

done by SACEUR, subject to political guidance from the NATO council. Furthermore, German forces -- and I think this is extremely important -- are to be dependent upon NATO rather than upon national logistic support.

It is worth remembering in this connection that the whole system of logistic support for forces in Europe, which includes such vital things as fuel pipe lines, transportation, communication facilities, air fields and other essentials for the conduct of modern war, has been organized on a highly integrated basis under NATO. As such it makes for economy and efficiency. But it would also -- and this is probably more important in the context of the matter we are discussing -- make it incomparably more difficult for any NATO country to operate its forces separately because they are mixed up, especially in such vital things as logistics, with the other NATO forces. In other words this provision involves important built-in safeguards against purely national action.

Third, Germany agrees unconditionally not to manufacture atomic, biological or chemical weapons and also not to manufacture long-range aircraft and guided missiles, mines, warships, except some small ones for coastal defence, or bomber aircraft; and she can only be relieved from these obligations by a request of the supreme allied commander, Europe, which received a two-thirds majority of the Western European Union council.

Fourth, certain other types of heavy armaments, a long list in fact, are to be controlled for all members of the Western European Union, including Germany, by the arms control agency of the Western European Union. There are other proposals for limiting and pooling the manufacture of arms which are at the moment under discussion in Paris.

Fifth, and I have mentioned this, there has been set up an arms control agency in Paris to work closely with the NATO authorities and to use NATO inspectors to visit and check national plants for the production of arms whenever they see fit in order to see that the limits accepted are being observed.

Sixth, and finally, there are also certain political controls and limitations written into these agreements. Germany solemnly pledged at the London conference that she would conduct her foreign policy in accord with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the North Atlantic Treaty, and in particular she undertook:

... never to have recourse to force to achieve the reunification of Germany or the modification of the present boundaries of the German Federal Republic -- and to resolve by peaceful means any disputes which may arise between the Federal Republic and other states.