

Future tasks

DPA/67/43

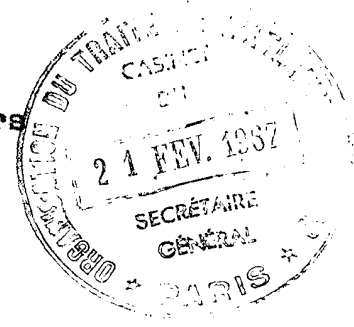
JA

21st February, 1967.

To : Secretary General

From : A.S.G. for Political Affairs

Subject : Future of the Alliance



Reference: RS/67/41 attached.

I submit herewith an abstract of the substantive issues which were mentioned during the Council discussion of 15th February, prepared in Political Division.

2. The topics have been grouped in two sections, one dealing with topics for analysis stage, the other for the tasks and conclusions stage of the exercise.

3. I think the paper is useful because it contains all the suggestions made, references to the relative passages in the verbatim and it also shows to what extent the suggestions are either overlapping or contradictory.

JJ/LMR.

3-1-02
B/6667)

20th February, 1967

To: A.S.G. for Political Affairs
Through: Mr. Newton
c.c. Mr. Chapman
Float
From: E.A. Mainland
Subject: Future of the Alliance Discussion

Attached is an abstract of the substantive issues mentioned in the Council discussion of 15th February regarding the "Future of the Alliance" study. It may be of use for whoever prepares a brief for the Secretary General before Wednesday's Council session on this subject.

EAM/JFD

20th February, 1967

THE FUTURE OF THE ALLIANCE

This paper describes the propositions put forth by Governments in the Council discussion on 15th February regarding "The Future of the Alliance". Section I lists the topics proposed for the analysis stage, section II the issues related to the tasks and conclusions stage.

I.

The following substantive issues were mentioned as topics appropriate for examination during an analysis stage (Phase I) of the "Future of the Alliance" study discussed in Council on 15th February, 1967 (page references from the verbatim record C-VR(67)8):

- a. World Collective Security: The progress of world collective security and the role of regional treaties (BELGIUM: p.11, paragraph 3);
- b. USSR, Eastern Europe and the Communist World: developments and evolution of the Communist bloc, the stopping of Communist expansion in the West, its extension in the East, the Asian insecurity problem (BELGIUM, p.11, paragraph 4); present and future political objectives and strategy of the USSR (GERMANY, p.21, paragraph 2); evolution of relations within the Communist world (NETHERLANDS, p.27, paragraph 3);
- c. European security: evolution of problems linked to European security and German unification (NETHERLANDS, p.27, paragraph 3); European security with special reference to balanced reduction of East-West force levels (GERMANY, p.21, paragraph 3); meaning of "détente" and maintenance of the military balance as its prerequisite (GERMANY, p.21, paragraph 3); rethinking of "threat", "détente", and other terminology (GREECE, p.36, paragraph 1);
- d. Third-World: analysis should concentrate on the NATO Treaty area (GERMANY, p.20, paragraph 3); events outside Europe (UNITED STATES, p.33, paragraph 2); changes in the rest of the world (NETHERLANDS, p.27, paragraph 3); evolution of the third world, awareness of the problem of underdevelopment, the end of colonial empires, social responsibilities of Atlantic peoples (BELGIUM, p.12, paragraph 1);

2.

e. Intra-Alliance Relationships: Changes within the Alliance (NETHERLANDS, p.27, paragraph 3); development and evolution of the Atlantic world, and solidification of Western Europe (BELGIUM, p.11, paragraph 5); state of relations among NATO members, with parliamentarians, with the public (BELGIUM, p.12, paragraph 1);

II.

The following issues seemed related to the conclusions and tasks stage (Phase II) of the "Future of the Alliance" study:

a. Alliance Aims and Objectives: NATO's raison d'être and objectives should not be put in doubt (NETHERLANDS, p.27, paragraph 3); the defence character of the Alliance should not be put in doubt or minimised (GREECE, p.36, paragraph 1); reminder that NATO's defensive, military position makes détente possible (UNITED STATES, p.30, paragraph 2); reinforcing the Alliance as an element of a durable peace (BELGIUM, p.9, paragraph 4; UNITED STATES, p.29, paragraph 4); Western security in coming years (NETHERLANDS, p.28, paragraph 1); minimal attention to aims and purposes as contrasted with practical tasks (UNITED KINGDOM, p.16, paragraph 2); policy towards Communist countries (NETHERLANDS, p.28, paragraph 1); increased Allied concern with détente over defence or deterrence (UNITED KINGDOM, p.15, paragraph 2); redefinition of NATO's aims and purposes, emphasising NATO's political rôle in East-West détente (NORWAY, p.40, paragraph 3);

b. Recommitment to the Treaty: the study should not concentrate on reaffirming adherence to the Alliance (UNITED KINGDOM, p.16, paragraph 2); too much importance should not be attached to 1969 (NETHERLANDS, p.27, paragraph 2); the study should focus on counteracting possible post-1969 "contracting out" (NORWAY, p.39, paragraph 4); continued adherence is taken for granted as indispensable (FRANCE, p.43, paragraph 4); study should reaffirm the Alliance and its future tasks (UNITED STATES, p.31, paragraph 2);

c. Consultation: study should focus on the consultation process, but seeking unity where divergencies exist is counter-productive (CANADA, p.42, paragraph 2); procedures for political co-operation (GERMANY, p.21, paragraph 6); means to improve consultation before actions are taken which influence the world situation (GREECE, p.37, paragraph 1); UNITED KINGDOM paper, p.1, paragraph 4); greater willingness to use existing procedures (TURKEY, p.23, paragraph 3); definition: a review of world events, from which each Ally draws its own conclusions (FRANCE, p.43, paragraph 5);

d. Structure: structure should be studied (NETHERLANDS, p.28, paragraph 1); structure and organization (GERMANY, p.21, paragraph 5); no structural or institutional changes envisaged (TURKEY, p.23, paragraph 3); should be no revision of NATO's constitutional structure (GREECE, p.36, paragraph 1).

e. European caucus: the European idea should be given consistency in NATO via intra-European consultation without waiting for eventual European political institutions (BELGIUM, p.12, paragraph 2); the European voice should be stronger in NATO through increased consultation (UNITED KINGDOM, p.15, paragraph 3); the special rôle of European NATO partners (GERMANY, p.21, paragraph 6); relations between European and transatlantic members (NETHERLANDS, p.28, paragraph 1); modes of concerting European views in NATO are up to Europeans to suggest (UNITED STATES, p.33, paragraph 2); European co-operation should not affect the primarily transatlantic character of NATO's structure (CANADA, p.42, paragraph 3); the European voice should not be emphasised at the expense of Atlanticism; European co-operation should be promoted in the numerous other bodies outside NATO (GREECE, p.37, paragraph 1);

f. Military questions: force planning and strategy should not be studied (GERMANY, p.20, paragraph 3); TURKEY, p.24, paragraph 1); military problems should be left to existing NATO bodies (ITALY, p.26, paragraph 1); overlap inevitable between DPC-DPWG studies and "Future of the Alliance" study (NETHERLANDS, p.28, paragraph 1); military questions should not be re-opened, but political aspects of military questions should not be entirely excluded (UNITED STATES, p.30, paragraph 3); broad defence questions with political implications should be studied (UNITED KINGDOM, p.17, paragraph 2); streamlining of Alliance military structure and organization in light of changes in threat and doctrine (UNITED KINGDOM paper, p.2, paragraph 7); lowering force levels while maintaining deterrent balance (UNITED KINGDOM paper, p.2, paragraph 9); co-operation in arms research, development, and production, particularly among European members (UNITED KINGDOM paper, p.2, paragraph 8);

g. Parliamentarians: a reinforced rôle for Parliamentarians (UNITED KINGDOM paper, p.1, paragraph 6); NETHERLANDS, p.29, paragraph 1);

h. Arms control: arms control and disarmament measures in the European security field supported by the Alliance as a whole (UNITED KINGDOM paper, p.1, paragraph 5);

i. Council: more efficient Council procedures (UNITED KINGDOM, p.18, paragraph 2);

j. Third-world: methods of political consultation and collaboration between NATO or its members and other regional organizations (UNITED STATES, p.33, paragraph 2; p.34, paragraph 1); relations of NATO members with Asian countries, e.g. China, and the rest of the third world (NETHERLANDS, p.28, paragraph 1);