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CAS 12/19/2016

File Folder ARMS CONTROL-PUBLIC DIPLOMACY (2/7/83-6/3/83)

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ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
185703 MEMO	RAYMOND TO CLARK RE MEETING WITH JOHN FISHER, AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL	1	2/7/1983	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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RECEIVED 07 FEB 83 17

TO CLARK FROM RAYMOND

DOCDATE 07 FEB 83

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28/1987

By OK NARA, Date 1/29/03

KEYWORDS: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ARMS CONTROL FISHER, JOHN
 DISARMAMENT MX
 INF AC

SUBJECT: CLARK MTG W/ FISHER OF AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL WEEK OF FEB 7

 ACTION: FOR DECISION DUE: 09 FEB 83 STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO
 CLARK

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (N /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	FEB 0 8 1983	<i>Clark noted</i>		WR, RC

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Admiral Poindexter

WPC HAS SEEN

Original plan was to have a follow on session with Walt Raymond and others on the areas that ASC could help.

Given Walt's absence and the Judge's schedule which requires the meeting tomorrow, we can follow-up with the substantive sessions.

Judge Club needs to hear their plans, receive the hard copy and promise follow-up for staff.

Dick Child



COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

Program Secretariat: American Security Council
Educational Secretariat: American Security Council Foundation

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Jerry Lindley
College Republican National Committee
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Former Commander in Chief Pacific
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Reserve Officers Association
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American Security Council Foundation
Gen. Richard G. Stilwell, USA (Ret.)
*Lt. Gen. C.M. Talbott
Chief of Staff
Military Order of the World Wars
Mrs. Helen Marie Taylor
*Prof. William R. Van Cleave, Director
Strategic and Security Studies Program,
University of Southern California
*Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, USA (Ret.)
Chief U.S. Strategist, World War II
276 Members of Congress
belong to the Coalition
*Members of the
Executive Committee

January 24, 1983

The Honorable William Clark
Assistant to the President
National Security Affairs
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Judge Clark:

On March 7 and 8 the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign is bringing supporters from around the country for its "National Lobby Day."

This will involve both a media blitz and visits to Members of Congress in both Houses.

Key organizations and Members of Congress in our Coalition are planning a counter effort -- for the Peace Through Strength Resolution -- for force modernization -- and against the Nuclear Freeze -- not only on March 7 and 8, but on a continuing basis through the 1984 political campaign.

As the enclosed letter to the VFW leadership puts it, "the battle is now fairly and clearly joined between the 'nuclear freeze' and the Peace Through Strength advocates."

We have supported the Administration's national security initiatives, but only once have we had any real coordination with the White House on a legislative issue. That issue was the AWACS sale (see outline of our AWACS activities in enclosed).

I would like to discuss cooperation possibilities with you.

Sincerely,

John M. Fisher
President

JMF/ejs

Air Force Sergeants Association
American Security Council
American's Future
American Cause
American Civil Defense Association
American Coalition of Patriotic Societies
American Conservative Union
American Council for a Free Asia
American Council for World Freedom
American Czech Republican Clubs
American Federation of Small Business
American Foreign Policy Institute
American Freedom Network
American Hungarian Federation
American Legion Auxiliary
American Legislative Exchange Council
American Military Retirees Association, Inc.
American Notary Association
American Research Foundation
American Rhodesia Association

American Security Council
American Security Council Foundation
American Security Council Political Action Committee
Americans to Free Captive Nations, Inc.
Armed Forces League
Armenian American Republican Clubs
Assembly of Captive European Nations
Association of Americans to Save Africa
Association of Byelorussian-American Veterans in America
Association of Former Intelligence Officers
Association of Former POW's
Black Silent Majority Committee
Bulgarian National Front, Inc.
Byelorussian American Association
Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation
Catholics for Christian Political Action
The Center for Financial Freedom and Accuracy in Financial Reporting

Center for International Security
Chinese Academic & Professional Association
Chinese American Republican National Federation
The Church League of America
Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms
Citizens for Freedom, Inc.
Citizens for Seafarer Coalition for a Democratic Majority
College Republican National Committee
Committee for a Free Afghanistan
Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, Inc.
The Committee to Unite America, Inc.
Concerned Citizens for an Effective Strategic Policy
Confederate Air Force Congress of Russian-Americans, Inc.
Congressional Majority Committee
The Conservative Caucus, Inc.
Cossack American Nationalists in the U.S.
Council Against Communist Aggression

Council on American Affairs
Council for Inter-American Security
Croatian-American Committee for Human Rights
Czechoslovakian-American Association
Czechoslovak American National Republican Federation
Federation of Cuban Masonic Lodges in Exile
Filipino American Republican Association
Foundation for Foreign Affairs, Inc.
German-American National Congress, Eastern Rgn.
Gospel Advance Mission, Inc.
Greater Overseas Alliance for National Restoration of Viet Nam
Heritage Groups Council for Citizenship Education
Hungarian Organization, Magyar Szerve Szervezet, Inc.
Hungarian Unity Association, Inc.
The Information Council of the Americas
Institute of American Relations

Institute on Strategic Trade
The John Paul Jones Foundation
Leadership Foundation, Inc.
The Lincoln Institute
Lithuanian American Council
Marine Corps League
Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association
Military Order of the World Wars
Moral Majority
National Alliance of Senior Citizens
National Association for Uniformed Services
National Captive Nations Committee
National Committee for Responsible Patriotism
National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups
National Conference on Asians in America and Asian Americans
National Conservative Public Affairs Council
National Defense Council
National Filipino American Republican Association
National Republicans of Italian Descent

National Republican Heritage Groups Council
National Screw Machine Products Association
National Society of Sons of the American Revolution
National Sojourners, Inc.
National Traditionalist Caucus
Naval Enlisted Reserve Association
Naval Order of the United States
Naval Reserve Association
Non-Commissioned Officers Association
NORSE (Scandinavian American Republican Federation)
Order of the Saint John of Jerusalem
The Paul Revere Foundation
Polish American Congress
Polish American Republican Federation
Polish Legion of American Veterans
Reserve Enlisted Association
Reserve Officers Association
Romanian American Republican Clubs
The Second Amendment Foundation

Security and Intelligence Fund
Slovak American Republican Federation
Slovak World Congress
Solzhnitsyn Society
Stockholders for World Freedom
Truth About Romania Committee
Ukrainian Congress
Committee of American Veterans of Foreign Wars, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ladies Auxiliary
Veterans of Pearl Harbor, Inc.
We the People
World Federation of Cossack National Liberation Movement of Cossacks
World Federation of Free Latvians
Young Americans for Freedom
Young Republican National Federation

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES 5



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

TO: NATIONAL OFFICERS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION, PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS, DEPARTMENT ADJUTANTS, DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS, NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

FROM: PHELPS JONES, DIRECTOR
NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: "PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH" IN THE 98TH CONGRESS

DATE: 23 DECEMBER 1982

1a. One positive carryover from the divisive and embittering "lame duck" session of the 97th Congress to the incoming 98th Congress will be two "Peace Through Strength" Resolutions that command a majority of members in both the House and the Senate.

b. Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 133, introduced by Senator Laxalt (Nev.) for himself and 54 other Senators, is matched in the House of Representatives by House Concurrent Resolution Number 163, introduced by Representative Samuel Stratton (N.Y.), on behalf of himself and 237 additional Representatives.

(VFWers will recall that Senator Laxalt and Congressman Stratton are recent, proud recipients of our Congressional Award.)

2a. The battle is now fairly and cleanly joined between the "nuclear freeze-niks" and we peace through strength advocates. (See National Security Resolutions 414, "National Strategy of Peace Through Strength" and 469, "Nuclear Freeze or Peace Through Strength?" as carried forward in our VFW "Legislative and Security Priority Goals for 1983.")

b. The name of the game:

(1) the 1980 Presidential election produced an unmistakable mandate to rearm America in the face of the massive and relentless Soviet military arms buildup;

(2) momentum to achieve this long overdue strengthening of our armed forces was halted (temporarily?) in the "lame duck" Congressional session when production funds for both the M-X and Pershing II missiles were denied the President;

(3) the nuclear freeze mania plus the well-intentioned, yet deeply hurtful, involvement of the Catholic Bishops in the problems of nuclear deterrence threaten to drain off our national will and undercut America's thrust to restore the military balance; and

(4) the House of Representatives in the new 98th Congress promises to be even more "freeze-minded" than the 97th Congress where a pro-freeze amendment was barely defeated, 204-202.

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3a. Meanwhile, nothing has changed in the real world:

(1) Europe-busting Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers remain qualitatively unchallengable on the Eurasian land-mass; and,

(2) U. S. -intimidating SS-18 and SS-19 Soviet monster missiles are targetted on our aging Titans and Minuteman missiles while our answer -- the M-X -- was stalled, derailed and derided by those charged with providing for the common defense.

4a. Enclosed herewith is a copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 133, which, in addition to support from a majority of the Congress, enjoys the whole-hearted support of the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Secretary of State.

b. More help is on the way. Senator Denton (Ala.) is sponsoring a nation-wide effort to defeat the "freezekiks" as is Representative Mickey Edwards (Okla.). The "Coalition of Peace Through Strength" to which the VFW belongs has put together a tough, fair, and factual anti-freeze film "Countdown for America."

c. The bottom line, of course, is the approach to be taken by the new 98th Congress on re-arming America. Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 133 shows them, and us, the way.

VFWers and members of our magnificent Ladies Auxiliary are urged to write your Senators and your Congressmen calling for support for Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 133 and House Concurrent Resolution Number 163 the first week in January, 1983. The President will sign the Resolution when passed by the Congress.

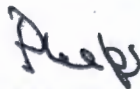
Please make this a NOW project in every Post in our organization.

Nothing we can do during 1983 will be more important.

To change their minds, we must change their mail.

It's that simple.

Cordially in comradeship,



Phelps Jones, Director
National Security and Foreign Affairs

PJ/mmt
Enclosure



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 97th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 128

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1982

No. 145

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, November 30, 1982)

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 133—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RELATING TO PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

Mr. LAXALT (for himself, Mr. TOWER, Mr. ABDNOR, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BOSCHWITZ, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CHILES, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DANFORTH, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. DENTON, Mr. DOLE, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. EAST, Mr. GARN, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYAKAWA, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. HUDDLESTON, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JEPSEN, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. KASTEN, Mr. LONG, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. MATTINGLY, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. NUNN, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. ROTH, Mr. RUDMAN, Mr. SASSER, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. ZORINSKY), submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. CON. RES. 133

Whereas the Soviet Union has exploited United States peace initiatives in order to build up Soviet strategic and conventional warfare capabilities;

Whereas these capabilities have given the Soviet Union the means to support worldwide aggression of an increasingly bold nature;

Whereas there is a basis for concern that the Soviets may use these capabilities in armed aggression in Pakistan, Iran, and Yugoslavia;

Whereas the Soviet Union has demonstrated an unwillingness to live by the principles of international law;

Whereas the United States is the one world power that can stop Soviet expansionism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That it is the sense of the Congress that the national security policy of the United States should reflect a national strategy of peace through strength, the general principles and goals of which would be—

(1) to inspire, focus, and unite the national will and determination to achieve peace and freedom,

(2) to achieve overall military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union,

(3) to create a strategic and civil defense which would protect the American people against nuclear war at least as well as the Soviet population is protected,

(4) to accept no arms control agreement which in any way jeopardizes the security of the United States or its allies, or which locks the United States into a position of military inferiority,

(5) to reestablish effective security and intelligence capabilities,

(6) to pursue positive nonmilitary means to roll back the growth of communism,

(7) to help our allies and other non-Communist countries defend themselves against Communist aggression, and

(8) to maintain a strong economy and protect our overseas sources of energy and other vital raw materials.

Mr. LAXALT. Mr. President, the greatest problem we have as a Nation is how to deal with the growing Soviet politico-military threat to us and the rest of the free world.

The invasion of Afghanistan and the repression of Poland are reminders that the Soviets are as ruthless as were the Nazis in expanding and consolidating their totalitarian empire.

Soviet expansionism has been driven by the goal of world domination and guided by a grand strategy to achieve that goal.

Soviet successes have been possible only because the United States has had neither a goal or a strategy in this conflict. U.S. policy has been essentially that of reacting to Soviet initiatives in defense of the status quo.

Now, the Soviets have gained a significant nuclear and conventional military superiority over the United States. This, together with the powerful Soviet worldwide propaganda and disinformation network promoting disarmament in the West, makes rebuilding our defenses an urgent necessity.

First, though, we should adopt a national goal in this conflict and a grand strategy based on all elements of our national power—economic, political and military—to achieve that goal.

On June 8, 1982, before the British Parliament, President Ronald Reagan proposed that this goal should be "a world in which all people are at least free to determine their destiny."

To achieve that goal, President Reagan called for a "crusade for freedom" designed to "leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history" through a "global campaign for democracy."

In this connection, President Reagan declared that "it is time that we committed ourselves as a Nation—in both the public and private sectors—to assist democratic development."

I believe that most Americans agree with the goal so eloquently expressed by President Reagan and will support the adoption of a national strategy of peace through strength to achieve that goal.

That is why I and 54 other Members of this body are cosponsoring a concurrent resolution calling for the adoption of a national strategy of peace through strength.

There are eight basic principles inherent in a national strategy of peace through strength. These principles will serve to clarify the direction of the strategy and the basis of some of its details, and they will serve as a yardstick to evaluate competing programs and initiatives. Unless the United States speedily adopts such a strategy to coordinate its national security efforts, it is doomed to ineffectual policies, uncoordinated responses to Soviet aggression, and ultimately, a great growth in the power and influence of the Soviet Union.

President Reagan was an early endorser of this resolution and it appeared as the defense strategy plank of the 1980 Republican Convention platform.

The President has said that he will sign this resolution, when it is passed by both Houses of Congress.

In this connection, it is important to note that this resolution, as House Concurrent Resolution No. 163, has been cosponsored by 238 Members of the House of Representatives and has been referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

This resolution has been endorsed by Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defense; Gen. John Vissey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Powell Moore, Deputy Secretary of State for Congressional Relations; and Judge William Clark, National Security Assistant to the President. I ask unanimous consent that the letters be printed in the Record at the end of this statement.

This resolution has already been passed by 13 State legislatures; Arizona, Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, and the Territory of Guam.

In addition, 127 national organizations have endorsed the resolution. I request that the organizations be listed at the end of this statement.

Whatever the outcome of the outcome of the conflict between Soviet totalitarianism and democracy, the result is sure to be "peace through strength." What is being decided now is whose strength and whose peace.

So I urge that we all make this commitment to peace because, as President Reagan told the British Parliament, the struggle is "a trial of spiritual resolve" and at stake are "the values we hold, the beliefs we cherish, the ideals to which we are dedicated."

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., September 16, 1982.

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I understand that you, together with a large number of co-sponsors, are preparing to introduce the Peace Through Strength Resolution in the Senate. The passage of this Resolution will again demonstrate the strength of bipartisan support for the President's national security programs, which are designed to restore the margin of safety to U.S. military power. The Department of Defense strongly supports the intent and purpose of this initiative. We appreciate the effort you and your colleagues are making to express so effectively the support of the Senate for a strong defense program.

CAP WEINBERGER.

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF,
September 27, 1982.

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR SYMMS: The Joint Chiefs of Staff have consistently maintained the view that the security of our country and peace in the world can only be preserved if the defenses of the U.S. are strong. Bipartisan support for the passage of a Peace Through Strength resolution will send a clear signal of this Nation's commitment and resolve to continue to provide for the common defense. We appreciate and support your initiative.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. VESSEY, JR.,
Chairman.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., September 22, 1982.

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR SYMMS: Thank you for your letter of September 20 concerning the Peace Through Strength Resolution.

From the outset, this Administration established as a national priority the correction of important shortcomings in our defense posture. As the President's very difficult budget decisions reflect, we are committed to strengthening our defenses. This Administration will never accept an inferior position, recognizing that our national security and that of our Allies is at stake. A strengthened defense posture is essential to the successful conduct of our foreign policy, and is thus a critical ingredient in maintaining peace and stability in today's troubled world. It is also essential to the achievement of the balanced, verifiable and effective arms control agreements the President has proposed—agreements which would substantially reduce strategic and intermediate-range nuclear forces, and conventional

forces in Europe to equal levels on both sides.

Passage of the Peace Through Strength Resolution would provide a strong measure of support for our military programs, and our arms control objectives, which are so important to the cause of peace.

With cordial regards,
Sincerely,

POWELL A. MOORE,
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 16, 1982.

HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR SYMMS: I understand that you and many of your colleagues intend to offer a resolution at this time reaffirming the "Peace through Strength" language, which was incorporated into the 1980 Republican Party Platform.

As the President said when the Resolution was considered last year, "Passage of the Resolution by both Houses will be a powerful symbol of bipartisan support for our national security programs, which are designed to restore the margin of safety to our military power."

Sincerely,

WILLIAM P. CLARK.

**COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH—
NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING RESOLUTION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH**

Air Force Sergeants Association
America's Future
American Cause
American Civil Defense Association
American Coalition of Patriotic Societies
American Conservative Union
American Council for a Free Asia
American Council for World Freedom
American Czech Republican Clubs
American Federation of Small Business
American Foreign Policy Institute
American Freedom Network
American Hungarian Federation
American Legion
American Legion Auxiliary
American Legislative Exchange Council
American Military Retirees Associations, Inc.
American Notary Association
American Research Foundation
American Rhodesia Association
American Security Council
American Security Council Foundation
American Security Council Political Action Committee
Americans to Free Captive Nations, Inc.
Armed Forces League
Armenian American Republican Clubs
Assembly of Captive European Nations
Association of Americans to Save Africa
Association of Byelorussian-American Veterans in America
Association of Former Intelligence Officers
Association of Former POW's
Black Silent Majority Committee
Bulgarian National Front, Inc.
Byelorussian American Association
Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation
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The Center for Financial Freedom and Accuracy in Financial Reporting
Center for International Security
Chinese Academic & Professional Association
Chinese American Republican National Federation
The Church League of America
Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms
Citizens for Freedom, Inc.

Citizens for Seafarer
Coalition for a Democratic Majority
College Republican National Committee
Committee for a Free Afghanistan
Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, Inc.
The Committee to Unite America, Inc.
Concerned Citizens for an Effective Strategic Policy
Confederate Air Force
Congress of Russian-Americans, Inc.
Congressional Majority Committee
The Conservative Caucus, Inc.
Cossack American Nationalist in U.S.
Council Against Communist Aggression
Council on American Affairs
Council for Inter-American Security
Croatian-American Committee for Human Rights
Czechoslovakian-American Association
Czechoslovak American National Republican Federation
Federation of Cuban Masonic Lodges in Exile
Filipino American Republican Association
Foundation for Foreign Affairs, Inc.
German-American National Congress
Gospel Advance Mission, Inc.
Greater Overseas Alliance for the National Restoration of Viet Nam
Heritage Groups Council for Citizenship Education
Hungarian Organization, Magyar Szervezet, Inc.
Hungarian Unity Association, Inc.
The Information Council of the Americas
Institute of American Relations
Institute on Strategic Trade
The John Paul Jones Foundation
Labor United for a Strong America
Leadership Foundation, Inc.
The Lincoln Institute
Lithuanian American Council
Marine Corps League
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Military Order of the World Wars
Moral Majority
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National Conservative Public Affairs Council
National Defense Council
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National Republicans of Italian Descent
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National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
National Sojourners, Inc.
National Traditionalist Caucus
Naval Enlisted Reserve Association
Naval Order of the United States
Naval Reserve Association
Non-Commissioned Officers Association
NORSE (Scandinavian American Republican Federation)
Order of the Saint John of Jerusalem
The Paul Revere Foundation
Polish American Congress
Polish American Republican Federation
Polish Legion of American Veterans, USA
Reserve Enlisted Association
Reserve Officers Association
Romanian American Republican Clubs
The Second Amendment Foundation
Security and Intelligence Fund
Slovak American Republican Federation
Slovak World Congress

Slozhennitsyn Society
Stockholders for World Freedom
Truth About Rumania Committee
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ladies Auxiliary
Veterans of Pearl Harbor, Inc.
We the People
World Federation of Cossack National Liberation Movement of Cossackia
World Federation of Free Latvians
Young Americans for Freedom
Young Republican National Federation
Total: 125; 2/5/82.

Mr. ZORINSKY, Mr. President, the principal goal of the United States has been the preservation of peace and freedom. No responsible American disputes this goal, but differences on how best to achieve it have badly divided our Nation and led to disastrous reverses in foreign policy. Because of these differences, it has proved impossible to adopt or adhere to a national strategy. Without a national strategy to give it direction and coherence, our foreign policy has been reactive, inconsistent, and far weaker than it need be.

On no issue has there been greater division than on the nature of the threat from the Soviet Union. Although Soviet strength and destabilizing behavior were recognized as potential dangers, for the past two decades, American policy responding to them was based on accommodation and unilateral gestures of restraint. The Soviet Union, it was argued, had such a dismal history of war and invasion that a strong American policy would immediately trigger suspicion and hostility. But if the United States avoided provoking this reaction, increased contact through trade, arms control negotiations, and growing cultural ties would convince the Soviet leadership of American good faith.

This argument formed the basis for the American policy of détente. During this period the United States drastically cut defense spending, froze its strategic nuclear forces, halved the size of its Navy, and allowed its conventional land and air forces to undergo a significant decline. At the same time, it dramatically reduced its international presence, dismantled much of its intelligence services, and let most of its defense alliances deteriorate.

Soviet détente behavior was diametrically different. It not only enormously increased the quantity of its nuclear forces, but went for a qualitative change as well, achieving a large force with the explosive yield and accuracy to destroy the U.S. strategic force on the ground. It increased its overall defense spending by as much as 7 percent annually each year of this period, not only greatly increasing its ground forces but also creating for the first time in Soviet history a blue water navy. The Soviet Union greatly increased the size and scope of the KGB First Directorate, responsible for foreign operations, especially subversion and disinformation. It invaded, direct-

ly or through proxies, a half dozen Third-World nations; has proved a major impediment to a negotiated Middle East settlement; and has promoted instability by training and arming terrorist worldwide.

In view of this, it is no surprise that the Soviet Union defines détente as "an intensification of the ideological struggle in the absence of nuclear war."

The United States has at last recognized that détente cannot help to achieve the national goal of peace and freedom and has begun the first steps toward strengthening its defenses and foreign policy. However, because these steps have not been explained to the American people in the context of a well-articulated national strategy, the political consensus for making them has been eroding. Such a strategy has been worked out—the national strategy for peace through strength.

The national strategy for peace through strength is based upon the realization, backed by over 20 years of experience, that the Soviet Union cannot be cajoled into good behavior by weakness or unilateral restraint. At the same time, it is neither possible nor desirable to coerce the Soviet Union by the direct use of military force. Instead, the national strategy of peace through strength, while providing for the military and strategic forces necessary to establish a margin of safety, will arrest and counteract the spread of Soviet influence by non-military means.

The national strategy for peace through strength is embodied by eight principles, which will serve as a yardstick by which future U.S. defense and foreign policy initiatives can be evaluated. These principles outline the steps necessary to preserve the safety of the United States and its allies, while at the same time promoting greater understanding of and respect for democratic principles.

I urge that the U.S. Senate resolve that the national strategy of peace through strength be adopted as the national strategy for the United States. By doing so, we will not only greatly strengthen the national security policy of this country, but will also be reaffirming our support for the principle goal of the United States—peace and freedom.

Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, I am a cosponsor of the peace through strength resolution because it provides a Reagan-approved strategy for carrying out President Reagan's crusade for freedom.

In his speech to the British Parliament on June 8, President Reagan offered "a plan and a hope for the long term." He called for—

—the march of freedom and democracy which will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history, as it has left other tyrannies which stifle the freedom and muzzle the self-expression of the people.

In the closing paragraph the President said:

Let us now begin a major effort to secure the best—a crusade for freedom that will engage the faith and fortitude of the next generation. For the sake of peace and justice, let us move toward a world in which all people are at last free to determine their own destiny.

It is the positive note which is so vital in that statement. A successful strategy cannot be static. Our society, values, and way of life have been targeted for extinction by the force of Soviet communism, and cannot be preserved merely by attempting to maintain the status quo.

Under our value system, military forces can only be used to defend the status quo when it is militarily threatened.

Communism is an ideology that has achieved its greatest successes by playing on mankind's best aspirations. It must be fought—and ultimately defeated—by having its abuses and brutal nature exposed, and by being countered by better and more honest ideas. In the end its own victims will eliminate it, a day which will come more quickly if enough American strength is available to blunt or prevent Soviet employment of naked force.

Once again, a focusing of the national will is a crucial precondition to forging effective policies in this area. The United States cannot convince a skeptical world of its good intentions and probability of survival if its own people are not united behind a goal and a strategy to achieve that goal.

Nor is it possible for the United States to lower its voice about the dangers posed by the Soviet system without losing much ground. In the past, U.S. policies, whether containment or détente, were based upon the hope that the Soviet Union would eventually moderate its ideology as it experienced American good will. Instead, the Soviet Union has grown more assertive and more imperialistic as its military strength and aggressive momentum have increased.

A key tool available to the United States in rolling back this Soviet momentum is communications. Chief among them are the radios—Voice of America and Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe—and satellite television, which can reach into areas barred to other forms of American influence.

Other forms of communications should not be overlooked, including overseas libraries, language and cultural instruction in American schools, exchanges, art, and entertainment.

To date our communications have been among the most effective means of spreading the Western values of freedom and democracy, even with the minimal official encouragement they have received. This should be greatly expanded and focused.

A second means of rolling back the influence of communism is to describe the shambles its "scientifically planned" economy makes of the lives of its citizens. Merely the existence of well-made Western merchandise is a

destabilizing influence in Communist systems, which are forced to explain away their own shoddy products. Of more importance is the disruption "centralized planning" causes in the Soviet Union, where meat is rationed; or Poland, where food is rationed; or Cuba, where everything is rationed.

The greatest weakness of all in the Communist system should be exploited—its total denial of freedom to its citizens. Walls have to be built to contain people within the Soviet system. This fact should be more than enough to totally alienate all nations of the world except for those that have adopted their own form of repression.

But our lack of a strategy and our inability to explain our motive for foreign policy initiatives have in many cases opened the United States to charges of hypocrisy. Few nations are willing to believe the lack of coordination in U.S. policy is due to ineptness.

In short, the national strategy of peace through strength is built upon the understanding that military force is simply not appropriate for actions beyond deterring attack or containing aggression. The offensive role in a U.S. national strategy must be carried out by nonmilitary means which will take many years to bear fruit.

That is why one of the principles of a national strategy of peace through strength is to pursue positive, nonmilitary means to roll back the growth of communism.

And, that is why another principle is to help our allies and other non-Communist countries defend themselves against Communist aggression.

The emphasis on consensus and coordination that a national strategy of peace through strength places on the formulation of American foreign policy also holds true in relations with our allies. The struggle with the Soviet Union is by no means bilateral—every nation not already in the Soviet orbit is ultimately threatened by its expansionism. Therefore, it is clearly in the U.S. national interest to provide appropriate assistance to other nations whose independence or security is threatened.

By strengthening alliances and supplying aid to other nations sharing the U.S. strategic predicament, the national strategy of peace through strength not only addresses problems of U.S. security, but also demonstrates that the United States is a faithful partner whose political system deserves emulation.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I have cosponsored the resolution for peace through strength because a "global campaign for democracy" must be based on the principles of strategy which utilize all elements of national strength—political, military, and economic—in achieving national goals.

Democracy does not need military power to win the fight for the minds of men. Democracy needs nothing more than energetic advocates and a

world political environment in which it can demonstrate its superiority.

The key to a peace through strength strategy is to achieve our goals without armed conflict. To do this, we must deter the Soviets from starting a war.

History shows that only superior war fighting capability can deter an aggressor. Forces that cannot win cannot deter.

The United States can have a superior war fighting capability without the cost of across-the-board numerical superiority if it exploits advanced technology such as the cruise missile and space-based laser.

In a recent speech at the Army War College, Secretary of Defense Weinberger summarized the need for strengthening United States military power. He said " * * * in dealing with the Soviets, peace must be purchased with strength." That is why one of the eight principles of a national strategy of peace through strength is to: achieve overall military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. President, I am proud to cosponsor the resolution for peace through strength because the United States must finally adopt a strong and coherent strategy. Perhaps the most important principle of a national strategy of peace through strength is inspire, focus, and unite the national determination to achieve peace and freedom.

Public support is necessary if the United States is to implement a national strategy of peace through strength. We are a democracy, and no major policy can long be followed in the face of strong popular opposition.

But adopting a national strategy that will influence the entire range of U.S. defense and foreign policy, including issues of such public concern as trade and military acquisition, will require far more than simple public acceptance. It must be vigorously promoted and explained.

As far as possible, all U.S. initiatives should be justified publicly in terms of their relation to the national strategy. This implies that not only will the U.S. Government have to involve the isolated and compartmentalized foreign policy community with the public, but also that we must make an extra effort to share with the public more facts about the Soviet threat.

The advantages of informing the public will be enormous. Public support for U.S. defense and foreign policy has often weakened because the people simply did not understand the realities it was based on. This lack of understanding not only has given rise to opposition to particular policies, but also has weakened public support for defense and foreign policy as a whole.

Better justification of defense and foreign policy initiatives to the public in terms of how they further the national interest would also improve policymaking.

In short, including a central element a better identification and expression by the defense and foreign policy community of U.S. national priorities and goals, implementation of a national strategy of peace through strength would not only rally the American people behind the Government, but would also prove a powerful incentive to improve the quality and coherence of national policy initiatives.

Mr. GARN. Mr. President, I am a cosponsor of the peace through strength resolution because it is vital that we have a coherent, balanced overall national security strategy. Otherwise individual actions tend to be taken without regard to their impact on other policy objectives.

In few areas has the lack of a national strategy had more disastrous results than in arms control. Beginning with the SALT I treaty of 1972, the United States has entered into numerous agreements with the Soviet Union that are unbalanced, self-ensnaring, unverifiable, or not enforceable. Because there is no overall standard by which treaties can be evaluated in the context of a total strategy, political leaders have found it easier to heed those advisers who counsel accommodation, appeasement, and unilateral disarmament.

But arms control is important—too important to be negotiated without reference to a clear overall strategy.

For example, it makes no strategic sense to bargain away the right and responsibility of the United States to defend its citizens from Soviet nuclear missiles.

Arms control can only be one of many means to reach the goal of establishing peace and freedom. It is not a goal in itself. Arms control on its own cannot create stability, but it can help to maintain stability already established, while reducing the probability of war, the costs of maintaining deterrence, and the levels of damage should deterrence fail.

That is why one of the principles of a national strategy of peace through strength is: Accept no arms control agreement which in any way jeopardizes the security of the United States and its allies, or which locks the United States into a position of military inferiority.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, as a cosponsor of the peace through strength resolution, I am particularly interested in the principle dealing with the economic component of strategy.

A key element of the Soviet Union's strategy is to gain control over overseas sources of raw materials and the routes for transporting them to the industrialized heartland of the West.

Yet, in few areas is the division between the United States and its allies so acrimoniously displayed as in that of economic policy.

It is difficult for some Western leaders to understand why the establishment of Soviet political control over a

region should be of concern, for this seldom results in access to markets being cut off. For example, Angola sells most of its oil to the United States, and Cuba its agricultural products to Europe.

It is an important premise of the national strategy of peace through strength that these differences must be resolved by explaining and publicizing the long-term consequences of a failure to secure access to vital sources of raw material. Unless this is done, the short-term self-interest of the corporations and governments concerned will continue to undermine the enormous leverage and power which could be applied by the economic system of the West.

The most effective area of competition with the Soviet Union should be in the economic field.

However, the United States and Western Europe have helped the Soviet bloc avoid the impact of its own inefficiency by extending massive credits and loans.

The best way to accelerate the process of Communist decline, as described by President Reagan, is to let the Soviet system fall of its own weight by sharply reducing this subsidization.

That is why one of the principles of a national strategy of peace through strength is to: Maintain a strong economy and protect our overseas sources of energy and other vital raw materials.

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. President, I support Senator LAXALT's introduction of the peace through strength resolution. All Americans yearn for peace. All Americans are strongly in favor of preventing nuclear war. I, myself, have always been a proponent of preserving world peace and preventing nuclear war. It is for this reason that I favor a strong national defense, because a strong national defense is the best guarantor of world peace. The peace through strength resolution embodies my views on how the United States can most effectively safeguard world peace and our national security.

On June 8, 1982, President Reagan in his speech to the British Parliament called for "a global campaign for democracy." This establishes a goal for the United States and the free world which can be achieved by a national strategy of peace through strength.

President Reagan endorsed a national strategy of peace through strength and has committed to sign legislation for its adoption. And, this strategy has been endorsed by 238 Representatives and 53 Senators.

The Department of Defense has long needed an agreed upon grand strategy so that it might plan a force structure to carry out that strategy. While the principles of an overall strategy go beyond purely military considerations, there is no way the Department of Defense can properly plan without knowing the overall strategy.

There is no way DOD can fully justify its major weapons programs without placing them in the context of an overall strategy. That is why it is necessary to now give our defense leaders the guidance embodied in the eight principles of a national strategy of peace through strength.

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL STRATEGY OF PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

The most common complaint about U.S. defense and foreign policy over the past 35 postwar years has been that it is reactive and only in defense of the status quo. We have had no unifying goal and thus no strategy.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union and its Communist bloc allies have the goal of a world socialist state, and they have an overall strategy for achieving it.

U.S. GOAL ESTABLISHED

President Reagan, in his historic speech to the British Parliament on June 8, established the long needed unifying goal for the United States. He began his speech by reviewing the failure of the Communist economic and political system everywhere in the world. He noted, for example, that 20 percent of the work force in the U.S.S.R. is engaged in agriculture; yet Soviet agriculture cannot feed the people in the U.S.S.R.

He stressed that the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe, despite 30 years of control, have not yet been able to risk elections. In a memorable phrase, he declared: "Regimes planted by bayonets do not take roots." The President, pointing toward a new political order, declared that the world was at a turning point, that the tide had turned against communism, and that a "democratic revolution is now gathering new strength." At a later point, he spoke of a "global campaign for democracy now gathering force."

He called on open and free societies to "take actions to assist the campaign for democracy." The President made it plain that communism cannot be overcome without effort, risk and an organized strategy for the free world.

He said:

... we must not hesitate to make clear out ultimate objectives and to take concrete actions to move towards them." He added, "The objective I propose is quite simple to state: To foster the infrastructure of democracy ..."

Speaking for the United States, he said:

It is time that we committed ourselves as a nation—in both the public and private sectors—to assisting democratic development."

In regard to the role of American military power in this process, he said, "Our military strength is a prerequisite to peace, but let it be clear we maintain this strength in the hope it will never be used." In the contest between democracy and Communist totalitarianism, the "ultimate determinant," he said, will not be bombs and rockets but wills and ideas. He described the struggle as "a trial of spiri-

tual resolve," and at stake were "the values we hold, the beliefs we cherish, the ideals to which we are dedicated."

President Reagan has long endorsed the adoption of a national strategy of peace through strength.

A NATIONAL STRATEGY OF PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

There are eight basic principles inherent in a national strategy of peace through strength. These principles will serve to clarify the direction in which the details of the strategy are formulated, and serve as a yardstick to evaluate competing programs and initiatives. Unless the United States speedily adopts such a strategy to coordinate its national security efforts, it is doomed to ineffectual policies, uncoordinated responses to Soviet aggression, and ultimately, a great growth in the power and influence of the Soviet Union.

These eight principles are:

(Editors Note: Senator Symms described all eight principles. But, only two are reprinted here because the other six were also discussed by the Senators preceding him.)

THIRD PRINCIPLE: TO CREATE A STRATEGIC DEFENSE AND A CIVIL DEFENSE WHICH WOULD PROTECT U.S. CITIZENS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR AT LEAST AS WELL AS THE SOVIETS DEFEND THEIR CITIZENS

Since the early 1960's, the United States has structured its military forces and designed its strategies in keeping with a concept called Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD).

According to the MAD principle, the U.S. and the Soviet Union will be equally deterred, and therefore secure, if the population and industrial centers of both nations are defenseless and can be easily destroyed by either a nuclear first strike or a retaliation. According to MAD, the absence of defensive weapons enhances deterrence.

As a matter of policy, therefore, the United States has scrapped nearly all its defenses. We have no defenses against Soviet ballistic missiles and only a few aged fighter interceptors to defend against Soviet bombers.

This MAD concept was never accepted in the Soviet Union.

The Soviets have built a modern, nationwide anti-aircraft defense system with a small Ballistic Missile Defense force around Moscow, backed by the missile defense capabilities of its anti-aircraft missiles (SAMs).

Over and above these active defenses, the Soviets have a very large civil defense or passive defense system. The Soviets have spent billions of dollars to build blast and fall-out shelters for political and industrial leaders and key workers in and around major Soviet cities. And, they have detailed plans for the evacuation of cities in the event of a nuclear war.

It is intolerable that the Soviet government should conscientiously provide for the survival of its people, while the U.S. government makes no effort at all to defend its people.

Using advanced technology, the United States can and must defend its citizens against the horror of nuclear war. For example, the Government Accounting Office has strongly advocated a satellite based defense.

FIFTH PRINCIPLE: REESTABLISH EFFECTIVE SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES

Good intelligence is central to any nation's security, yet over the past ten years ferocious and disabling assaults have been made on the capabilities of the U.S. intelligence services to carry out clandestine data collection, engage in covert operations, or coordinate counterintelligence.

A national strategy of peace through strength requires the most accurate information possible, not merely for foreknowledge to forestall moves by the Soviet Union and other adversaries, but also to defend against terrorism and other internal security threats.

The United States should therefore rebuild its intelligence and internal security capabilities.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat that the peace through strength resolution is an excellent expression of America's deep desire for a stable and lasting world peace. It is our most fundamental hope as Americans that we can live in peace with our neighbors and preserve our freedoms, liberties, and way of life. A strong national defense is the best and time-tested guarantor of world peace.



AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

THE COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

John M. Fisher
President

November 3, 1981

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Dr. Kenneth M. Watson
Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer

USA (Ret.)

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Dr. Eugene P. Wigner
Harvey Williams

The Honorable Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dick:

Congratulations on the AWACS victory!

We were pleased to have the opportunity to play a supporting role in this critical fight.

After you asked us to become more active, we did a survey of Senate attitudes. We found that the opposition was perceived as the only organized private sector effort. The biggest single need we saw was to demonstrate that there was organized support for the AWACS sale.

So, the principal objective we adopted was to help change this climate by getting other organizations to become active in the fight.

With the help of the VFW and the Reserve Officers Association, we recruited 34 organizations to co-sign the enclosed telegram which we sent to every Senator. Many of these organizations had not previously taken a position on the AWACS issue.

The American Legion and the Air Force Association sent separate pro-AWACS wires directly to each Senator.

We also coordinated with many of these organizations in contacting Senators directly and through constituents.

Collectively, the Washington staffs of these organizations contacted every Senator on this issue. In addition, several generated calls and trips to Washington by key constituents to discuss the AWACS issue with swing Senators.

Rick Sellers and Tony Makris of our Washington Office personally discussed the AWACS issue with 55 Senators -- many of them several times. They worked with key Senators. For example, Rick Sellers helped Senator Denton in preparing Dear Colleague letters such as the one enclosed.

Washington Office: 499 South Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20003
Washington Communications Center: Boston, Virginia 22713

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Obviously, our focus was on the undecided Senators and those against who seemed good prospects for changing their minds.

Our biggest single effort in bring in constituents was Rick Sellers' coordination of a trip from Alabama to Washington of thirty major businessmen, relatives, and supporters of Senator Howell Heflin. A White House briefing was set up with Under-Secretary of State James Buckley among others in the White House just before they visited Senator Heflin. Sellers coordinated all details of the briefing and the Heflin visit.

We acted as the communications link between the 34 groups, other non-governmental efforts such as the Kingston Group and the Business Roundtable, four White House offices, the State Department, the Department of Defense and key pro-AWACS Senators.

We had hoped to activate the Senate Division of the Coalition for Peace Through Strength Caucus on this, but under our rules the Caucus does not act unless at least two of the three co-chairmen from each party agree.

We did not reach this level until near the end of the fight when Senator Boren decided for the AWACS. We immediately did the enclosed Dear Colleague which was given directly to a few swing Senators by Rick Sellers.

Thirty-four of the forty-four Members of the Peace Through Strength Caucus voted for the AWACS.

I'm sure that you have a feel for the impact of our efforts because Rick kept Bob Kimet up to date on the responses of key Senators as they were contacted.

We made no press releases on our work.

Our only public activity was sponsoring the September 23, 1981, full-page ad in the Washington Post (page D-18) with the headline reading "The 128,000-member Reserve Officers Association Supports President Reagan's Proposal to Sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia." An open letter to U.S. Senators and Congressmen was reprinted along with individual endorsements, including myself.

Now that the AWACS vote is past, we are shifting our principle attention to support of the President's comprehensive plan for modernization of strategic weapons because our survey shows it to be in deep trouble.

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If there is anything you'd like us to do in this connection,
we'd welcome the opportunity to try.

Best regards,

Sincerely,



John M. Fisher
President

JMF/ejs



COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

Program Secretariat: American Security Council
Educational Secretariat: American Security Council Foundation

Congressional Co-Chairmen

U.S. Senate

Men. David L. Boren D-Okla.
Men. Donnie DeConcini D-Ariz.
Men. Robert J. Dole R-Kans.
Men. Jake Garn R-Utah
Men. J. Bennett Johnston D-La.

October 27, 1981

Dear Colleague:

As Co-Chairmen for the Coalition for Peace Through Strength, we want you to know that we support the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia.

We believe that a national strategy of Peace Through Strength is best advanced by supporting President Reagan on this issue.

This sale makes a substantial contribution to the national security interests of the United States. We do not believe the security of Israel is jeopardized.

Rejection of the AWACS sale would raise more questions about whether America is a dependable security partner.

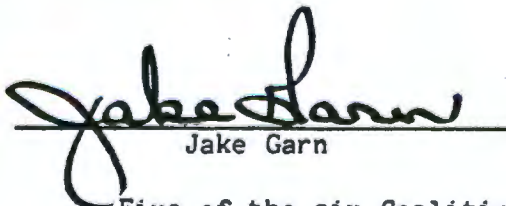
Rejection of the sale will not slow down the arms race in the Middle East. It will simply give the Soviet bloc more of an edge in that race. Our failure to provide equipment to Saudi Arabia will not cause the Soviets to stop pouring arms into the region anymore than unilateral disarmament by the United States would immediately usher in an era of world peace.

If AWACS are not based in Saudi Arabia, the Rapid Deployment Force could be deprived of the capacity to win the essential air superiority battle.

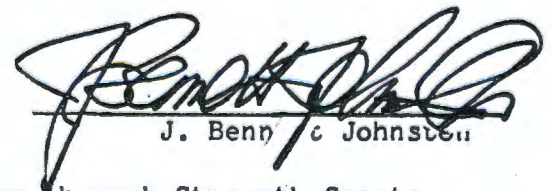
We would also like to point out that many of the larger and best organized groups within the Coalition for Peace Through Strength are for this sale.

If you have further questions, please call Mr. Richard Sellers, Director of Congressional Affairs, at 484-1676.

Sincerely,



Jake Garn



J. Bennett Johnston

(Five of the six Coalition for Peace Through Strength Senate Co-Chairmen support the AWACS sale.)

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Text of telegram sent to each U.S. Senator.

We, the undersigned leaders of non-governmental organizations, urge each United States Senator to vote in favor of the AWACS 'package' sale.

We are convinced for differing, yet compelling, reasons that this sale is in the wide national security interests of the United States.

We note that, if the Senate turns down the President's proposal, the Saudis will purchase an airborne radar package elsewhere. We further note that such an 'elsewhere' purchase would diminish both our long term security and economic interests. We would be effectively 'side-lined,' watching events over which we had no control.

Finally, we note the ungrudging bipartisan support for the AWACS sale by all three living ex-Presidents, all six living ex-Secretaries of Defense, all five living ex-Presidential National Security Advisors, two former Secretaries of State, and all three living former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Few votes you will ever cast as a U.S. Senator will be so irreversibly significant.

We call upon you to cast a vote supporting the President of the United States.

See following pages for list of co-signers.

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Colonel Philip C. Cox
Secretary
American Coalition of Patriotic Societies
499 South Capitol Street, SW
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20003

Brig. Gen. Robert Richardson, USA (Ret.)
Executive Director
American Foreign Policy Institute
499 South Capitol Street, SW
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20003

Mr. W.L. Gleeson
President
American Freedom Network
Drawer A
Calexico, CA 92231

Mr. Ed Sajovic
President
American Military Retirees Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 973
Saranax Lake, New York 12983

Mr. John M. Fisher
President
American Security Council
499 South Capitol Street, SW
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20003

National Commander Donald R. Russell
AMVETS
4657 Forbes Blvd.
Lanham, MD 20801

Admiral Thomas Moorer, USN (Ret.)
Chairman of the Board
Association of Naval Aviation, Inc.
5202 Leesburg Pike
Suite 200
Falls Church, VA 22041

Mr. Clay Claiborne
National Director
Black Silent Majority Committee
2714 West Avenue
San Antonio, TX 78201

Mr. Gary Potter
President
Catholics for Christian Political Action
1139 National Press Building
Washington, D.C. 20045

Ms. Karen McKay
Executive Director
Committee for a Free Afghanistan

721 2nd Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

Lady Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton
President
Citizens for Freedom
Committee to Unite America
174 East 74th Street
New York, New York 10021

Ms. Connie Marshner
Executive Director
Coalitions for America
721 2nd Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20007

Mr. Mack Sterling
Executive Director
Confederate Airforce
Box CAF
Harlingen, TX 78550

Mr. Ralph J. Galliano
Chairman
Congressional Majority Committee
1011 Arlington Blvd.
Suite 326
Arlington, VA 22209

Mr. Greg Hilton
Executive Director
Conservative Victory Fund
422 1st Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20003

Mr. L. Francis Bouchey
Executive Vice President
Council for Inter-American Security
729 8th Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20003

Ms. Phyllis Schlaffy
President
Eagle Forum
316 Pennsylvania Avenue, SW
Suite 203
Washington, D.C. 20003

Mr. Robert Heckman
Chairman
Fund for a Conservative Majority
1022 Wilson Blvd.
Suite 1401
Arlington, VA 22209

Ms. Martha Roundtree
President
Leadership Action
P.O. Box 4808
Washington, D.C. 20008

20
Mr. J.A. Parker
The Lincoln Institute
1735 DeSales Street, NW
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20036

Mr. Cy Kammeier
Executive Director
Marine Corps League
933 North Kenmore Street
Arlington, VA 22201

General C.M. Talbott, USA (Ret.)
Chief of Staff
Military Order of the World Wars
1100 17th Street, NW
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20036

Lt. General Oren E. Hurbut, USA (Ret.)
National Association for Uniformed Services
903 South Highland Street
Arlington, VA 22204

Mr. Bill Billings
President
National Christian Action Coalition
5515 Cherokee Avenue
Room 306
Alexandria, VA 22311

Ms. Cary Steadman
Administrative Assistant
National Defense Council
5840 Cameron Run Terrace
Suite 319
Alexandria, VA 22303

Rear Admiral Phillip W. Smith, USNR
President
Naval Reserve Association
910 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20906

Ms. Joan Heuter
Public Relations Chairman
Pro-America
3133 N Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

Chief Engineman Joe Wasson
Reserve Enlisted Association
7001 Arlington Blvd.
Falls Church, VA 22042

Major General Milnor Roberts
Executive Director
Reserve Officers Association
Minute Man Memorial Building

4th Floor
First and Constitution
Washington, D.C. 20001

Ambassador Elbridge Durbrow
President
Security and Intelligence Fund
499 South Capitol Street, SW
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20003

Mr. John Hvasta
Secretary General, American Committee
Slovak World Congress
P.O. Box 264
Oakton, VA 22124

Warrant Officer Donald Hess
Executive Vice President
U.S. Army Warrant Officers Association
P.O. Box 2040
Reston, VA 22090

Mr. Arthur Fellwock
National Commander
Veterans of Foreign Wars
200 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

Mr. Bradford Peterson
National Vice Chairman
Young Americans for Freedom
Rt. 1, Box 1002
Woodland Road
Sterling, VA 22170

Mr. Ron Robinson
President
Young America's Foundation
11800 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, VA 22091

22
Colonel Philip C. Cox
Secretary
American Coalition of Patriotic Societies

Brig. Gen. Robert Richardson, USA (Ret.)
Executive Director
American Foreign Policy Institute

Mr. W.L. Gleeson
President
American Freedom Network

Mr. Ed Sajovic
President
American Military Retirees Association, Inc.

Mr. John M. Fisher
President
American Security Council

National Commander Donald R. Russell
AMVETS

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National Commander
Veterans of Foreign Wars

Mr. Bradford Peterson
National Vice Chairman
Young Americans for Freedom

Mr. Ron Robinson
President
Young America's Foundation

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1981

Dear John:

Many thanks for your good letter concerning the recent victory in the Senate on the AWACS sale.

I am keenly aware of the outstanding job the Council did on this critical issue and had the opportunity several times during our concerted efforts to confer with Rick Sellers.

I know that Rick and others in your Washington office contributed greatly to the success of the AWACS effort, and were particularly effective in several instances that I am familiar with.

I also know that you are interested in assisting with the President's efforts to rebuild and modernize our military systems, and I certainly welcome your efforts in this area.

We again will be confronted by difficult tasks in securing authorization and funding for these vital systems, and it is reassuring to know that you will be lending the full resources of the Council to this effort.

Thanks again for your support, encouragement and most effective involvement. With cordial regard, I am

Sincerely,

Mr. John M. Fisher
President
American Security Council
499 South Capitol Street
Washington, D. C. 20003



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1981

My Dear John:

Just received your wonderful letter ---
but I should be saying a great big
thank you to YOU, for heaven sakes!

You did an absolutely tremendous job
on the AWACS vote! You pulled all
those organizations together, lobbied
the Senators and really produced
when the going got rough. You really
are terrific.

Let's keep in touch - it's always
nice to know that you and your fine
organization are playing such a
great supporting role.

Sincerely,



Karna Small
Director, Media Relations
and Planning

Mr. John M. Fisher
President
American Security Council
Washington Communications Center
Boston, Virginia, 22713

21

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 10, 1981

Mr. John Fisher
499 South Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20003

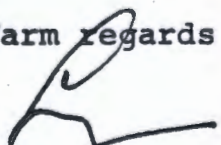
Dear John:

Your letter of November 3 is the most encouraging and heartening letter I have received since I have been in the White House.

It is wonderful to know that there are people like you and your organization who will support the President with more than just idle talk. Clearly, your efforts were significant and maybe even the deciding efforts in the AWACS battle. I have made sure that others here know of what you contributed and I am sure you will be hearing from the President.

Again, you have our deepest thanks and I can assure you we will be turning to you again as the need arises.

Warm regards,



Lyn Nofziger

LN/ng

National Security Council
The White House

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Package # 910


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John Poindexter	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A
Bud McFarlane	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Jacque Hill	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Judge Clark	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A
John Poindexter			
Staff Secretary			
Sit Room			

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other

COMMENTS



ANTHONY S. MAKRIS

SUITE 500
499 SOUTH CAPITOL ST., S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003
PHONE: (202) 464-1676
(703) 998-5665

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL
THE COALITION FOR PEACE
THROUGH STRENGTH

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TO CLARK FROM ROBINSON, G

DOCDATE 21 APR 83

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997

By CS NARA, Date 1/9/03

KEYWORDS: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ARMS CONTROL

RPT
SUBJECT: STATUS ~~REPORT~~ 11 RE ARMS REDUCTION & SECURITY

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK DUE: 25 APR 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

RAYMOND

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National Security Council The White House

Package # 2731

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	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	<u>[initials]</u>	
Bud McFarlane	<u>2</u>	<u>[initials]</u>	<u>I</u>
Jacque Hill			
Judge Clark			
John Poindexter			
Staff Secretary			
Sit Room			

I-Information

A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

5/6/83

31

Bud McFarlane

Some good solid
professional work is
being done in the trenches.

Walt

Walt

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director

2731



APR 28 1983

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Chairman, International Political Committee

The Honorable
Gerald B. Helman
Chairman, Public Diplomacy Committee

. RCM HAS SEEN

FROM: Gilbert A. Robinson *gar*
Acting Director

SUBJECT: Status Report No. 12 — Arms Reduction and
Security Issues (Week of April 18 - 22)

HIGHLIGHTS

Belgian Members of Parliament Tour:

— A group of eight Belgian parliamentarians, the majority representing the francophone Socialist Party, visited the U.S. under Agency auspices from April 17 to 22. Starting their program on the Hill, the parliamentarians met with Senator William Cohen (R-Maine), a member of the Strategic Nuclear Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee; Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-Arizona), also a member of the Appropriations Committee; and with Senator Richard Lugar (R-Indiana). The Belgians then met with Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Clement Zablocki (D-Wisconsin). Following a reception at the Department of State hosted by Counselor Edward Derwinski, the group met on April 19 at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with Ambassador Nitze, who briefed them on the status of negotiations with the Soviets and the U.S. position on arms control issues. This meeting was then continued by means of a panel discussion with other ACDA staff members. Others with whom the Belgian guests met on April 19 included Assistant Secretary Burt; Ambassador Gerald Helman; and Robert Dean, Deputy Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs at the Department of State. Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies hosted the group on April 20, with Senior Fellow Robert Hunter giving an informal luncheon with members of the CSIS staff. That afternoon, the Belgians received a briefing from National Security Council members Dennis Blair and Sven Kraemer.

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CLASSIFIED BY: Gilbert A. Robinson

OFFICE SYMBOL: USIA-D

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State waiver 11/6/15
DATE 12/19/16

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An exceptionally busy schedule continued on April 21 with a morning session with Assistant Secretary Elliott Abrams of the Department's Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. At the Department of Defense, the Belgian parliamentarians met with Stephen Bryen, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Trade and Security Policy; Stephen Hammer, Director of Theater Nuclear Policy in Assistant Secretary Perle's office; and with George Bader, Principal Deputy Director for Europe and NATO, also of Perle's office.

April 25-29 USNATO-Sponsored Defense Journalists' Tour:

- The Washington Foreign Press Center and other USIA elements are in final stages of planning for this group's week-long series of meetings with top defense and foreign policy spokesmen. Scheduled to meet with the 16-member group are Secretary Weinberger, Ambassadors Nitze and Rowny; Assistant Secretaries Enders and Abrams; Deputy Assistant Secretaries Dobbins, Palmer and Niles; and Senators Lugar and Nunn. Vice President Bush has also agreed to meet with the journalists. The group, which includes top defense writers from all basing countries, will also meet with Robert McFarlane at the NSC; Admiral Howe, head of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs at the Department; and with Michael Novak and others at the American Enterprise Institute.

USIS Bonn's abridged German language translation of "Soviet Military Power 1983" has been published in its entirety by "Soldat und Technik", which enjoys a circulation of 35,000 in the politico-military community in West Germany. In Madrid, USIS reports that Spain's leading publisher on military affairs has decided to publish a Spanish-language edition of "Soviet Military Power", and has requested Agency assistance in supplying graphics, illustrations and charts.

A group of four Dutch parliamentarians, including the head of the Parliamentary Defense Committee, participated in a NATO orientation tour from March 28 to 31. Our Embassy in The Hague reports that the group was impressed by the arrangements for the tour, and by the level of U.S. officials with whom they met. Included in the group was a member of the uncommitted faction of the Christian Democrats, and USIS The Hague reports that this holder of a "swing vote" on INF deployment "clearly benefitted from the information" provided on the tour. Apart from visits to bases and military briefings, the group lunched with Ambassador Glitman, deputy U.S. representative at the INF talks.

Final interagency approval has been obtained for an Agency publication on INF designed for local translation and distribution in Europe and elsewhere. The booklet, whose title "38" is a reference to the number of years peace has prevailed in Europe, presents background information and policy guidance on INF and European security issues in a question-and-answer format. It is designed specifically as a post resource, and will not be published as a pamphlet in Washington. Posts overseas will be encouraged to translate and distribute this material in ways that are most effective in reaching key foreign audiences.

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On April 15, the Wireless File carried the text of the White House briefing on the visit of West German Chancellor Kohl. The File also ran an interview with Midge Decter on April 20 which it titled "Moscow Seeks to 'Decouple' U.S. from Europe".

During the week, the Wireless File also carried full coverage of testimony by Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger on the recommendations for basing of the MX missile.

Nationwide surveys conducted during 1982 show that Danes strongly support NATO and the defense link with the U.S., but are less favorably inclined toward INF deployment. Nearly two-thirds of the Danish public (64% to 19%) believes that the USSR is a "menace to world peace", and 74% of Danes believe the U.S. would come to Europe's defense in the event of a Soviet attack. Perhaps mindful of their country's ban on stationing nuclear weapons on its soil, 51% of those sampled oppose INF deployment in Western Europe, but 38% favor deployment in response to the Soviet missiles. Opposition to INF deployment is closely tied to attitudes toward NATO, the studies reveal. A majority of Danes (52% to 37%) who favor Danish NATO membership also favor stationing INF.

In the Agency's first telepress conference with an Eastern European country, Robert Dean, Deputy Director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, discussed the START talks and U.S. arms control proposals with a Hungarian journalist at Radio Budapest, who recorded the interview for later broadcast. Our post in Budapest reports that Dean's citation of statistics on Soviet force expansion was "particularly appropriate, as that story is not often heard in this part of the world". USIS Budapest regards the interview as an "excellent example of how we can bring USG policies directly to Eastern European audiences through their own broadcast systems".

Appearing at The Hague's Catholic University Peace Studies Center, Ambassador Dyess was heckled by student members of the "Nicaragua Committee", but was able to deliver "an effective presentation" on INF and arms control, according to USIS The Hague.

Television teams from RAI-2, the Italian second channel, and Belgian Television (BRT) continued filming in the U.S. on USIA-assisted schedules during the week. The Italian team filmed an interview with DOD Under Secretary for Policy Frederick Ikle on April 21.

The Washington Foreign Press Center is scheduling a series of briefings for foreign journalists on security issues with USG representatives. Among those invited to brief are ACDA Director Adelman; Deputy Secretary Kenneth Dam; MBFR Ambassador Abramowitz; START Ambassador Rowny; White House Science Advisor Keyworth; and DOD Assistant Secretary Perle.

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-4-

Journalists whom the Foreign Press Center will be assisting with appointments include Ole Sippel of Danish TV and Geoffrey Archer of ITN in the UK.

An article by Assistant Secretary Richard Burt on the political implications of the Soviet attitude toward Pershing II deployment has appeared in the April 17 edition of the respected Athens opposition paper Kathimerini. The Burt piece first appeared in the Washington Post and was then carried in the European Wireless File.

USIS Madrid reports that EUR/RPM Deputy Director Ray Caldwell made an extremely effective presentation on U.S. arms control policy before a "disarmament seminar" at Madrid's Autonomous University. The post recommends usage of Caldwell's remarks in the Wireless File.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc: Judge William P. Clark, Jr., SPG
Secretary George P. Shultz, SPG
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, SPG
Administrator M. Peter McPherson, SPG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 26, 1983

Project Status Report Number Six
Security Issues Working Group

<u>PROJECT NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>TARGET DATE</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>
P/P-1	Offer posts articles on INF by women	ongoing	
P/P-2	Offer posts pro-INF articles by Europeans on Wireless File	ongoing	
P/P-3	Offer posts by-liners on INF	ongoing	
P/P-4	Prepare INF speakers pamphlet	4/15	X
P/P-5	Offer posts articles in layman language on Soviet military doctrine	ongoing	
P/P-6	Offer posts INF talking points booklet	5/2	
P/P-7	Upcoming "Problems of Communism" articles on Soviet military and foreign policy	ongoing	
P/P-8	Offer posts by-liners on militarization of Soviet society	ongoing	
P/F-1	Facilitative assistance for EU journalists on INF issues	ongoing	
P/F-2	Provide security issues briefings by Administration officials and others	ongoing	
P/F-3	Semi-annual West European foreign/defense editors' and correspondents' tour	4/25	

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<u>PROJECT NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>TARGET DATE</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>
P/G-1	In cooperation with State, provide INF policy guidance to the field	ongoing	
P/G-2	Alert posts by cable of Wireless File articles on INF	ongoing	
P/D-1	Program USG officials and AmParts on INF	ongoing	
P/R-1	Conduct public opinion surveys in basing countries	ongoing	
B/TVF-1	Prepare and distribute reel of archival clips on Soviet arms		X
B/TVF-2	Prepare and distribute short version of clips on Soviet arms	ongoing	
B/TVF-3	Produce animated film on Soviet arms	ongoing	
B/TVF-4	Facilitate RAI-2 Italian TV coverage for 6-part series on arms issues	ongoing	
B/TVF-5	Facilitate Belgian TV coverage for program on INF and defense issues	ongoing	
B/TVF-6	Facilitate Swiss TV coverage for program on INF and defense issues		X

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-3-

<u>PROJECT NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>TARGET DATE</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>
E/V-1	Conduct program for Belgian parliamentary group		X
E/V-2	Conduct program for French defense specialist group	4/11	
E/V-3	Conduct program for Norwegian Journalism Institute group	5/26-27	
E/V-4	Program EU IV's with interest in INF	ongoing	
EU-1	Dutch bilateral information talks, to include security topics	5/3-5	

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**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2731

April 21, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Chairman, International Political Committee

The Honorable
Gerald B. Helman
Chairman, Public Diplomacy Committee

FROM: Gilbert A. Robinson *gar*
Acting Director

SUBJECT: Status Report No. 11 — Arms Reduction and
Security Issues (Week of April 11 - 15)

HIGHLIGHTS

USNATO-Sponsored Defense Journalists' Tour:

- A particularly impressive group of 16 European defense editors and correspondents is being assembled for this tour, which begins on April 15. Among those participating from Belgium will be Emmanuel Sacre, President of the Association of Atlantic Youth and editor of Nouvelles Atlantiques. Sacre, who is a journalist accredited to NATO, is researching material for a pamphlet on INF and is coordinating a major seminar on this subject for the Belgian Atlantic Association. Other participants include Andrea Purgatori, foreign affairs reporter for Milan's "Corriere della Sera"; and Andrea Tarquini, a foreign affairs reporter from Rome's influential "La Repubblica", which appeals to an educated and left-of-center readership. The group will meet with Secretary Weinberger, Assistant Secretaries Enders and Abrams, and Deputy Assistant Secretaries Blackwill and Niles, as well as with Senators Lugar and Nunn.
- On April 6, the ZDF German national television network carried a 45-minute prime-time program on the Administration's defense policies. The documentary incorporated interviews with Assistant Secretary Burt and segments from President Reagan's March 23, 30 and 31 speeches into a "balanced and informative program on U.S. security and arms control policies", according to our post in Bonn. Also featured were Eugene Rostow, who strongly supported Administration policies, Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Fred Ikle. The German moderators did not editorialize, but rather allowed the various Administration spokesmen and private experts to do the talking and explaining, according to USIS Bonn, which estimates the audience at 11 million. Our post comments that ZDF obviously put a major effort into this program, which benefitted from Agency assistance in obtaining interviews such as that with Assistant Secretary Burt.

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CLASSIFIED BY: Gilbert A. Robinson

OFFICE SYMBOL: USIA-D

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Authority: State waiver 1/6/15
BY: W NARA DATE 12/19/16

During an April 11-12 visit to Stuttgart, U.S. Ambassador to NATO Tapley Bennett, Jr., presented a major speech on challenges to the Atlantic Alliance, and discussed arms control and defense issues with political figures and journalists in the Baden-Wuerttemberg area. Ambassador Bennett's speech, "NATO--The Real Peace Movement", was delivered to an audience of 200 key FRG opinion makers at the Stuttgart Amerika Haus. During the presentation, Ambassador Bennett reviewed the history of U.S. arms reduction proposals and discussed the current East-West balance. Although not all of his audience agreed with each of his points, our Consulate in Stuttgart reports that, due to his concise and unambiguous delivery, reaction to Ambassador Bennett's presentation was uniformly positive. The Stuttgart Consulate concludes that "the effectiveness of Ambassador Bennett's visit...underscores the importance we must attach to sending key spokesmen to a variety of venues in the FRG".

On April 14, Norwegian television carried all 8 1/2 minutes of an interview taped with Assistant Secretary Richard Burt on April 4. An estimated audience of two million saw Burt discuss the President's latest INF proposals. This follows heavy prime-time usage of the Burt interview by other Western European networks.

Two members of the Presidential Commission on Strategic Forces, Brent Scowcroft and Alexander Haig, briefed on the Commission's MX basing recommendation at the Washington Foreign Press Center on April 11, the date of the release of the Commission's report. The two briefers also discussed security and disarmament issues in general at the well-attended session.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Thomas Niles gave a background briefing April 14 on the visit of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Assistant Secretary Burt's White House briefing on the same subject earlier that day was piped live into the Foreign Press Center.

During the week of April 11, the Washington Foreign Press Center prepared programs on security issues for Mathias Pluegge, of Bavarian TV; Eric Liden, of Svenska Dagbladet, Stockholm; and Ali Birand, of Milliyet, Istanbul, who met with Assistant Secretary Burt.

The Washington Foreign Press Center is currently providing facilitative assistance to a number of foreign journalists covering defense issues, among them: Peter Staisch, SDR-TV, Germany; Therry Garcin, Radio France; Hugo Gaarden, Ritzhaus Bureau, Denmark; John Burke, Global TV, Ontario; and Ole Numoen, of the Norwegian National News Service.

The Agency has received a request from Britain's fourth television channel for assistance in preparation of a series on Western security. The series, planned to air in early June, will present differing views on issues facing the Western alliance.

Our post in London reports that they will host a number of important Administration and private spokesmen in the coming month. Although not visiting as USIA-scheduled speakers, they nevertheless will be utilized by our London post where possible. Helmut Sonnenfeldt will visit from April 20-24, Richard Perle from April 22-24, and Navy Secretary Lehman on April 25. Senator Howard Baker and Herman Kahn are scheduled to visit London in May.

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-3-

On April 7, Hungarian television aired an interview with Deputy Secretary Kenneth Dam on its popular "Panorama" public affairs program. Our post in Budapest reports that approximately 11 minutes of the pre-taped half hour interview were used, and that the prime-time audience heard Dam discuss U.S. foreign policy in an interview which was "not substantially altered" by Hungarian television. Also appearing on the program was Vadim Zagladin, First Deputy Chief of the CPSU's International Secretariat. Although Zagladin was accorded about twice the air time as Dam, his heavy-handed remarks about "a crisis of capitalism" and "forces" controlling the President's actions probably struck his Hungarian audience as "old-fashioned and more than a little cliche-ridden", according to our Embassy, which plans to explore possibilities of increased access for U.S. spokesmen to the Hungarian media.

U.S. Ambassador to Geneva Maynard Glitman participated in a one-day program in Stockholm on INF issues on April 13 which our post regards as having been extremely effective. During a busy day, Ambassador Glitman met with Defense Minister Thunborg and disarmament negotiator Theorin, gave background briefings to two of Sweden's most important defense affairs journalists, and attended a working dinner for members of parliament. Stockholm reports that Glitman brilliantly illuminated Soviet motivations for various negotiating positions and propaganda stances, and, in general, gave his interlocutors a greater sense of U.S. seriousness at the negotiating table.

Our Embassy in Bonn reports that a Wireless File-supplied byliner by Assistant Secretary Burt which originally appeared in the Washington Post has been welcomed by FRG spokesman Juergen Sudhoff. In an official government statement, the FRG affirmed that Burt's remarks "reflect the common position of the Western alliance", and expressed satisfaction that Burt had emphasized the double standards the Soviet employ in justifying their SS-20 program while seeking to block counterpart NATO deployment.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc: Judge William P. Clark, Jr., SPG ✓
Secretary George P. Shultz, SPG
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, SPG
Administrator M. Peter McPherson, SPG

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DOCDATE 19 MAY 83

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By CAT NARA, Date 1/29/03

KEYWORDS: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ARMS CONTROL

INF SWEDEN

GERMANY F R

SUBJECT: STATUS RPT # 15 / ARMS REDUCTION & SECURITY ISSUES 9 - 13 MAY

ACTION: ANY ACTION NECESSARY DUE: 27 MAY 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

RAYMOND

LORD

KRAEMER

FORTIER

LENCZOWSKI

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**United States
Information
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Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



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May 19, 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Chairman, International Political Committee

The Honorable
Gerald B. Helman
Chairman, Public Diplomacy Committee

FROM: Charles Z. Wick
Director *CW*

SUBJECT: Status Report No. 15 — Arms Reduction and
Security Issues (Week of May 9-13)

HIGHLIGHTS

- USIA Speakers Prove Effective in Sweden, West Germany: During the week, two particularly effective speaker programs in West Germany resulted in heightened appreciation of U.S. arms control efforts among key audience members. ~~Appreciation first shown by Helman Foundation for Political Study, colloquium on EU and NATO, and Slocombe, of the staff of Caplin and Drysdale, demonstrated command of the complexities of U.S. arms control initiatives. Our Consulate General in Munich reports that Slocombe, while not representing the Administration, was nevertheless so persuasive in presenting U.S. arms control efforts to his often skeptical audience that the Consulate considers Slocombe's appearance at Eberhausen as having produced "possibly the most fruitful" exchanges at this annual event in the past four years. Speaking later at the Amerika Haus in Munich before a large audience, Slocombe again demonstrated his grasp of complexities while skillfully defending U.S. and NATO policies.~~
- Speaking at the American Consulate-General in Dusseldorf before a small but select audience of young political officials and academics, Michael Mandelbaum, of Under Secretary Eagleburger's staff, also tackled the details of U.S. arms negotiating positions. Questioning reflected skepticism about the sincerity of U.S. efforts to reach agreements with the Soviet Union, but the Dusseldorf Consulate-General reports that Mandelbaum quickly established rapport with his audience and then tackled tough questions head-on and with considerable skill.

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APPROVED BY: Charles Z. Wick

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- Responding to a request from our Embassy in Stockholm, USIA provided a speaker for a May 5 conference organized by the Peace Forum of the Swedish labor movement. Although the event was predictably critical of U.S. and NATO policies, Stockholm reports that the USIA speaker, Nils Wessel, editor of the intellectual journal Orbis, "did a fine job of unofficially presenting American views", and providing balance at the session. Interestingly, the conference focussed as much on the issue of suspected Soviet submarines in Scandinavian waters as on nuclear weapons in Europe.

Further analysis of the first of a series of five USIA public opinion polls which will be conducted in Europe during the summer and fall reveals no dramatic changes in opposition to INF deployment following Easter demonstrations in many countries. The first poll, conducted in late April, reveals that majorities oppose INF deployment in Italy (54%) and in Belgium (62%). One-third are opposed in the FRG and the UK. Asked if they would accept INF deployment either without conditions or contingent upon continuing negotiations on such systems, a 65% majority in the UK accepts deployment, while a slim majority of 45% in the FRG consents. Asked the same question, the Dutch remain split at about 40% on either side. In Italy and Belgium, hard-core opposition to deployment declines somewhat when asked this question indicating possible softness in high levels of opposition in these countries.

During the week, two members of the Spanish Parliament arrived in the U.S. as guests of the U.S. Government on a USIA-arranged program. The Vice President of the Parliament's Defense Committee, Jose Miguel Bueno, and Julio Busquets, an influential Spanish parliamentary expert on defense issues, met with a series of State Department, DOD and ACDA representatives during their first week in Washington. Also in Washington, the two parliamentarians met with several members of the faculty of the National War College, Brookings, and the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. Upcoming stops on the two and one-half week visit include the Tactical Air Command and Supreme Allied Command Atlantic in Norfolk, the McDonnell Douglas company in St. Louis, the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, and the Institute of War and Peace Studies at Columbia University.

A group of four French professors of defense studies recently concluded a very successful visit to the U.S. under USIA sponsorship. In Washington, the group met with George Bader and Dov Zakheim at DOD, and with James Dobbins, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs. Stops outside Washington included Ellsworth Air Force Base for command briefings; the naval base at San Diego; SACLANT headquarters in Norfolk; the Foreign Policy Research Institute; and the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

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The Washington Foreign Press Center arranged several security-related briefings for Washington-based foreign journalists during the week. On May 12, William Schneider, Jr., Under Secretary of State for International Security, Science and Technology, briefed on U.S. policy concerning technology transfer to Soviet bloc countries. On May 11, Senator Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) discussed INF issues with 13 correspondents from Western Europe. Lugar leaves Washington at the end of the month to lead a Congressional delegation which will visit the five basing countries.

Several foreign journalists received high-level appointments through the Washington Foreign Press Center during the week. Leo Wollemborg (Il Tempo, Rome), met with USIA Director Charles Wick, Under Secretary Ikle, Under Secretary Eagleburger, Assistant Secretaries Burt and Abrams, as well as with Senators Lugar, DeConcini, and Kennedy. Sven Rohne, of the Norwegian News Service, met with Deputy Assistant Secretary James Dobbins and with Dennis Blair at the NSC. Blair also met with Pauli Jarvanpaa (Helsingen Sanomat, Helsinki), who also saw Peter Swiers, Deputy Director of State's Office of Politico-Military Affairs.

USIS Dublin reports having scored a "coup" in persuading the Chairman of the Department of Peace Studies of the Irish School of Ecumenics to accept a USIA foreign visitor grant to participate in a program on "Strategic and Theater Arms Negotiations: the American Position". Dublin reports that the grantee returned "amazed at the scope, objectivity and overall value of the program". Dublin reports it now has far greater possibilities of constructive dialogue on this matter of great importance to their public diplomacy efforts.

The Wireless File continued to provide overseas missions with coverage of strategic and INF issues during the week:

- On May 9, Posts received the text of President Reagan's interview with the West German magazine Bunte, in which arms control issues featured prominently. An article on the militarization of Soviet society, based on studies by several independent experts, was also carried on this date.
- Testimony by ACDA Director Adelman before the Senate Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations was carried on May 10. Adelman described the U.S. policy of deploying forces which deter the Soviet buildup as designed to reduce instability.
- Secretary Weinberger's May 11 briefing for European correspondents on Soviet intentions to weaken NATO was carried on that day's File. On May 12, the File carried an item based on Ambassador Nitze's White House briefing on the status of INF negotiations and the President's firm support for an accord on INF.

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— During the week, the File also ran an Eagleburger byliner from the Washington Post on the U.S. position on British and French strategic forces.

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cc: Judge William P. Clark, Jr., SPG ✓
Secretary George P. Shultz, SPG
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, SPG
Administrator M. Peter McPherson, SPG

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White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By AD NARA, Date 1/29/03

KEYWORDS: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ARMS CONTROL

SUBJECT: STATUS RPT # 16 - ARMS REDUCTION & SECURITY ISSUES

ACTION: ANY ACTION NECESSARY DUE: 10 JUN 83 STATUS S FILES

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JUN 3 1983

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MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Chairman, International Political Committee

The Honorable
Gerald B. Helman
Chairman, Public Diplomacy Committee

FROM: Charles Z. Wick
Director

SUBJECT: Status Report No. 16 — Arms Reduction and
Security Issues (Week of May 16-20)

HIGHLIGHTS

- USNATO reports that journalists who participated in the recent editors and correspondents tour have produced many in-depth, balanced articles based on the week of briefings in Washington which was part of the tour. According to USNATO, the visit was "an outstanding success", which continues to produce results. The tour included briefings by Vice President Bush, National Security Advisor Clark, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and Geneva arms negotiators Nitze and Rowny.
- USIA has by now largely finished analyzing data from the first of a series of European public opinion polls which will be conducted throughout the rest of the year. Findings include:
 - o The President's interim proposal on INF is "favored" by majorities in all five basing countries. While there is skepticism regarding both superpowers, the U.S. continues to stand higher on measures of peaceful intentions and sincerity in negotiations. Moreover, the Soviet Union has not made public affairs gains at our expense in Western Europe, the first survey reveals.
 - o Europeans are not preoccupied with INF. While it is the most important international concern, INF issues rank well behind various domestic concerns. Europeans are not "paralyzed" by near or long-term fear of war.
 - o The Soviet monopoly in longer-range INF capabilities is not understood. Most Europeans think that both NATO and the USSR have "land-based, medium-range nuclear missiles" in Europe today.

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CLASSIFIED BY: Charles Z. Wick

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- o Europeans are divided on the issue of the deterrent value of INF deployments, with many seeing deployment as serving primarily U.S. interests.

USIS Madrid reports that they have placed Under Secretary Eagleburger's INF statement, carried on the Wireless File, in the leftist daily El Pais. The post offered the text as an exclusive to the paper's editor, who had recently returned from a visit with USIA personnel in Washington.

During the week, the Wireless File also carried the text of Ambassador Nitze's news conference in Geneva, and a byliner by Ambassador Tapley Bennett, Jr., based on a speech he gave in Brussels on the American role in NATO.

The Washington Foreign Press Center was as busy as ever this week, providing facilitative assistance to Sidney Weiland (Reuters); Klaus Emmerich (ORF-TV, Austria); Thibaud d'Orion, La Gazette des Armes, Paris; Jean-Louis Peninou, Le Matin, Paris; and Dominique Bromberger (TF-1, France).

USIS Trieste reports that an April 25 appearance by Foreign Service Officer and former Political Counselor in Rome, Robert Frowick, at a locally-organized conference on NATO and European security was timely and effective. Discussing both INF issues and the challenge to NATO of meeting threats to vital Western interests from outside the treaty area, Frowick, who is Political Counselor at USNATO, consistently emphasized the common determination of all alliance members to protect freedom as the bond holding NATO together.

ACDA representative Maurice Eisenstein participated in a series of very successful speaking appearances during April and May. On May 3, for example, he appeared at Trieste, where our Consulate reports that he "rolled up his sleeves" and responded to lively, sometimes skeptical questioning by students from seven north-eastern Italian universities. Following his formal presentation, which dealt with the implications of the Soviet arms buildup for U.S. defense budgets and programs, Eisenstein spent two hours responding to questions on the U.S. INF negotiating position, the role of the U.S. in NATO, and the nature of the Soviet threat. As an introduction to his lecture, Eisenstein used an Agency-produced 30-minute film on Soviet military power.

The President of France's Civic Information Center, retired French Army colonel Jean-Christian Barbe, received a USIA-arranged program while visiting the U.S. in a private capacity during May. The Civic Information Center is a non-profit organization which disseminates consumer, political and defense information. Along with appointments at DOD, Barbe met with Morton Blackwell at the White House.

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During the week, a West German SDR television team completed shooting for an hour-long program on INF entitled "The Year of Deployment", which is scheduled for showing throughout the FRG on June 24. Peter Staisch, the program's producer, interviewed Assistant Secretary Burt, Under Secretary Ikle and Senator Paul Tsongas this week.

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Secretary George P. Shultz, SPG
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Administrator M. Peter McPherson, SPG