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File Folder PUBLIC DIPLOMACY 1982 (JUNE -AUGUST 1982)

FOIA

M11-443

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
142646	MEMO	STEVE STEINER TO MEMBERS RE ACTIONS AGREED <i>R 9/5/17 M443/5</i>	2	6/1/1982	B1
142647	MEMO	STEVE STEINER TO MEMBERS RE AGREED ITEMS <i>R 9/5/17 M443/5</i>	2	6/4/1982	B1
142648	MEMO	STEVE STEINER TO MEMBERS RE AGREED ITEMS <i>R 9/5/17 M443/5</i>	1	6/14/1982	B1
142649	MEMO	STEVE STEINER TO MEMBERS RE 8/26 MEETING <i>R 9/5/17 M443/5</i>	3	8/30/1982	B1

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LDX MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION Confidential No. Pages 2
FROM: Steve Steiner EUR/P 632-0850 5229 N.S.
(Officer name) (Office symbol) (Extension) (Room number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION Memorandum on Interagency Group Meeting

LDX TO: (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Extension	Room No.
WHITE HOUSE	NSC - Dennis Blair	395-5732	368 OEOB
WHITE HOUSE	NSC - Sven Kramer	395-5010	380 OEOB
WHITE HOUSE	VP office - Phillip Hughes	395-4223	294 OEOB
WHITE HOUSE	NSC - Carnes Lord	395-4684	373 OEOB

REMARKS: FOR: CLEARANCE INFORMATION PER REQUEST COMMENT

S/S Officer: [Signature]



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

142646
3
June 1, 1982.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: Members of Interagency Group on European Public
Diplomacy

FROM: EUR/P - Steve Steiner SES

SUBJECT: Actions Agreed 5/27; Agenda for 6/3

At 5/27 meeting, the following actions were discussed and agreed:

-- Vietnamese Workers in USSR: It was reported that Senator Armstrong may hold hearings on the Yamal Pipeline beginning June 9, examining (inter alia) whether any involuntary labor is involved. Reportedly, no Government witnesses will be called. EUR/P and H to stay in touch with Hill staffers and to obtain whatever useful information is developed.

EUR/P, S/P, INR and CIA to continue to develop information on financial arrangements with Vietnamese workers, drawing upon refugees and other sources.

-- Nuclear Issues: ICA distributed its coming publication on U.S. arms control initiatives and agreed to get ample copies to each Agency for their use with foreign contacts. PA asked for early clearance on its Historical Note on U.S. initiatives and agreed to take ICA's work into account, and to work with PM, EUR, ACDA and others. Final product will be distributed under State cover.

PA reported that it is looking for speakers on nuclear issues. All speakers should be properly briefed and should have the interagency speaker's packet. NSC to ensure interagency that proper line is followed, and PA to do so within State. PA should emphasize to all Department speakers the importance of reporting back on audience concerns. (Perhaps PA should send around a memo alerting all potential speakers to importance and sensitivity of nuclear issues and asking that they take particular note of this in completing the audience reaction form.)

-- NATO Force Comparison Paper: ICA will ensure that Embassies Athens and London have sufficient copies.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GDS 6/1/88

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M443/5 #142646
BY LW. NARA DATE 9/5/17

It was reported that a third round of distribution has been completed on the Hill and that all Members and key staffers now have copies. Copies were given, for example, to Members and staffers who will attend North Atlantic Assembly session.

It was agreed that when a followup publication is produced, NATO authorship should be made more clear.

-- START: ICA reported that since the President's May 9 speech there have been no polls in Europe on START or related issues. From other sources, ICA's impression is that: 1) the President's proposal has been welcomed in Europe; 2) Europeans believe the initiative is now in U.S. hands; 3) Europeans welcomed Brezhnev's response -- i.e., Soviet willingness to negotiate; 4) considerably more Europeans now think U.S. is sincere about arms control; and 5) there appears to be more support in Europe for reductions than for freeze.

ICA was asked to continue to supply such information. ICA also undertook to look at public opinion in Europe on such issues later in the summer to ascertain effect of the President's European trip, his SSOD speech and the beginning of START.

-- Economic Issues: It was agreed that principal public affairs problem facing U.S. in Europe now seems to be in economic area. ICA suggested that key area which U.S. should address is widespread European perception that high interest rates in U.S. are result of deliberate government policy. It was agreed to address this again at next meeting, and to develop other points on which we might focus.

ICA noted that in recent German polls those with higher education appeared to be more critical of the U.S. ICA said the reason is unclear.

-- World Peace Congress: State/HA is meeting with American delegates who requested a meeting. HA and SOV to report further on post Congress follow up.

-- Visitors and Speakers in Europe: Following the President's trip, NSC will do a memo alerting agencies that some of their officials may be asked to do public speaking while in Europe and informing them of packets which should be used on key issues.

Agenda for 6/3

1. Vietnamese workers
2. Nuclear issues
3. START -- further readout on European reaction (ICA)
4. World Peace Congress follow up
5. Economic issues (ICA, RPE and EB)
6. Status Report on:
 - Crime and Punishment (EUR/SOV and EUR/P)
 - Marshall Plan anniversary activities (EUR/P and ICA/EU)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

142647
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 4, 1982

TO: Members of Interagency Group on European Public Diplomacy

FROM: EUR/P - Steve Steiner *SES*

SUBJECT: Agreed Items 6/3; Agenda for 6/10

At the meeting on June 3, following items were discussed and agreed:

-- Vietnamese Workers in USSR: Sean Randolph, S/P, briefed on status of Department efforts. Collection effort has been requested and instructions have gone to posts asking them to ascertain what they can on the issue. Article on first page of June 3 Washington Post was noted; Department's guidance will be distributed at next meeting.

It is confirmed that Senator Armstrong's hearings will begin on June 9, and will focus on imported labor on the pipeline project -- including Southeast Asian and European labor. It was said that Senator Garn may hold a subsequent hearing on the technical aspects. ICA indicated it will have wireless coverage of Armstrong's hearings.

-- Soviets and Third World: There was discussion of possibility of preparing for public use a paper or study on Soviet activities in third world. State (EUR/P and EUR/SOV) to examine feasibility.

-- Nuclear and Arms Control Issues: ICA now distributing worldwide its publication "In Search of Peace." State/PA chairing meeting June 4 to collect comments on Historical Note draft on U.S. arms control initiatives. (Meeting held; substantial revisions requested, and HO will do new draft.)

PA hopes to get to NSC by early next week its recommended plan for public appearances on nuclear issues. NSC will endeavor to bring this under a disciplined process interagency, and PA to do same within State. White House speech writers are now revising the longer, more sophisticated public paper on nuclear issues and will soon return it to State/PM.

ICA will try to ensure prime time coverage in Europe for President's SSOD speech, June 17.

-- Presidential Trip: Dennis Blair agreed to give readout at June 17 meeting of this group on public affairs aspects of trip, and to provide ideas on possible next steps vis-a-vis European publics. He asked at same time that we provide a report on how trip is playing in this country. PA/Pernick agreed to provide this at same meeting.

-- START: ICA reported that the President's announcement of a starting date is playing well in Europe. ACDA reported that a meeting will be held next week to discuss public affairs plan on START, to include START delegation members and Grady of ICA/Geneva.

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GDS 6/4/88

NLRP m443/s #142647
BY *RW* NARA DATE 9/5/87

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- 2 -

ICA reported that due to funding considerations the present intention is to do only a limited poll in the UK after the President's trip, with nothing done in other countries. (This has now been resolved and a fuller poll will be done.)

-- Economic Issues: ICA reported that European publics generally seem to blame their own governments for present economic problems, but are also critical of U.S. -- particularly in regard to interest rates, the strength of the dollar and our trade policies. Desirability of having a complete poll in Europe following the President's trip was reiterated to ICA representatives, with the suggestion that this include economic issues. It was agreed that briefing to be given group on June 17 would also include economic issues.

-- Poland: Possibility of a statement or other activities in connection with June 13 six-month anniversary of martial law was discussed, including possibility that any such statement be linked to our announcement of expansion in broadcasting. Issue to be pursued (EUR, P and ICA).

Agenda for 6/10:

1. Vietnamese workers/Senate hearings (S/P, INR, EUR/P and H)
2. Nuclear issues, including status of PA draft
3. START update
4. Further discussion of coming ICA poll in Europe
5. Poland and radios
6. World Peace Congress -- readout on meetings with US delegates (HA)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(GDS 6/4/88)

Daily Mail COMMENT

A great performer and true believer

THOUGH Ronald Reagan's eyes crinkle with charm and his tone is courteous, the message he delivered yesterday was as uncompromising as the Rocky Mountains.

This President is a crusading anti-Communist. He excoriates the Soviet system of government as evil, inefficient and carrying within it the seeds of its own destruction.

His arguments are unsophisticated. They have, at times, the homely directness of a parable.

Not only do totalitarian regimes give monstrous birth to horrors like the Stalinist purges of the Thirties and the Nazi extermination camps, but in Russia they cannot even produce enough bread for the people.

Russia, one of the world's natural granaries, is unable to feed its own. Collective farming is a disaster. Were it not for the 3 per cent. of agricultural land given over to private cultivation, there would be famine. As it is, the Kremlin's buyers still have to beg grain from the free markets of the West.

A simple theme and not new—but put across with conviction. It also happens to be true.

anecdotes of his fluffed lines and unbriefed goofs abound. So how would he cope, this jet-lagged 71-year-old ex-B movie actor who needs his eight hours regular sleep a night?

With Beefeaters for a chorus line and the positively Pickwickian Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham (wig skew-whiff) in the supporting part... could President Reagan rise to the occasion?

He not only rose to it. He raised it.

Because of the carping of Parliamentarians like Mr Michael Foot, the setting for the President's speech was down-graded from Westminster Hall to the Royal Gallery.

Why accord this rarest of honours, it was asked, to Ronald Reagan?

He has not been tested in war. He is no de-Gaulle—the only previous foreign statesman since the war to be invited to address both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall.

But he is the leader of the free world; our free world. Yesterday that is what he looked and that is what he sounded.

He backed Britain's battle for the Falklands in words that were warm, direct and committing.

'Your young men fight for a cause... for the belief that aggression must not pay.'

the applause of assembled Peers and Members of Parliament resonated in the Royal Gallery. It would have echoed even more magnificently round Westminster Hall.

He gave our differences over the Falklands and what should be done with them in the future. We do not always see eye to eye over such matters as the Middle East, Latin America or economic policy in a recession.

But there is a bed-rock of values we share, we British and Americans. Values we would defend, even to the death.

freedom... 'democracy'... 'the rule of law'...

words, phrases worn smooth by use. Clichés of the speech-writers.

They can mean nothing or everything. Yesterday they meant a lot. For Ronald Reagan is not only on his day — and this was one — a great performer. He is also a true believer.



by **Vladimir Bukovsky**

WHO SPENT 12 YEARS AS A RUSSIAN POLITICAL PRISONER FOR SPEAKING OUT AGAINST OPPRESSION. AND NOW LIVES IN BRITAIN

Revealed... how the Kremlin manipulates the peace marches

I UNDERSTAND the Soviet Union and its Communist leaders reasonably well, I think.

I spent the first 34 years of my life there, and my 12 years in various prisons and labour camps helped me, if anything, to work out how Russian people generally think. Prison can be very educational.

Since coming here in 1976, I have learned something about the British, too. In Russia, we thought of Britain as probably the world's free-est society. I see no reason to change that view today. And I will always be grateful to Britain for giving me a home after I was forced into exile.

Still, from time to time, Britain continues to amaze me. And one of those times was last weekend when television showed a peace rally in Hyde Park.

A quarter of a million British citizens, it seems, want their country to give up nuclear weapons without any guarantee that the Soviet Union will do the same.

As someone who has come up against the Soviet authorities and knows them well at first hand, I have to say, quite frankly, that such an idea is naive to the point of lunacy, or even suicide.

And, while I do not doubt the sincerity of many of the people there, especially young people, or their genuine disgust at the thought of atomic war, I feel sure that they cannot know the facts about the nuclear balance in Europe today, or how far their activity is being manipulated by the Soviet Union and other European Communist parties.

Prisoners

Do they know, for instance, that a leading figure in the Danish peace movement, Arne Petersen, was recently shown to have received money from the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen?

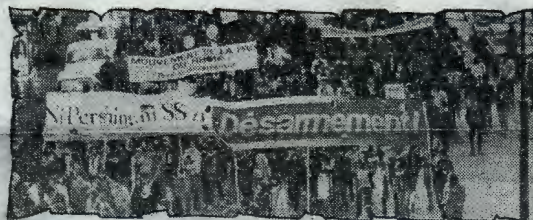
Or that Pravda admitted quite frankly a few days ago that the peace movement receives moral and material support from the Soviet Government?

I am sure that the crowds in Hyde Park, the French protesting against President Reagan in Versailles and the 200,000 Germans expected to greet his visit with an anti-nuclear demonstration in Bonn today, have no idea that the origin of the peace movement lies not in London or any other West European city, but in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria.

It was all worked out there at a meeting in September 1980. Some 2,200 delegates from 137 countries, including Britain, chose 1981 as the 'Year of Decisive Offensive by



BRITAIN Demonstration in Hyde Park—do they really want Britain to be defenceless?



FRANCE Demonstration in Paris — but the European peace movement began in Bulgaria.



HOLLAND Demonstration in Amsterdam—no! the government may reject missiles.

the Peace Forces.' They agreed on a co-ordinated plan for UN Disarmament Week, which falls at the end of October every year.

They also passed resolutions unanimously of course, supporting the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan, calling for solidarity with Libya and for the release of political prisoners in the United States of America.

At the end of October 1981, the mass demonstrations duly took place all over Europe. How many of those who took part knew that the show had been mapped out at that Communist-controlled gathering in Sofia a year earlier? Probably not one in a thousand.

What was the result? In Britain, not very much. Mrs Thatcher is not diverted from her policies by Hyde Park rallies.

The GLC has declared London a nuclear-free zone, but the Prime Minister is unlikely to care very much about that either. Nor, in the event of war, would the Soviet leaders.

But other European governments are getting rattled. The millions of peace demonstrators' mean votes, and voters' mean political pressure, espec-

ially when it comes to NATO's plan to update Western-European weapon systems.

This is the real reason for the Soviet Union backing the peace movement. They are using it to subvert NATO's plan and to keep Europe's defences as they are now—in a state of dilapidation.

It only takes a few simple figures to illustrate this. In 1977, the Soviet Union began installing her famous SS20 rocket system, targeted on Western Europe, including Britain.

Billions

There are now about 1,000 systems, aimed at the West European side. NATO has only 200 systems in Europe capable of hitting back at Soviet bases, all of them launched from old-fashioned bomber aircraft.

NATO has no missiles on European soil capable of reaching the Soviet Union. The Warsaw Pact has hundreds, all capable of destroying London and other British cities.

Yet, as far as I can see, this terrible fact is ignored by CND and other Western peace groups.

At Sunday's rally in Hyde

Park it was not, to put it mildly, one of the featured items.

Nor did Arthur Scargill explain why the Soviet Bloc keeps 41,000 tanks in its part of Europe, while NATO has only 13,000.

He did not mention the Soviet Bloc's 7,240 combat aircraft in Europe, against NATO's 2,975. Instead he called on the British people to run down their defences still further and, if necessary, to break the law.

These tactics have their effect on some European governments. Germany and the Netherlands had previously agreed to install the Cruise and Pershing II systems on their soil to bring Europe's defence up to date.

Now they are not so sure. And the political future of Chancellor Schmidt, a strong NATO supporter, is at risk.

All this gives the Kremlin leaders tremendous satisfaction. The meeting in Bulgaria in 1980 cost them a lot of money, but never has money been better spent, from their point of view.

For the price of a few tanks or small aircraft, a few million dollars, they succeeded in launching a political movement that has saved them billions and still left them way ahead of the opposition.

Mercies

It is deeply depressing to my friends in Russia, many of them in prison camps or being tortured in psychiatric hospitals, who interpret these developments in Western Europe as signs of their people's general lack of will to defend the freedoms that they — and now I too — are fortunate enough to enjoy.

Why should they fight for freedoms which others seem hardly to value at all? It all looks to them suspiciously like the defeatism of the 1930s, which led to the collapse of France, the triumph of Hitler and Stalin.

As a former Soviet citizen, I find it normal when the Kremlin leaders manipulate public opinion and successfully fool some of the people some of the time. Since they control the country's entire Press and broadcasting media, they have the dice loaded strongly in their favour.

And yet, even after six years in this country, admiring the British people as I do, I still find it incredible that so many honest, decent people are still influenced by the tiny minority here that still supports and admires Russia's Communist regime.

It is unbelievable that they want their Government to lay down its arms and abandon Britain to the tender mercies of Stalin's successors.

It is like saying that, because the criminals have become so powerful and dangerous, our best plan now is to disband the police force and leave our front doors open for them to enter as they will.



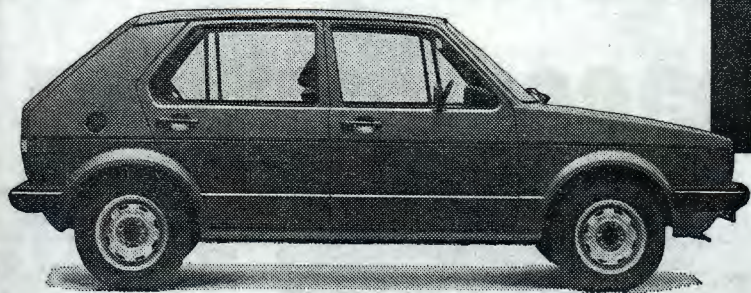
Golf C: £4,107.

If you want to get from A to B as reliably and cheaply as possible there's no car like the Golf C.



Golf Formel E: £4,424.

VW welcomes careful drivers. Drive this car according to the book and get up to 30% more to the gallon.



Golf Diesel: £5,315.

Appeals to the ecologist as well as the economist. Because it burns fuel so efficiently, it emits less nasty exhaust fumes.



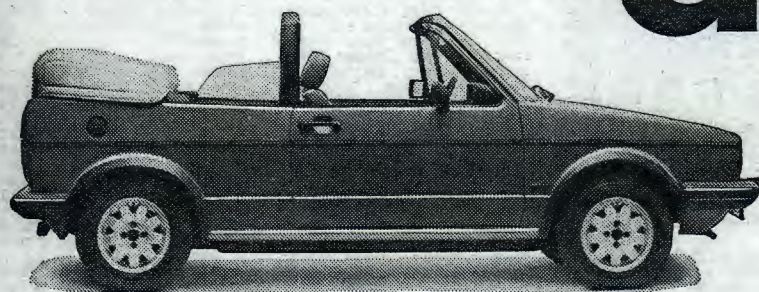
Golf Automatic: £5,824.

Saves you an arm and a leg. Put your foot up and zip through the gears.



Golf GTi: £6,385.

Takes you from 0-60 in a lot of style. And 9.1 seconds. Handle with care.



Golf Convertible: £7,813.

Comes with a roof on the top that lets in the sun. And a roof on the bottom that keeps out the rain.

They're all the same, only different.

All Golfs are born equal. It's the people that drive them who aren't.

Hence a gamut of Golfs to satisfy a mixture of motorists. From the fast to the frugal. From the carefree to the careful.

But no matter how different our Golfs perform they all begin in the same way.

As Volkswagens.

And what better start in life can you have than that?



OFFICIAL FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR THE GOLF FORMEL E: 46.9 M.P.G. (6.9 L/100KM) URBAN, 54.3 M.P.G. (5.2 L/100KM) AT A CONSTANT 56 M.P.H. GOLF C: 30.4 M.P.G. (9.3 L/100KM) URBAN AND 40.4 M.P.G. (7.0 L/100KM) AT A CONSTANT 56 M.P.H. NO. PLATES AND DELIVERY CHARGES EXTRA. THERE ARE TEN GOLFS IN ALL FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE WHOLE RANGE WRITE TO: SALES ENQUIRIES, V.A.G. (UNITED KINGDOM) LTD., YEOMANS DRIVE, BIRKLANDS, MILTON KEYNES MK14 5AN EXPORT AND FLEET SALES, PERSONAL EXPORT SALES, 95 BAKER ST., LONDON W1M 1FB. TEL 01-486 8411.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 14, 1982

142648
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TO: Members of Interagency Group on European Diplomacy

FROM: EUR/P - Steve Steiner *SES*

SUBJECT: Agreed Items 6/10; Agenda for 6/17

DECLASSIFIED
 NLR 1443/5 #142648
 BY *fw* NARA DATE 9/5/17

At the meeting on June 10, the following items were discussed:

-- Vietnamese Workers in USSR: Armstrong hearings postponed to June 18, to include former Polish Ambassador to USSR, Rurarz. It was reported that Hanoi's Labor Minister admitted publicly that some 100,000 workers have already been sent to the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries, allegedly under a 5-year contract and including people from reeducation camps. S/P and EUR/P to try to obtain this report (from Vietnamese government publication of decrees?) Also reported that these workers are not allowed to write home in initial period. This should be pursued as sign of possible involuntariness. S/P and EUR/P also to ensure that INR and CIA have any letters coming to our possession. We should also try to brief Irving Brown's successor in Paris (Baker) when he is next in Washington.

-- World Peace Conference: HA briefed on its meetings with Americans who were delegates. Meetings were designed to debrief and to try to open up a broader dialogue in order to make them more aware of US positions. HA agreed to send President's Bonn speech to these individuals. (Berlin remarks, too, could be sent.)

Possibility discussed of inviting such church representatives for meeting on arms control issues. HA, EUR and ACDA to pursue this, and to coordinate with White House. It was suggested that Assistant Secretary Abrams might offer such a meeting when he meets privately with some church leaders on June 17. Question of whether to include in such a meeting some church leaders who are more supportive of US positions must first be resolved.

-- SSOD: ICA reported that it does not intend direct satellite transmission of President's speech. ICA asked for advance text so that it could distribute worldwide on wireless file the night before under embargo, permitting fast distribution by posts around the world the next day. P agreed to try to provide text and to serve as ICA's point of contact in this regard.

-- Nuclear Issues: ICA again undertook to distribute to other agencies needed copies of "In Search of Peace." PA indicated that Historical Office redraft of its paper would be ready June 10 (not yet received). PA briefed on memorandum sent to NSC recommending a proposed speakers' program on nuclear issues. The need for better clearance and coordination was emphasized once again.

It was also emphasized that instructions should be issued ASAP advising all potential USG speakers on nuclear issues of need to familiarize themselves with US positions, availability of speakers' packet, and necessity of providing feedback on audience sentiment concerning these issues.

Agenda for 6/17:

1. Briefing on public affairs aspects of President's trip -- NSC, PA & ICA.
2. Discussion of next steps following the trip.
3. Nuclear issues.
4. World Peace Conference follow-up, including arms control briefing cited above.
5. Vietnamese workers in USSR.
6. START

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 21, 1982

TO: Interagency Group on European Public Diplomacy

FROM: EUR/P - Steve Steiner *SES*

SUBJECT: Agenda for 6/24

At the meeting on June 17, virtually the entire discussion was devoted to the public affairs aspects of the President's just-completed trip to Europe. Since this was a productive discussion and took up the entire hour, we wish to continue it this coming Thursday. Participants, particularly NSC, ICA and PA, are asked to give any additional thoughts and information they have on the public affairs results and to be prepared to discuss next steps. (NOTE: Mark Palmer, this group's "Founding Father," will return for this discussion.)

In focusing on next steps with regard to European public opinion, as well as American opinion on issues related to Europe, we should examine those actions we might usefully take and key themes which we should stress. (We will likely provide such themes to our posts in Europe.). We should also be asking ourselves certain basic questions:

- Are we in better shape now than a few months ago on political and security issues?
- Have the anti-nuclear protesters lost some of their steam?
- What can we do to revitalize Europeans' interest in such issues as Poland and Afghanistan?
- In the economic area, is the national government still seen as the primary source of the problems in each country? What was the effect of our June 18 decision? Will this spill over to the political and security areas? Is the steel issue having major public ramifications?
- In general, what is the trend in European perceptions of the Administration?

Other issues to be discussed, time permitting, are: 1) START; 2) nuclear issues; 3) World Peace Conference follow-up; 4) Vietnamese workers in the USSR.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GDS - 6/21/88

DECLASSIFIED

Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997

BY CN NARA, DATE 8/31/12

Public Diplomacy - 6/24/82

- Afghanistan - Next steps?
 - Conference in N.Y. in Dec the only active idea
 - ^{Conference of} Freedom fighters from all over the world? (Karen McKay)
 - Dick M: What about the issue of the Sov's long-term plans for Afghanistan? Conference? Publication?
- Rowley - Need a good White Paper on START - Does not exist
-
- UNGA coming up
 - Speech opportunities
 - Pres - Global economic growth?
 - Sec - "Classic peace conference speech"
 - Catch Gromyko in the middle

★ | Poland: BRB This is the econ. 11
issue - keep pushing it.

- Briefing on the ^{study} ~~reports~~
-- Need to "build a constituency"
for it

-- Conference on elections - Nov.

-- Conf. on democratization of
communist countries. Invite
Zukowsky, Terry Hooper

-- Steve St. - get men who
have suffered

- G.O.P. conference on Democracy?
Does not seem

Jack M. - Tactical opportunities:

-- Christian and "anarchistic"
component vs. the communist
component

→ "same old stains"

W

- Buildup of anti-Americanism
- Buildup of irrational nuclear holocaust fear

Jack points out the necessity to get beyond the rational arguments on INF to address the emotional fears

Pete Swire

- "Profound, ill-defined anti-Americanism"

- Are we getting the message across to European media?

- Tremendous permissiveness!

Jack M - si meeting in Barle
in to commemorate the
1913 meeting - focus
on arrangements.

- game plan (?)

b

Write them all down

-

1



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Interagency Group on European Public Diplomacy
FROM: EUR/P - Steve Steiner *SES*
SUBJECT: Agenda for 7/1

At meeting on June 24, follow-up discussion was held on public affairs aspects of President's European trip, themes to emphasize and possible next steps. Based on this discussion, guidance for posts is being prepared.

At meeting this Thursday, July 1, we will want to wrap up follow-up discussion of the President's trip and to discuss specific areas where we should now be active. For example:

- program more speakers in Europe;
- bring more Europeans to US for public affairs activities;
- program more activities with smaller Allies; and
- take actions designed to obtain greater European focus on Soviet international actions, including Poland and Afghanistan.

We would also appreciate continued ICA insights into trends in Europe, not only on political and security issues, but also economic. In particular, it would be helpful to ascertain whether June 18 decision extending US sanctions over Poland has made an impact on broader publics in Europe.

Other issues for 7/1:

1. ILO wrap-up, including failure on Poland (Clear)
2. START and other nuclear issues
3. World Peace Conference follow-up (eg, arms control briefing)
4. Vietnamese workers in USSR.

CONFIDENTIAL
GDS - 6/29/88

DECLASSIFIED
Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY LN NARA, DATE 8/31/12



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Interagency Group on European Public Diplomacy
FROM: EUR/P - Steve Steiner
SUBJECT: Discussion of 7/1 and Agenda for 7/8

At July 1 meeting, further discussion was held on public affairs follow-up to Presidential trip. ICA assistance was asked in continuing to provide the Agency's excellent summaries and analyses of media and public reaction in Europe to the trip and to US policies. In particular, it was suggested that ICA consider issuing a Special Media Reaction Summary on START and on the President's June 18 decision to extend sanctions concerning Poland. It was noted that we remain uncertain concerning extent to which economic differences between US and Europe have penetrated European public attitudes whether the June 18 decision might become more of an issue with publics than earlier economic disagreements.

The four suggested action areas in last week's memo were discussed. Assistance of NSC and ICA is requested in reenergizing the US speakers program in Europe, and the assistance of PA and others is requested in getting more Europeans to address US publics. In regard to trying to intensify European interest in Afghanistan and Poland, ICA is requested to check on date of release for its Polish publication and to ensure prompt distribution to others in group dealing with European officials, media and public. In regard to 7/1 briefing and discussions on ILO Convention outcome, it was agreed to: a) obtain full text of Pope's remarks; b) look into possibility, in framework of our initiative on democracy, of encouraging a study on free labor; c) meet as soon as possible with Irving Brown of AFL-CIO when he returns to US and brief Baker when he next visits in Washington. Also, HA reported that its coming reports on human rights around the world will have heavy emphasis on freedom of association.

On World Peace Conference follow-up, HA agreed to pursue possibility of providing Americans who attended a briefing on US arms control policy. Briefing would also be arranged for religious leaders who opposed WPC.

Finally, it was agreed to work closely with ICA in developing and carrying out European aspects of Agency's planned "Fall initiative." It was suggested that Scott Thompson address this group on Thursday, July 15; suggestion warmly endorsed.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997

APPROX. DATE 8/31/12

16

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

Agenda for 7/8

1. START: Lehman readout on opening of talks and his consultations in Europe; discussions of next steps.
2. Up-date on Vietnamese workers in USSR and EE.
3. WPC follow-up, including status of arms control briefings.
4. ICA Fall Initiative

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 9, 1982

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: Interagency Group on European Public Diplomacy
FROM: EUR/P - T. Jesse Clear *JMC*
SUBJECT: 7/8 Meeting and 7/15 Agenda

Most of discussion centered on ACDA - Joe Lehman's report on the opening of the START talks in Geneva and on future plans for focusing public attention on the existence of INF and START negotiations. Both ICA and ACDA are working on programs for the negotiators and their deputies during scheduled recesses and on plans for briefing trips to Geneva for select journalists and opinion leaders.

There also was some discussion of efforts to improve Department dialogue with US religious leaders, progress on pressuring the Soviets about the Vietnamese workers treaty, and indications (as Lehman reported re his trip to the Netherlands) that political and public attitudes toward the European anti-nuclear movement may be changing.

Agenda for 7/15

ICA's Fall Initiative (Scott Thompson)

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
Dept of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY (11) NARA, DATE 8/31/12

...k in the US, displays
...ing form with the Angels 10

...s battle to preserve
...on for poor people 3

...king spouse is headed
...transfer is in the works 11

...the Great Lakes
...ripe for the picking 12

19	Living	18
10,11	Sports	10
20,21	Travel	15-17

...ynical luxury at the very moment
...we're cutting back on social benefits to our
...constituents?

As usual, Senator Proxmire mused loudly enough about the new gilded health spa to be eavesdropped upon by every commentator in the land. Why, you couldn't hear a bellyflop in the other two Senate pools for the hubbub of moralizing that followed.

Make that one Senate pool. The Senate's chastised fitness-folk decided they could struggle along with just one gym, closing down, it was rumored, Senator Proxmire's hangout, though Sen. Robert Packwood (R) of Oregon dubbed it only "marginal" as gyms go. A simple matter of "four or five shower stalls, some lockers . . . a mat on the

...jocks the following conspicuous economies:

Give up "name" sneakers, especially Japanese imports.

Eschew velvet jogging suits.

Never be caught in the one remaining pool in designer swim trunks, at least when hometown photographers are about.

Go easy on the rubdowns. Most voters can't even get a decent back-scratch from a member of the family.

Perception is all.

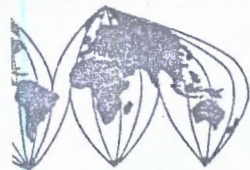
The average senator sees himself as a poor stiff with two houses to keep up — and one gym — trying to scrape by on half the salary he could make in private life.

The taxpayer, on the other hand, sees the senator as the privileged member of an exclusive club, catered to by French chefs,

reassignment" — i
game he was sent to
inning. After retiring
and striking out ano
manager. Following
"I'm-not-fired-I-quit
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That's what we
what we call coming

Any of those jogge
to throw their "I'm r
T-shirts in our direc
vote in that great lit
as the polling booth.



The news—briefly

COMPILED FROM WIRE
DISPATCHES WITH AN
FROM MONITOR CORP
AROUND THE WORLD.
EDITED BY ANNE SHUT

Recognition Egyptian says

Washington

President Hosni Mubarak
the Palestine Liber-
on must recognize
pave the way for a Pal-
nd.

ty in the Washington
ak said US recognition
he Palestinian people
ation" is a primary
ing the Camp David
k on track. He said
PLO fighters from
inevitably lead to the
the Palestinian

Jerusalem, Prime
em Begin said Israel
e a new plan for an
ist peace, but he
iative that would push
oncessions beyond
in the Camp David

Urged change cord is denied

Washington

e rejected Monday a
justice Department to
ification before ap-
ent of an eight-year-
against American
ograph Company.
3 District Judge Har-
asted the Justice De-
&T to submit the
he had asked for in
ote earlier this month.
til Aug. 26 to comply.
stice Department and
udge Greene's pro-
vement asked him
stment that would al-
l operating compan-
tomer equipment.

rally continues

start, as investors bought furiously to
avoid missing a major market move.
But the euphoria of the past week be-
gan to ease a bit.

Still, at this writing, Wall Street ap-
peared to be headed for the second
100 million-share day in its history, as
blue-chip stocks dominated the action.

Islam conference starts on a quarrelsome note

Niamey, Niger

The Islamic conference got off to a
stormy start with angry exchanges be-
tween Iran and Iraq over responsibility
for the continuing bloodshed in the 23-
month-old Gulf war.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sadun
Hammadi, the outgoing president of
the Islamic Conference Organization
that is holding its annual meeting
here, began the row when he accused
Iran of starting the war. Officials from
about 40 delegations went into com-
mittee sessions Monday to discuss
the Gulf war, the Soviet presence in
Afghanistan, and the Lebanon crisis.

Soviet peace campaigner held in mental hospital

Moscow

The wife of a Soviet peace cam-
paigner said her husband, detained in
a mental hospital, had been told his
actions were socially dangerous and
induced by illness.

Natalya Batovrin said that verdict
came after her husband, Sergei, was
examined by a medical panel at
Moscow's 14th Psychiatric Hospital,
where he had been detained since
Aug. 6. Mr. Batovrin was one of the
leading founders of an unofficial
peace group in Moscow that was told
by the authorities to cease its activi-
ties. She said hospital officials told
Batovrin the question of peace is to be
decided by the government. No re-
lease date has yet been given.

group leave for Lisbon today (Aug.
24) on a European mission to drum up
support for its bid to overthrow Presi-
dent Samora Machel's government.

According to the mission's leader,
the Mozambique National Resistance
Movement (RMN) will be asking for
increased arms supplies from friendly
Western nations. The RMN is com-
posed of crack soldiers from the Por-
tuguese colonial army. The
Mozambican government claims the
RMN is armed, financed, trained, and
supplied by South Africa, which wants
to prevent its black neighbors from
achieving economic independence.
Both RMN and South Africa deny the
accusation.

Hong Kong gauge shows Vietnam curbing refugees

Hong Kong

The number of refugees fleeing
Vietnam dropped sharply during the
past three months, indicating tougher
action by Hanoi to stop their leaving,
United Nations refugee agency offi-
cials said.

A spokesman for the UN High
Commissioner for Refugees said
3,503 arrived last month, the lowest
July figure since 1977. From May to
July nearly 15,000 put ashore in
Southeast Asia, compared with about
30,000 in the same period last year.
He said the latest refugees say the
Vietnamese are taking more stringent
measures to stop departures.

Israel's Lebanon-war tax set at more than \$1 billion

New York

Israeli Finance Minister Yoram
Aridor says Israelis will have to pay
more than a \$1 billion in extra taxes for
the Lebanese invasion, which he
claims prevented another surprise at-
tack against Israel.
Speaking to US Jewish leaders. Mr

similar to the 1973 Yom Kippur conflict
and Pearl Harbor. One of the captured
PLO documents he read, dated July
1981, described plans to attack three
Israeli towns. It also detailed the
weapons to be used, but gave no date
for the attack.

White-collar crime poses major threat, expert says

Washington

The real threat to America comes
not from street crime but from white-
collar criminals who cheat government
and business out of more than \$40 bil-
lion a year, an expert said.

Washington attorney August
Bequai, a specialist in law and tech-
nology, said consumer frauds alone
represent about \$21 billion annually —
and embezzlements, bribery,
kickbacks, payoffs, and stock and in-
surance frauds cost billions more.

Mr. Bequai said a Senate study
found that some of the secret federal
agencies have not been able to se-
cure their own computers from theft
and fraud. He said the Soviet secret
police is believed to be moving into
this lucrative area.

Despite export lag, Toyota profits up

Tokyo

Toyota, Japan's largest motor vehi-
cle manufacturer, announced its post-
tax profit for the last fiscal year rose
6.7 percent over the previous year de-
spite a fall in production.

Post-tax profit for the year ended
June 30 totaled \$555 million, while
Toyota sales went up 9.8 percent to
\$15.1 billion.

Anglican bishop resigning over South African curbs

London

An Anglican bishop decided to re-
sign because the South African gov-
ernment has effectively banned him

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5,000 people

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1982

*public
diplomacy*

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: CHARLES P. TYSON *CT*

SUBJECT: Photo Opportunity with the President
for Leonard Silverstein

Attached at Tab A is a letter addressed to you from Charles Wick requesting an appointment for Leonard Silverstein to personally present to the President the second report of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

Jim Rentschler, an NSC senior staff member, per his handwritten note which is also attached -- thinks it is a good idea; it highlights the President's commitment to public diplomacy. However, he recommends a photo opportunity only.

OK

20

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 9, 1982

FOR: FRED RYAN
FROM: CHUCK TYSON *CT*

A photo opportunity for Leonard Silverstein, per attached, was okayed by Mike Deaver.

Please schedule.

Thanks.

**International
Communication
Agency**

United States of America

Washington, D. C. 20547

Director



C. Tyson
any recommendation?

July 24, 1982

Dear Mike:

~~I would like to request an appointment for Leonard Silverstein to personally present to the President the second report of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.~~
Attached is a copy of this report, which assesses the policies and programs of this Agency.

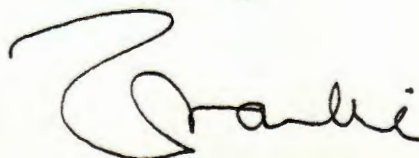
Please let me know if you think this would be a good photo opportunity which would underline the President's recent statements concerning the "war of ideas."

~~Since I am leaving this morning for Mexico to attend the UNESCO conference, I would appreciate it if your office could let my Executive Assistant, Robert Earle, know if an appointment for Mr. Silverstein will be possible. I will be back in the office on Monday, August 2.~~

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Charles Z. Wick

The Honorable
Michael K. Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff and
Assistant to the President
The White House

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM:

CHARLES P. TYSON *mt*

SUBJECT:

Photo Opportunity with the President
for Leonard Silverstein

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Jim Rentschler, an NSC senior staff member, per his handwritten note which is also attached -- thinks it is a good idea; it highlights the President's commitment to public diplomacy. However, he recommends a photo opportunity only.

OK

The Soviets Freeze a Peace Worker

By DAVID SATTER

The news that Sergei Batovrin, the 25-year-old leader of the independent Soviet peace movement, was seized last week in Moscow and put in a mental hospital should be of particular concern to people in the nuclear freeze movement.

Mr. Batovrin's goals were much the same as theirs. He wanted meaningful disarmament based on mutual trust. And he understood that this was possible only if both governments involved displayed at least a minimum of honesty.

I knew Mr. Batovrin well in Moscow and I was struck by how much he resembled an American. The effect, no doubt, of growing up as the son of a high-ranking Soviet diplomat in Washington and at the United Nations in New York.

In a country where suspicion is all pervasive, he was notable for his openness and lack of suspicion. Facing an almost intolerable conflict of values within his family and with his government, he had an endless capacity for optimism. His life in the Soviet Union has taught him the nature of political evil—a lesson which Americans, with our favored history, seem unable to learn. Otherwise, Mr. Batovrin, with his decency and sincerity, is the type of person who might easily have grown up in New York or Washington to become a leader of the U.S. peace movement.

I learned the details of Mr. Batovrin's life story in Moscow long before the independent Soviet peace movement existed, even as a possibility. They are worth retelling now that he has been put in a mental hospital, because his experience illustrates the nature of the Soviet state.

Mr. Batovrin is the son of Yuri Batovrin, who was attached to the Soviet U.N. mission from 1965 to 1970. The younger Batovrin grew up in New York believing that his distant Soviet homeland was the freest country in the world.

Sergei's youthful view of the world was uncomplicated by doubt except for one incident in 1968. He remembers, as a child of 11, looking out the windows of the Soviet U.N. mission at a demonstration against the invasion of Czechoslovakia and being troubled by the sign-waving demonstrators.

It occurred to him: What if everything that he had been told about the Soviet Union was a lie? He tried to drive the question out of his mind but could not free himself of the nagging thought.

He Took Freedom for Granted

When Sergei returned in 1970 to the Soviet Union, it was to a country that he hardly knew. Like anyone who has grown up in the U.S., he had taken freedom for granted. So when he found himself suddenly deprived of it and forced to participate in collective Communist rituals, which were described to him as examples of "genuine" freedom instead of the "merely formal" freedom he had had in the U.S., he concluded that not only was his elite Soviet school based exclusively on lies but so was the entire country.

Sergei Batovrin found himself adrift in a world without signposts where the only rule seemed to be the necessity to lie and where the lies had their own weird consistency. The Soviet Union had a parliament

but it always voted "yes." There were newspapers but they contained no information. There was a party that expressed the will of the people yet shunned all contact with the people. Amid the constant talk of "peace" were disturbing signs everywhere of a country preparing for war.

In school, young Batovrin became adamant on the subject of Czechoslovakia. He asked, in his history class, what right the Soviet Union had to invade a neighboring country in peacetime to determine its internal policies. Typically, the teacher would begin to scream, "How dare you speak about Czechoslovakia when 200,000 Soviet soldiers died there?" As the result of these dialogues, the boy was expelled from high school.

In the early 1970s, alienated and with time on his hands, Mr. Batovrin became a

What if everything that he had been told about the Soviet Union was a lie? Sergei Batovrin tried to drive the question out of his mind but could not free himself of the nagging thought.

hippie. There were 3,000 to 4,000 hippies in the Soviet Union at the time, almost all of them children of successful figures in society. The hippies wore their hair long, painted their clothes and hitchhiked all over the country. They didn't want to reform Soviet society. They wanted to avoid it.

The authorities took the hippies seriously as a threat to youth. They were arrested on sight and beaten with brass knuckles or placed in mental hospitals where they were given injections of insulin which caused convulsions, excruciating pain and wild variations in body temperature. At one time there were believed to have been 1,500 hippies in Moscow who had been forcibly treated in mental hospitals. Most were teenagers.

Mr. Batovrin grew disillusioned with the hippies though he hadn't been beaten or put in a mental hospital. He had begun to paint and, living in Soviet society, he sought a positive alternative.

He wanted to know whether it was possible to create channels of truthfulness in Soviet society that could be the basis of a subculture in which it would be possible to live honestly. His subsequent experiences convinced him it wasn't possible.

He was discouraged first in the aftermath of an attempt by his father to rehabilitate him as a Soviet citizen. Young Batovrin had graduated from high school by taking courses at night and his father had succeeded in getting him a place at the Institute of International Relations and the World Economy (IMEMO). In a compromise with his father, Sergei agreed to enter

IMEMO is the most privileged training ground for the Soviet political elite. Yet what struck Mr. Batovrin about his fellow students was their total lack of interest in politics, much less in communism. In fact

the institute proved a hub of commercial activity. Almost all of the students were children of Soviet officials posted abroad and as packages were received from New York, London and Paris, each student weighed deals and contacted potential buyers. It began to seem to Sergei that IMEMO was less an institution of higher learning than an extension of the black market.

After leaving IMEMO in 1975, Mr. Batovrin took a step which anticipated the formation of the independent Soviet peace group seven years later. With other young artists, he tried to organize an independent exhibition of their work. The KGB learned of their plans and warned Mr. Batovrin not to hold the exhibit. He persisted and was put in a mental hospital for two-and-a-half months where he was treated with Aminazin and other debilitating drugs.

Prevented From Emigrating

In the aftermath of his forcible hospitalization, he gave up hope of creating a degree of freedom for himself within Soviet society or of reconciling his Western outlook with the dictates of a totalitarian regime. He applied to emigrate with his wife but for five years was prevented from leaving by the resistance of his father. By the time Yuri Batovrin relented, in 1981, emigration was no longer a realistic possibility. Only a handful were being allowed to leave.

When he organized the "Group to Establish Trust Between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.," Batovrin faced the prospect of remaining in the Soviet Union for the rest of his life, and he responded by mounting a direct challenge to the Soviet authorities on the issue that had alienated him from them in the first place, the issue of truthfulness.

All military information, no matter how insignificant, is tightly guarded in the Soviet Union. The authorities need not have feared that the independent peace group would have revealed the scope of the Soviet military buildup, which can only be guessed at by ordinary citizens in Moscow.

The danger presented by people like Mr. Batovrin was that they could give Western peace campaigners some idea about the nature of Soviet society and the extent to which anyone who takes Soviet statements at face value is doing so at his own risk.

The current incarceration of Sergei Batovrin in a mental hospital, where he may be given drugs that have severe side effects, reflects Soviet confidence that the American peace movement won't understand that it has lost its one channel for learning from brave people on the inside what it needs to know about the nature of the Soviet Union's global intentions.

The Soviet authorities can be counted on to continue to encourage the American peace movement publicly but there is no better indication than the seizure of Mr. Batovrin of their underlying lack of respect.

Mr. Satter, a former Moscow correspondent for the Financial Times of London, is now a special correspondent on Soviet affairs for the Journal, based in the U.S.



CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

August 23, 1982

TO: Interagency Group on European Public Diplomacy

FROM: EUR/P - Steven E. Steiner *SES*

SUBJECT: 8/12 meeting and 8/26 Agenda

We resume our meetings this Thursday, 8/26.

1. PA/OAP-Richman opened the 8/12 meeting with key points from six recent polls taken on US public opinion regarding nuclear issues, focusing on the following three areas:

A. Public Concerns about a Nuclear Conflict. Control of nuclear weapons is a longstanding issue of concern among the American public, with an all-time high of 70% now emphasizing the need to limit nuclear weapons (second in public concerns only to the 80% worried over the state of the economy). One-fifth of the public is highly worried about the possibility of a nuclear conflict and believes it is likely. One half has some concern over this, but tries not to think about it. Most believe that a US/USSR nuclear conflict could not be limited and would lead to all-out nuclear war. Policies designed to limit the possibility of accidental conflict would thus have significant public appeal. Finally, the degree of trust given elected officials is a critical point, as a majority of the public prefers to leave these issues in their hands.

B. Attitudes Toward Freeze. Much of the support for an immediate nuclear freeze is soft. About 1/5 of the public is inclined to favor any nuclear freeze agreement, 1/5 inclined to oppose any agreement and 2/5 would give conditional support. In the latter group, much depends on how the question is worded; opposition to a freeze increases, for example, if it is unilateral or if it would leave the U.S. behind the USSR. Another key factor is public perception of Soviet compliance, as 70% indicate that they do not believe the Soviets would comply with such an agreement. Thus, the public's nuclear concerns and its general distrust of the Soviets operate in opposite directions.

C. Evaluation of Administration Policy. Two-thirds of the public agree with the President's tough attitude toward the USSR and feel that he has set the right tone, but are nonetheless doubtful over the seriousness of our commitment to negotiations. Many see our defense build-up as more for the Administration's own purposes than for negotiating for peace. Thirty percent see Administration policy as increasing the chance of a nuclear war, while 20 percent see it as decreasing the chances. There is great public reluctance to use nuclear weapons, unless: the Soviets use them first; we limit ourselves to battlefield weapons (although the public doesn't believe the conflict could stay limited); and it is only as a last resort. In general, the public is somewhat more confident that the present Administration, compared to the previous one, will protect US security interests.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dept of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY GIS NARA, DATE 8/31/17

- Need to create IAF events
to let people know they are
going on

75

-- Speakers program
- 200 opportunities to fill
- Need speakers

2. Comparison with European Attitudes

USIA/REU-Shaffer gave a rundown of European attitudes on the same issues, noting that distrust of Soviet compliance tends to be similar. Fewer Europeans than Americans, however, see the U.S. as the weaker party and more tend to see the U.S. and USSR as equal. There is also less desire in Europe to be tough with the Soviets, possibly due to a less clear perception of the Soviet threat. There is agreement with Americans that a nuclear war cannot be limited and shared skepticism concerning the public's chances for survival. Finally, polls indicate widespread confidence regarding U.S. willingness to defend Europe, and wide support for the U.S. INF position if this question is put specifically in terms of the zero/zero outcome.

As in the U.S., there is wide skepticism concerning the seriousness of the Administration's commitment to arms control. While 5-4 in Europe believe our START proposal is genuine, 5 to 4 thought the contrary on our INF proposal. USIA will pursue the question of whether START has improved the European perception of our commitment to negotiate seriously.

3. Speakers Program on Nuclear Issues. PA/OAP-Pernick noted that work has been virtually completed on the kit for speakers on nuclear issues. PA has put together a list of qualified speakers divided into three levels.

PA is also continuing to develop a program of speaker events on nuclear issues. Systematic programming is already in progress for Wisconsin for the 9/14 primary. A freeze resolution is included on the ballot, and all five gubernatorial candidates have come out in favor of a freeze.

Agenda for 8/26

1. Follow-up on European and U.S. Attitudes (USIA/REU - Schaffer and PA - Kane)
2. Follow-up on Distribution of NATO's "Force Comparisons Paper" and response to Soviet rebuttal (EUR/RPM - Halgus)
3. USIA List of Fall Programs and European visits to U.S. (PGM - Lowenkron and EU - Henze)
4. Status of USIA Fall Initiative (Chikas)
5. Status of Arms Control Briefings for U.S. Religious Leaders (HA - Simon and ACDA/PA)
6. Involuntary Labor in USSR (EUR/P - Clear)
7. Expulsion of East German peace activists, Faber visa refusal and Soviet suppression of peace activists
8. Distribution of Department Release on Arms Transfers (USIA)

8/25 77

- For next week START/INF what should we do?
- Poland - statement on the 31st
Pulaski Day / Gump visit / NATO evaluation
CSC E / CDE ?

Forced Labor -

- Rm. 6320 - 3:30 - Meeting on slave / forced labor in the USSR
- Vietnamese labor
 - General use of forced labor

Mike Hennon -

- Little reaction to Fisher in Netherlands
- Possible transition in Dutch attitude

Ed (?) GDR Desk(?)

- GDR govt cracking down on its peace movement
- General feeling that the Scandinavian peace march a failure

Steve Shaeffer

- Polling in fall

"THE
ANTIFREEZE
POSITION"



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

142649 21

August 30, 1982

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: Interagency Group on European Public Diplomacy
FROM: EUR/P - Steven E. Steiner SES
SUBJECT: 8/26 meeting and 9/2 agenda

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M443/5 #142649

BY RW NARA DATE 9/5/17

Summary of 8/26 Meeting

1. Dutch "peace" Movement: EUR/NE-Lemmon (Benelux Affairs) opened the 8/26 meeting with a status report on the Dutch "peace" movement. There was little reaction in Holland to the GDR denial of a visa to Dutch movement leader Faber, or to the GDR crackdown on East German peace activists. Three possible reasons were cited for the muted reaction: Europe is on vacation; there may be a gradual numbness to Poland over the passage of time; and a transition may now be underway in Dutch public attitudes toward the peace movement, possibly due in part to European press allegations of the use of slave labor on the Yamal pipeline. The nuclear issue nonetheless remains a hot item in the Netherlands. We also have some indications that if the peace movement continues to lose broad public support and/or if the GON moves forward on INF deployment, a radicalization of remaining elements could follow. Reports of recent increases in violence, including break-ins at Dutch military installations and destruction of classified documents, indicate some radicalization of the movement may already be occurring.

USIA/REU - Shaffer noted that opposition to INF deployment remains strong in the Netherlands and that polls do not reflect -- at least yet -- any weakening of the Dutch "peace" movement. USIA and State/EUR will be alert to any such shifts, and will examine the results of the 9/8 Dutch national elections in this regard.

It was agreed (Steiner) to ask other posts in Western Europe to give us an up-date of the status of the peace movement in each country.

2. GDR "Peace" Movement: EUR/CE - O'Donnell indicated that the GDR is trying now to nip the East German peace movement in the bud. Several peace activists with long-standing applications for emigration have recently been granted approval and some have been forced out -- in one case, under threat of reinduction into military service. It was agreed that EUR and USIA (O'Donnell, Jamison, Hensgen) would examine how to exploit this repression in the GDR, including the possibility of interviewing some of the expelled activists. Soviet repression of peace activists will be included as well; EUR/SOV has provided a list giving status of Soviet activists (attached).

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3. European Attitudes on Nuclear Issues: USIA/REU - Shaffer briefed on USIA's July survey on European attitudes on INF deployment and on the nuclear freeze issue. Europeans are more likely to oppose than to favor INF deployment and no significant shift is seen as of yet. In general, public opinion is more likely to be divided than opposed when the link to negotiations is included in the question given the public. The picture now looks dimmer than last Spring, particularly in the UK, FRG and France. While a plurality in the UK favored INF deployment last April, this turned in July to opposition. In France and the FRG last April, opinion was divided on deployment, while the July survey showed opposition prevailing by approximately 40% to 30%. In Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, earlier public opposition to deployment remained unchanged.

When deployment is linked to the arms talks, however, there is about a 10% decrease in opposition and about a 10% increase in support. This is most notable in the FRG, where 53% would accept INF deployment if talks are underway or have failed. In the UK, too, a majority would accept INF deployment if linked to talks. In Belgium and the Netherlands, opinion remains divided, but a plurality of about 45% remains unconditionally opposed to deployment.

In every Western European country, there is widespread support for a nuclear freeze. Among the French, 41% favor a freeze, while 42% did not respond to the question. Seventeen percent of the French were opposed. In other countries, a majority or near-majority support a freeze, while at the most, 25% would oppose it. Despite the support for a freeze, by a ratio of 2-1 or 3-1 in all countries, the public lacks confidence that the Soviets would comply with their non-first-use pledge. A majority in the UK believes the US would comply with the President's pledge last November that "no NATO weapons, conventional or nuclear, will ever be used in Europe except in response to attack." In France and the Netherlands, however, a majority has little or no confidence even in U.S. compliance. In the FRG and Italy, opinion is divided on US compliance.

In general, far more Europeans are aware of our pipeline sanctions and of the Haig resignation than of the existence of the START and INF talks.

Agenda for 9/2

Amb. Goodby has agreed to address the group at this Thursday's meeting (9/2) to give us his insights into: a) where we stand thus far with European public opinion on START and on arms control more generally, and b) what steps can be taken this Fall to make the existence of the talks better known and to generate support for the US position. We also hope to have some members of our INF delegation present in order to lend their own insights on these points.

Other Agenda Items

1. Follow-up on distribution of NATO Force Comparison paper and response to Soviet rebuttal (EUR/RPM-Halgus)
2. Information on public affairs opportunities in Europe (USIA/PGM-Lowenkron) and on senior US visitors to Europe (NSC-Blair)
3. Status of USIA Fall Initiative (Chikas)
4. Status of Arms Control briefings for US religious leaders (HA - Stevens and ACDA/PA)
5. Involuntary labor in USSR (EUR/P-Clear)
6. Report on distribution of Department release on arms transfers (USIA/REU)

Attachment: List of Soviet Peace Activists

Drafted:EUR/P:SRamage

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Group for Establishing Trust Between the USSR and USA --
List of Known Members

<u>Name</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
1. Sergei Batovrin	arrested, confined to Psychiatric Hospital
2. Natasha Batovrin	living at home
3. Sergei Rosenoer	arrested
4. Mikhail Ostrovskiy	emigrated to U.S.
5. Lyndmila Ostrovskiy	emigrated to U.S.
6. Vladimir Fleischgakker	promised emigration
7. Maria Fleischgakker	promised emigration
8. Mark Reiterman	promised emigration
9. Igor Sobkov	unknown
10. Boris Kalyuzhniy	unknown
11. Viktor Blok	order to leave Moscow
12. Gennadiy Krochik	order to leave Moscow
13. Yuriy Khronopoulo	arrested
14. Ol'ga Medvedkov	unknown
15. Yuriy Medvedkov	unknown

There are reportedly at least 170 supporters of the group in Moscow, Tallinn, Riga, Odessa, Nal'chik, Rybinsk and Vladimir