

More comprehensive solutions are needed. In Europe, would cause a sharp reduction in the cost of their military obligations.

As a first step, this proposal would have the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia agree that all heavy military equipment within the four nations--including chemical and nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles--be dismantled and destroyed. In addition, the movement of these types of equipment through any of the four countries would be forbidden. The peace agreement between the RAN member states would also call for the creation and placement in this region of a combined defence-police-verification force as discussed earlier.

The advantages of this kind of arrangement for the Soviet Union, given its historical fears and concerns, are obvious. As for NATO, this proposal would lead to a relative reduction of its military strength, and some may argue that it would impair NATO's ability to deter possible aggressors. However, the remaining NATO forces in the western part of Europe, along with the available French, British and American tactical and strategic nuclear forces would constitute an adequate deterrent force.

But more importantly, this new militarily defensive region would make any attack and encroachment by the Soviet Union on Western Europe even less probable, if not impossible. At the same time, Germany's inability to acquire or manufacture weapons for aggressive purposes, would improve the confidence between the Western European states, helping to bring political stability to this region. This situation could be maintained independently of political changes that might occur in this and other countries. An additional advantage would accrue to the United States, the United Kingdom and France. In due course, reduced tensions, because