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1. Can you confirm a Reuters report that the U. S. wants to put spy planes on Masira Island? What kind of aircraft do you envision using the U. K. facilities for?

1/23/75

GUIDANCE: As I explained yesterday, we are discussing with Oman and the U. K. the possibility of occasional and emergency use of the U. K. facilities on the island. Any details about the type of aircraft that may use the island and the circumstances under which the island may be used should be addressed by the State Department which is conducting the consultations with U. K. and Oman,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Plus
February 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HENRY A. KISSINGER *B*
SUBJECT: Fifth Report to the Congress Pursuant
to the Jackson-Nunn Amendment

The Jackson-Nunn Amendment to the 1974 Defense Authorization Act requires that our NATO allies fully offset the FY 74 balance of payments deficit resulting from our NATO force deployments. The legislation also requires you to submit to the Congress at ninety-day intervals a written report on our progress toward meeting the requirements of the Amendment. I have prepared for your signature the fifth such report (Tab A), due by February 16, 1975. Previous reports were submitted on February 20, May 16, August 16, and November 17, 1974 (Tabs B, C, D, and E). The text of the Amendment is at Tab F.

The latest report confirms that the final FY 74 expenditure total is \$1.983 billion. Against this figure we will be able to apply two categories of items: the FY 74 portion (about \$1.1 billion) of the US/FRG Offset Agreement, and purchases of US military-related equipment by our other European allies (estimated by the NATO Economic Directorate at \$1.050 billion).

The Commerce Department, as directed in the Amendment, is in the process of determining what items within these two categories may properly be considered as official balance of payments receipts. These receipts will be subtracted from the \$1.983 billion in expenditures to establish the FY 74 NATO balance of payments deficit. The items in these two categories that do not qualify as official balance of payments receipts will be available under the broader definition of offset to be applied, along with certain other transactions, against the NATO balance of payments deficit.

Once the Commerce Department has completed its work, an interagency working group will begin drafting the final Jackson-Nunn report. We hope that this effort will be completed in time for the May report, so

PRESS GUIDANCE FOR PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH GENERAL HAIG

March 27, 1975

The President is meeting with General Alexander M. Haig, Jr., Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, at 4:00 this afternoon. General Haig is paying his first official visit to the United States as Supreme Allied Commander, for the purpose of reviewing issues of interest to the North Atlantic Alliance. This visit is part of the Supreme Allied Commander's initial round of consultations with the member governments of the Alliance.

* * * * *

Q: Why, specifically, is he seeing President Ford?

A: General Haig is currently in the process of meeting with Heads of Government of NATO member countries. His meeting with the President is part of that process. He has also met with Secretary of Defense Schlesinger, Secretary of State Kissinger and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Brown. (ON BACKGROUND: I would note that with the exception of one or two capitals he has already visited all other member nation capitals and as a rule in these visits he has been meeting with the Head of Government, the Foreign Minister, the Minister of Defense and the Chief of Defense. In this round of consultations he has visited all member capitals with the

as
exception of Reykjavik (Iceland does not have NATO military forces)
and Athens (as Greece has withdrawn from NATO's military structure.)

Q: Is this standard SACEUR practice?

A: Yes such consultations with member governments are a normal
part of the Supreme Allied Commander's responsibilities.

Q: Can you be more specific about the agenda for today's meeting -- does it have to do with the events in Portugal?

A: Today's meeting is for the purpose of a broad review of Alliance issues -- not any one issue. (ON BACKGROUND: It is my understanding that the discussion might range across a number of issues from such topics as allied force levels and alliance objectives to current negotiations of interest to the Alliance -- eg, the Force Reduction Talks in Vienna, the SALT negotiations, and the European Security Conference. As part of the assessment of Allied Command, Europe, I would not be surprised if the discussions were also to include a review of the countries on NATO's southern tier.)

Q: Is Duncan with him?

A: No, I do not believe so.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS GUIDANCE

NATO SUMMIT

Announcement that President Will Attend
To Be Made on Friday, April 18, 1975

An announcement was made today in Brussels that "the North Atlantic Council has decided that the next Spring meeting of May 29-30 will take place with the participation of heads of state or governments." As the President indicated on April 10, he will attend this meeting and looks forward to it as an opportunity for further consultations among the leaders of the Atlantic Alliance and to affirm once again the cohesion and common destiny of the members of the Alliance.

Q. What will be the purpose of this meeting?

A. At the meeting the leaders will review the full range of security issues of common concern within the alliance. They will also review the new steps achieved in recent months in promoting cooperation to meet economic and energy problems. The pace of recent international developments suggests that the time is at hand for the Western leaders to take stock and consult on this agenda of common concerns.

Q: Do you have anything more specific on the agenda or arrangements for the Summit meeting?

A: Now that a date has been set for the meeting, I am certain that preparations for the summit and work on detailed arrangements will begin promptly.

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4/21/75

NATO SUMMIT

Q: Mr. President, you are planning to attend the NATO summit meeting in Brussels May 29-30. What do you hope to accomplish there? What is the purpose of this meeting?

A: There are no peoples with whom America's destiny has been more closely linked than those of Western Europe. None of the members of the Atlantic Community can be secure, prosper or advance unless all do so together. At this time in our history, our close collaboration is essential for our common security, to improve East-West relations, and to pool our efforts on the new challenges in the fields of economic policy and energy. I look forward to the meeting in Brussels as an opportunity to take stock, to consult on our future, and to affirm our cohesion again in a difficult period.

I believe Alliance solidarity today is in better shape than at any time in the last decade. The steps we have taken in the energy field are a remarkable success. This can be a hopeful example of what we can do in other fields. Maintaining this solidarity is a first priority for me.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS GUIDANCE

Announcement of NATO Permanent Representatives Meeting
With the President

(for release: June 18, 1975 - 12:00 noon)

The President will meet with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, Deputy Secretary General Pansa Cedronio, and the fifteen Permanent Representatives to the North Atlantic Council on June 19 at 3:00 p. m. The meeting will focus on issues of current interest to the North Atlantic Alliance.

* * * *

Q: Why is the meeting being held and when did the President issue the invitation?

A: The meeting reflects the President's continuing interest in close consultations among the members of the Alliance. The President extended this invitation to the Permanent Representatives when he met with Secretary General Luns at the White House on February 24, 1975.

Q: Are the Permanent Representatives coming here expressly for this occasion?

A: The Permanent Representatives also will be attending a SACLANT Symposium at the Naval Academy in Annapolis June 18-20 called "SEA LINK 75" -- its theme "The World Maritime Scene - The NATO Perspective."

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22.

Q: Who is the U.S. PermRep?

A: Ambassador David K. E. Bruce.

Q: Have the PermReps made a similar call on a President before?

A: Yes. The PermReps met with President Nixon in 1973.

NATO SUMMIT: ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS

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Q: Mr. President, according to press reports from Brussels, Chancellor Schmidt in his remarks to the NATO leaders emphasized the importance of NATO, a military alliance, also working on economic problems besetting the member nations. Were economic issues addressed and should the Alliance appropriately address such issues?

A: As I have said before, one of the basic reasons we welcomed the NATO Summit was to review in the Atlantic forum issues related to what we call the new agenda: the energy problem and its ramifications, the food problem, and the interaction of the separate national economies. We believe -- with Chancellor Schmidt -- that these problems affect the well-being and future of all the countries of the Alliance as much as would a potential military threat. The NATO Summit provided an excellent and suitable forum in which to have a broad discussion of approaches to dealing with these problems.

The free world must have a healthy economy if we are to sustain an adequate defense stature. It is important, therefore, that we work to move the western nations together out of the recession that has affected us in the last several months. Our exchange of views in Brussels in this area was, in my judgment, helpful in meeting this particular challenge.

4. The Washington Post again today carries a report that the United States insisted upon the cancellation of an early November meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. Can you confirm this report and was this action taken because of the fear of the Communist in the Portuguese Government?

Guidance: The decision with regard to the meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group was a decision of the NATO Ministers in Brussels and I would suggest that your questions on this matter be directed to NATO.

FYI: Refer all questions on the status of our relations with Portugal to the Department of State. You may also refer questioners back to the comments we made following the President's meeting with President Gomez on October 18th. End FYI.

EUROPEAN DEFENSE

Q: Why, 30 years after World War II, does the US still have more than a quarter of a million soldiers in Europe? Are they really necessary? Why can't the Europeans do more for their own defense?

A: A strong and self-confident NATO Alliance remains the cornerstone of our overall defense strategy. In my recent remarks to the NATO leaders in Brussels, I reemphasized the need for all of us to maintain our force levels and to increase our military effectiveness through rationalizing our collective defense.

The US contribution is only a fraction of total Alliance forces. Our European Allies contribute heavily to NATO defense and we continually encourage them to maintain their current force levels despite the increased economic pressure we all face.

We also sponsor and encourage efforts within NATO to achieve greater military capability from existing resources through standardization of equipment, conversion of support forces to combat strength, and other means. Our objective is to obtain the greatest defense capability from the considerable military investments all the NATO members are making in Europe.

2. Secretary Schlesinger is reported to have said to the NATO defense ministers ~~that the allies must not cut back military strength for economic reasons in the belief that American power would be sufficient to protect them~~. What is the President's position on this? Can you confirm that Secretary Schlesinger said this to the NATO ministers?

Guidance: I would not want to comment on what Secretary Schlesinger said at his presentation to the NATO defense ministers. This was a closed door session, and as you know, we do not discuss the substance of these discussions.

The President's policy on NATO is of course well known. He considers NATO the linchpin of our defense and an important security alliance.



For: Ron Nessen

Through: Les Janka

Q. There are reports from London that Foreign Minister Callahan has proposed that the May Nato Ministerial meetings be convened at the head of government level. Are the reports correct and what is the US position on holding a summit in May?

A. I have seen the reports and while I will not discuss the content of specific communications, the concept of an Allied summit meeting has been raised in a number of recent conversations and exchanges. No firm, or even tentative decisions have been reached, however.

FYI ONLY: There has in fact been a letter from Foreign ~~Minister~~^{Minister} Secretary Callahan to Secretary Kissinger. General Scowcroft is unaware of the means of delivery and suggests that for details you check with Dr. Kissinger personally who has been handling details and options of the possibilities of a summit meeting himself.