

Lee F

TALKING POINTS FOR BRIEF PRESENTATION ON NATO

I. NATO and US Interests in Europe

A) <sup>U.S.</sup> ~~Our~~ membership in NATO has served and continues to

serve basic US foreign policy and security interests by:

- a) <sup>1 increased influence over</sup> preventing Soviet domination of Western Europe - <sup>2</sup> deterrence - first -
- <sup>3</sup> security if attacked <sup>4</sup> Position stay on ave. - if job not done - we flex it
- b) providing a firm basis on which the Allies can nego- <sub>↳ can negotiate</sub>

Avoid  
Ave. WAR -  
Need for U.S.

tiate to reduce tensions in Europe (MARSHALL, SAULT, etc)

c) creating conditions of stability essential for prosperity and economic growth of both the United States and Western Europe

d) assisting a more prosperous Western Europe in assuming a larger share of the defense effort, a process which is underway and which will be continued

e) giving <sup>the US contribution</sup> ~~us~~ a ~~major~~ voice in European affairs which is essential for the maintenance of US interests in Europe <sub>- human policy</sub>

B) ~~And~~ This adds up to peace in Europe, NATO's major accom-

plishment during the last 25 years and the protection of the

25 years Peace -  
Bumfeldt  
1955

US interests in Europe - Peace should be taken for granted -

Beyond our hopes - Among allies or with E - Peace -

Good NATO prevent war. -

## II. NATO and the US Commitment

*Basic Commitment*

The President has said publicly that "given a similar approach by our Allies, the US will maintain and improve its forces in Europe." — *will reduce - except MBFR.*

## III. NATO and the USSR

A) Soviet military strength in Eastern Europe continues to grow, and is ~~far~~ ~~in excess of reasonable defensive or internal security needs.~~

B) As a result of its ~~very~~ strong military position, the Soviet Union is in a position to exercise political influence in Western Europe should points of opportunity develop as a result of actions such as the unilateral reduction of US forces.

C) NATO, with the US conventional and nuclear contribution, has served to prevent the Soviets from exercising political ~~or mil.~~ influence in Western Europe

## IV. NATO and Detente

A) NATO provides the basis of strength on which the Allies, collectively and individually, can negotiate with the East



B) ~~For example~~, Willy Brandt has repeatedly said that the Ostpolitik would have been impossible without the FRG's position in NATO

C) We are on the verge of major negotiations with the East,

SALT II, CSCE and MBFR — MBFR — Worst time act unduly — It (have since WWII for metal red. — — Alliance working — No incentive if unilater. cut

D) But the proces of detente is just beginning and there

is no basis yet to relax our defense efforts

The Policy is good diplomacy in MBFR and prudent if Defense failed

#### V. NATO and Western Prosperity

A) US presence helps to overcome the European tendency toward political/security conflicts which contributed so much to European economic chaos in the 20's and 30's and the rise of Hitler and coming of war in the 40's

B) The security and stability provided by NATO have been essential to post-war prosperity

C) All ~~of~~ <sup>NATO</sup> have benefited from this prosperity, and the maintenance of political security is essential for the continuation

of this prosperity

D) Were the US to give the impression of declining interest



in Western Europe, for example by withdrawing unilaterally some of our troops, this would seriously impair the confidence on which our mutual security and prosperity is built

VI. NATO and European Defense Efforts - Do Allies do enough - Agree more

A) <sup>But</sup> ~~Our~~ European Allies make the basic quantitative contribution to NATO's conventional defense posture, providing 90% of the men, 80% of the ships, and 75% of the aircraft in Western

Europe (<sup>NATO</sup> 61 div - 4 1/2 U.S.) -

B) In real terms, Western European defense expenditures have been rising 3-4% per year, and, including France, devoted ~~almost~~ <sup>over</sup> 28 bil

~~\$32 billion~~ to their defense in 1972 - <sup>over 3 times U.S.</sup>

German polka

→ 1960-73 - US 437.230 m / 60 270 7467. - <sup>German (?) more</sup>

~~C) Our Allies provide 56 of the 61 division or division equivalents available to SACFOR~~

D) However, the US conventional contribution is an essential element of Western defense, for instance providing 25% of forces in the key central area

E) The US contribution in terms of quality cannot be replaced

F) We have pressed, with considerable success, for greater



Allied contributions, and we will continue to do so

G) However, the sure way not to obtain more from our

Allies would be to cut back ourselves

H) Together with our Allies, we are currently engaged in a reexamination of the Atlantic Alliance in terms of contemporary conditions

I) We believe this reexamination will result in a more equitable sharing of the defense burden

VII. NATO and the US Balance of Payments

*1960s - dual based deficit not.*

A) Our NATO commitment does result in a BOP military account loss -- about \$1.5 billion in 1972

B) We are working with our Allies on ways to overcome this deficit

C) Our troops are in Europe in response to security considerations  
*we don't cut travel or trade -*

D) They should not now be cut in response to BOP considerations

VIII. NATO and US Troops

A) US troops, and the US nuclear commitment, are the cement which keeps NATO together



B) Progress on European defense integration, which could reduce the need for the US commitment, has been slow and prospects are uncertain

C) Unilateral cuts of US troops would severely injure Western European confidence and strike at the heart of NATO

D) While the consequences of a unilateral US withdrawal are unclear, a return to a 1930's-type situation would not be out of the question, with the USSR as an interested onlooker, exerting great influence without having to act, by virtue of its geographical position, large conventional forces, and growing naval power

IX. NATO and Adjacent Areas

A) Stability in Europe contributes to stability in adjoining areas. US focus in Eur. also do. -  
→ 6th Fleet - middle East.

Other - (1) NATO as institution -

(2) What if cut unilat - (a) LE - what? Pol working - why now - instability -  
Ann - why should we be tested beyond intl. -  
It mt bring up resistance - That single action explains  
a teacher + A13 - All have MBER NUCI.

(b) Allies - look their standpoint - instability - why - Ati Pol

(3) U.S. - Eur Sec stat indiv - not there for Eur -

(4) Def + Defeat - Problem - freedom - New Gen 28 - Task of leadership -

