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Collection Name CLARK, WILLIAM: FILES

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File Folder [TRIP:] SECRETARY CLARK'S VISIT 05/10/1984-05/18/1984 BERLIN, VIENNA, MUNICH, AND LONDON (CLARK BINDER) (3)

FOIA
2000-147

Box Number 7

CLARK

134

| ID | Doc Type | Document Description | No of Pages | Doc Date | Restrictions |
|------|----------------|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 3103 | BRIEFING PAPER | YOUR APPOINTMENT WITH FRED SINOWATZ (SAME AS ITEM 3062) R 11/6/2007 F2000-147 | 4 | ND | B1 |
| 3104 | SUMMARY | SAME AS ITEM 2948) | 2 | 3/22/1984 | B1 B3 |
| 3105 | BRIEFING PAPER | YOUR APPOINTMENT WITH DR. KARL STEYRER (SAME AS 2954 WITH NO NOTATIONS) R 11/6/2007 F2000-147 | 3 | ND | B1 |
| 3106 | SUMMARY | SAME AS 3067 D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1 | 1 | 5/4/1984 | B1 B3 |
| 3107 | SUMMARY | SAME AS 2942 D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1 | 2 | 3/22/1984 | B1 B3 |
| 3108 | SUMMARY | SAME AS 2946 D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1 | 1 | 2/17/1984 | B1 B3 |
| 3109 | BRIEFING PAPER | US-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS (SAME AS ITEM 3070) R 11/6/2007 F2000-147 | 1 | ND | B1 |
| 3110 | BRIEFING PAPER | AUSTRIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA (SAME AS ITEM 3071) R 11/6/2007 F2000-147 | 1 | ND | B1 |

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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|------|----------------|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 3111 | BRIEFING PAPER | THE AUSTRIAN DOMESTIC POLITICAL SCENE (SAME AS ITEM 3072) R 11/6/2007 F2000-147 | 1 | ND | B1 |
| 3112 | SUMMARY | SAME AS 2952 D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1 | 1 | 5/19/1983 | B1 B3 |
| 3113 | SUMMARY | SAME AS 2951 D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1 | 2 | 1/27/1984 | B1 B3 |
| 3114 | SUMMARY | SAME AS 2950 D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1 | 1 | 7/13/1983 | B1 B3 |
| 3115 | SUMMARY | SAME AS 3076 D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1 | 1 | 5/4/1984 | B1 B3 |
| 3116 | SUMMARY | SAME AS 3079 D 1/3/2011 F2000-147/1 | 1 | 8/4/1981 | B1 B3 |
| 3117 | BRIEFING PAPER | TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND AUSTRIA (SAME AS ITEM 3080) R 11/6/2007 F2000-147 | 1 | ND | B1 |

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VIENNA

1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

Your Appointment With
Fred Sinowatz
Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria

You will be meeting with Chancellor Sinowatz at 12:30 P.M. on May 14, 1984. The meeting is primarily a courtesy call, but you should use the opportunity to pay tribute to Austria's role in the world and to salute the common values which unite our societies. We believe it is important to emphasize our common commitment to such universal principles as democracy, individual freedom, and the rule of law. You should also praise Austria's efforts, especially in the Mideast, to make small steps to improve the humanitarian situation. We do not expect Sinowatz to bring up any contentious issues, except perhaps in general terms, but to use the appointment to further cement the close ties between our countries.

--We are pleased that Austria's self-chosen role of active neutrality has become a force for peace in the world.

--The presence of your troops in the U.N. Mideast Peacekeeping force is a concrete manifestation of your commitment to a peaceful solution to the problems of that area.

--Your country's role in the exchange of Palestinian and Israeli prisoners of war is a humanitarian effort that deserves the thanks of all mankind.

--Although our countries are vastly different in both size and history, we are united by a common commitment to democratic institutions, individual freedom, and the rule of law.

Kirchsclaeger Visit and U.S.-Austrian Contacts

Since you were personally involved, it would be appropriate for you to tell Sinowatz how pleased the U.S. was with the state visit of President Kirchsclaeger. You may wish to describe this visit as the capstone of Ambassador von Damm's efforts to highlight our shared values through increased contacts between senior officials of our governments. You may also wish to mention the Austro-American Foundation and the inclusion of Austria in the President's initiative on youth

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exchange, both launched during the state visit, telling Chancellor Sinowatz that we believe that these institutions show great promise in increasing contacts between our two societies.

--The President and all involved were extremely pleased with the State Visit of President Kirchsclaeger.

--The visit was an opportunity not only to become better acquainted with Kirchsclaeger himself, but to further cement the ties between our peoples.

--We believe that our enhanced youth exchange program and the Austro-American foundation, both launched during the state visit, will result in increased contacts between our societies.

Foreign Policy Questions

Outside of our bilateral relationship, Sinowatz' primary foreign policy interests are likely to be U.S.-Soviet relations and Central America. You should be prepared to hear Chancellor Sinowatz criticize our recent actions concerning Nicaragua as well as our support for the Government of El Salvador. Sinowatz will be looking for reassurance that we are prepared to make progress in our relations with the Soviet Union.

--We have strategic interests in halting communist insurrection in Central America and nurturing democratic institutions.

--We realize you have a different perspective, but we hope you appreciate that our commitment to the building of free, democratic institutions is unshakeable.

--The President is determined to make progress in our relations with the Soviets.

--We are discussing concrete steps with the Soviets in a variety of areas, Consulates in New York and Kiev for example, but we await a constructive Soviet dialogue on the primary subject of interest - arms control.

Fighter-Interceptor

Austrian policy-makers have been debating the wisdom of acquiring a modern fighter-interceptor for several years without being able to reach a conclusion. The march of time and the deterioration of their current fleet are about to force

their hand. Because of budget stringencies, the Austrians have focused their interest on the possibility of acquiring used aircraft for the interim, with a follow-on purchase of new aircraft in the 1990s. The Swedes have made a bargain-basement offer of used Drakens and the French have offered Mirage IIIS. We have been unable to come up with an offer of used American aircraft, but hope to put together an attractive package of new aircraft based on a purchase leaseback through Austrian Airlines in time for the visit of the Austrian Defense Minister in June.

--We regret that we are unable to offer you a suitable package of used fighter-interceptors for the Austrian Air Force.

--Northrop, the manufacturer of the F-5 series of fighters, is discussing the possibility of selling new F-5Es to Austrian Airlines who would then lease them to the Austrian Air Force. Although the arrangement is admittedly unusual, we believe it has merit.

--It has the advantage of providing the Austrian Air Force with new, more suitable equipment without the high acquisition cost of a direct purchase.

IIASA

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), a child of the detente era, is an East-West cooperative effort located in Vienna which provides a meeting place for scientists from a number of nations. Because of concerns about technology transfer and unfair exploitation of the institute by the Soviets, the U.S. ceased official funding for the Institute in 1983. Since then, the Austrians have approached us on several occasions to try to change our minds. The most recent discussion of IIASA was between Secretary Shultz and Austrian Foreign Minister Lanc during the State Visit of President Kirchsclaeger. As a result of their discussion, Secretary Shultz promised Foreign Minister Lanc that he would review our position.

--We are still in the process of reviewing our decision on IIASA.

--Although there are individual projects of interest to us in IIASA, we remain concerned about Soviet exploitation of the institution.

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Zwentendorf Nuclear Power Plant

Austria has one nuclear power facility at Zwentendorf, which, while completed in 1978, has never been allowed to operate. When the plant was completed, anti-nuclear sentiment began to grow in Austria and, in order to defuse this movement, then Chancellor Kreisky decided to hold a referendum on the opening of the plant. Because Kreisky publicly stated that the vote was a plebiscite on him personally, the opposition Peoples' Party opposed the plant. Because of Peoples' Party opposition, the referendum failed by one-half percent.

Although the failure of the referendum was wrapped in political questions, the root cause of Austria's difficulty with nuclear power is how to dispose of the Zwentendorf plant's waste. At present Austria is unwilling to consider long-term domestic waste storage. They have explored a French solution, but rejected it because it would have only provided medium term foreign storage; long term storage would have been in Austria. We have held technical talks with the Austrians on the waste disposal question but have declined to accept their nuclear waste until we have developed a long-term program for U.S. produced waste. Presently, Austria is exploring the possibility of long-term storage in China. We do not know if this is a serious prospect.

--We believe that international cooperation on nuclear matters is important.

--The technical talks which have been held between us on this subject have been fruitful.

--Because we have not yet determined how to handle the difficult problem of long-term nuclear waste disposal domestically, we are unable to accept Zwentendorf's nuclear waste.

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| 3104 | SUMMARY SAME AS ITEM 2948) | 2 | 3/22/1984 | B1 B3 |

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2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIEFING PAPER

Your Appointment With
Dr. Karl Steyrer
Minister for Health and Environmental Protection

You will be meeting with Dr. Kurt Steyrer, Austria's Minister for Health and Environmental Protection, at 11:00 A.M. on May 24, 1984. The primary purpose of the meeting will be to exchange views on environmental topics of current interest in Austria: acid rain, lead-free gasoline, national parks, and the conflict between economic development and environmental protection. Steyrer will also wish to discuss with you bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation in environmental protection and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). He may also bring up Austria's plans for its mothballed nuclear power plant at Zwentendorf.

Acid Rain

Austrians, like their German cousins to the north, have recently become alarmed by the effects of acid rain on their forests. According to Austrian government figures, forty-five percent of Austria is covered by forests and six to ten percent of this is severely affected by acid rain. In the Austrian case, the primary forest-damaging pollutants appear to be sulfur-dioxide and oxides of nitrogen. There is tension between different elements of Austrian society on this issue, with forest owners, the tourism industry, and environmental activists allied against Austria's industry. Because of unemployment problems, organized labor in Austria often sides with industrial leaders in this argument.

Efforts to curtail forest damage have focused on regulations restricting the sulfur content in fuel oil and the level of emissions from fossil-fuel fired power plants. Present regulations restrict sulfur content to no more than two percent for residual fuel oil, one percent for medium fuel oil, and one-half percent for light fuel oil. Proposed amendments to Austria's Steam Boiler Act would restrict sulfur-dioxide emissions from new, large facilities to no more than 400 milligrams per cubic meter. Older plants would be modified with the assistance of a twenty-five million dollar environmental protection fund. This measure, however, is being strongly opposed by industrial interests.

The Austrian League of Industrialists asserts that the acid rain issue is being emotionalized and that there is no hard evidence to connect emissions to forest damage. A buttress to this argument is the fact that sulfur-dioxide emissions have already been reduced by fifty percent since 1979. Labor unions do not completely adopt the industrialists

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arguments, but prefer energy-savings incentives and promotion of public transportation to restrictive measures.

--Acid rain is a difficult problem requiring much research.

--Although it is clear that industrial and auto pollution play a part in the formation of acid rain, we remain uncertain as to how best to address this problem.

--Our clean air programs have significantly improved our air quality, but we find that economic incentives are more effective than regulatory prohibitions.

--It is unclear whether or not our lead-free gasoline program has significantly effected the acid content in the air, but it has significantly reduced the exposure of the general population to lead itself. In spite of some difficulties, we consider the program a success.

IIASA

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--We are still in the process of reviewing our decision on IIASA.

--Although there are individual projects of interest to us in IIASA, we remain concerned about Soviet exploitation of the institution.

National Parks

Although tourism is vital to the Austrian economy, Austria currently has no national park comparable to the U.S. national parks. There has been a project to establish a national park to be called "Hohe Tauern" which would run across the borders of Salzburg, Carinthia and Tyrol provinces. Salzburg and Carinthia have set aside land to preserve as a national

heritage, but there is strong political opposition from those who feel that the establishment of the park would hinder industrial development of the area.

We have found our national parks to have important, long term value as nature preserves and recreation areas.

It is, however, important to manage them in such a way that they do not inhibit economic development and job creation.

Zwentendorf Nuclear Power Plant

Austria has one nuclear power facility at Zwentendorf, which, while completed in 1978, has never been allowed to operate. When the plant was completed, anti-nuclear sentiment began to grow in Austria and, in order to defuse this movement, then Chancellor Kreisky decided to hold a referendum on the opening of the plant. Because Kreisky publicly stated that the vote was a plebiscite on him personally, the opposition Peoples' Party opposed the plant. Because of Peoples' Party opposition, the referendum failed by one-half percent.

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| 3106 | SUMMARY SAME AS 3067 | 1 | 5/4/1984 | B1 B3 |

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

Suggested Toast
for Dinner Hosted by
President Kirchsclaeger

Federal President and Mrs. Kirchsclaeger, honored guests:

I appreciate your kind remarks Mr. President. I look back fondly to the wonderful time we had during your state visit to the United States. It was a privilege to be associated with the first state visit by an Austrian President to my country. I was particularly honored to be allowed to host a portion of your visit to my home state of California.

I will long remember the honor of introducing you to the American traditions of the rodeo and the barbeque, and to have been a personal witness to Foreign Minister Lanc dancing with Shirley Temple Black. I was especially pleased to have been able to worship with you, exercising a religious tradition which we hold in common.

Mr. President, your visit was more than an official one. The people of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, San Simeon, and Los Angeles were privileged to meet you personally and to learn, as the Austrian people already know, what a warm human being the President of Austria is. The friends you made in the United States have become elements in the ties that bind our countries and our peoples together, contributing to the international understanding which our world sorely needs.

In addition to the human contacts which you made, your visit was a concrete manifestation of our close bilateral relations and the values which we share: a commitment to democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law. It was also a salute to Austria's humanitarian traditions and its freely chosen path of perpetual neutrality.

Dear friends, I ask you now to join me in a toast to President and Mrs. Kirchsclaeger and to the close ties which bind the people of our nations together.

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| 3107 | SUMMARY SAME AS 2942 | 2 | 3/22/1984 | B1 B3 |

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| 3108 | SUMMARY SAME AS 2946 | 1 | 2/17/1984 | B1 B3 |

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4

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

Suggested Opening Remarks
to
Embassy Vienna Staff

In the midst of the world's turmoil, the President and your countrymen look now more than ever to the men and women of the Foreign Service. You have the heavy responsibility of implementing America's foreign policy objectives -- often in difficult and hostile settings. Your task is far from easy. With tragic frequency, your colleagues have been called on to make the supreme sacrifice, giving their lives in support of peace and freedom.

The memorial plaques in the State Department building which list your fallen colleagues grow longer. The tragedy at our Embassy in Beirut is still fresh in the minds of all of us. Only a few weeks ago, American officers gave their lives for peace in southern Africa, victims of random violence. More recently in London, we have seen that even Europe's most civilized capitals are not immune when radical governments decide to condone or carry out terrorism. I can assure you that the American people appreciate deeply your proven dedication and commitment to our country and its foreign policy.

I want to personally thank all of you for the efforts you have made to make my visit to Vienna a success. It is representative of the efforts that you and your colleagues around the world make daily to further the cause of peace in a hostile world. Even though you are privileged to work in this beautiful city, the conduct of our relations with Austria requires your constant and unceasing efforts. I am pleased to be associated with you as servants of the American people.

5

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

U.S.-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS

The past year has been marked by exceptional cooperation and contact at the highest levels. Beginning with visits to Washington by former Chancellor Kreisky and conservative leader Alois Mock in February, this year has also seen the naming of a new U.S. Ambassador, Helene von Damm, the reopening of the U.S. Consulate in Salzburg by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, and the visit of Vice President Bush to Vienna in September, where he delivered a major address on U.S. policies in Central and Eastern Europe. The capstone of the last year's events was the February State Visit of Austrian President Kirchschaeger. This visit was perceived by Austria as a visual manifestation of our friendship and commitment. They were pleased with the substance of the visit as well as the publicity which surrounded it.

Our relationship with Austria is a strong and stable one. Ambassador von Damm has already undertaken initiatives aimed at increasing bilateral trade, youth exchanges and cooperation in science and technology. Our relations with the new socialist-centrist coalition government, sworn in in May of 1983, as well as with the conservative opposition, are excellent.

The relationship is important to the U.S. from several standpoints. While a declared neutral, Austria is philosophically a Western country, basically pro-U.S., and a primary example of a flourishing democracy outside the context of an alliance. The Austrians like to view their neutrality in terms of its activism and usefulness in helping to promote international dialogue and relieve tensions. Austria has credibility and influence in areas of the world in which we have great interest: the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia and Latin America. Austria supports and actively works within the framework of international cooperative organizations. Vienna has been designated the third UN city. Finally, Austria has demonstrated moral leadership and commitment to human rights and freedoms through its role as a country of first asylum for Eastern European refugees and in facilitating the resettlement of Soviet Jews.

Differences of view over policy questions still exist, especially with regard to Central America and the Middle East, but they are considered honest disagreement between friends and are more than offset by the many assets Austria brings to its bilateral relations with the U.S.

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NLS F00-147#3109
BY LOJ NARA, DATE 11/6/02

6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

AUSTRIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA

The Austrian public and government maintains an interest in Central America out of all proportion to the region's strategic and political importance to Central Europe. The Government, and to a lesser extent the opposition Peoples' Party, are highly critical of current U.S. policy. The Austrian Government objected to the U.S. rescue mission in Grenada and it has been highly critical of U.S. efforts to isolate the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. Austria has declined to have an Ambassador accredited to El Salvador, and, even though they sent an unofficial observer to the recent Salvadoran election and run-off, they remain unconvinced that U.S. policy is promoting peace in the region.

The opposition Peoples' Party, which has not been as critical of U.S. Central American policy as the Government, has played an important role in the attempt to establish an organization of Christian Democratic Parties to help counterbalance the efforts of the Socialist International (SI) in Central America. The organization, known as the International Democratic Union (IDU), has only been marginally successful to date in organizing the conservative parties of Latin America into a force to promote peace, democracy, and market economies. The Peoples' Party's leader and Chairman of the IDU, Alois Mock, had a meeting with the President and the Vice President in February to report his latest efforts. Although we do not expect the IDU to equal the stature of the SI in the near future, in the long run it should provide the conservative governments of Latin America with international aid in the construction of democratic institutions.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

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AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY POLICY

The Austrian commitment to a policy of neutrality was not imposed by the four occupying powers as a condition of the State Treaty of 1955. It is an obligation freely taken and codified into law by the Austrian parliament. This declaration of permanent neutrality under international law is at once the unifying factor of Austrian political life and the driving force behind Austrian foreign policy.

The Austrian concept of neutrality is based on the model of Switzerland in that it has at its center the notion of a military deterrence capability sufficient to make conquest too costly for the gain. Perhaps because of its strategic location, Austria has pursued a policy of "active neutralism." Implicit in this concept is the notion of being constructive in international affairs through mediation and peacekeeping roles. In carrying out this self-defined role, Austria leaves no doubt that its values are Western and democratic.

When Austria cannot be of direct assistance, it prefers the symbolic role of providing the forum for dialogue. Vienna, designated the third UN city, hosts UNIDO, the IAEA and the MBFR negotiations. Austria also maintains an interest in hosting a US-Soviet Summit, not only because of the critical relevance of the subject matter for Austria, but also because of the perceived residual benefit of legitimizing the Austrian role of East-West "facilitator."

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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THE AUSTRIAN DOMESTIC POLITICAL SCENE

Austria's current government, a coalition of the Socialist and Freedom Parties, was formed after last April's election as a result of the Socialists' failure to achieve an absolute majority. The small, centrist Freedom Party is the junior partner in the coalition with three cabinet portfolios, Defense, Trade, and Justice. It has acted as a restraining influence on the larger Socialist Party's stated desire to increase taxes to fund social programs. While the coalition looks as though it will survive its full four-year term, recent elections in Salzburg, where the Freedom Party failed to win a single seat, may have shaken the confidence of Vice-Chancellor Steger. The Government's leader, Chancellor Sinowatz, is an able politician, but he is still working under the shadow of his charismatic predecessor, Bruno Kreisky.

The government's differences with its opposition, the conservative, market oriented Austrian Peoples Party, have centered mainly around economic issues and Central America. The Government's Central America policy is strongly influenced by the position of the Socialist International, of which the political arm of the Salvadoran Rebels is a member. Because of Austria's geographic location, both the government and the opposition pay a great deal of attention to changes in the East-West climate. The government takes a slightly more charitable view of Soviet intentions than the opposition, but all significant political factions recognize the benefits Austria has enjoyed from a lowering of tension in Central Europe, and support a renewal of detente.

The Peoples Party's program aimed at ameliorating current economic difficulties calls for an increased reliance on market forces and efforts to reduce the public sector deficit. The government's economic goals are based on traditional socialist precepts and call for cuts in the work week in some industries to thirty-five hours and continuing support for a large state-owned manufacturing sector. Because Austria's economic problems have tended to overshadow strictly political concerns, it is likely that the present government's survival will depend on its ability to overcome its problems with the public sector deficit and promote more vigorous economic growth.

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| 3112 | SUMMARY SAME AS 2952 | 1 | 5/19/1983 | B1 B3 |

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| 3113 | SUMMARY SAME AS 2951 | 2 | 1/27/1984 | B1 B3 |

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| 3114 | SUMMARY SAME AS 2950 | 1 | 7/13/1983 | B1 B3 |

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| 3115 | SUMMARY SAME AS 3076 | 1 | 5/4/1984 | B1 B3 |

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| 3116 | SUMMARY SAME AS 3079 | 1 | 8/4/1981 | B1 B3 |

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND AUSTRIA

Austria's neutrality and its proximity to both Western Europe and the Warsaw Pact nations have made it a major trading partner of both COCOM countries and Eastern Europe. Until recently, Austria's domestic high technology production capabilities have been limited. Most high technology items have been imported from COCOM member countries and other technologically advanced third countries. However, Austria is now rapidly developing its own high technology industrial base, using COCOM-origin technology, manufacturing equipment and components. Examples of such industries include the AMI/Voest and Siemens (Austria) microprocessor plants and ITT Austria.

The subject of illegal diversion of militarily-sensitive technology through Austria to the East bloc became a major bilateral issue in the fall of 1982 when two DOD officials gave interviews to the Austrian press sharply critical of Austria's alleged role as a conduit. It quickly became apparent that an understanding needed to be reached with the Austrians on the general subject of export controls. State Secretary Ferdinand Lacina came to Washington with a delegation to work out the framework for an agreement, and an exchange of letters was signed in February 1983.

In March 1983 an interagency U.S. delegation traveled to Vienna to provide the Austrians with a threat assessment on strategic technology transfer and to discuss the implementation of the new Austrian export control system. These talks were productive. While we have tried to reassure the GOA that it is not being singled out, we have also stressed the need for Austrian vigilance and follow-through in stemming illegal diversions.

Austria will have to live down its former reputation as an easy place through which to ship embargoed Western technology to the Warsaw Pact states. As a neutral, Austria is not a member of COCOM and has been reluctant to cooperate publicly in policing the export of controlled items. Now, in an effort to boost economic growth through access to advanced technology, Austria is cooperating with us to control more effectively the re-export of Western technology from Austria to the East. While their efforts remain imperfect, they have made great strides in the last year. Continued progress needs to be made, with continued U.S. support and encouragement. Efforts by Warsaw Pact nations to divert controlled products through Austria cannot be expected to decrease until it becomes an unfruitful avenue for acquisitions.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA

Austria is a leading exponent of human values in the international community and has pursued an active program of assistance to refugees, mainly Eastern Europeans, for whom Austria has served as a country of first asylum since 1955. The Austrian role in facilitating the transit of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union has been widely praised.

Many Eastern European refugees select neutral Austria as the country of first asylum. The Federal Chancellery estimates that close to two million refugees have passed through Austria since the end of World War II. Of the Poles who left their homeland in 1980-83, it has been estimated that some 10,000 were settled on Austrian territory. All Austrian post-war governments have consistently refused to send anyone back, have maintained transit facilities at ever-rising expense, and have sought resettlement opportunities for a maximum number of Eastern Europeans in third countries. In the 1980-82 period, Austria spent approximately \$122.6 million, or AS 2.1 billion on refugee care.

Austria has provided transit and free choice of destination to Soviet Jews despite considerable challenges to the GOA's determination to do so. During the 1970's, some 240,000 Soviet Jews transited Vienna to Israel, the US, and other countries. Only 2,688 Soviet Jews left the USSR during 1982, and the 1983 rate averaged 115 per month. The Jewish Agency for Israel has taken a number of unilateral steps to increase the Israel-bound share of this diminished flow. After considerable negotiation, the GOA remained adamant that each Soviet Jew must be informed in writing of all resettlement options and how they may be realized. During this controversy, the USG position was identical to that of the GOA.

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Munich, capital of Bavaria and a metropolis of almost 1.3 million people, is the dominant commercial, travel, and political center of southern Germany. It attracts numerous conventions, meetings, fairs, and exhibits with a broad range of economic activities. Munich is also one of the world's outstanding culture and entertainment metropolitan centers. Its excellent theaters, museums, and galleries present unending high-quality cultural performances and exhibits, while the traditional Bavarian love of fun sustains a wide variety of festivals, atmospheric nightspots, and entertainment. It is a dynamic city with a multitude of recreational and intellectual possibilities.

Munich is Germany's third largest city, after Berlin and Hamburg. The city long ago outgrew its medieval walls, leaving a well-defined inner city or downtown area. Munich is also Germany's fastest growing major city. Expansion continues at a fast pace with construction of new suburbs.

Munich lies about 1,600 feet above sea level on the southern edge of a flat plain stretching from the foothills of the Alps, about 25 miles away, north to the Danube River. The Isar River flows through the eastern section of town on its way to join the Danube.

The climate is like that in the northern US. Winters are cold but not severe. But temperatures on rare occasions fall below 0°F, and 2-3 feet of snow may blanket the ground in January and February. In spring and fall pleasant, clear, warmish weather is interspersed with prolonged stretches of rain and cloudiness. Temperate summers are short with a fair amount of rain.



Consulate General, Munich.

LONDON

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