Kolsås - 1961. Farewell to Gen Murray. Photo: Mrs Linney.

The Organisation

Command Structure in AFNORTH, 1963



As one looks back over the years, it can be said with confidence that HQ AFNORTH has become an integrated part of the local community of Bærum, Oslo and of Norway generally.

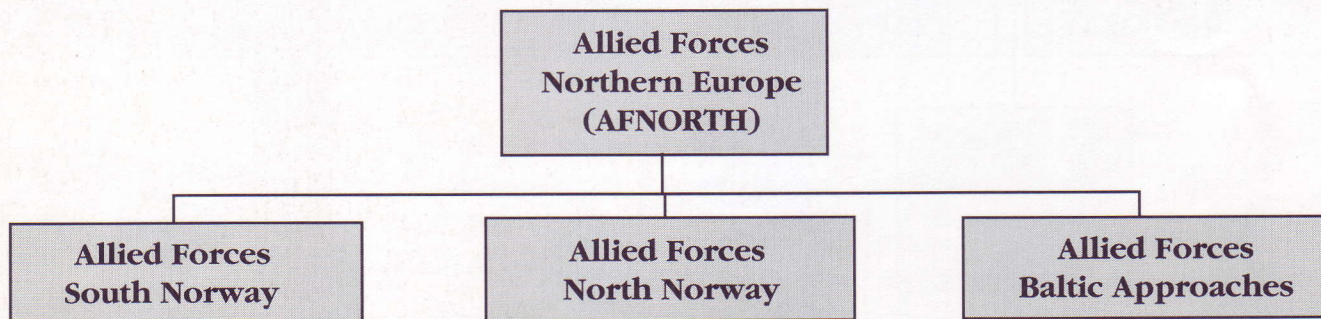
Very nearly 8,000 officers and non-commissioned officers from Canada, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States have served alongside their Norwegian colleagues for an average of two to three years each.

There are no precise statistics as far as dependents are concerned, but the number of Allied nationals who have come to Norway under NATO auspices must run close to 25,000.



Chief of Staff, Rear Admiral Brost welcoming the nation represented by Lt Co. Roffle (NLN).

Command Structure in AFNORTH, 1971 - Present



The Northern European Command -

A Brief Review of its Organisation and Role in Allied Command Europe

by HQ AFNORTH - Office of Public Information

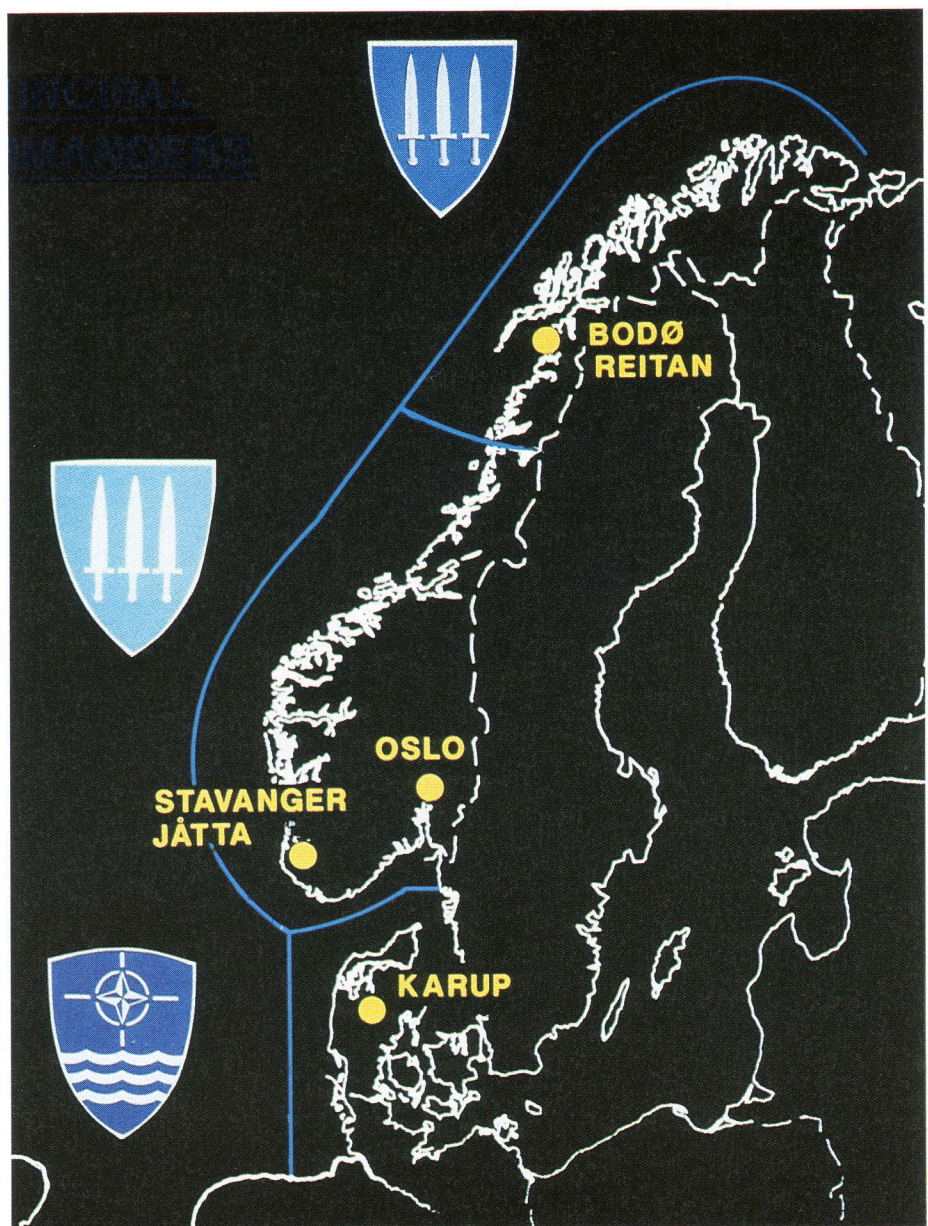
Headquarters Allied Forces Northern Europe is today a truly international organisation, with military personnel from all services as well as civilians, representing seven nations, serving together in close, fruitful cooperation. The primary role of the headquarters in peacetime is constantly to update and improve our plans and defensive effort, conduct major Allied exercises and be prepared to meet any emergency.

The present Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Patrick Palmer, took up his appointment in April 1989. He is the 15th four-star British officer to serve as CINCNORTH since the Command was established 40 years ago.

Command Area

The Northern Command area, NATO's Northern Region, stretches 2800 kilometres from Kirkenes on the Barents Sea to Hamburg on the river Elbe. Its more than 400,000 sq km cover Norway, Denmark and the northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany, the state of Schleswig-Holstein, together with the surrounding territorial waters.

Allied Forces Northern Europe principal locations.



In the north it borders on Finland and the Soviet Union and to the east on Sweden and the Baltic Sea, while its southeastern boundary is the former inner-German border.

It should be noted that the Norwegian territories of Jan Mayen Island and the Svalbard Archipelago, as well as the Danish territories of Greenland and the Faroe Islands, do not fall within the Northern Region, but come under the responsibility of the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, SACLANT, as does the major part of Norway's exclusive economic zone.

The region is sparsely populated. Norway, with 323,886 sq km, has a population of just under 4.3 million, Denmark, with 43,069 sq km has slightly in excess of 5 million, while Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg, with 16,400 sq km, together have a population of 4.5 million. In

total, therefore, the Northern Region has a population of only about 14 million, compared to the over 100 millions in each of the Central and Southern Regions.

The Northern Region is, moreover, one of great geographic and climatic contrasts. Norway is rugged, with mountains, forests, plateaux and valleys dominating much of the interior, while its coastline, with its hundreds of islands and fjords, is, if stretched out, no less than 21,000 km long. North of Trondheim, too, the country is narrow: at one point just south of Narvik, the Swedish border lies a mere seven kilometres from the sea.

For geographic as well as for economic reasons, Norway has only limited road and rail communications. Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, on the other hand, are characterised by

open, flat countryside; they have few natural defensive barriers; but they have good road and rail communications.

These contrasts, as will be seen, play a part in determining the command structure and defence planning of the Northern European Command.

Command Structure

HQ AFNORTH is an integrated military headquarters. Some 250 officers and 450 other ranks and civilians who serve there come from seven NATO member nations: Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Commander-in-Chief (CINCNORTH) is always a British General. To assist him in the performance of his duties, he has a Deputy Commander-in-Chief,

Exercise Array Encounter, Norway. February -90.

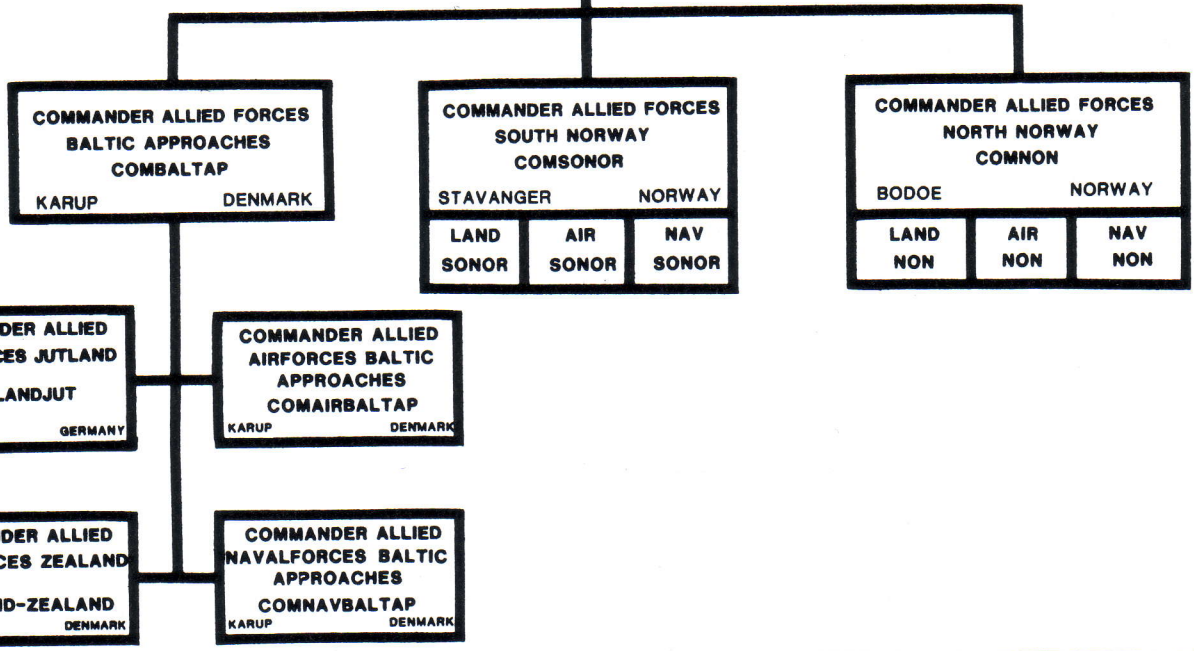


ALLIED FORCES NORTHERN EUROPE



SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED POWERS EUROPE
 CASTEAU BELGIUM

COMMANDER IN CHIEF ALLIED FORCES NORTHERN EUROPE CINCNORTH
 OSLO NORWAY



who is a Scandinavian Lieutenant General - the position rotates on a three-year basis between Denmark and Norway. The Deputy is also Regional Air Commander. His Chief of Staff is a German Rear Admiral.

The Command is divided into three Principal Subordinate Commands (PSCs): North Norway, South Norway, and Baltic Approaches, the latter comprising Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg.

The decision to divide Norway into two PSCs was taken in 1971 because of the country's great distances, rug-

ged terrain and poor road and rail communications.

The forces in North Norway are commanded by Commander Allied Forces North Norway (COMMON), whose headquarters is at Reitan, near Bodø. COMMON is a Norwegian national commander who, in addition to his national duties, has certain NATO duties in peacetime. He would come under the operational command of CINCNORTH only in time of war.

The forces in South Norway are commanded by Commander Allied Forces

South Norway (COMSONOR), whose headquarters was moved from Oslo to Jåtta, near Stavanger, in April 1987. Like COMMON, COMSONOR is a national tri-service commander with similar duties.

The forces in the south of the region are commanded by Commander Allied Forces Baltic Approaches (COMBALTAP), whose headquarters is at Karup, Denmark. HQ BALTAP is an integrated military headquarters. It also has its own separate subordinate commands for land, sea and air forces. COM-

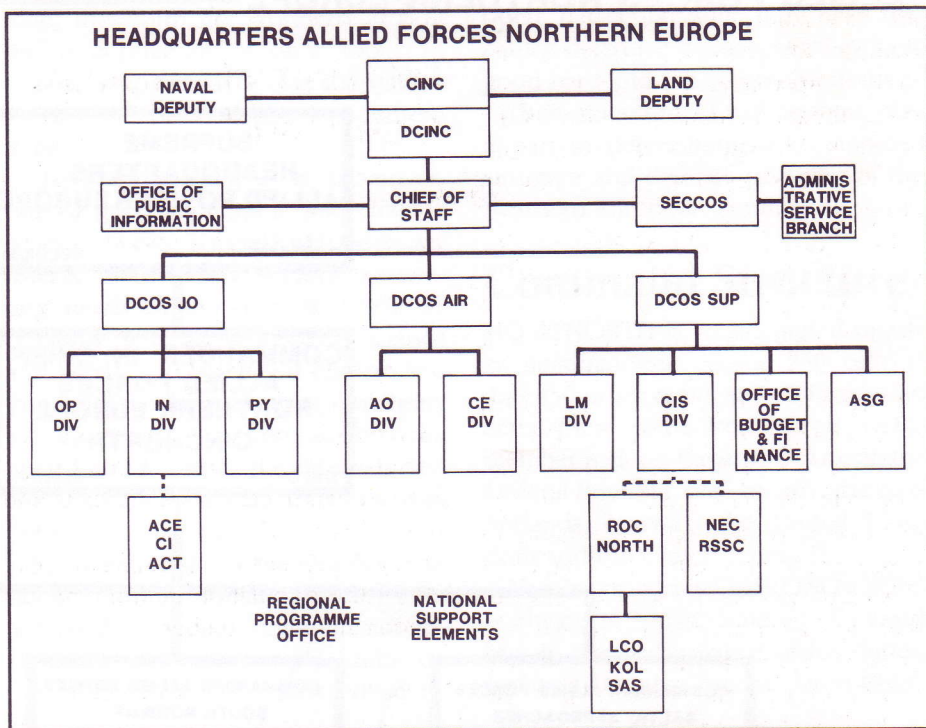
BALTAP is always a Danish General or Admiral, and has a German Deputy Commander.

Mission of the Commander-in-Chief

In common with all other NATO commanders, CINCNORTH has the primary mission of contributing to the deterrence of all forms of aggression and, if deterrence fails, of restoring the integrity of the territory under his command.

To this end, he is responsible for planning and conducting, under the direction of the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), and in consultation with the national governments

From the exercise Array Encounter.







Above: Kobben - Class submarine at Tromsø harbour.

Below: A NATO crew mans AWACS' multi-purpose display consoles.



bat aircraft (four F-16 and one F-5), one maritime patrol squadron, one coast guard, one Search and Rescue, and four transport squadrons.

Norway is a participant in the NATO Airborne Early Warning Programme (NAEW). The Air Force operates a number of airfields throughout the country, some of which are defended by NOAH (Norwegian Adapted HAWK) surface-to-air missiles.

Navy

The Royal Norwegian Navy has a peacetime strength of about 7900, which would increase to about 33,000 on mobilisation. The Navy's vessels include five frigates, two corvettes, eleven submarines, 38 missile craft, two minelayers, eight mine-counter-measures vessels, five landing craft and a depot ship.

The Navy's main area of operations



tanks, 640 armoured personnel carriers, 390 pieces of artillery, and 22 helicopters.

Navy

The Royal Danish Navy has a peacetime strength of 4,300 and 26,000 reserves. Its vessels include two submarines, three frigates, 6 minelayers, 3 minesweepers, 16 FPBs, 6 standard Flex and five fishery protection frigates which carry helicopters, and various smaller craft.

Naval shore facilities include three naval bases, two coastal fortresses, coastal and mobile radars, and combat divers.

Air Force

The Royal Danish Force has a peacetime strength of 7,400 and maintains in a high state of readiness in peacetime. It has 95 combat aircraft, organised in four F-16 squadrons and two

F-35 DRAKEN squadrons, eight batteries of improved HAWK air defence missiles, and a number of transport and inspection aircraft, as well as search and rescue helicopters.

German Forces (Northern Germany)

The military forces of the northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany, that is, the part falling within the Northern European Command area, consist of forces from all three services. More than half the troops are conscripts whose period of national service lasts 15 months.

Army

The Army is primarily represented by 6 (GE) Armoured Infantry Division. With a peacetime strength of 24,000 and a wartime strength of 38,000, this is the

largest formation of the Bundeswehr. It includes two armoured infantry brigades, one armoured brigade, an armoured reconnaissance battalion, an air defence regiment, an aviation squadron flying anti-tank helicopters, and an artillery regiment. The latter includes a LANCE battalion in peacetime, though it would be transferred to Corps LANDJUT in time of war.

Air Forces

The German air forces in Schleswig-Holstein that are assigned to the Northern European Command include two light fighter-bomber squadrons flying Alpha-Jet and two all-weather reconnaissance squadrons flying RF-4E.

Navy

The German naval forces include 24 submarines, seven frigates, seven destroyers, five corvettes, 40 fast missile



craft, over 50 mine warfare vessels, and 37 landing craft.

The German Naval Air Arm has three Tornado squadrons (two fighter ground attack squadrons and one reconnaissance squadron), as well as two maritime patrol and electronic intelligence squadrons of Breguet Atlantique. It also operates 22 Sea King helicopters in the search and rescue role, 19 Sea Lynx in the anti-submarine role, and 19 Dornier DO-28 in the SAR, liaison roles. The wartime strength of the German Navy would be about 59,000.

Territorial Forces

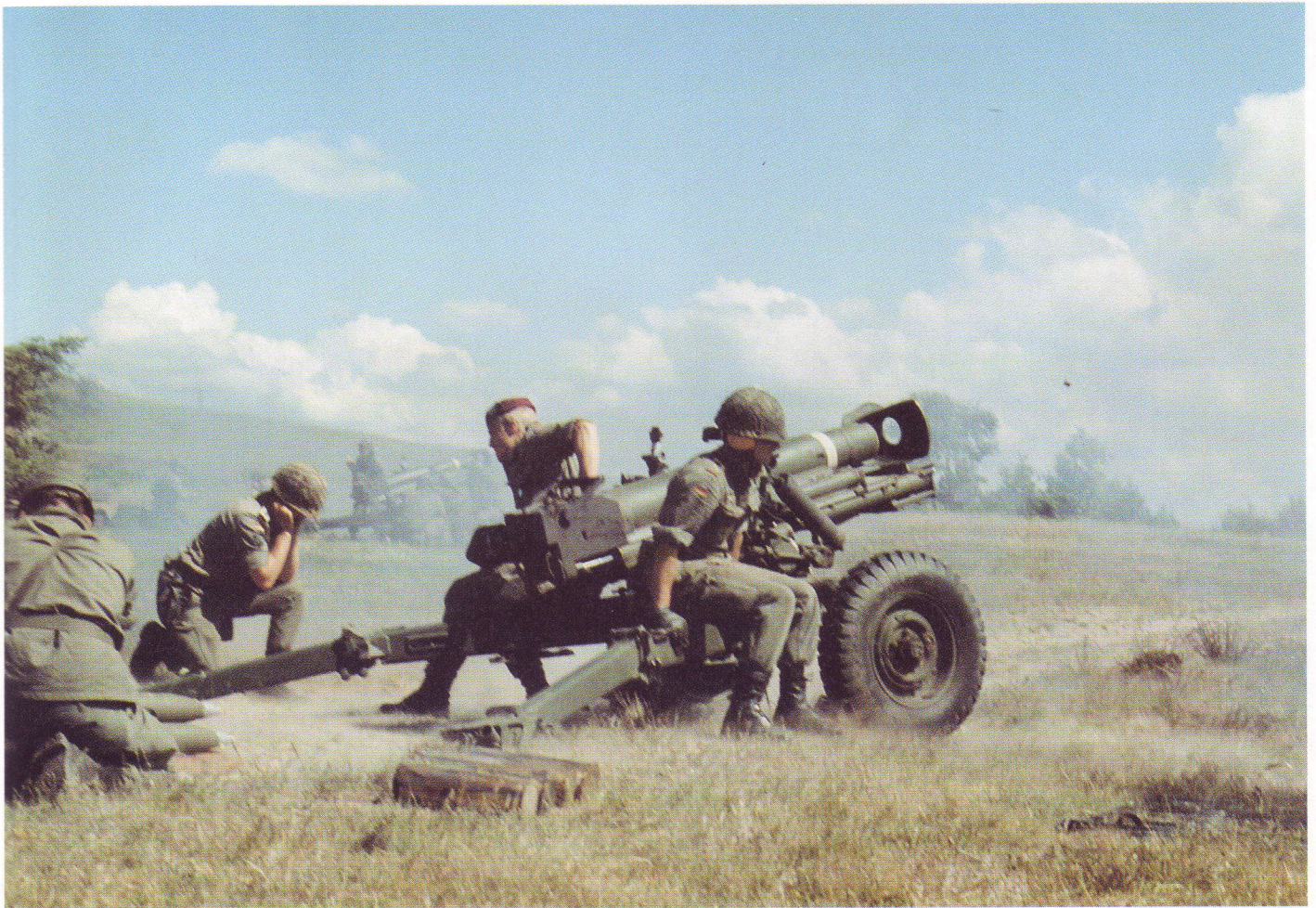
In order to support NATO's land forces in carrying out their assigned missions, units of the German territorial army have been established in Schleswig-Holstein to ensure freedom of manoeuvre in the rear and to perform other national defence tasks. Their



Armoured bridge layer-Biber.

wartime strength would rise from about 10,000 to about 60,000. These troops are organised in brigade and regiment formations.

Exercise Avenue Express.



Reinforcements

Clearly, the Northern European Command has inadequate defensive forces. Consequently, it would need outside assistance to enable it to resist a powerful and determined aggressor. This assistance would come in two forms - deterrent forces and reinforcements.

Deterrent Forces

The following deterrent forces could be deployed to the Northern Region early in a crisis:

The Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT)

This force is made up of destroyer and frigate class ships from the Navies of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. They

are joined periodically by warships from Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Portugal.

The ACE Mobile Force (AMF)

This small, multinational task force's role is to demonstrate NATO solidarity and to give concrete form to its ability and determination to defend its member nations against aggression.

Reinforcement Forces

In NATO, the deployment of reinforcements is coordinated within the framework of the Rapid Reinforcement Plan (RRP) by the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR). The RRP covers air, land and amphibious forces, but not naval forces.

Reinforcements that can be expected to be deployed to the Northern Region would include forces from Ca-

nada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. These forces may include the following:

The NATO Composite Force (NCF), which comprises battalion-sized units from Canada, Germany, Norway and the United States.

The United Kingdom Mobile Force (UKMF), which is an infantry brigade with supporting elements about 13,000 strong. It is earmarked for deployment in the Baltic Approaches area.

The UK/NL Landing Force (UK/NL LF), an amphibious force consisting of one Dutch and two or three British commando groups of battalion size, with their own combat and logistic support. This force is trained and



equipped for cold-weather operations and exercises each winter in North Norway.

The United States Marines

The Second Marine Expeditionary Force (2 MEF) has the Northern European Command as a deployment area.

It has a strength of about 55,000. Its equipment includes 160 fighter and ground attack aircraft, 50 attack and transport helicopters, 70 tanks, 100 pieces of artillery. 2 MEF also has a powerful anti-tank and anti-aircraft capability.

The Allied Air Forces

Under the RRP, some 14 to 15 squadrons of British and United States aircraft are earmarked for deployment to Norway. They are intended for a variety of tasks: air defence, tactical air



reconnaissance, and close air support.

In addition, as already mentioned, AWACS aircraft from the NAEW Force

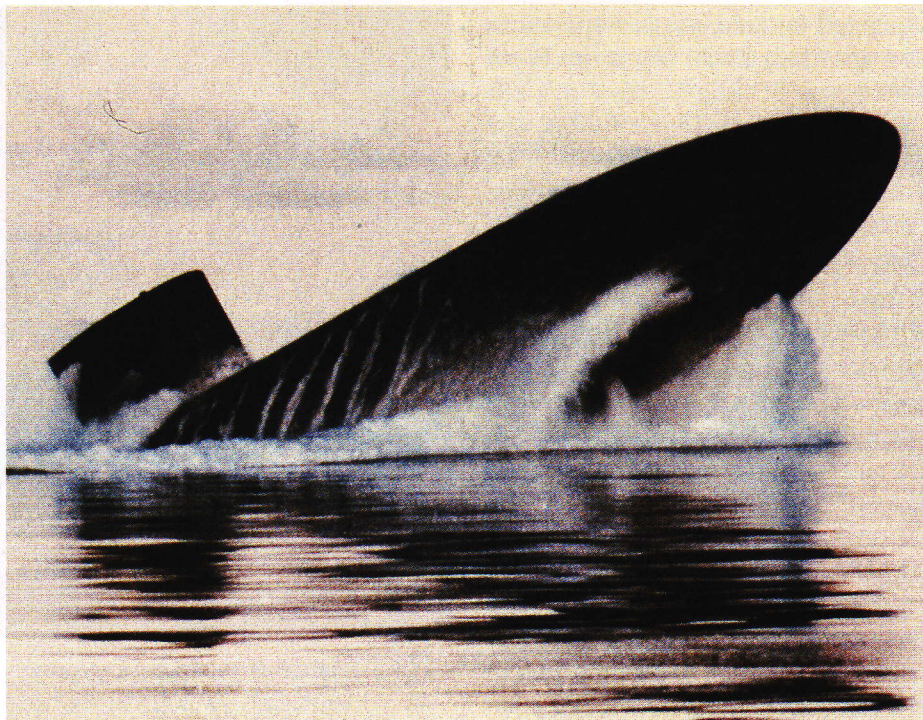
would support the Northern European Command in a crisis and regularly train there in peacetime.



The Striking Fleet Atlantic

In emergencies, Allied Forces Northern Europe would expect to receive reinforcement support from SACLANC's powerful naval forces, the Striking Fleet Atlantic, as well. This force is composed of several aircraft carrier battle groups, consisting of aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, frigates, submarines and logistic support ships. In addition, up to two NATO submarine carrier battle groups and an embarked marine amphibious force complete Striking Fleet's forces.

All in all, it can be seen that the Northern Region would not have to rely solely on its own, indigenous forces, but could count on substantial reinforcements assigned by virtually all the members of the Alliance to defend itself against aggression.





Why Denmark and Norway Joined NATO

For Norway and Denmark joining NATO signified a revolution in political thinking and the abandonment of their traditional and time tested policy of neutrality. Their decision to do so was primarily determined by two essential factors - their experience during the Second World War, and the increasing immediacy of the Communist threat after Stalin's creation of the "cordon sanitaire" of client states in East Europe. The coup in Czechoslovakia and the Berlin blockade had a particularly strong impact on public opinion in these two countries.

In 1940, Denmark had lived at peace for 76 years and Norway for 126. A tradition of neutrality had grown up



in both countries; neutralism had become government policy. The two nations succeeded in staying out of the First World War and spent little on defence in the years leading up to 1939. Yet their neutrality was violated in 1940 and the two countries suffered occupation.

Although neutrality, once the main principle of Scandinavian foreign policy, had been discredited, many people in both Norway and Denmark would have liked to revert to it after the war, but the need for protection within a defensive alliance became immediate and evident.

When the North Atlantic Treaty was drafted, both Norway and Denmark were invited to join the Alliance. First, however, the governments of the two countries examined other proposals, in particular the idea of a Scandi-

an defence pact between Norway, Sweden and Denmark. It was an attractive idea for these countries, which have so much in common, but it failed. Sweden insisted that the Scandinavian defence pact should stand as a neutral force between East and West, while Norway and Denmark wanted it to be linked to the Western Powers. The two points of view were irreconcilable: Sweden thus chose to maintain her non-alignment, while Norway and Denmark decided to join NATO.

When Norway was about to join NATO in 1949, there was an exchange of diplomatic notes between Oslo and Moscow. The Soviets protested against the step the Norwegians were contemplating, describing it as an "unfriendly" act towards the Soviet Union. The Norwegian government's reply was very firm, but it stated that Nor-

way would not permit foreign bases to be established on Norwegian territory in peacetime unless Norway was threatened by an attack. This pledge has been taken very seriously by successive Norwegian governments. Although the Danish government made no similar pledge, it has followed a similar policy.

With respect to nuclear weapons, Norway and Denmark have declined "under the present circumstances" - as the wording goes - to establish stocks of nuclear weapons on their soil. The military value of nuclear stockpiles is not contested and both countries are members of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group. But in the opinion of the governments of both countries, there is no need to stockpile these weapons on their soil. Political considerations outweigh the military ones. **E.B.**



Allied Forces Northern Europe - What of the Future?

by Eivind Berdal, Chief of Public Information



As the political institution NATO turns forty two and its military command structure marks the 40th anniversary of its existence this year, they have both arrived at a historical watershed. The threat perception of the Cold War, which in its time justified not only the existence of NATO, but vast defence expenditures as well, has changed. Sixteen Western democratic nations, joined together in the defensive Atlantic Alliance, are now addressing themselves to the initiation of new directions

and tasks. Inevitably, the changes that are to be set in train will affect both the political and military structures of the Alliance, including, of course, those of the Northern Region. As has been stated over and over again, NATO is indivisible in respect of defence, deterrence and detente. Whatever transpires within and with the Alliance, is perforce valid for Allied Forces Northern Europe as well.

In these turbulent times, some people

take the view that NATO is obsolete, because Alliances are brought about and sustained only by a clearly identified threat. That is not the view of Allied governments. Adjustments may be called for, curtailment of defence establishments may be necessary, but this is not the end of the longest peacetime Alliance that the world has ever seen. Far from it! It could well be that NATO's role in the next four decades will be as important and decisive in world affairs as it has been in the four decades that are behind us.

The Alliance will continue to be a peace-keeper and a stabilising element. Military power and power politics still play key roles in relations between states. Structures to keep an eye on developments and to be agents for change and stability alike are essential.

With respect to NATO's future, we must regard the Summit in London last year as the trend-setter. The heads of State and Government stated in their communique that "NATO has been the most successful Alliance in history and as it looks ahead to a new century, it must continue to provide for the common defence. We need to keep standing together. But our Alliance must be even more an agent of change. We reconfirm that stability and security do not lie solely in the military dimension and we intend to enhance

the political dimension of the Alliance."

This programmatic statement certainly does not signify the end of the military dimension. NATO has never been a toothless talking shop, given to high-flying, idealistic, but ineffective resolutions. From the outset, the Alliance has been underpinned by a powerful military structure, which we knew would function in a crisis and for which potential aggressors had a healthy respect. For more than 40 years, military power has been the essence of deterrence. It will continue to be.

The core of the Alliance's philosophy has been that of US President Teddy Roosevelt: "Speak softly, but carry a big stick!" If NATO is to have a future, it is bound to encompass the military dimension. Without it, the joint Atlantic venture is moribund.





le, and for the Atlantic. CINCNORTH has two key areas to keep an eye on and to defend if need be, namely North Norway and the Baltic Approaches. Defence of these key areas need plans where land, air and maritime forces are integrated. The defence of both are essential for a viable defence of the whole region.

The second factor is that the Northern Region possesses limited human and material resources and is strongly dependent on reinforcements in a crisis. The life-line across the Atlantic must be kept open in the overall, general interest of both Europe and North America. For that to be a reliable option, the Northern Region must be adequately defended.

The cataclysmic events in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the past two years are generating much new thinking in both the former Warsaw Pact area and in NATO. A new security regime for Europe is being developed at the highest levels. Northern Europe is, of course, no exception. For Allied Forces Northern Europe it is imperative to continue to be linked both to Central Europe and to the Atlantic.

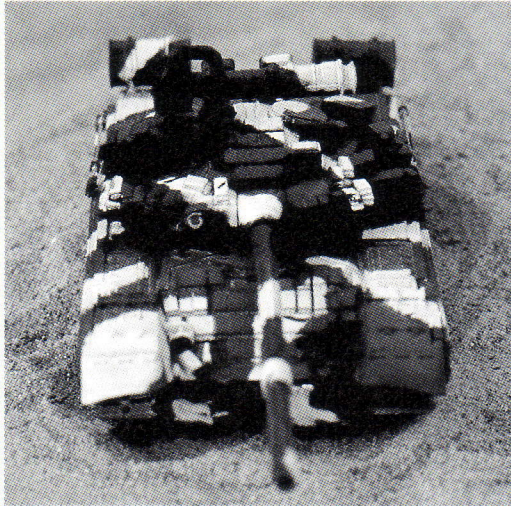
In a lecture to a Eurogroup seminar in Bonn on 10. April, Norwegian Minister of Defence Johan Jørgen Holst put it this way: "In order to preserve the cohesion of the security order in Europe, the command arrangements should continue to link the defence of

the peripherals to the defence of the core areas. In view of the political and military importance of continued American military presence in Europe, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, in my view, should remain an American general."

International relations, and most certainly the security aspects, are in a state of flux. At this juncture in time, no one can predict with any certainty and precision how Europe's security regime will look like, say, by the end of the century. It will surely be modified, but the American saying, "If it works, don't fix it", is likely to have a strong impact on developments.



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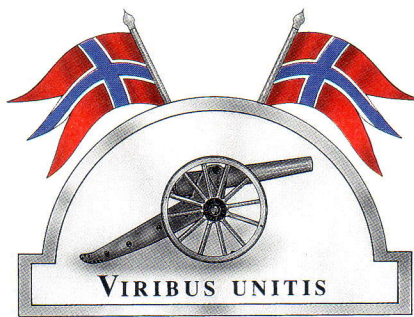
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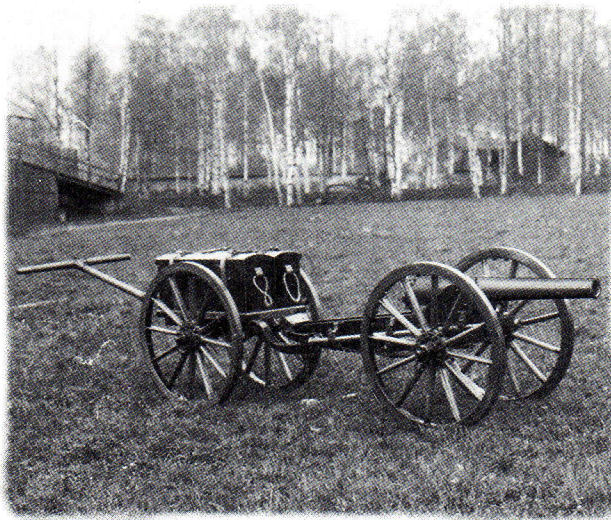
large number of those guns and ammunition were manufactured for Norway and the export market.

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75 mm boat and landing gun with limber

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