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Last Updated: 03/30/2023

Internationally, while maintaining the peace in Europe, the nations of the Atlantic community cannot be unconcerned with the ambitions and actions of the Soviet Union and its allies in other parts of the world -- ambitions and actions which threaten global stability, the sovereignty of independent states, and the free flow of international trade. While the specific role of the Alliance is geographically limited, the interests of its members in international peace and security are not.

The engagement of the Western nations for peace has increased markedly in recent years, as has the difficulty of the international situation. The US and its allies are working together, for example, in such disparate regions as southern Africa — through the Namibia Contact Group — and the Middle East — through the Multinational Force in Lebanon — in the recognition that the stability which we have enjoyed cannot endure forever if the rest of the world is embroiled in conflicts.

#### The US and Europe

I have no doubt that the nations of the Alliance will continue to live up to these responsibilities. Certainly no one should doubt the commitment of the United States to the

continuing effectiveness of our coalition. The security of Europe and North America is inextricably linked, and NATO is the proven expression of that interdependence. American Presidents of both parties -- Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter -- were all united in their support to NATO.

The United States did not come easily to the Atlantic
Alliance. Independence and continental isolation had a long
tradition. As Washington put it, reflecting the deeply held
convictions of generations of his countrymen:

"Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities."

These concerns were eventually to be swept away in the violence of World War I and World War II, which made clear that an active policy of collective security in peacetime was needed if the democratic nations of the West were to survive. There

are still, of course, critics in the US who question the value of the Alliance. And there are those who would prefer to avoid the difficulties of working in close concert with other nations over a long period of time.

But this is not my view, nor is it that of any Alliance statesman. So long as the sense of common heritage and interests remains vigorous in the West, and so long as the world remains the dangerous and challenging place that it is today, there is no alternative to collective security in the Atlantic Alliance. Looking ahead on this thirty-fifth anniversary, I am confident that our peoples will be celebrating many more anniversaries of this unique and vital enterprise.

## THE TIMES

Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1 X 8EZ (registered office) Telephone 01-837 1234 Telex 264971 Registered no. 894646 England

From the Editor

18 October, 1983

President Ronald Reagan The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington DC 20500 USA

Dear Mr President,

As you know, next year is the 35th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty. We propose on The Times to celebrate the occasion by publishing an extended series of articles on the Alliance and its future. We are inviting heads of government, leading academics, parliamentarians and representatives of industry and labour to contribute to this series.

The series will run in the paper from January 1984 to April 1984, the month when the treaty was signed in 1949.

Shortly after the conclusion of the series the contributions will appear as a collection in book form to be published by Times Books.

We intend this series to be a contribution to Alliance thinking for the rest of the century. The sections will cover global affairs, defence and arms control, the economic challenges and responses, defence and domestic opinion in the West, regional security outside the Alliance area, and the views of selected heads of government in the Alliance countries.

We want to encourage those people whom we invite each to contribute a 2000 word article, to think out loud - even the unthinkable - about the future, rather than to recycle existing and well known statements of position. In other words, we hope the series will be stimulating, provocative and forward-looking, to make the maximum impact on public opinion.

Continued ...

President Ronald Reagan

2

I am writing to you as President of the leading country in the Western Alliance. Your view from the summit is clearly of major importance in the development of East/West and West/West relations. I do hope you will be able to contribute to this series, since we would like to start it off with an article from you and one or two of the leading heads of government among your European allies in Nato. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours simoerely,

Charles Douglas-Home

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TO PRESIDENT

FROM DOUGLAS-HOME, CHARLE DOCDATE 18 OCT 83

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PRESIDENT

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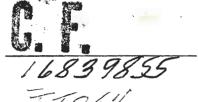
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### WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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Richard G. Darman Assistant to the President Ext. 2702



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### WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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#### WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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MEMORANDUM

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

December 8, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

FROM:

ROBERT M. KIMMITT Bob

SUBJECT:

Draft Article for the President's Signature

on the NATO Alliance and its Future

Charles Douglas-Home, Editor of <u>The Times</u> of London, wrote the President (Tab B), inviting him to contribute an article on the NATO Alliance and its future. The piece would be included in a series of articles by NATO heads of government and other leading figures, and timed to coincide with the Alliance's 35th Anniversary next year.

The Department of State has provided the attached draft (Tab A) which is factually sound and conveys the appropriate themes; however, we feel that it does not adequately reflect the President's personal style. Therefore, I would like to suggest that this draft be forwarded to the Speechwriters for their comments and edits.

Thank you.

#### Attachments

TAB A Draft Presidential article

TAB B Letter from Charles Douglas-Home to the President

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#### **MEMORANDUM**

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United States Department of State

Washington. D.C. 20520

November 8, 1983

CONFLDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. McFARLANE THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Draft Article on NATO for the President

As requested in your memorandum of November 3, attached is a draft London Times article on NATO for the President's signature.

Pomotember Charles Hill Executive Secretary

Attachment: As stated

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#### Future Tasks of the Atlantic Alliance

by Ronald Reagan

In the late 1940s. British author George Orwell wrote his

In the late 1940s. British author George Orwell wrote his

perticularly appropriate to rededicate aurelies to the great Tark we

classic novel of totalitarianism, 1984, giving a peccimistic.

Set for cursulus in 1941. The more closely the nations of the Alliance

View of the political future. Today, over a generation later,

Can work together, the buth we will be able to presence prace and

the oppression which formed the model for his vision still

Stability, and the better it will be for people evenuature.

persists and has grown in power.

The values that bind Nato together are not obstract concepts. Individual
liberty, the rule of law, and respect for human dignity of the viduiched are

pricious and real. They have been handed down to use the armous

But what orwell did not foresee was that the strength,

sacrifice of blood and treasure. They are the commit of the Alliance

unity, and dynamism of the demogratic societies of the West

and use can never take them for granted.

Would be sustained and enhanced in the face of this challenge.

And It is the success of democracy, not the military power of the

totalitarians, that will shape the rest of this century.

the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The world has changed a great deal since the representatives of twelve states met in Washington, on April 4, 1949, to sign the treaty establishing the Alliance. But the underlying unity and purposes of the Atlantic community have not changed. NATO remains The true and effective peace maximum — and The bulwark of western friedom.

The Jaunding members of NATO The signatories of the Treaty of Washington pledged themselves to safeguard the "freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples" and to consider an armed attack against any one of them an attack against them all. Having just come through the most devastating conflict in history,

Alliance leaders knew first hand the dangers of war, and the requirement for unity to deter it.

But they had more than sound historical understanding.

They had remarkable foresight. The structure of Atlantic cooperation which they built has ensured the longest period of European peace, stability and progress in history, during a time when the world has undergone rapid and accelerating political, economic, social, and technological change.

#### Looking to the Year 2000

today The challenges which the Atlantic Alliance will confronts in are no less difficult than Those which NATO has met successfully for the post 35 years. If we face The challenges with the determination, creativity, and sense of responsibility we have shown in The past, The future will be secure. If we are to achieve peace, we must work for peace. seculty through courting self-delense. There is no element to but to maintain a credible e determent military posture and The growing conventional and nuclear Sovet military power inton political forces of the Solidarity - to reduce a sustained will require eentinual efforts by all of us to develop disparities in the military balance, to broaden our satisfied cooperation, stield adequate forces, even when the costs involved may be and to demonstrate a willingness to make The vivestments necessary to keep the peace.

improve the work Atlantic Treaty is not solely a military alliance. We also seek to improve the well-being of our people. The Sustained Gronomic growth will be the key.

Achieving high lovels of economic growth in our land we expand to this regard, we need to resist protection is while we expand societies will require difficult decisions on domestic

policy, and a continuing common commitment to resist

protectionism, which would undermine the economies of all the industrial democracies, including Japan.

We have long econined that developments beyond the Treaty area are illevent the well-being.

Building a constructive relationship with the mations of treaty area

Africa, Asia and Latin America will require a cateful we need to work together in addressing the human, social, balance of political, economic and security policies to political and economic conditions which create the intellibration support national independence and economic and social which vadicalism and Soviet integration into the global mean expanding the treaty area. But it does man working doser economy, including willingness where necessary to take together in solving the problems. Sharing the burdens and solving actions to resist efforts to subvert their sovereignty and the problems.

Since its creation NATO has always had to address the question of how best to day Soviet attack. The future with be no different to day soviet attack. The future with the soviet union will have developed the risk of conflict with the soviet union will have require a tireless effort to achieve equitable, verifiable and dialogue. It have is no evidence that Soviet behavior will be arms control agreements, pressing for effective future outside an arms control agreements, pressing for effective future implementation of existing agreements where those are being a humane international system must be based. The answer for now future and controlled and refusing to be discouraged of with some off course in the search for now agreements by the wins a commitment to search for now agreements by the with the commitment to search for now agreements by the challenge is to follows a solicy of reduce the risk of conflict, Outside the solicy of the Soviet position.

Challenge is to follows a solicy of reduce the risk of conflict, Outside course of solicity that and a form way to reduce the sum intents but the sound of a form way to reduce the sum of the solicy of reduce the solicity of reduce the solicity of reduce the solicity of the solicity of reduces the solicity of reduce the solicity of the solicity of reduces the solicity of the solicity of reduces the solicity of the solicity of reduces the solicity of the solicity. The solicity of the solicity. This challenge is the solicity of the soli

The Basis for NATO Confidence

The experience of the past thirty five years has prepared the nations of the Atlantic community to deal with these

As long as we stand to gether will remain becure challenges, in a positive manner. We have not learned rote

formulas, to be applied to all situations whether they fit or

what is That the Alliance is truly durable.

not. Rather, we have learned the virtues and techniques of

while we cannot lake an particulable for granted, we can be

gooperation in a dynamic world.

certain that patience, cooperation, and hard work will pay off

and undertaking will ultimately be indeed by the challenges it

accepts and by Those it overcomes. We have accepted awarthy challenges

It takes an effort to recall just how rapidly the global and owncome

many of Them one

environment has changed since NATO was formed.

The years. There is

no reason to doubt the

- In 1949 there were some 60 independent states; today future.
  there are over 150.
- In 1949 large parts of the world were included in European colonial systems; today North-South relations are a complex set of ties between independent states.
- In 1949 the population of the globe was about two billion; today it is some four billion (and in the year 2000 it is projected to be some six and one-half billion).
- In 1949, Europe was still in rwills and US Marshall Plan aid was only beginning; Loday, the combined economic production of Europe exceeds that of the United States. While absolute levels of production and per capita income on both sides of the Atlantic have multiplied.
- invention. Today, the populations of the world are linked together as never before by electronic communications. making we are all of us instant participants in events in all parts of the globe.

The makes to like the like to like to

Historically Alliances have generally not outlived the achievement of their immediate -- and usually wartime -That has not been the objectives, or their failure to do so. How, then, is it that come with NATO.

NATO, in spite of frequent crises and the skepticism of critics, has enjoyed such staying power?

NATO has percisted because it is an adaptable. Living organism which faithfully expresses our democratic processes and reflects the very values it has for 35 years so effectively defended. The Alliance has evolved as it has grown, most recently through the welcome accession of Europe's newest democracy, the Kingdom of Spain. Its own internal weights and balances have themselves shifted. Western Europe, with the encouragement and support of the United States, has gained both power and self-confidence until what was originally—a necessarily one-sided coalition has become an Alliance built upon a North American and a European pillar of approximately equal weight.

The survival and vitality of the Atlantic Alliance stem from one fact that overrides all others; namely, that it is Bused on and represents the moral and political values. The INF Experience That western Europe shares with North America.

This continuing vitality is nowhere more evident than in the deepening of Alliance consultations and the breadth of the coordinated actions being undertaken by members of NATO on the question of nuclear arms control and modernizatin. The 1979

INF decision, taken in response to the deployment of Soviet

SS-20 missiles threatening Western Europe, is the embodiment of the Alliance's traditional approach to guaranteeing Western security -- an approach based on the dual foundation of defense and dialogue.

NATO has implemented both tracks of that decision, despite unprecedented political and military threats from the Soviet NATO was responsible for the initiation of the Geneva arms control talks, which the Soviet Union at first resisted. It was through consultations with NATO that I developed the arms control positions were developed. positions I introduced into the talks: From the initial Zero/zero proposal, which everyone agrees would be the best possible arms control outcome; to the proposal for an interim agreement at the lowest possible equal levels of US and Soviet forces; to the further substantial modifications made to meet Similarly, it has been the unity and specific Soviet concerns. determination of NATO which has made possible the modernization of US INF forces in Europe to offset the Soviet monopoly and, It is hoped, to provide an incentive to the Soviet Union to accept arms control affecting its own INF systems. (Add from p7)

The INF experience is an extremely important lesson for the future. It shows the ability of democratically elected.

Despite the even with seem about governmental governments to work together, under stress, across changing will have been able to maintain administrations in all of the countries directly involved, to

policy. Contrary to the pessimism of popular critics, thin when dealing with free people, that when governments talk vemous when their people about the issues of peace and security, people understand and react responsibly.

Contrary to propaganda assertions, the Alliance is reducing rather than increasing its reliance on nuclear weapons. First, The Alliance agreed that as INF weapons were introduced, existing weapons would be removed on a one-for-one basis. In addition, however, NATO Defense Ministers decided last fail to reduce the NATO nuclear stockpile by 1,400 weapons. Together with 1,000 warheads already removed as the result of the INF decision, this further unilateral reductions will bring to 2,400 the number of weapons withdrawn since 1979, in effect cutting NATO has been reduced.

For the future, the US is committed to working with its our NATO allies to ensure deterrence at the lowest possible level of nuclear weapons, and to strengthen the capability of conventional forces to deter conflict and lessen the likelihood of nuclear war.

#### East West Relations and International Peace

ensure a credible military posture -Even As we work to strengthen nuclear and conventional deterrence, we must also seek to engage the Soviet Union in a constructive dialogue on the outstanding questions which divide East and West. The United States and the NATO allies are currently engaged with the Soviet Union in the broadest arms control agenda in our history, covering strategic and intermediate range nuclear weapons, conventional forces in Europe, and chemical weapons, to list only the principal This agenda is not one that developed overnight, nor are all of the items subject to immediate resolution. are confident that the negotiating process can and will produce. positive results, if the Soviet Union is prepared to recognize the legitimate security interests of the Alliance. The Soviet Union must want to do its share. We cannot find security with a double standard in which Soviet pronouncements of peaceful intent one contradicted by its actions must me full range of issues. The East-West dialogue also embraces human rights question contained in the Helsinki find act. It is does not, we cannot expect to which are vital to the strengthening of mutual confidence and understanding. The rights of the individual are at the root of Western political thought and practice. But, while their importance and legitimacy are universally recognized, they are all too often ignored: In our bilateral dealings with the Soviet Union, and in the multilateral channels of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the nations of the Atlantic community will be pursuing improvements in the rights of the individual, in greater communication and access, and meaningful dialogue on The whale range a of vous affecting the people of the continent.

Internationally, while maintaining the peace in Europe, the nations of the Atlantic community cannot be unconcerned with the ambitions and actions of the Soviet Union and its allies in other parts of the world -- ambitions and actions which threaten global stability, the sovereignty of independent states, and the free flow of international trade. While the specific role of the Alliance is geographically limited, the interests of its members in international peace and security are not.

The engagement of the Western nations for peace has increased markedly in recent years, as has the difficulty of the international situation. The US and its allies are working together, for example, in such disparate regions as southern Africa -- through the Namibia Contact Group -- and the Middle East -- through the Multinational Force in Lebanon -- in the recognition that the stability which we have enjoyed cannot endure forever if the rest of the world is embroiled in conflicts.

#### The US and Europe

I have no doubt that the nations of the Alliance will continue to live up to these responsibilities. Certainty to one should doubt the commitment of the United States to the

continuing effectiveness of our coalition. The security of
Europe and North America is inextricably linked, and NATO is
the proven expression of that interdependence. American
Presidents of both parties == Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy,
Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter == were all united in their
support to NATO.

The United States did not come easily to the Atlantic book.

Alliance. Independence and continental isolation had a long tradition. As Washington put it, reflecting the deeply held convictions of generations of his countrymen.

"Europe has a set of primary interests, which to
us have none or a very remote relation." Hence
she must be engaged in frequent controversies,
the causes of which are essentially foreign to
our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial
ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics,
or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her
friendships or enmitties."

These concerns were eventually to be swept away in the

(+ became

violence of World War I and World War II, which made clear that There was no sensible attending to

an active policy of collective security in peacetime was needed

if the democratic nations of the West were to survive. There

are still, of course, critics in the US who question the value of the Alliance. And there are those who would prefer to avoid the difficulties of working in close concert with other nations over a long period of time.

But this is not my view, nor is it that of any Alliance statesman. So long as the sense of common heritage and interests remains vigorous in the West, and so long as the world remains the dangerous and challenging place that it is today, there is no alternative to collective security in the Atlantic Alliance. Looking and vibrant.

Atlantic Alliance. Looking ahead on this thirty-fifth anniversary, I am confident that our peoples will be celebrating many more anniversaries of this unique and vital enterprise.

On The Decasion of the signing of the North atlantic Treaty, President Truman stated, "If there is anything inevitable in the future, it is the will at the people of The world for freedom and for peace". I shave President Truman's optimism.

## 1878

### THE TIMES

Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1 X 8EZ (registered office) Telephone 01-837 1234 Telex 264971 Registered no. 894646 England

From the Editor

18 October, 1983

President Ronald Reagan The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue Washington DC 20500 USA

Dear Mr President,

As you know, next year is the 35th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty. We propose on The Times to celebrate the occasion by publishing an extended series of articles on the Alliance and its future. We are inviting heads of government, leading academics, parliamentarians and representatives of industry and labour to contribute to this series.

The series will run in the paper from January 1984 to April 1984, the month when the treaty was signed in 1949.

Shortly after the conclusion of the series the contributions will appear as a collection in book form to be published by Times Books.

We intend this series to be a contribution to Alliance thinking for the rest of the century. The sections will cover global affairs, defence and arms control, the economic challenges and responses, defence and domestic opinion in the West, regional security outside the Alliance area, and the views of selected heads of government in the Alliance countries.

We want to encourage those people whom we invite each to contribute a 2000 word article, to think out loud - even the unthinkable - about the future, rather than to recycle existing and well known statements of position. In other words, we hope the series will be stimulating, provocative and forward-looking, to make the maximum impact on public opinion.

Continued ...

President Ronald Reagan

2

I am writing to you as President of the leading country in the Western Alliance. Your view from the summit is clearly of major importance in the development of East/West and West/West relations. I do hope you will be able to contribute to this series, since we would like to start it off with an article from you and one or two of the leading heads of government among your European allies in Nato. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours simmerely,

Charles Douglas-Home

December 7, 1983

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM:

ACTION

MARC BRAZELIM

SUBJECT:

Article for the President's Signature on the

NATO Alliance and its Future

Over a month ago, you tasked State to draft an article on the NATO Alliance for attribution to the President, and they returned the attached draft (Tab A). While it is factually sound and conveys the appropriate themes, it does not reflect the President's style. Therefore, I think it would be a good idea to forward the article to the Speechwriters for editing and comments.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to Richard Darman (Tab I) asking for edits and comments by the Speechwriters.

Approve PHK Disapprove \_\_\_\_

#### Attachments

Memorandum for Richard Darman TAB I

TAB A Draft Presidential article on NATO Alliance

TAB B Letter from Charles Douglas-Home to the

President

### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES HILL

Executive Secretary Department of State

SUBJECT:

Article, for the President's Signature, on the NATO Alliance and its Future

At Tab A is a letter to the President from Charles Douglas-Home, Editor, The Times of London. In his letter, Mr. Douglas-Home invites the President to contribute an article, 2000 words long, which will be part of a series of articles by heads of government and others on the NATO Alliance and its future. The publication of these articles will be timed to coincide with the 35th anniversary of NATO.

We would like to honor Mr.Douglas-Home's request and, therefore, ask that you provide a draft by Tuesday, November 8.

Thank you.

Robert M. Kimmitt Executive Secretary

TAB A Incoming correspondence from Charles Douglas-Home

#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION November 2,1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM:

MARC BRAZI

SUBJECT:

Article, for Presidential Signature, on

the NATO Alliance and its Future

At Tab I is a memo to Charles Hill tasking State to produce a draft article, for the President's signature, on the NATO Alliance and its future. This article will be one in a series by heads of government to be published by the <u>Times</u> of London in celebration of NATO's 35th Anniversary.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I to Charles Hill.

Approve \_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_

#### Attachments

TAB I Kimmitt to Hill memo

TAB A Incoming correspondence from Charles Douglas-Home

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TO

PRESIDENT

FROM DOUGLAS-HOME, CHARLE DOCDATE 18 OCT 83

KEYWORDS MEDIA

NATO

MP

SUBJECT LTR TO PRES FM THE TIMES RE 35TH ANNIVERSARY NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

RE CELEBRATION

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