

**TEILNEHMENDE EINHEITEN IM
 ERSTEN HALBJAHR 1972**
 SMS Jupiter
 SMS Aurora
 USS C.F. Adams
 SMS Keena
 SMS Evertsen
 FBK Braunschweig
 CAP Alm. P. da Silva

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO THE SHIPS AND
MEN WHO PARTICIPATED AS MEMBERS OF THE
STANDING NAVAL FORCE ATLANTIC

BETWEEN

1 JANUARY 1972

1 JULY 1972

HMS JUPITER (F60)
HMCS SKEENA (DDH 207)
PNS ADMIRANTE PEREIRA DA SILVA (F472)
HMS AURORA (F10)
USS CHARLES F. ADAMS (DDG 2)
HNLMS EVERTSEN (F815)
FGS BRAUNSCHWEIG (F225)



North Atlantic Treaty Organization

After World War II, the nations of the western world hastened to recapture the atmosphere and good feelings of peace. The Soviet Union, however, decided to keep the territories gained during the war and to maintain a large standing military organization.

During the next three years, the Soviet Union continued their expansionist program in Europe.

By 1949, 12 nations of the west, fearful of this expansion, banded together to form the defensive alliance called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Three additional nations joined the alliance by 1955.

In the unity thus created, the nations of the western world have thwarted Soviet aims. Since 1949, not one square foot of European territory outside the Warsaw Pact countries has fallen to the Soviets.

Although primarily a military organization, NATO also encompasses cooperation in the fields of politics, economics, the sciences, and social studies.

NATO's defense strategy is based on deterrence and flexible response, recognizing that adequate conventional forces are necessary for this flexibility of response. But if NATO ever has to fight, it has failed in a sense, for its primary aim is to deter war by maintaining peace through strength.

The peace which has been maintained by the Alliance in the NATO area is threatened today more than ever by the continuous and increasing build-up in military power by the Soviet Union.

In the past ten years, the Soviets have turned to the world's oceans to gain strategic, political, and economic strength. With the largest submarine fleet ever assembled in peacetime and a modern, rapidly expanding Navy which is global in operations, the challenge to the free world has increased rather than lessened.

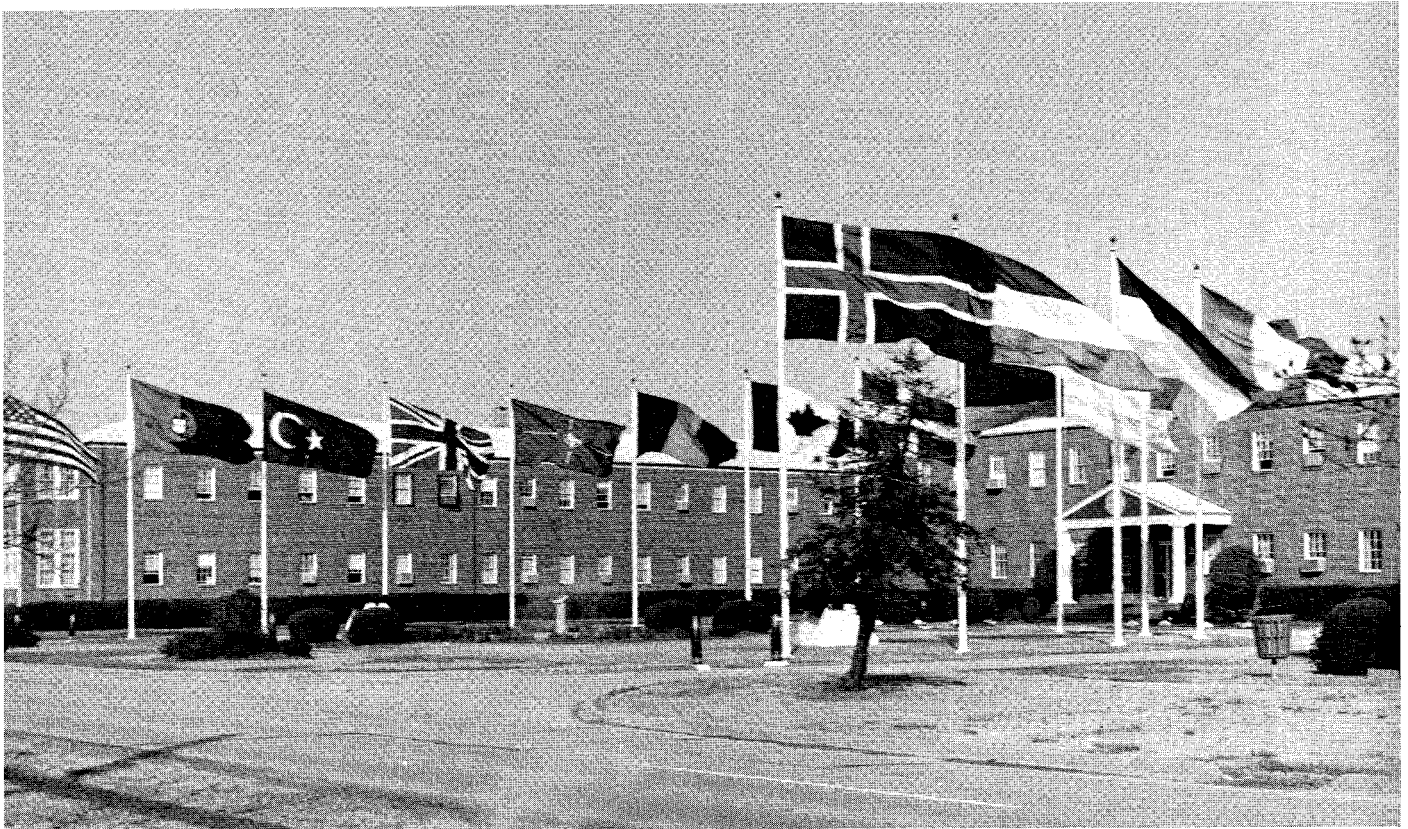
Allied Command Atlantic

On April 10, 1952, three years after the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington, D. C., NATO's Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT) was established in Norfolk, Virginia.

This combined command is the only major NATO military command headquartered in North America and was the first allied maritime command to be established on that continent.

The command's area of responsibility includes more than 12 million square miles of Atlantic Ocean stretching from the coastal waters of Europe to those of North America and from the North Pole to the Tropic of Cancer.

The staff is constantly engaged in planning and conducting a large variety of exercises that vary from those of large scale involving thousands of men and large numbers of ships and aircraft, to rather small scale exercises of opportunity.



SACLANT Headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia

The exercises which involve the entire Allied Command Atlantic afford the NATO navies opportunities to work together, enhance readiness, develop common tactics and to test equipment. Numerous command post exercises are also held to enable various NATO staffs and member nations to work together and develop common procedures.

Although the only NATO maritime force assigned to the Allied Command Atlantic is the Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT), history's first permanent international naval squadron, member countries have additional maritime forces earmarked for assignment in time of need.

Standing Naval Force Atlantic

The Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT) is the world's first permanent multi-national naval squadron to operate together in peacetime. This force operates as one unit, bound by the common purpose of serving as NATO's maritime spearhead in preserving the free access to North Atlantic waters.

STANAVFORLANT is composed of between four and nine destroyer or frigate type ships, operating as one unit on a continuous basis. Ships of various nationalities will normally remain with the squadron for a period up to six months. They are then relieved by a unit of the same nationality or a vessel from another NATO naval member.

Commanding the squadron is a commodore who is selected annually from one of the countries contributing ships to the force. The commodore is aided by a staff of officers who are also provided by participating countries.

Overall command of STANAVFORLANT is exercised by the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic, from Norfolk, Virginia. The Commander in Chief, Eastern Atlantic Area, with headquarters at Northwood, England, controls the force when operating in European waters.

The Standing Naval Force is tasked with achieving four basic objectives. First, it is to maintain naval effectiveness within the Atlantic Alliance at a high level by providing squadron experience and training on a continuous basis. The force participates in numerous NATO exercises and national tactical operations in European and North American waters throughout the year. Stressed during these exercises are antisubmarine warfare, anti-air defense practices and convoy duties.



Standing Naval Force flagbearers in Norfolk, Virginia, April 1972



Standing Naval Force Atlantic

During a typical operation, the squadron may find itself pitted against the combined strength of `enemy' submarines, naval aircraft, and swift torpedo boats, all at the same time.

The squadron also serves to demonstrate the solidarity and unity of the NATO nations by showing the flags of various member nations in a single, multi-national force. During any given year, the NATO naval squadron may visit some 30 ports in 10 countries where open house days and various people-to-people programs provide citizens with the opportunity to judge for themselves the feasibility of a multi-national unit to operate in harmony.