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SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CHUCK HAGEL REMARKS AT THE WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C. FRIDAY, MAY 2, 2014

Thank you, Jane.

Jane Harman and I have worked together for many years. Her exceptional dedication, ability, and judgment serve the Woodrow Wilson Center well. She is a gifted leader, but most importantly, an extraordinary human beingalso appreciate her service on the Secretary's Defense Policy Board.

Thank you for the opportunity to be here today and participate in the Wilson Center's Forum on NATO Expansion and Europeærc@rity after the Cold WarThe challenges facing NATO today remind us of the enduring need for this historic allianænd.what we must do to strengthenit.

NATO's Enduring Purpose

Sixty-five years in Auguştafter a long debate about America's role in a -prozet world, eleven envoys gathered in the Oval Office at the White House to with Truman formally accept the ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty.

In doing so, President Truman broke withominent voices – such as George Kennan's that called for America to relieve "ourselves gradually the basic responsibility for the security of western Europe."

Instead, General Eisenhower arrived in Paris in 1951 as the Supreme Allied Commander Europe. By 1953, 11 U.S. Air Force wings, 5 Army Divisions, and 50 Navy warships had followed. Militaries of NATO nations began working together to integrate North American and European strategy, plans, and forces.

America dd not make commitments abroad in searchmonsters to destroy. Instead, President Truman joined North Atlantic Treaty because said he was convinced that NATO would serve as "a shield against aggression and the fear of aggression," and these getten with the "real business of government and society" at home. Truman joined the North Atlantic Treatybecause it was, as he put it, a "simple document" that, "if it had existed in 1914 and in 1939...would have prevented...two world wars."

America was committed to NATOecause NATO would help protect vital American interests By reinforcingthe unity of transatlantisecurity NATO would ultimately protect security and prosperity here at home – a truth that endures to this day.

The Transatlantic Alliance's Clarifying Moment

On the centennial of the stant World War I, and weeks before the †7@nniversary of the Allied landing at Normandy, Russia's recent action kraine has reminded NATO of its founding purposelt has presented a clarifying moment for the transatlantic alliance.

NATO members must demonstrate that they are as committed to their alliance as its founding members who built it 65 years ago.e Thoust reaffirm the security guarantees at the heart of the Alliance. They must reinvigor the unrivaled joint planning exercises and capabilities that are its lifeblood. And they must firm that, from the Mediterranean to the Baltics, Allies are Allies. Our commitment to the security of every Ally is resolute

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integration and collaboration with allies – and in ways that will influence U.S. strategic planning and future investments.

For decades – from the early days of the Cold War – American Defense Secretaries have called on European allies to ramp up their defense investment. And in recent years, one of the biggest obstacles to Alliance investment has been a sensteatleant of the Cold War ushered in an "end of history," and an end to insecuritat least in Euope – from aggression by nationstates Russias actions in Ukraine shatter that mytand usher in bracing new realities.

Even a united and deeply interconnected Europe still live dangerous world. Whe we must continue to build a more peaceful and prosperous global order, there is no postmodern refuge immune to the threat of military force. And we cannot take for granted – even in Europe – that peace is underwritten by the credible deterrent of military power.

In the short term, the transatlantic alliance has responded to Russian withoutsength and resolve. But over the long term, we should expect Russia to test our alliance's purpose, stamina, and commitment.ufure generations will ote whether, at this moment of challenge, we summoned the will to invest our alliance. We must not squander this opportunity or shrink from this challenge. We will bejudged harshly if we do.

NATO should also find creative ways to elp nations around the world adapt collective security to a rapidly evolving global strategic landscape. Collective security is not only the anchor of the transatlantic alliance; italiso a model for emerging security institutions around the world, from Africa to the Persian Guto Southeast Asia. I say this having just convened a forum of ASEAN defense ministers last month, and having for a Gulf Cooperation Council defense ministeral this year

These institutions bring our peoples, interests, and economies closer together – serving as anchors for stability, security, and prosperity. Strengthening these regional security institutions must be a centerpiece of America's defense policy as we continue investing in NATOseAs the institutions anchor inseiehig in

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summit of heads of statue connected America transatlantic commitments to the "vitality of our factories and mills and shipping, of our trading centers, our farms, our little businesses," and to our rights at home to "produce freely, trade freely, travel freely, think freely, pray freely."

Those who doubt the value of America's commitments abroad should recall that wisdom...because the unprecedented peace and prosperity we enjoy today washaathd perishable. As lke liked to say, "it takes a lot of hard work and sacrifice by a lot of people to bring about the inevitable."

Without deep engagement with the world, America would face more conflict, not less – and on the terms of our adversaries, not our own its why America's commitment to its allies – in Europe and around the world – is not a burden or a luxury. It is a necessity. And it must be unwavering.

Thank you.

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