

samtidig peget på de problemer, som en europæisk integration rejste for USA og dettes politiske og økonomiske forbindelser til allierede på den anden side af Atlanten. Præsident Nixon siger i den foreliggende rapport, at det forløbne års begivenheder på dramatisk vis har bragt disse begivenheder i forgrunden.

Et væsentligt punkt i afsnittet om den udenrigsøkonomiske politik går ud på, at fremskridt mod løsningen af de problemer, der er forbundet med EF's præferencearrangementer og hermed også med frihandelsområdeaftalerne med EFTA-lande, ville styrke den politiske støtte i USA — d. v. s. kongressens støtte — til et udvidet EF.

Præsident Nixons betragtninger munder ud i en slags appel til det udvidede EF om at forlige de økonomiske interessers modsætninger. USA er for sit vedkommende rede til fælles anstrengelser for at løse de opstående økonomiske, herunder handelspolitiske, problemer over Atlanten.

Vedrørende planerne om en økonomisk og monetær union har amerikanske embedsmænd givet udtryk for, at såfremt den er et skridt på vejen til en politisk union, vil den have Nixon-administrationens fulde støtte. Det er også den amerikanske indstilling, at man principielt foretrækker, at Vesteuropa optræder som en enhed i internationale valutaforhandlinger.

Markedssekretariatet, den 27. marts 1972.

Uddrag af United States foreign policy for the 1970's. The Emerging Structure of Peace. A report by president Richard Nixon to the congress february 1972.

Europe and the Atlantic Alliance.

„As Britain goes into Europe, there will be a new Europe. The United States is, at the present time, embarked on creating what is really a new America, and we do live at a time when because of the fast changing events in the world, we live in a new world. It is essential that the new Europe and the new America, together with the other nations in the world . . . work together.“

Remarks following Meetings with Prime Minister Heath in Bermuda December 21, 1971

In 1971, several of the fundamental goals of United States policy in Europe came measurably closer:

— The unification of Western Europe made a major advance, as the decisive steps were taken last year toward the membership of Britain, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway in the European Community.

— The major Atlantic nations and Japan reached agreement in December on a realignment of exchange rates. This laid the ground for new international monetary arrangements reflecting a more balanced long term relationship between the U.S. and its economically strong partners.

— Our allies strengthened their force contribution to the common defense and took up a greater share of the collective burden.

— The Four Powers reached an agreement on Berlin, designed to end the perennial postwar crises over the city and to improve the situation of the brave people of West Berlin in concrete ways.

— The prospect arose, for the first time, of concrete discussions with the East on other unresolved issues of security and cooperation in all of Europe.

— The new, more mature political relationship between the United States and its partners was symbolized by my unprecedented series of summit meetings with Alliance leaders at the end of the year.

The flourishing of the Atlantic world, the security of the Atlantic Alliance, and the relaxation of East-West tension have been the broad purposes of United States policy in Europe for 27 years. I came into office at an historical turning point, when new conditions emerging in Europe offered unique opportunities for progress toward these goals. In three years, much of this promise has been fulfilled. The accomplishments of 1971 were breakthroughs.

European Unity and Atlantic Partnership

When Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Denmark signed the treaty enlarging the European Community on January 22, 1