

E219

Tab F

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BURDEN SHARING OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOST COUNTRY MANPOWER

SUPPORT FOR LRTNF UNITS

Issue: For US LRTNF units, which of the manpower functions must be performed by US forces, and which could be performed by host country personnel?

Discussion: This paper addresses the situation where the US would for political and arms control reasons own and operate a LRTNF unit. Under these circumstances, the US would be required to man command and control positions and to maintain custody over the nuclear warheads. Aside from this, there are a number of functions that could be performed by host country manpower as a means of easing the fiscal and manning burden on the US and evidence Alliance solidarity and participation.

The essential element of any host country assistance in LRTNF manning

(b)(1) would be a firm agreement on the host's part that



1) Security: Security provides a specific case where non-US forces could be used.

(b)(1)



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2

GLCM and Pershing security augmentation forces could be non-US host country personnel. This would result in a manpower saving to the United States and it could possibly help deflect potential hostility from local community toward the LRTNF by lowering US presence as well as increasing host nation participation. In addition, this type of organization has been used for existing air bases in Europe.

(b)(1)

2) Other functions: There are a number of other functions associated with LRTNF basing that could also be divided among US and non-US personnel. Examples would include: maintenance, on-base support, base operations, etc. As these are not directly related to system security or command and control, they could be performed by non-US personnel on base. Tables A through D provide examples of the four LRTNF options under consideration by the SCC, and an illustrative US/non-US breakdown for total personnel required by option.

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