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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: SUBJECT FILE

Withdrawer

CAS 12/19/2016

File Folder ARMS CONTROL-PUBLIC DIPLOMACY (11/30/83-1/25/84)

FOIA

F2003-004

Box Number 11

SKINNER

38

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
185737 MEMO	MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION RE MEETING AT USIA WITH AMB. NITZE (INCLUDES APPENDIX A)	8	12/15/1983	B1

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

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

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TO MCFARLANE

FROM HILL, C

DOC DATE 30 NOV 83

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By AS NARA, Date 11/29/03

KEYWORDS. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

CDE

ARMS CONTROL

INF

SUBJECT. REVISED CDE PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN

Action Done see folder 3/85

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE

DUE 05 DEC 83 STATUS S FILES

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W/ATTCH FILE PA (C) *MR*

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 30, 1983

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~W/CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Report of the Coordinating Committee on Arms
Control and Defense Issues

Attached please find the CDE Public Diplomacy
Action Plan, which has been revised according to the
request of the NSC staff of October 14, 1983.

Barbara M. Hill
for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated.

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ATS 1/29/83

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CDE PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN

I. BACKGROUND

The CDE is commencing at a moment of high concern over planned US LRINF deployments in Europe and the future of the INF negotiations in Geneva.

The Soviets approach to the Helsinki preparatory meeting has thus far been businesslike. They may still seek, however, to use the Helsinki meeting to dramatize their position on INF and infuse new life into their European "peace offensive." They are almost sure to do so at the full conference in Stockholm, which begins in January, 1984.

A CSBMs working group at NATO is reviewing and fleshing out the Western package of CSBMs and possible allied responses to Soviet proposals. We will want to ensure full coordination within NATO throughout the CDE process while continuing in Helsinki and Stockholm the close cooperation with key neutrals that we had in Madrid.

II. OBJECTIVES

Our efforts at the CDE can provide positive themes supporting U.S. arms control programs, particularly with European audiences, and should be highlighted as examples of our continuing efforts to work for reduction of tensions in Europe. Our positions should be contrasted with Soviet proposals and behavior, especially compliance with existing agreements and their use of threats and intimidation. We should accordingly:

-- explain to our publics the significance of this conference; i.e., the importance of coping with the real danger of surprise attack in Europe;

-- underline to European and domestic audiences our commitment to concrete, realistic and verifiable measures to build confidence and increase security and stability in Europe through the CDE process;

-- demonstrate our dedication to maintenance of the East-West dialogue;

-- make plain our insistence that the process of enhancing security and cooperation in Europe balances concern for security with concern for human rights;

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-- show how our proposals might reduce the risk of war in Europe;

-- dismiss Soviet attempts to push propagandistic, declaratory measures such as non-aggression pacts and to go beyond the CDE mandate as established in the September 1983 concluding document of the Madrid CSCE conference.

-- point out the character of these unverifiable declaratory proposals and Soviet objectives in pushing them.

III. PUBLIC DIPLOMACY ACTION PLAN - PROCESS AND POLICY

Since the CDE will probably be an on-going effort for a number of years, it will be important (particularly given European concerns over INF this year) to undertake an appropriate public diplomacy program around the time of the opening of the Prepcon and the CDE itself in January, and be prepared to launch a more active program if Soviet activities enhance CDE visibility or if the Soviets use the CDE as a vehicle for attacking U.S. arms control and defense policies/programs.

The CDE will be a dynamic process requiring periodic re-assessments of our public diplomacy approach. This will be necessary between the Prepcon and the opening of the Conference, between rounds of the Conference and in response to developments both in Stockholm and on the broader European scene.

IV. SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEMES

The Soviets will seek to drive wedges in the Alliance, put pressure on our force presence and activities, and play to "peace" movements in the West. They are likely to table a wide range of propaganda proposals, from "declaratory" non-first-use and nuclear free zone proposals to "military" provisions designed to constrain Southwest-Asia related transits, the size of NATO exercises and the activities of US air and naval forces. They may well come up with some new grandstanding on conventional forces including a freeze and mutual, but unverifiable, force withdrawals. All of these proposals will be used to show that the Soviets really care about peace. They will depict our opposition as evidence of our warmongering nature and our more modest ideas will be denigrated as espionage and intrusions into Soviet sovereignty.

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V. GENERAL THEMES AND FACTS TO HIGHLIGHT

We should stress the following themes:

-- The U.S. aim at the CDE is to reduce the risk of surprise attack. This can best be done through prompt agreement on a coherent package of CSBMs which provide for greater openness, predictability, and stability in military activities and which can be implemented by Governments as soon as possible. The CDE should stick to its mandate to negotiate CSBMs which are militarily significant, politically binding, verifiable, and applicable to the whole of Europe.

-- The West will propose measures designed to inhibit the use of military force as an instrument of coercion and intimidation; to reduce the risk of war through accident or miscalculation; and to enhance crisis control through improved means of communication.

-- The CDE is an integral part of the CSCE process. Thus the CDE's focus on greater openness about military activities should be in context of the general development of the CSCE process, including greater freedom of movement for people, ideas, and information.

-- The willingness of the Soviet Union and other East European countries to negotiate practical measures which will yield the results described above will be a test of Moscow's willingness to use the CDE for genuine improvements in European confidence and security.

-- The U.S. approach to CDE complements our efforts in arms control negotiations (START, INF, MBFR, the CD) and other bilateral negotiations such as enhancement of the US-USSR Hot Line.

-- The CSBMs we are proposing are relevant to the Soviet military threat in Europe. By contrast, CSBMs which weakened deterrence would harm security and confidence there.

-- Since nuclear war is most likely to occur as a result of an escalating conventional crisis, measures to prevent and contain such conflicts through improved openness and improved crisis control and crisis communication are key to the CDE process;

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-- The CDE is of concern to all European nations and can bring tangible benefits to each of them; it provides an opportunity for European neutrals and non-aligned states to participate in major negotiation on European security issues. We will work closely with the Europeans and hope through this joint effort to assure that measures are meaningful, verifiable and equitable;

-- The CDE process also serves USSR interests. CDE proposals are simple and practical, yet meaningful. They should also be easily negotiable.

CDE ACTION PLAN

ITEM

RESPONSIBILITY

TIME FRAME

STATUS

Action Plan

EUR Public Diplomacy

October

Draft 10/20/83

Speaker's Program

1. Identify speakers to provide background briefings and on the record sessions to journalists and to support Amb. Goodby in Europe

Joe Limprecht (EUR/RPM)
Jenone Walker (PM)

Continuous

2. Include CDE items in Speakers' book

PM

3. Include segment on CDE in next speakers' course

PM

4. Presidential statement

NSC (Allan Myer)

Before opening
of Jan. '84
Conference

5. References to CDE in speeches by Administration officials

NSC (Allan Myer)

Continuous

6. Briefings of Congress as necessary

Amb. Goodby

Nov-Dec. '83

ITEM	RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME	STATUS
C. Communications Tools			
1. Statement by Dept. of State Press Spokesman on CDE Prepcon	EUR	Oct. 25, '83	Done
2. Points on CDE for use by Embassies	EUR	October	Done
3. Gist on CDE	S/P	October	S/P working draft
4. Background Package for media:	S/P (Barry Lowenkron)	November	
- CV on Amb. Goodby and other CDE principals			
- Background on CDE & CSCE			
- US CDE and other Arms Control Initiatives			
- Statements by US officials on CDE			
5. White House Photo opportunity with Amb. Goodby	PA/USIA	As soon as possible	
6. OPED Piece signed Goodby or Eagleburger	Elie Krakowski, OSD		Draft week October 24
7. Background paper on Soviet declaratory proposals	OSD	November 10	OSD working draft

NSC/S PROFILE

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ID 8400085

RECEIVED 04 JAN 84 19

TO MCFARLANE FROM WICK, C

DOCDATE 05 DEC 83

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

KEYWORDS: ARMS CONTROL MEDIA
INF START
USIA

SUBJECT: STATUS RPT # 42 RE ARMS REDUCTION & SECURITY ISSUES

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES DUE: STATUS C FILES PA

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Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



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December 5, 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. 42 -- Arms Reduction and
Security Issues (Week of November 19 to 25)

HIGHLIGHT

USIA Responds Quickly to Soviet Walkout at Geneva INF Talks

-- USIA moved quickly November 23 to publicize official American reaction to the Soviet suspension of the INF talks, based on previous discussions at interagency meetings. Among the first actions taken were the following:

The Foreign Press Center arranged a briefing by ACDA Director Kenneth Adelman, which drew some 40 correspondents, mostly Europeans, on two hours notice. It was one of FPC's rare opportunities to present a high level official on the same day as the news event to which the briefing was pegged.

The wireless file on November 24 carried the President's statement expressing disappointment and readiness to resume talks at any time, the text of Amb. Nitze's news conference in Geneva, Congressional testimony by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, a background briefing by Assistant Secretary of State Burt, the text of the FPC briefing by Director Adelman, and a chronology of the INF and START

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BY: CN NARA DATE 12/9/16

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negotiations. Guidance was also sent to posts noting relevant materials transmitted on the file in the recent past.

VOA began broadcasting an editorial on the walkout within hours of the event, and news programs covered the story in depth from the start. (Two other editorials on security topics had been aired during the preceding week.)

Euronet 6 featured Assistant Secretary Burt on November 22 in a session that produced media placement in several of the participating countries. During the discussion, he was able to refute the Washington Post story on a supposed nine month delay in INF deployments.

The respected Brussels weekly, The Western World, published an editorial by its editor, Richard Neff, in which he said that Euronet "may prove to be more important to the Alliance than the 'coupling' of the defense of two continents by the stationing of American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe." The full text of the editorial was sent to USIS posts worldwide by USINFO.

Six European participants in the University of Pittsburgh's seminar, "Perspectives on International Security," visited Washington for additional meetings and briefings. At a meeting with Agency officers, they praised the seminar and demonstrated the range of views that informed Europeans have on INF. USIA's office of private sector programs supported both the Pittsburgh program and the Washington visit.

European reaction to the ABC-TV film, The Day After, was mixed. Most U.S.-based correspondents panned it as drama. It was shown nationally in Canada, followed by a Canadian panel discussion (plus, of course, a large spillover audience that picked up ABC outlets south of the border). Invited audiences have screened the film in Europe, and both Dutch and Swedish TV are seeking rights to early broadcast, but Soviet officials have reportedly reacted coolly to suggestions by ABC that the film be shown in the USSR. USIA has sent videotapes of the program to European posts for staff use.

The Belgian government pamphlet, La Paix Dans la Liberte, is proving to be a popular tool for explaining the INF issue. French and Flemish editions total 270,000 copies thus far, distributed to media, schools and universities, and local governments. USIS Brussels worked closely with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense in producing the pamphlet, and

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the post was given a final draft for review and comments prior to publication.

USIS-assisted press placements of note included an interview of Deputy Secretary Dam by Le Monde, published as a Q&A, a Dam byliner in Welt-am-Sontag under the heading, "We expect the Soviets to become more moderate," and a background briefing by Ambassador Rowny in Rome.

American Participant Karl Cerny was praised by USIS Hamburg following an address on U.S.-European relations before a student audience. The post suggests that Cerny be considered as a Washington resource for visiting German-speaking scholars and journalists seeking an informed, but independent viewpoint.

Ampart Thomas Hirschfeld performed impressively in the Netherlands and Belgium. USIS The Hague notes that he was asked by a Christian Democratic Party official--anticipating a visit the next day by a Soviet official--now to refute demands that French and British weapons be included in INF negotiations. Hirschfeld satisfied his interlocutors with his response, in which he pointed out that those weapons represent only about two percent of total Alliance nuclear forces and could not therefore be seen by the Soviets as a serious threat. In Brussels, he met with a wide range of audiences during a busy two days, impressing Belgians with his detailed knowledge of arms control issues and willingness to hear other points of view, "thereby giving his remarks high credibility," according to the post.

cc: Secretary George P. Shultz, SPG
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, SPG
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Robert C. McFarlane, SPG ✓
Administrator M. Peter McPherson, SPG

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TO MCFARLANE

FROM WICK, C

DOCDATE 09 DEC 83

WICK, C

14 DEC 83

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 26, 1997
By ALS NARA, Date 1/29/13

KEYWORDS: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

ARMS CONTROL

SUBJECT: STATUS RPTS # 43 & 44 RE ARMS REDUCTION & SECURITY ISSUES

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

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December 9, 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. 43 -- Arms Reduction and
Security Issues (Week of November 26 to
December 2)

HIGHLIGHT

Adelman Interviewed Live on Japanese TV Via Satellite Link

-- ACDA Director Adelman told a Japanese TV audience estimated at 20 million plus that the U.S. had shown a constructive and flexible approach to the INF negotiations prior to their suspension by the Soviets. He was interviewed on the 9:00 p.m. NHK-TV news (7:00 a.m. EST) November 30 via satellite link from Washington. Director Adelman reviewed the zero option and subsequent modifications and emphasized American willingness to reconvene the talks at any time. In response to a question, he assured viewers that the U.S. took the Soviet missile threat to Asia seriously and would not accept that the Soviets export the security problems of Europe to Asia. With regard to the TV film, The Day After, Mr. Adelman agreed that nuclear war would be horrible. History shows, he said, that the way to prevent war is through strength, not weakness. The important day is the day before, not the day after, and for 38 years, deterrence has assured that there has been "no day after."

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Ambassador James Goodby briefed the USIA Security Issues Working Group on the CDE negotiations at the December 1 SIWG meeting. He reviewed the Helsinki preparatory session and outlined possible public affairs problems that we will face in Stockholm when CDE formally convenes January 17. These include the immediate question of whether Secretary Shultz should attend, whether Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko will attend, and if so, whether they should meet privately. There will be considerable pressure for such a meeting, not least from the host, Olaf Palme. A longer range problem stems from the fact that western proposals for practical measures to reduce the possibility of surprise attack and improve communication links are much less likely to capture the popular imagination than will Soviet calls for declarations of nuclear free zones and no first use of nuclear weapons. Agency elements are coordinating closely with State and ACDA on CDE.

VOA broadcast an editorial November 28 deploring Andropov's threat to deploy additional SS-20s in Europe and seaborne missiles off the U.S. coasts. Among reports used in VOA news programs were reactions to the Andropov statement from Eastern Europe and comments by Assistant Secretary of Defense Perle, ACDA Director Adelman, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and General Haig, as well as a roundup of U.S. opinion on the Soviet walkout.

Undersecretary of Defense Ikle briefed journalists at the Foreign Press Center. Some questions were related to security issues; most concerned Grenada and Central America.

START negotiator Rowny briefed Brussels-based journalists on the status of those talks in the wake of the INF suspension. His presentation was part of a program arranged by USIS USNATO December 2. Other sessions covered CSCE, CDE, MBFR, and INF.

The Wireless File covered the INF suspension in depth. It carried an updated chronology of INF and START, including summaries of U.S. proposals made along the way, plus excerpts from Secretary Burt's Euronet appearance, highlights of Director Adelman's briefing at the Foreign Press Center, and other relevant material.

Delivery to posts of the Agency's updated arms control papershow exhibit has been delayed slightly (to late December) in order to accommodate last minute changes in the text, reflecting latest events in Geneva.

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American Participant and former MBFR negotiator Thomas Hirschfeld continued his tour with stops in Paris, Toulouse, and Florence. He was evaluated as authoritative and highly credible by USIS Florence; USIS Paris's assessment was less positive.

cc: Secretary George P. Shultz, SPG
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, SPG
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Robert C. McFarlane, SPG ✓
Administrator M. Peter McPherson, SPG

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**United States
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Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



December 14, 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 *CW*
Director

SUBJECT: Status Report No. 44 -- Arms Reduction and
Security Issues (Week of December 3 to 9)

HIGHLIGHT

Richard Burt Featured on Greek TV; Reaction Highly Positive

-- Greek Television (ERT-1) broadcast the complete interview with Assistant Secretary Burt that its correspondent had recorded in Washington with assistance from the Foreign Press Center. It was used in a special prime time report that was heavily promoted and drew upwards of four million viewers. Mr. Burt made a clear and succinct case for INF deployment, to our knowledge the first time this has ever been done on Greek TV. The interview was specifically intended, following a demarche by USIS Athens, to balance a prior interview with Daniel Ellsberg. The post reports that reaction was extremely favorable to the program, perhaps auguring a somewhat more balanced future for ERT-1. An opposition newspaper reported that Mr. Burt's arguments were "unshakeable," and a pro-government paper, while not convinced on the substance, congratulated the station for its success in putting together the "high level interviews and reportage" that constituted the special program.

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The Agency has updated the text of its papershow on arms control to include the final START session of the year, and it is now in production. It will reach European posts in early January. The exhibit's text is also being sent worldwide as an informal leaflet that can easily be photocopied or translated into local languages.

Italy's RAI-TV has published a book, spun off from its successful television series on security issues. Both the series and book are decidedly pro-NATO and were assisted by USIS Rome, the Foreign Press Center, and TV. Included in the volume are transcripts of the broadcast interviews with Secretary Weinberger, Under Secretary Ikle, Deputy Secretary Dam, and DAS Dobbins, and an introduction by the highly respected commentator, Arrigo Levy. The book, published by a socialist house, had a press run of 5,000 copies.

Joseph Scicluna, chief correspondent of The Times of Malta, has published an editorial on Soviet missiles. It was his first piece since returning from the EU regional IV project on strategic and INF negotiations, and USIS Valletta reports that it clearly reflects the positive impact of his U.S. experience.

Secretary Weinberger has provided USIS Paris with written answers to questions posed by the religious periodical, Le Pelerin (The Pilgrim), on the defense of Europe. He said, inter alia, that he does not believe pacifism is overtaking Europe, that America's commitment to the defense of Europe is solid, and that the only alternative preferable to deployment is the zero-zero option.

AS Burt has provided written responses to questions put by the French daily, Le Quotidien, via USIS Paris. He reaffirmed U.S. faith in NATO and deterrence, said that deployment will lessen the risk of conflict, and reviewed the record on both INF and START. The paper had put similar questions to a number of leading Europeans and Americans.

TV has offered VCRs of two network discussion programs, ABC Nightline's "Continuing Controversy Over Missile Deployment" (November 29) and CBS's Face the Nation on "Missile Deployment in Europe" (November 27). Both programs featured a wide range of speakers, including Soviet spokesmen. USG representatives are AS Perle and Senator Cranston on CBS and Ambassadors Kirkpatrick and Hartman, Senators Mathias and Lugar, AS Perle, and DAS Mark Palmer on ABC. The tapes are for in-house screening only, not TV broadcast.

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American participant Thomas Hirschfeld received a rave review from USIS Palermo for his performance in Catania, Italy. His presentation was both skillful and highly credible, according to the post. USIS Naples found Mr. Hirschfeld especially effective in Q&A sessions there, particularly with radical professors and students. In Milan, the Ampart's program was less successful, due in part to inadequate interpreting and lack of rapport between lecturer and audience.

Security-related items carried by the Wireless File included the text of ACDA Director Adelman's video dialogue with Japanese TV (see Status Report No. 43), AS Burt's byliner on deterrence from the Los Angeles Times, an interview with Ambassador Goodby on CDE, Secretary Weinberger's Paris speech to the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, and Mark Helprin's pro-deployment article from The New York Times Magazine.

cc: Secretary George P. Shultz, SPG
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, SPG
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Robert C. McFarlane, SPG ✓
Administrator M. Peter McPherson, SPG

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TO MCFARLANE FROM WICK, C

DOCDATE 19 DEC 83

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White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997

By CS NARA, Date 1/29/03

KEYWORDS PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

ARMS CONTROL

NITZE, PAUL

NATO

USSR

SUBJECT: MEMCON BETWEEN WICK & NITZE 15 DEC

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE

DUE: 03 JAN 84 STATUS S FILES

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COMMENTS

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Washington, D. C. 20547

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Director



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December 19, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Members of Special Planning Group
FROM: Charles Z. Wick *CW*
SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy on Arms Control Talks

For your information and interest, enclosed (at Tab A) is a Memorandum of Conversation with Ambassador Paul Nitze which took place at USIA on December 15, 1983. The discussion focused on the major public diplomacy issues in Europe involving the arms control talks.

Ambassador Nitze made several significant points which are worth reviewing by the SPG. For your convenience, I have abstracted some of Ambassador Nitze's points below.

"Now that we actually have deployed, this issue has switched to whether or not the negotiations will resume. And here many people have said, 'The Russians will return to the table.'....That plays into the Russians hands because: (a) it is going to cause them not to return to the table....; (b) it doesn't sing as far as the European public goes.

Now another one that has bothered me a great deal is this business of horizontal escalation....After all, the whole theory of the North Atlantic treaty, that an attack on one is an attack on all, is really horizontal escalation....It is a poisonous phrase from the standpoint of public diplomacy.

One of our principal problems has been the words, 'The U.S. seeks superiority'....And great care has to be practiced because in an arms control context neither side can take the position that it is seeking superiority.

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CLASSIFIED BY: WICK, CHARLES Z., DIRECTOR, USIA
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Authority: *DOS WALKER 11/6/15*
BY: *CU* NARA DATE: *12/19/01*

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I can remember way back when the Russians were talking about total and complete disarmament. We were trying to resist that and they were having an enormous propaganda successs with their total and complete disarmament. My view was, why let them have this propaganda success?....Why not take the phrase?....Why let them capture the right phrase?"

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DISTRIBUTION:

DOD - The Honorable
Caspar W. Weinberger
Secretary of Defense

The Honorable
Richard G. Stilwell
Deputy Under Secretary for Policy
Department of Defense

WH - The Honorable
Robert C. McFarlane
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

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The White House

NSC - Mr. Robert B. Sims
Special Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
National Security Council
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Mr. Jeff Kemp
Senior Director of the Near East and
South Asian Affairs and Special
Assistant to the President
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DOS - The Honorable
Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Under Secretary for Political Affairs
Department of State

The Honorable
Gerald B. Helman
Deputy to the Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs
Department of State

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TO MCFARLANE FROM WICK, C

DOCDATE 30 DEC 83

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

KEYWORDS **ARMS CONTROL**

START

INF

GERMANY F R

USIA

SUBJECT. STATUS RPT # 46 RE ARMS REDUCTION & SECURITY ISSUES 19 - 23 DEC

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE:

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Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



December 30, 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 *CZ Wick*
Director

SUBJECT: Status Report No. 46 -- Arms Reduction and
Security Issues (Week of December 19-23)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Following his highly successful discussion of the START talks on Euronet last week, Ambassador Rowny briefed at the Washington Foreign Press Center on December 19. During the well-attended session, Rowny took the opportunity to characterize the START talks as having achieved considerable progress by the closing of the sixth round. He also discussed proposals to merge START and INF, pointing out that to do so would complicate both sets of talks, derail progress to date, and delay the successful conclusion of negotiations.

- Media coverage in West Germany of remarks by Secretary Weinberger which were prepared at the request of the Neue Osnabruecker Zeitung has been heavy. Both national television networks carried excerpts on their main evening news programs on December 14, and many FRG newspapers picked up the interview in their December 15 editions. Coverage has emphasized the Secretary's point that the consequences of a nuclear exchange would be so horrible that every effort must be made to see that it never takes place. Other points receiving attention were the need for the West to impress upon the USSR that it should never be tempted to attack Western Europe in the expectation that the conflict might remain limited; Europeans and Americans must make greater efforts in their mutual defense; and peace movement actions have not impaired U.S.-FRG relations.

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Classified by: W. Scott Thompson
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BY *CV*

NARA DATE *12/19/16*

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Our Embassy in Bonn reports that showings of the ABC television film "The Day After" in West German theaters have elicited some media commentary, much of it focussing on the film's disappointing artistic qualities. Several German newspapers have however acknowledged the film's emotional impact.

The Agency views the recent U.S. visit of journalists from basing and other European countries, under the "Strategic and Theater Arms Negotiations" regional project, as a complete success, worthy of repetition in fiscal year 1985. The well-selected group met with Vice President Bush, General Scowcroft and Dr. Sonnenfeldt while in Washington. The group also met with Dr. Sidney Drell at Stanford, and had a useful session in the Agency with representatives from the European Area office, the Programs Bureau and other agency sections. Members of the group obviously appreciated their exposure to a variety of views on arms control issues, and were impressed by the number of articulate and extremely well-informed Americans who are dealing with the subject.

Our Embassy in London reports that a Channel Four Television program, broadcast on December 11, concentrated on the political, rather than the military, significance of the deployments, and thus filled a void in European treatment of the "Euromissile" issue. The program featured interviews with Assistant Secretary Perle; Zbigniew Brezezinski; Les Gelb; Ambassador Nitze; and Eugene Rostow. The program ended with studio interviews with Secretary Weinberger; FRG Defense Minister Manfred Worner; and UK Defense Minister Michael Heseltine. Our Embassy comments that the program provided a "breath of fresh" air by presenting a concise, densely argued treatment which also provided a historical context which has been rare on British television. The Agency will review this program for possible further use.

American Participant John Lukacs met with a well-informed group at the University of Stuttgart in late November to discuss U.S.-Soviet relations in the post-detente period. According to our Consulate in Stuttgart, Lukacs, a professor of history at Chestnut Hill College, took issue with cold war revisionists who tend to blame the U.S. for the deterioration of the superpower relationship. The "always controversial" Lukacs provoked considerable discussion, reports Stuttgart.

Lisbon's leading political journal, "O Expresso", published an interview with Assistant Secretary Burt in its December 17 edition. In the article, Burt stressed the diversity of the alliance, and the consequent inevitability of disagreement. On the resumption of arms talks, Burt remarked: "we have negotiators in Geneva waiting for the return of the Soviets". Stressing that both sets of negotiations have been bilateral as far as the U.S. is concerned, Burt remarked that a merger would complicate the arms control process.

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The November 17 - December 9 showing of the Space Shuttle exhibit at the Embassy library in Prague has proven to be one of the most popular events ever held by that post. Prague estimates that more than 26,000 people--many from outside Prague and lured by Czech language VOA broadcasts--lined up for several blocks to see the exhibit during its run. Many of those coming to Prague were members of official tours, who, once in town, "jumped ship", abandoning their official itineraries to see the Space Shuttle exhibit. Others organized tours for other ostensive reasons but, when in Prague, headed straight for the U.S. Embassy. Police interference with crowds attending the show was minimal, the Embassy reports. Many of those viewing the exhibit took time to enter comments in a special book provided, and these were overwhelmingly favorable. A sampling follows:

- "Non-military use of the Shuttle has never been mentioned by the local press. Thanks for your information."
- "Thanks for the exhibition and, also, for the U.S. participation in the forming of Czechoslovak Republic."
- "God bless the Shuttle (and America, too)!"
- "Thanks. Bring it to other countries, too." (a visitor from Poland)
- "Thanks a million not only for the Shuttle exhibit, but for all the things America brings to the world."
- "One more triumph for Democracy!"

Prague notes that one reason for the heavy attendance might be the interest of ordinary Czechs in showing their feelings for the U.S. during a month designated as official Soviet-Czech friendship month.

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cc: The Honorable Robert C. McFarlane, SPG ✓
Secretary George P. Shultz, SPG
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, SPG
Administrator M. Peter McPherson, SPG

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White House Guidelines, August 20, 1997

By CS NARA, Date 1/29/0

KEYWORDS: **ARMS CONTROL**

NATO

EUROPE WEST

MEDIA

USIA

SUBJECT: STATUS RPT # 47 RE ARMS REDUCTION & SECURITY ISSUES 26 - 30

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

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January 5, 1984

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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 *CWRE*
Director

SUBJECT: Status Report No. 47 — Arms Reduction and
Security Issues (Week of December 26-30)

HIGHLIGHTS

USNATO Identifies Probable Questions for Secretary of State Shultz
Euronet Interview:

--USNATO, in preparing for the January 12 Euronet interview with Secretary of State Shultz, has identified lines of questioning European correspondents covering NATO are likely to pursue. Topping the list is the state of East-West relations and what many Europeans feel is an unhealthy lack of dialogue at a critical time. Prospects for renewing arms talks, and a possible role for the upcoming CDE Conference in this context, will also be high on the list, according to USNATO. "Calm reassurance", suggests our mission, is the best way to point out to the media that contacts with the USSR continue across a wide range, and that the U.S. stands ready to renew arms talks whenever the Soviets wish to do so.

Recent Surveys Reveal European Wish for E-W Dialogue:

--An Atlantic Institute/Louis Harris poll, conducted in seven Western European countries during September and October, reveals that arms control and continued dialogue with the USSR are seen as "most important" for the West's security. Interviewees in France, the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and Spain ranked the Soviet military build-up as being primarily responsible for current international tensions, although U.S. military increases were seen as contributing. Although first use of nuclear weapons is widely opposed in all seven countries, Western maintenance of enough nuclear weapons to ensure a balance with the East is preferred in most survey countries to other options.

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Authority: *DIS Haller 1/16/15*
BY: *CA NARA DATE 12/19/16*

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Another poll, conducted in France for Le Figaro three weeks after the KAL 007 event, reveals that the French public overwhelmingly rejects use of that nation's independent nuclear deterrent against a Soviet invasion, preferring immediate negotiations. (USIA and other polls reveal greater French support for nuclear weapons use under certain circumstances than is suggested by this poll, conducted by the French firm Sofres.) The Sofres poll also indicates that the French now prefer a firm policy toward the USSR rather than seeking conciliation, and view pacifism as leading to weakness. Those polled believe that the Middle East is as serious a threat to world peace as the Soviet Union, with half saying that the Middle East situation constitutes a serious risk of world war.

The Moscow publication Selskaya Zhizn' ("Rural Life") on December 18 denounced interviews given last week by ACDA Director Adelman and Ambassador Nitze at USIA's Foreign Press Centers. Characterizing both appearances as "ardent speeches" designed to heap blame on the USSR for discontinuing the arms talks, the publication declared that the "peoples of Europe and the whole planet" will not "be soothed by the soft soap of those whose dirty tricks are pushing the world into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe".

On December 20, Radio Moscow aired an English-language commentary which accused the U.S. of planning to install cruise missiles in Turkey, Japan and Norway, to "form an arc of tension" around the USSR. The Soviet Union will be compelled to regard each of these missiles as carrying a nuclear warhead, according to Radio Moscow, "One only has to recall the provocation in the Far East, when a passenger airliner was used for a spy mission, to see that the cruise missiles, which like a chameleon can turn from a non-nuclear into a nuclear missile, (is) an ideal weapon for provocations". (Our posts have requested and received guidance on a preliminary DOD study on the feasibility of stationing non-nuclear cruise missiles near choke points which would be traversed by Soviet naval units at the outbreak of hostilities.)

According to the Consulate General in Edinburgh, commercial screenings of the ABC film "The Day After" bolstered anti-nuclear demonstrations at military bases in Scotland. The film generated "widespread interest", resulting in numbers of protesters which exceeded all expectations, according to the consulate.

Vienna's independent monthly "Wiener" carried a lengthy article on the publication in Europe of a bogus issue of "Red Star". The "Wiener" item provided details of the distribution of the falsified publication, of which 30,000 copies have been distributed in Afghanistan, and 20,000 "largely successfully" in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. "The Red Star" edition contains a plea to Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan, urging them to either join the "champions of Afghan freedom" or to seek asylum in a Western country. The "Wiener" report contains a large picture of a group of Afghan freedom fighters posting the false "Red Star" issue on a wall in Kabul.

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Munich reports that an appearance by the State Department's Director of Central European Affairs, John Kornblum, added considerably to a December 10 NATO seminar, held at the Amerika Haus. Sponsored by USIS and the Bavarian chapter of the German Atlantic Society, the event attracted considerable media attention and about 120 high-level guests from political, military and academic fields. Former NATO Deputy Commander General Gerd Schmueckle shared the podium with Kornblum, and both emphasized the often-overlooked underlying strengths of the U.S.-FRG relationship. Local media coverage of Kornblum's appearance was heavy, with Bavarian television re-broadcasting his entire presentation.

On December 20, the Voice of America broadcast an editorial which recalled November statements by Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU's international information section, in which he said that, even if Moscow left the INF talks, START and MBFR would continue.

cc: The Honorable Robert C. McFarlane, 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 AS NARA, Date 1/29/03

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ARMS CONTROL

SUBJECT: AGENDA FOR 24 JAN MTG OF COORDINATING COM ON ARMS CONTROL & DEFENSE ISSUES

ACTION: ANY ACTION NECESSARY

DUE: 23 JAN 84 STATUS S FILES

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Steiner:

COMMENTS *pls attend - if you can not, let me know.*

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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January 20, 1984: 11

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

NSC -- Mr. Robert Kimmitt S/S 8402016
 ACDA -- Mr. William Staples S/S 8402017
 DOD -- Col. John Stanford S/S 8402018
 USIA -- Ms. Teresa Collins S/S 8402019

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

SUBJECT: Agenda for January 24 Meeting of Coordinating Committee on Arms Control and Defense Issues

The Coordinating Committee on Arms Control and Defense Issues will meet on Tuesday, January 24, 1984 at 2:00 p.m. in Room 7219 (D Conference Room) of the Department of State. Attached is the agenda for this meeting. Please distribute it to Coordinating Committee members in your agency.

Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- Tab A -- List of Addressees.
- Tab B -- Agenda.
- Tab C -- Six Month Projection Paper.

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Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997

By AR NARA, Date 1/29/03

LIST OF ADDRESSEES

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

STATE	--	Gerald B. Helman
USIA	--	Gifford Malone
DOD	--	Gen. Richard Stilwell
NSC	--	Steve Steiner
ACDA	--	Michael Guhin

IG

STATE	--	Rear Adm. Johnathan T. Howe
DOD	--	Richard Perle
NSC	--	Ron Lehman
NSC	--	Sven Kraemer

WORKING GROUP CHAIRMEN

STATE	--	Charles Sylvester
STATE	--	Judyt Mandel
USIA	--	Don Mathes
DOD	--	Sally Horn
DOD	--	Ed Melanson

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

STATE	--	John Hughes
DOD	--	Dean Burch
WHITE HOUSE	--	David Gergen
NSC	--	Robert Sims
ACDA	--	Joseph Lehman

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

STATE	--	Anthony Salvia
USIA	--	Robert Kiernan

AGENDA

Coordinating Committee
on
Arms Control and Defense Issues

January 24, 1984
(2:00 p.m., Rm. 7219)

- I. Report of Working Group Chairmen
 - A. INF/Europe
 - B. START/Nuclear Freeze/CBMs
 - C. Yellow Rain
 - D. Strategic Defense
 - E. Outer Space

- II. Update on European Polling Data
(USIA Briefing)

- III. Six Month Projection for Public
Diplomacy

- IV. Other Business

Washington, D.C. 20520

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Authority

DOS/IAW/11/6/15

January 20, 1984

BY

CW NARA DATE 12/19/11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Six months projection on Arms Control Public Diplomacy

The key public diplomacy problems of the upcoming six months are likely to center on:

- continued public concerns about the deteriorating East/West relationship
- perceptions in some quarters in Europe that the United States and the Soviet Union are equally responsible for the arms race and thus represent equivalent threats to peace
- mounting pressures for a resumption of arms control negotiations
- Soviet efforts to fuel political tensions in the basing countries by staying away from negotiating table

Several recent events in the area of arms control and East/West relations will directly affect our public diplomacy strategy in the next several months.

1. President Reagan's East/West speech: Speech appears to have been favorably received in Western Europe. Was perceived as conciliatory and is likely to have reduced European anxieties by underscoring U.S. willingness to engage in constructive East/West dialogue and our readiness to resume arms control negotiations at any time and without preconditions. No indication of Soviet receptivity.

2. CDE opening session - Shultz/Gromyko meeting: General assessment is meeting accomplished little in terms of a "thaw" in relations or resumption of arms negotiations.

3. Prospects for USSR return to negotiating table on INF, START, MBFR:

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What are likely effects on European public opinion and pressures on the U.S. under following scenarios:

- Soviets continue to refuse to negotiate
- Soviets agree to partial/conditional resumption of negotiations (MBFR?)

4. Compliance report:

- European allied reactions to the report
- Administration's down playing of violations
- Soviet counter-charges

5. CDE - next steps as conference settles down

6. NATO East/West study:

- proposed by Belgians as an exercise to reinforce alliance unity in coming months and give European public in particular, positive and balanced message on future course of East/West relations.

Drafted: P/PD: BAOwens *Bo*
1/20/84: x26520

Clearances: PM: J Mandel *JM*
EUR/P: CSylvester *cf*

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FROM WICK, C

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

KEYWORDS: ARMS CONTROL

USSR

SPEECHES

USIA

SUBJECT: STATUS RPT 50 RE ARMS REDUCTION & SECURITY ISSUES 16 - 20 JAN

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

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Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



January 25, 1984

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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 *CZW*
Director

SUBJECT: Status Report No. 50 — Arms Reduction and
Security Issues (Week of January 16-20)

HIGHLIGHTS:

All Agency Media Carry President's January 16 Speech; Foreign Audience More Than 100 Million:

- President Reagan's January 16 address on U.S.-Soviet relations was fed live via satellite to the European Broadcast Union, which in turn carried the entire speech on affiliate radio and television stations in Europe and around the world. European television networks in the UK, the FRG, Holland, Ireland, Portugal, Belgium and Finland took the feed live, reaching an estimated 130 million viewers. Other national networks in Europe taped the speech for broadcast on the evening news, further increasing audience exposure.
- Coverage was also amplified by a special WORLDNET link to eight European countries, permitting high-level government and media representatives to view the entire speech live at U.S. Embassies in countries whose national networks did not carry the entire address. Among these audiences was a group of nine Ambassadors to the U.N. Chemical Weapons Working Group session in Geneva.
- Backing up live Agency coverage was the Wireless File, which carried both an embargoed advance copy of the speech text worldwide, and a slightly amended text which reflected the speech as it was delivered. On January 14, the File carried the text of a briefing on the speech by National Security Advisor Bud McFarlane, as well as that of a Washington Foreign Press Center briefing by Deputy Assistant Secretary Mark Palmer. In his appearance, Mr. Palmer characterized the speech as the "most important statement of U.S.-Soviet relations to date" by the Reagan Administration.

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Authority: *RDS waluv 11/6/15*
BY: *CH* NARA DATE: *12/18/16*

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- The speech was carried live on the Voice of America to Europe, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, East and South Asia, and the Middle East. The five language services on the air at the time of delivery -- Russian, Armenian, Lithuanian, Azerbaijani, and Chinese -- carried live simultaneous translations. Other language services carried the full text in translation as they came on the air during the day. A pamphlet version of the speech is now being prepared in English, Spanish and Arabic.
- USIS posts in Europe and elsewhere distributed advance copies of the speech to key government, ministry and media contacts.
- Timely availability of the advance text, and the timing of the speech itself, enabled the Agency to help to maximize the impact overseas of this important event.

Ambassador Louis Fields, U.S. Representative to the Conference on Disarmament, gave an on-the-record briefing at the Washington Foreign Press Center on January 13, just before his return to Geneva for the resumption of the CD. Ambassador Fields outlined the work of the Conference, which deals with chemical and radiological weapons; aspects of the nuclear test ban; and more general questions of disarmament. Questioning focussed on the CD's work in the context of the CDE meetings in Stockholm.

Although theater showings in Belgium of the ABC-TV documentary "The Day After" received widespread advance media coverage which swelled attendance, our Embassy in Brussels reports that most commentators thought the film naive. Topics Magazine, a new Flemish conservative news weekly, commented "... Europe has been living for so many years in the grip of the bomb, (it) came across somewhat ludicrously."

Final preparations are now being made for the January 23-26 NATO journalists' tour. Appointments for the fourteen print and electronic media representatives have been made with the Vice President; Bud McFarlane; Ken Adelman; Ambassadors Nitze and Rowny; General Scowcroft; Assistant Secretary Perle; Richard Burt; Mark Palmer; and Luigi Einaudi, Director of Policy Planning in State's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. Senators Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) and Paul Sarbanes (D-Maryland) are also on the schedule.

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Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies sponsored a conference on "The Future of NATO and Global Security" in Brussels from January 12 to 14 which sparked considerable media interest on both sides of the Atlantic. Our Embassy in Brussels reports that participants, including Henry Kissinger, Helmut Schmidt, and James Schlesinger, engaged in "frank and hardhitting" discussions, which "erupted into occasional fireworks, to the delight of the reporters present". Schmidt inveighed against the "egotistic budgetary policies" of the U.S., which he held responsible for the highest interest rates "since the birth of Christ". In response, Schlesinger noted that the entire U.S. deficit could be eliminated if the U.S. reduced its defense spending to the same percentage of GNP as the FRG currently spends. Brussels views the conference as having been more constructive than much of the media coverage would lead the public to believe. "The quality of the exchanges", concludes Brussels, "... befits a group of experts who have known each other and the issues for a long time and who are fully in agreement on fundamental principles."

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cc: The Honorable Robert C. McFarlane, SPG
Secretary George P. Shultz, SPG
Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, SPG
Administrator M. Peter McPherson, SPG