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**Folder Title:** City of Berlin (2)  
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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** DOBRIANSKY, PAULA: FILES

**Withdrawer**

RBW 12/21/2016

**File Folder** COUNTRY FILES: CITY OF BERLIN (2)

**FOIA**

F1640/3

**Box Number** 1

HERSHBERG

5

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
186072	MEMO	WILLIAM STEARMAN TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE. BERLIN AIR CORRIDORS ISSUE	1	5/7/1985	B1

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Tuesday, May 14, 1985  
1:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR PAULA DOBRIANSKY  
PETER SOMMER

FROM: FRANCESCA LAPINSKI *Flan*

SUBJECT: Conversation with Jack Benanty

Paula tried to call Mr. Benanty both last night and this morning and was not able to respond to his call to Mr. McFarlane because we were missing the area code (212/246-3000). However, as he had not heard from us, he called again this afternoon.

Mr. Benanty and/or Colonel Billie Mills will be in the area (the United States) until May 27; they will be glad to rearrange their schedules in order to meet with Mr. McFarlane.

What he wants to talk to Mr. McFarlane about is a ceremony that is being planned in Berlin at Rhein-Main Air Base about mid-September to celebrate the anniversary of the last day of the Berlin airlift. They want Mr. McFarlane to attend this ceremony. Mr. Benanty said that he and Colonel Mills talked with Mr. McFarlane at length at a dinner early this year. Benanty went on to say that there were other matters also to be discussed, but basically they need to know the level of participation by the U.S. Government at such a ceremony so that they can then invite FRG and other officials of a comparable level. Ideally, of course, they would also like to have The President or the Vice President at this ceremony.

Mr. Benanty and Colonel Billie Mills have raised over a million dollars in less than a year for a Berlin Airlift Memorial.

Mr. Benanty was very nice, but nevertheless upset at being "passed along."

*W. H. H. H.*

*Paula - Peter has taken this over.*

*5/21/85* > *PD*  
Spoke to him (Benanty) - asked him to write a letter to Bud.  
(212) 246-3000

MEMORANDUM OF CALL

*Wilma says he  
meets to him*  
Previous Edition Usable

TO: \_\_\_\_\_

YOU WERE CALLED BY-  YOU WERE VISITED BY-

*Paula*

*Wilma*

OF (Organization) \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE PHONE  FTS  AUTOVON

WILL CALL AGAIN  IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL  WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*Benanty wants appt this week w/ RCM; - RCM's schedule is full. Wilma asks that you talk to him. Evidently its w/ regard to dinner Pres will attend June 16 - see #1377*

RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 (Rev. 8-81)  
GPO : 1984 O - 430-306 (PMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6)

*7 - 5/13 pm. over*

*also involved is  
Col. Mills - Charleston, S.C.  
803/552-8190*

*in Va. 804/270-4722*

*(804) 270 -  
4722*

X 3

↪

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

April 29, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *PS*

SUBJECT: Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the self-explanatory Tab I memo to Anne Higgins.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments -

- Tab I Memo to Higgins
- Tab A Draft Presidential Letter
- Tab B McFarlane's Letter to Mills
- Tab C Mills' Incoming
- Tab II Background Material

*Paula - I called Ryan's office -  
this "dinner" is not on  
the P. schedule -  
(P.S. The 16th of June is  
Father's day).  
7*

FRAN -

I'm going to try  
to reach him through  
"signal" in the  
morning. If I'm still  
(I'll let you know)  
unable to reach him -  
pass the package  
to Peter Sommer.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

1377  
ADD-ON

*Kimmitt  
Signed May 1, 1985*

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base

Some time ago, USAF Colonel Billie Mills (Ret) wrote Bud McFarlane seeking support for the Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base (Tab C). Bud replied on March 11 (Tab B). We also asked the Defense Department to see if it could provide further support to this worthy cause. We expressed, as well, willingness to consider a Presidential letter of support, if Defense felt one would be appropriate.

Defense has now provided us a suggested text (Tab A) for a Presidential letter to Colonel Mills. We ask that you arrange for its dispatch. Please provide us a copy. Thank you.

Attachments

Tab A Draft Presidential Letter  
Tab B McFarlane's Letter to Mills  
Tab C Mills' Incoming

cc: COL R. J. Affourtit, Executive Secretary, DOD

Dear Colonel Mills:

I want to wish you continuing success in your important work to establish a Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base, West Germany. On the day of your unveiling ceremony, I would be delighted to have you read the following letter from me.

"I am delighted to extend greetings and best wishes for a memorable ceremony in remembrance of that triumphant air bridge known as the Berlin Airlift.

This symbolic 'western end' of a bridge serves as a beacon of our determination not to abandon European allies to totalitarianism. We shall always remember the American and allied airmen who provided a technological and human miracle as they strove to keep the airways open through even the most difficult flying conditions.

OPERATION VITTLES reverberates through history as the supreme peacetime air transport operation. Crews flying from this vital base at Rhein-Main refused to give in to mechanical or human frailties as they sought to keep the peace in Europe through a cooperative effort.

It is fitting that we remember here their heroic efforts to maintain peace and friendship."

Sincerely,

Ronald Regan

Colonel Billie Mills, USAF (Ret)  
Executive Director  
Berlin Airlift Memorial  
Rhein-Main Air Base  
APO New York, N.Y. 09057

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1985

Dear Colonel Mills,

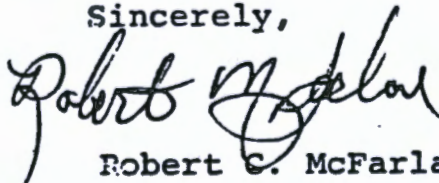
Thank you very much for your kind letter. The President truly appreciates your warm words of support.

We applaud your efforts to establish a Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base, and understand that the United States Air Force is collaborating with you toward fulfilling this important goal.

I regret, but the President's tight schedule on his European trip will not allow him to stop at Rhein-Main Air Base.

We are asking the Department of Defense to respond to your other questions, and wish you continuing success in this important endeavor.

Sincerely,



Robert C. McFarlane

Colonel Billie Mills, USAF (Ret)  
Executive Director  
Berlin Airlift Memorial  
Rhein-Main Air Base  
West Germany

APO New York 09057  
New York





FEB 20 1985

BERLIN AIRLIFT MEMORIAL  
Luftbrücke Chapter  
The Airlift Association, Inc.  
Rhein Main Air Base  
6000 Frankfurt/Main 75  
West Germany  
APO New York 09057  
Tel.: (069) 699-6005

The Honorable Robert McFarlane  
Assistant to the President  
National Security Affairs

FEB 13 1985

Dear Mr. McFarlane,

The Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base is moving along at a great pace. Recent events here lead me to write to you again concerning the project. In December we were invited to visit Chancellor Kohl and President von Weizsaecker in Bonn. Following those visits we received letters of support from both of those distinguished statesmen. In addition, Dr. Dollinger, Minister for Transport, FRG, has joined our group as an Honorary Director, providing vocal and written support for the Berlin Airlift Memorial. President von Weizsaecker has under consideration the Honorary Co-Chairman position for the project. A concern was voiced that there should be an Honorary Co-Chairman from America. All that leads me to seek your guidance or thoughts. Immediately one thinks of President Reagan, Vice President Bush, You, or a most important Cabinet or Congressional Leader. I realize that this is far out of my realm and can have deep implications. I do believe it offers an opportunity to highlight peace, freedom and international cooperation. I enclose copies of the letters described for your review.

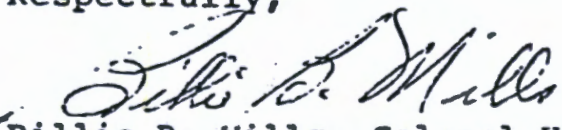
A second event concerns a call I received last week from my Bonn contact. There has been some concern about what might be planned for the MAY 1985 trip to Germany. The desire was expressed to relay that a short stopover by the President with his German counterparts, possibly accompanied by other national leaders involved in the Berlin Airlift, at Rhein-Main Air Base which is jointly located with the Frankfurt International Airport might be desirable. My only opportunity to relay that is to mention it to you. As a sidelight, the DoDDS Rhein-Main Elementary School will be named for Colonel Gail Halverson, USAF Retired, the famous "candy bomber" of the Berlin Airlift. The Junior High School will be named for Lt. Gen. William H. Tunner, Commander of the Combined Airlift Task Force. Those events might be timed to offer some advantage for such a visit. The Memorial itself will be under construction, but might offer an opportunity for displaying a unity of freedom for the nations concerned.

Mr. Jack Benanty, our Washington and Senior Funds Advisor, a devoted Republican, will be in Washington very soon. He is working with several leaders in both New York and Washington on behalf of the Berlin Airlift Memorial. We are moving along very well in all aspects of financial and construction matters. Our goal is Memorial unveiling on 30 September 1985. We have a C-54 donated and are in progress of acquiring a C-47 through the help of the Air Force Museum.

I congratulate you for your role in disarmament talks. We appreciate the strenuous workload and the national burdens you carry. My wife and I were fortunate to be in Washington during the Inaugural activities and we were delighted and impressed with all the programs we attended. The President is truly a remarkable Leader and carries the prayers of all. It was our goal to share a few hours with you while we were in Washington but unfortunately your schedule was already packed. Maybe at a later Inner Circle event we may be able to share a few moments. Please give your wife our best wishes.

Keep us in mind. We would appreciate any comments you may have concerning a visit or our progress.

Respectfully,



Billie B. Mills, Colonel USAF (Retired)  
Executive Director.

1377  
9




OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

11 APR 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT M. KIMMITT  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Pursuant to your request, attached is a draft proclamation requested by Colonel Billie B. Mills, USAF (Retired) for the unveiling of the Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main AB, Germany. I have asked the Air Force Congressional Liaison Office to respond to the issue of an honorary co-chairman for the event (see attached). Suggest that once signed the proclamation be returned to OSD/ES for dispatch to Colonel Mills.

  
R. J. AFFOURTIT  
Executive Secretary

Attachments

NSC Log 1377 10

April 30, 1985

Dear Colonel Mills:

I want to wish you continuing success in your important work to establish a Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base, West Germany. On the day of your unveiling ceremony, I would be delighted to have you read the following letter from me.

"I am delighted to extend greetings and best wishes for a memorable ceremony in remembrance of that triumphant air bridge known as the Berlin Airlift.

This symbolic 'western end' of a bridge serves as a beacon of our determination not to abandon European allies to totalitarianism. We shall always remember the American and allied airmen who provided a technological and human miracle as they strove to keep the airways open through even the most difficult flying conditions.

OPERATION VITTLES reverberates through history as the supreme peacetime air transport operation. Crews flying from this vital base at Rhein-Main refused to give in to mechanical or human frailties as they sought to keep the peace in Europe through a cooperative effort.

It is fitting that we remember here their heroic efforts to maintain peace and friendship."

Sincerely,

RS

Ronald Regan

Colonel Billie Mills, USAF (Ret)  
Executive Director  
Berlin Airlift Memorial  
Rhein-Main Air Base  
APO New York, N.Y. 09057

MEMORANDUM  
OF CALL

Wilma says he  
meets to him  
Previous Edition Possible

TO: \_\_\_\_\_

YOU WERE CALLED BY -  YOU WERE VISITED BY -

Paula 12

Wilma

OF (Organization) \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE PHONE  FTS  AUTOVON

Jack Benanty  
246-3000 → May 27

WILL CALL AGAIN  IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

RETURNED YOUR CALL  WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Benanty wants appt this week w/ RCM; - RCM's schedule is full. Wilma asks that you talk to him. Evidently its w/ regard to dinner Pres will attend June 16 - see #1377

RECEIVED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018 STANDARD FORM 68 (Rev. 8-81)  
GPO : 1984 O - 430-306

7 - 5/13 pm. over

this morning  
> find out from 13  
Ann Higgins  
Office -  
whether a draft  
Pres. letter  
was signed  
yet. ?

12A

also involved is

Col. Mills - Charleston, S.C.

803/552-8190

in the 804/270-4722

MESSAGE

- RETURNED YOUR CALL
- WISHES AN APPOINTMENT
- WOULD LIKE TO VISIT
- IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
- REQUESTS HOME
- IS
- APPROVAL

OF (NUMBER)

FOR MESSAGE LEFT BY  AND MESSAGE LISTED BY

TO

OF CALL  
MESSAGE



X 11  
C

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

April 29, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *PS*

SUBJECT: Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the self-explanatory Tab I memo to Anne Higgins.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments

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- Tab A Draft Presidential Letter
- Tab B McFarlane's Letter to Mills
- Tab C Mills' Incoming
- Tab II Background Material

*Paula - I called Ryan's office -  
this "dinner" is not on  
the P. schedule -  
(P.S. The 16th of June is  
Father's day).  
7*

MEMORANDUM

1377  
ADD-ON

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

*Kimmit  
Signed May 1, 1985*

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base

Some time ago, USAF Colonel Billie Mills (Ret) wrote Bud McFarlane seeking support for the Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base (Tab C). Bud replied on March 11 (Tab B). We also asked the Defense Department to see if it could provide further support to this worthy cause. We expressed, as well, willingness to consider a Presidential letter of support, if Defense felt one would be appropriate.

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Attachments

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Ronald Regan

Colonel Billie Mills, USAF (Ret)  
Executive Director  
Berlin Airlift Memorial  
Rhein-Main Air Base  
APO New York, N.Y. 09057

16

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1985

Dear Colonel Mills,

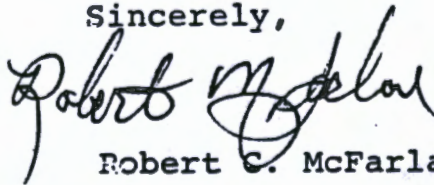
Thank you very much for your kind letter. The President truly appreciates your warm words of support.

We applaud your efforts to establish a Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base, and understand that the United States Air Force is collaborating with you toward fulfilling this important goal.

I regret, but the President's tight schedule on his European trip will not allow him to stop at Rhein-Main Air Base.

We are asking the Department of Defense to respond to your other questions, and wish you continuing success in this important endeavor.

Sincerely,



Robert C. McFarlane

Colonel Billie Mills, USAF (Ret)  
Executive Director  
Berlin Airlift Memorial  
Rhein-Main Air Base  
~~West Germany~~

APD New York 09057  
New York



1377

17

FEB 20 1985

BERLIN AIRLIFT MEMORIAL  
Luftbrücke Chapter  
The Airlift Association, Inc.  
Rhein Main Air Base  
6000 Frankfurt/Main 75  
West Germany  
APO New York 09057  
Tel.: (069) 699-6005

The Honorable Robert McFarlane  
Assistant to the President  
National Security Affairs

FEB 13 1985

Dear Mr. McFarlane,

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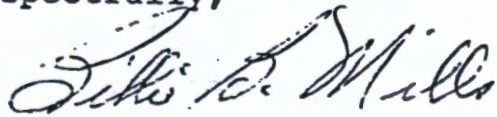
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Mr. Jack Benanty, our Washington and Senior Funds Advisor, a devoted Republican, will be in Washington very soon. He is working with several leaders in both New York and Washington on behalf of the Berlin Airlift Memorial. We are moving along very well in all aspects of financial and construction matters. Our goal is Memorial unveiling on 30 September 1985. We have a C-54 donated and are in progress of acquiring a C-47 through the help of the Air Force Museum.

I congratulate you for your role in disarmament talks. We appreciate the strenuous workload and the national burdens you carry. My wife and I were fortunate to be in Washington during the Inaugural activities and we were delighted and impressed with all the programs we attended. The President is truly a remarkable Leader and carries the prayers of all. It was our goal to share a few hours with you while we were in Washington but unfortunately your schedule was already packed. Maybe at a later Inner Circle event we may be able to share a few moments. Please give your wife our best wishes.

Keep us in mind. We would appreciate any comments you may have concerning a visit or our progress.

Respectfully,



Billie B. Mills, Colonel USAF (Retired)  
Executive Director.




OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

11 APR 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT M. KIMMITT  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Pursuant to your request, attached is a draft proclamation requested by Colonel Billie B. Mills, USAF (Retired) for the unveiling of the Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main AB, Germany. I have asked the Air Force Congressional Liaison Office to respond to the issue of an honorary co-chairman for the event (see attached). Suggest that once signed the proclamation be returned to OSD/ES for dispatch to Colonel Mills.

  
R. J. AFFOURTIT  
Executive Secretary

Attachments

X 20

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1985

Dear Colonel Mills,

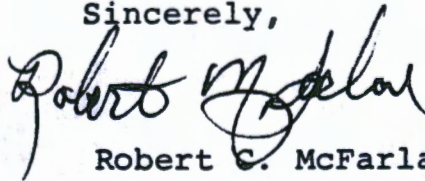
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We applaud your efforts to establish a Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base, and understand that the United States Air Force is collaborating with you toward fulfilling this important goal.

I regret, but the President's tight schedule on his European trip will not allow him to stop at Rhein-Main Air Base.

We are asking the Department of Defense to respond to your other questions, and wish you continuing success in this important endeavor.

Sincerely,



Robert C. McFarlane

Colonel Billie Mills, USAF (Ret)  
Executive Director  
Berlin Airlift Memorial  
Rhein-Main Air Base  
West Germany

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 11, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL R. J. AFFOURTIT  
Executive Secretary  
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base

Retired USAF Colonel Billie Mills, Executive Director of the Airlift Association, has written Mr. McFarlane seeking support for the Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base (Tab B). Mr. McFarlane's reply is at Tab A.

We understand that the Rhein-Main Memorial will be an exact replica of the monument at Berlin's Tempelhof Airport. It will symbolize the Western end of the Berlin Air Bridge. We further understand that the USAF is already cooperating with the Airlift Association on this worthwhile undertaking.

Mr. McFarlane has already replied to Colonel Mills' specific question about a possible Presidential stop at Rhein-Main.

We ask that the Defense Department reply to his request about the possibility of naming an Honorary U.S. Co-chairman. We note that former MAC Commander, General Allen, is an Honorary Director. Given the project itself and the apparent level of German support, Defense may wish to consider -- if you deem it appropriate -- nominating a senior official, perhaps the Secretary of the Air Force, or one of his deputies, as Honorary Co-chairman.

Please provide us a draft, if you believe a Presidential letter of support for the Rhein-Main Memorial project would be appropriate.

*Robert M. Kimmitt*  
Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary

Attachments

Tab A McFarlane's Reply  
Tab B Mills' Incoming

cc: Nicholas Platt, Executive Secretary, State

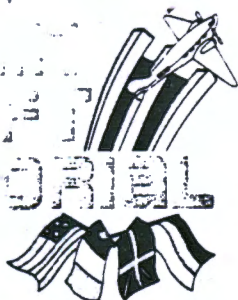
Free 1-70  
1377

*James J. [Signature]*

21

BERLIN AIRLIFT MEMORIAL  
Luftbrücke Chapter  
The Airlift Association, Inc.  
Rhein Main Air Base  
6000 Frankfurt/Main 75  
West Germany  
APO New York 09057  
Tel.: (069) 699-6005

22



1985

The Honorable Robert McFarlane  
Assistant to the President  
National Security Affairs

FEB 13 1985

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A second event concerns a call I received last week from my Bonn contact. There has been some concern about what might be planned for the MAY 1985 trip to Germany. The desire was expressed to relay that a short stopover by the President with his German counterparts, possibly accompanied by other national leaders involved in the Berlin Airlift, at Rhein-Main Air Base which is jointly located with the Frankfurt International Airport might be desirable. My only opportunity to relay that is to mention it to you. As a sidelight, the DoDDS Rhein-Main Elementary School will be named for Colonel Gail Halverson, USAF Retired, the famous "candy bomber" of the Berlin Airlift. The Junior High School will be named for Lt. Gen. William H. Tunner, Commander of the Combined Airlift Task Force. Those events might be timed to offer some advantage for such a visit. The Memorial itself will be under construction, but might offer an opportunity for displaying a unity of freedom for the nations concerned.


Mr. Jack Benanty, our Washington and Senior Funds Advisor, a devoted Republican, will be in Washington very soon. He is working with several leaders in both New York and Washington on behalf of the Berlin Airlift Memorial. We are moving along very well in all aspects of financial and construction matters. Our goal is Memorial unveiling on 30 September 1985. We have a C-54 donated and are in progress of acquiring a C-47 through the help of the Air Force Museum.



I congratulate you for your role in disarmament talks. We appreciate the strenuous workload and the national burdens you carry. My wife and I were fortunate to be in Washington during the Inaugural activities and we were delighted and impressed with all the programs we attended. The President is truly a remarkable Leader and carries the prayers of all. It was our goal to share a few hours with you while we were in Washington but unfortunately your schedule was already packed. Maybe at a later Inner Circle event we may be able to share a few moments. Please give your wife our best wishes.

Keep us in mind. We would appreciate any comments you may have concerning a visit or our progress.

Respectfully,



Billie B. Mills, Colonel USAF (Retired)  
Executive Director.



BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND  
DER BUNDESKANZLER

Bonn, den 5. Februar 1985

Herrn  
Oberst a.D. Billie B. Mills  
Executive Director  
Berlin Airlift Memorial  
Luftbrücke Chapter  
The Airlift Association, Inc.  
Rhein Main Air Base  
6000 Frankfurt/Main 75

Sehr geehrter Herr Mills,

über das Gespräch, das Sie mit dem Bevollmächtigten der Bundesregierung in Berlin, Herrn Parlamentarischen Staatssekretär Peter Lorenz, führten, bin ich ausführlich informiert worden.

Die Berliner Luftbrücke von 1948/49 bleibt ein unvergessenes Ereignis in der jüngeren deutschen Geschichte. Sie ist ein augenfälliger Beweis für die deutsch-amerikanische Freundschaft und Solidarität, wie sie sich nach dem Krieg herausgebildet und seither ständig bewährt hat. Die damalige politische Entschlossenheit der Amerikaner, die große Leistung der amerikanischen, britischen und französischen Flugbesatzungen sicherten die Freiheit der Berliner, die ihrerseits Mut, Ausdauer und Lebenswillen beisteuerten.

Ich begrüße daher das Projekt, am Rhein-Main-Flughafen in Frankfurt eine Nachbildung des Berliner Luftbrücken-Denkmales zu errichten und wünsche Ihrem Vorhaben Erfolg. Möge das Frankfurter Denkmal wie sein Vorbild am Platz der Luftbrücke in Berlin-Tempelhof unsere gemeinsame Entschlossenheit zur Verteidigung der Freiheit in Erinnerung an eine großartige Leistung symbolisieren.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Translation of letter of Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany by Gerdi Rausch

To: Billie Mills, Executive Director of the Berlin Airlift Memorial, Luftbruecke Chapter of the Airlift Association, Rhein-Main Air Base

Dear Mr. Mills,

I have been very well informed by State Secretary Peter Lorenz, Deputy of the Federal Government in Berlin about the discussion you had with him.

The Berlin Airlift from 1948/49 will remain an unforgettable event in recent German history. It is an obvious evidence of German-American friendship and solidarity. The resoluteness by the Americans at that time, the great proficiency of American, British and French Air Crews secured the freedom of the Berliners, who themselves shared this big event by their courage, their steadiness and strong will to survive.

I therefore welcome your project to construct a replica of the Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base, wishing your project success. May the Frankfurt Memorial symbolize our mutual resoluteness to defend freedom in memorizing the outstanding accomplishment which is symbolized by the airlift memorial at Berlin Tempelhof.

Yours sincerely,

signed: H. Kohl

DR. RER. POL. WERNER DOLLINGER  
BUNDESMINISTER FÜR VERKEHR  
MITGLIED DES DEUTSCHEN BUNDESTAGES

5300 BONN 2, DEN  
POSTFACH 2001 00  
TEL. 0228/300-2200  
DIENSTGEBÄUDE:  
KENNEDYALLEE 72, BONN 2

27.11.84

26.

Herrn  
Oberst Billie B. Mills  
Oberst, US-Luftwaffe (i.R.)  
Geschäftsführender Direktor  
Berliner Luftbrückendenkmal  
Rhein-Main-Air-Base

D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 75

Sehr geehrter Herr Mills!

Für Ihre Einladung zu der Gründungsveranstaltung für das neue Luftbrückendenkmal auf dem Südteil des Frankfurter Flughafens darf ich mich nachträglich noch einmal sehr herzlich bedanken. Leider war ich aufgrund der Kurzfristigkeit Ihrer Einladung verhindert, selbst an den Feierlichkeiten teilnehmen zu können.

Ich knüpfe aber an das an, was ich bereits in meinem Vortrag am 14. Mai 1984 in Frankfurt vor Vertretern Ihrer Regierung gesagt habe. Die Leistungen der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika anlässlich der gewaltigen Luftbrücke nach Berlin im Jahre 1948 haben ganz entscheidend dazu beigetragen, daß diese Stadt bis heute frei geblieben ist. Wir alle in dem freien Teil unseres Vaterlandes schulden Ihnen, sehr geehrter Herr Mills, und Ihren Kameraden, die Sie die Luftbrücke nach Berlin 1948 selbst aktiv unter Einsatz ihres Lebens mit aufgebaut haben, Dank und Anerkennung für Ihre großartigen Leistungen.

Daher kann ich die Ausführungen in Ihrem Schreiben vom 2. Oktober 1984 nur mit ganzem Herzen bejahen und nehme das Amt eines Direktors ehrenhalber für das neu zu errichtende Denkmal anlässlich der Berliner Luftbrücke gerne an.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



To Billie Mills from S. Laurer

21

Bundesminister fuer Verkehr (Minister of Traffic)  
5300 Bonn 2  
Postfach 20 01 00, Tel.: 0228/300-2200  
Kennedy-Allee 72, Bonn 2

Letter to Col. Billie Mills, dtd. November 27, 1984

I would like to thank you for the invitation to the ground-breaking ceremony of a new airlift memorial at the Southern part of the Frankfurt Airport. Please excuse the delay. Unfortunately you had given a very short notice in your invitation to attend the ceremony, so that I could not personally participate.

I point out, however, what I have said on May 14th, 1984 to a group of deputies of your government, that with the outstanding operation of the Berlin Airlift in 1948, the United States of America have given a tremendous share to keep Berlin a free city until now. All of us here in the free part of our fatherland owe you, dear Mr. Mills, as well as your colleagues who despite the danger of losing their lives, personally helped to build up the Berlin Airlift in 1948, our great respect and appreciation for this outstanding accomplishment.

I therefore agree with my whole heart to the contents of your letter of October 2, 1984, and gladly accept to become an honorary director for the new memorial with the Berlin Airlift Memorial.

Sincerely yours,

signed: Dr. W. Dollinger

*W. Dollinger*

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*Der Präsident  
der  
Bundesrepublik Deutschland*

Bonn, den 14. Dezember 1984

Herrn

Oberst a.D. Billie B. Mills  
Executive Director  
Berlin Airlift Memorial  
Luftbrücke Chapter  
The Airlift Association, Inc.  
Rhein Main Air Base  
6000 Frankfurt/Main 75

Sehr geehrter Herr Oberst,

für Ihren Brief vom 2. Oktober und die beigefügten Informationen über das Projekt, in Frankfurt/Main nach dem Berliner Vorbild ein Luftbrücken-Denkmal zu bauen, danke ich Ihnen sehr. Über das Gespräch, das Sie mit weiteren Mitgliedern des Gründungskomitees am 5. Dezember im Bundespräsidialamt geführt haben, habe ich mich ausführlich unterrichten lassen.

Wenn Deutsche und Amerikaner in privater Initiative in Frankfurt ein Denkmal zur Erinnerung an die Berliner Luftbrücke errichten, so verdient dies Anerkennung. Die Berliner Luftbrücke steht für die Entschlossenheit der Amerikaner, nicht nur für die eigene Freiheit, sondern auch für die des anderen einzutreten. Die Luftbrücke steht aber auch für den Willen der Berliner zur Freiheit und für ihre Entschlossenheit, sich nicht dem Druck von außen zu beugen. Die Leistungen und die Opferbereitschaft der amerikanischen, britischen und französischen Flieger, die damals die Versorgung

Berlins sicherstellen, bleibt unvergessen. Die Berliner Luftbrücke steht so am Anfang der deutsch-amerikanischen Freundschaft und Partnerschaft.

Ich bin zuversichtlich, daß das geplante Projekt eines Luftbrücken-Denkmal am Frankfurter Flughafen mithelfen wird, die Ursprünge dieser deutsch-amerikanischen Freundschaft auch bei den jungen Deutschen wachzuhalten, die die Luftbrücke selbst nicht erlebt haben.

Ihrer Initiative wünsche ich Glück und Erfolg.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

R. Wipfeler

Copy Billie Mills

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Translation of attached letter:

Dear Colonel,

thank you very much for your letter and attached information about the project to construct an Airlift Memorial at Frankfurt like the one at Berelin. I was very well instructed about the meeting you had, along with other members of your association, at the Federal President's Office on December 5, 1984.

When Germans together with Americans erect a Memorial at Frankfurt in memory of the Berlin Airlift, it deserves respect. The Berlin Airlift stands for the determination of the Americans to stand not only for their own freedom, but for the freedom of others as well. The Airlift also stands for the will for freedom of all Berliners and their resoluteness not to bend under the pressure from outside. The performance and the spirit of sacrifice of the American, British and French Airmen who then assured the supply for Berlin will never be forgotten. The Berlin Airlift stands at the beginning of German American friendship and partnership.

I am confident that the proposed project of a Berlin Airlift Memorial at Frankfurt will help in keeping these roots of German-American friendship alive, even for the young Germans, who didn't live through the Luftbruecke.

I wish your initiative luck and success.

With friendly greetings  
signed: Richard von Weizsaecker

(translated by E. Bock and typed on processor by G. Rausch



HONORARY DIRECTORS AS OF 1 FEB. 1985

American

James R. Allen, General USAF, (Retired)  
 Allen A. Goldring, President, Overseas Military Sales Corp.  
 Malcolm P. Hooker, Brig. Gen. USAF (Ret.), President NDTA  
 Robert E. Huyser, General, USAF (Retired)  
 Frank J. Kelly, Brigadier General, USAF  
 William G. Moore, General USAF (Retired)  
 Charles L. Ray, Vice President Marketing, Lockheed-Georgia Co.  
 Philip D. Sherman, Chairman of the Managing Board, CITIBANK,AG

German

Dr. Werner Dollinger, Bundesminister Fur Verkehr, FRG  
 Mrs. Anneliese Rutt, Managing Director, Steuben-Schurz Ges.  
 Frankfurt/Main

Chairmen of Berlin Airlift Memorial Committees

Billie B. Mills, Executive Director  
 Jack Legg, Deputy Executive Director  
 Gerd Bachmann, Chairman, Construction and Engineering  
 Capt. Jack O. Bennett, Chairman, Historical Committee  
 Adrian Gilmore Bray, Chairman, Financial Committee  
 Norman Corbin, Chairman, Legal Committee  
 Charles Heckmann, Chairman, Memorialization Committee  
 William I. Norton, Chairman, Publicity and Merchandizing  
 Warren Stanley, Co-Chairman, Fund Raising Committee  
 Billie B. Mills, Co-Chairman, Fund Raising Committee  
 Gerdi Rausch, Chairman, Administrative Management  
 OPEN-----Chairman, Educational Committee

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

FALH

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ACTION

March 5, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *Peter*

SUBJECT: Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base

Retired U.S. Air Force Colonel Billie Mills has written you soliciting support for the Berlin Airlift Memorial at Rhein-Main Air Base. Mills is Executive Director of the Airlift Association. The memorial will be an exact replica of the monument located at Berlin's Tempelhof Airport. It will symbolize the Western end of the Berlin Air Bridge.

Mills' suggests that there be an honorary U.S. co-chairman for the project. He also hints at the need for a Presidential letter of support and suggests that the President stop, during his European trip, at the Rhein-Main Memorial, which will be under construction.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That you authorize Bob Kimmitt to sign the Tab I memo to Defense, suggesting they consider nominating an honorary chairman and asking for a draft Presidential letter of support.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

2. That you sign the self-explanatory reply to Mills at Tab A.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

*PD*  
Paula Dobriansky concurs.

## Attachments

Tab I Memo to Defense  
Tab A Reply to Mills  
Tab B Mills' Incoming

cc: Jack Matlock

Berlin

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 15, 1985

TO: ADMIRAL POINDEXTER

Per our conversation this morning, attached is a copy of my memo on "Policy and Procedures on Asylum Cases."

*Paula*  
Paula Dobriansky

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NSC Waiver 8/6/10  
BY PW NARA DATE 12/21/16

34

836 add-on

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 13, 1984

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY <sup>PD</sup>

RCM HAS SEEN

SUBJECT: Policy and Procedures on Asylum Cases

Bob Kimmitt informed me that Secretary Shultz plans to raise the issue of "U.S. Policy and Procedures on Asylum Cases" with the President tomorrow. Background on this matter is as follows:

Embassy Berlin's recent handling of several asylum-seeker cases prompted a review of U.S. current standard operating procedures for dealing with asylum cases abroad. Specifically, the State Department decided to conduct an internal review of the adequacy of these procedures -- whether given the realities of conducting business in Eastern Europe, do present asylum/refuge policies provide the latitude for our embassies to make temperate decisions and take necessary action in the best interests of the individuals and U.S. installation involved.

The existing instructions for handling asylum cases, as defined in the Foreign Affairs Manual 228.2, state: "It is the policy of the U.S. not to grant asylum at its units or installations within the territorial jurisdiction of a foreign state..." Thus, the actual granting of asylum has been ruled out; what is really being discussed are pleas for refuge at our embassies. Our policy concerning refuge requests, as defined in the Foreign Affairs Manual 228.3, states: "Immediate temporary refuge for humanitarian reasons may be granted in extreme or exceptional circumstances. To the extent permitted, persons given temporary refuge should be afforded every reasonable care and protection. Protection shall be terminated when the period of active danger is ended, except that authority to do so shall be obtained from the Department of State." (See Tab I.)

State's internal review debated two positions:

- a. As defined in the existing procedures, our ambassadors should be given maximum decision-making flexibility in the field in handling asylum/refuge cases.
- b. Our ambassadors should request guidance from Washington before making a decision as to how to handle a specific asylum/refuge case (i.e., rejection, the use of force).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Given the time constraints in dealing with most of the cases, and the greater familiarity of the embassy with local circumstances and the nature of the cases under consideration, State decided that option b. would be unwieldy and has decided in favor of maintaining maximum decision-making flexibility in the field as prescribed in our current policy.

Jack Matlock <sup>MS</sup> and I concur with this decision.

**Attachment:**

Tab I      Memorandum to you of February 27

836 36

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 27, 1954

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY (7)

SUBJECT: Policy and Procedures on Asylum Cases

State forwarded for your information a copy of the Foreign Affairs Manual's current standard operating procedures for handling asylum cases abroad (Tab I). In sum, the policy is: "Immediate temporary refuge for humanitarian reasons may be granted in extreme or exceptional circumstances. To the extent permitted, persons given temporary refuge should be afforded every reasonable care and protection. Protection shall be terminated when the period of active danger is ended, except that authority to do so shall be obtained from the Department of State."

Presently, State is conducting an internal review of the adequacy of the procedures. Once completed, the Department intends to forward to the NSC a summary of its findings and recommendations.

Attachment:

Tab I Foreign Affairs Manual section on asylum.

cc: Paul Thompson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NSC Waiver 8/6/10  
BY rw NARA DATE 12/21/16

836

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 27, 1984

TO: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

Per your request, attached is a memorandum which forwards the State Department's current standard operating procedures for handling asylum cases abroad.

  
Paula Dobriansky

a. A basic objective of the United States is to promote institutional and individual freedom and humanitarian concern for the treatment of the individual.

b. Through the implementation of generous policies of asylum and assistance for political refugees, the United States provides leadership toward resolving refugee problems.

### 227.3 Background

a. A primary consideration in U.S. asylum policy is the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (19 United States Treaties and Other International Agreements 6223), to which the United States is a party. The principle of asylum inherent in this international treaty (and in the 1951 Refugee Convention whose substantive provisions are by reference incorporated in the Protocol), and its explicit prohibition against the forcible return of refugees to conditions of persecution, have solidified these concepts further in international law. As a party to the Protocol, the United States has an international treaty obligation for its implementation within areas subject to jurisdiction of the United States.

b. United States participation in assistance programs for the relief of refugees outside United States jurisdiction and for their permanent resettlement in asylum or other countries helps resolve existing refugee problems. It also avoids extensive accumulation of refugees in asylum countries and promotes the willingness of the latter to maintain policies of asylum for other arriving refugees.

c. The President has reemphasized the United States commitment to the provision of asylum for refugees and has directed appropriate departments and agencies of the U.S. Government, under the coordination of the Department of State, to take steps to bring to every echelon of the U.S. Government which could possibly be involved with persons seeking asylum a sense of the depth and urgency of our commitment.

d. Procedures relating to handling asylum requests by persons in the United States or in areas outside any foreign jurisdiction have also been established. As they are not of direct concern to posts abroad they have been deleted from these regulations. Questions relating to such procedures may be referred to the Department, \*Bureau for Refugee Programs (RP).\*

## 228 Handling Asylum Requests by Persons Within Foreign Jurisdiction

### 228.1 General Procedures

These regulations set forth procedures for all U.S. Government agencies abroad in dealing with asylum requests at U.S. installations, vessels, or aircraft in foreign jurisdictions.

### 228.2 Granting Asylum

While it is the policy of the United States not to grant asylum at its units or installations within the territorial jurisdiction of a foreign state, any requests for U.S. asylum should be reported in accordance with the procedures set forth herein.



**\*\* 228.3 Granting Temporary Refuge**

Immediate temporary refuge for humanitarian reasons, however, may be granted (except to board aircraft because of their vulnerability to hijacking) in extreme or exceptional circumstances wherein the life or safety of a person is put in danger, such as pursuit by a mob.

When such temporary refuge is granted, the U.S. embassy or consular post having jurisdiction, the Washington headquarters of the concerned agency, and the Department of State should be immediately notified. Military units under direct embassy jurisdiction will report through the embassy, unless the senior diplomatic official determines otherwise.

To the extent circumstances permit, persons given temporary refuge should be afforded every reasonable care and protection. The measures which can prudently be utilized in providing this protection must be a matter for decision of the senior U.S. official present at the scene, taking into consideration the safety of U.S. personnel and the established security procedures for the unit or installation concerned.

Protection shall be terminated when the period of active danger is ended, except that authority to do so shall be obtained from the Department of State. Where a military installation not under direct embassy jurisdiction is involved, such authority shall be obtained from its Washington headquarters upon concurrence of the Department of State. Any inquiries from interested foreign authority will be met by the senior official present with a response that the case has been referred to Washington.

**228.4 Notification to Department of State of Asylum Requests**

Upon receipt of a request for U.S. asylum made by any foreign national, U.S. personnel within foreign jurisdiction should notify immediately the nearest U.S. diplomatic or consular post in the country in which the request is made. Embassies or consulates will forward this information to the Department of State by an IMMEDIATE precedence telegram. Agencies having their own rapid communications systems with direct contact with their headquarters in the United States may notify those headquarters, with information copies to the nearest embassy or consular post and the Department of State, by IMMEDIATE precedence message.

**228.5 Information to be Transmitted**

With respect to requests for temporary refuge (whether or not granted) or for asylum the following information should be furnished when available, but the initial report should not be delayed pending its development:

- a. Name and nationality of the individual seeking asylum.
- b. Date, place of birth, and occupation.
- c. Description of any documentation in the individual's possession.
- d. What foreign authorities are aware of individual's seeking asylum.
- e. Circumstances surrounding the request for asylum.
- f. Exact location. If abroad vessel or aircraft, estimated time of arrival at next intended port or airport.
- g. Reason for claiming asylum.
- h. Description of any criminal charges known or alleged to be pending against the asylum seeker. Indicate also any piracy at sea, air piracy, or hijacking background.
- i. Any Communist Party affiliation or affiliation with other political party; any government office now held or previously held.

**\*\* 229 Diplomatic and Consular Establishments**

**229.1 Requests for Asylum (Restrictions on Extending Asylum)**

As a rule, a diplomatic or consular officer shall not extend asylum to persons outside of the officer's official or personal household. Refuge may be afforded to uninvited persons who are in danger of serious harm, as from mob violence, but only for the period during which active danger continues. With the concurrence of the Department, refuge shall be terminated on receipt of satisfactory assurances from the established national government that the refugee's personal safety is guaranteed against lawless or arbitrary actions and that the refugee will be accorded due process of law.

**229.2 Routine Requests**

Requests of third country nationals for asylum made to diplomatic and consular posts need not be reported immediately to the Department of State when all of the following conditions exist:

- a. Adequate host government machinery is well established which, in the opinion of the embassy, assures satisfactory protection of the asylum seeker's rights.
- b. There is no evidence of danger of forcible repatriation.
- c. Local authorities can be expected to assume responsibility for the asylum seeker.

**229.3 Coordination with Host Country Authorities**

Action with regard to third country nationals seeking asylum should normally be taken within the over-all policy that the granting of asylum is the right and responsibility of the government of the country in whose territory the request is made. Unless the embassy deems that there are cogent reasons for otherwise, these authorities should be consulted by the embassy as soon as practical in connection with requests for asylum.

Activities should also be coordinated by the embassy with the representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), where such a representative is resident and the embassy deems it appropriate. The UNHCR is a valuable instrument for providing international protection and securing adequate legal and political status for refugees. In addition to providing guarantees against forcible repatriation, the UNHCR seeks to secure for refugees legal, political, economic, and social rights within asylum countries.

**229.4 Available U.S. Assistance**

The United States is prepared in the case of selected refugees to provide care and maintenance, and to assist in local settlement in the country of first asylum or in another country of resettlement, including the United States. Such assistance is normally provided through voluntary agencies under a contract with the Department of State. In cases where the embassy or consular post has determined that U.S. assistance is warranted, it should telegraph the Department of State recommending the type and extent of initial aid and ultimate resettlement considered most suitable.\*

## MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SITUATION ROOM CHECKLIST~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Policy and Procedures on Asylum Cases in East Berlin

The FRG government called in representatives of the U.S., French and UK embassies today to ask that the Allies not reject any Germans seeking asylum in East Berlin and not to use force to remove an asylum seeker from the embassys.

- o The FRG suggests that the embassies try to persuade persons requesting asylum to leave the embassy voluntarily.
- o The embassy may inform the asylum seekers that the FRG government will try to make arrangements so they would not be punished.
- o If these efforts fail, the East German lawyer in charge of such cases, Wolfgang Vogel, should be contacted.

Ambassador Ridgway in East Berlin, commenting on these cases, points out that the promotion of human rights and the credibility of a no-asylum policy are each valid and are, as they play out in Berlin, in unresolvable conflict with each other.

- o ~~He~~ <sup>She</sup> sees no moral distinction between forcibly removing someone from the embassy into the hands of the constantly waiting vopos and denying him food or water so that hunger and thirst might force them out and into the same hands.
- o ~~He~~ <sup>She</sup> sees a public affairs distinction in such a choice, but wouldn't want to try to prove at a press conference that both weren't equally dreadful.

Ridgway comments that since <sup>his</sup> arrival, the policy has been to try to talk the seekers out, and if that fails, to force them out. Until last week, all had been talked out. ~~He~~ <sup>She</sup> adds that the minute an asylum seeker walks through the American embassy door, he is already in trouble with the police. Only Vogel, for those cases he decides to take, has ever been able to alter that.

- o Two young East Germans seeking asylum were persuaded to leave today, and the FRG rep has told us that as of this morning, there were asylum seekers in the UK and French embassies and in the FRG permanent mission, which had three difficult cases. (C)

*Jack [unclear]*  
*I think we should run this policy January 27, 1984 by the President*

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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**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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Berlin

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (entire text)

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(U) THE GERMANY/BERLIN BELLWETHER: USSR PREPOSITIONING?

Summary

Postwar history has conditioned Western observers to look for trouble whenever there is a significant change in Soviet behavior on the Berlin/German scene. The recent changes in that behavior do not seem to foreshadow trouble, yet their occurrence raises questions about the Soviets' motivation. The most logical explanation--that these were steps to contain problems stemming from the Allied presence in Berlin and the German Democratic Republic at a time of general tightening of Soviet military operations in Central Europe--could well be a valid explanation.

Still it does not seem adequate, particularly when the moves are juxtaposed against the gradually intensifying interaction between East and West Germany, a development which would not be taking place without Soviet approval. That development in turn seems at odds with the stress Moscow is once again giving the importance of Warsaw Pact integration and coordination.

The contradictory mix bears certain similarities to the sequence of events in the late 1960s-early 1970s as the Ostpolitik-detente scenario unfolded. At that time, the Soviets began to position themselves well in advance of any formal agreements so that the changes eventually entailed would neither cause disruptions nor create vulnerabilities on their side. If the parallel holds, Moscow once again may be beginning to position itself for another round of detente-like relationships in Europe, and the Berlin/German scene is as usual a bellwether.

\* \* \* \* \*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify: OADR (Baraz, R.)

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Authority State Waiver 11/6/15  
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Report 1083-AR  
May 20, 1985



BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH

### The Changes

At issue are two procedural changes and several minor anomalies. Of the former, Soviet attempts to alter the Berlin corridor regime by reserving air space for military use have garnered the most attention because of the sensitivity of air access questions in the postwar era. That matter has now festered for more than a year. Shortly after air space reservations became a regular practice, the allied military liaison missions (MLMs) accredited to the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) were notified of major changes in the areas of East Germany designated as permanently restricted (PRAs). The redrawn map effectively barred the missions from the vicinity of all borders as well as from military-related sites and confined their travel throughout the country primarily to the autobahns. (The new map was clearly the result of painstaking calculations and had a heavy East German input. It must have been months in the making.)

Among the inexplicable anomalies, the Berlin Mission has noted reports that the GSFG is now being referred to as the GSF-GDR. If correct, that would mean the sudden alteration of a designation preserved since the 1940s despite the split of Germany.

Also unexplained is one aspect of a recent incident wherein a British patrol was roughed up in East Berlin--not in itself an unprecedented occurrence and, in this case, perhaps the consequence of more aggressive Allied surveillance of an apparently sensitive installation in a remote part of East Berlin. In this instance, however, instead of the Soviets insisting it was a matter for the East German authorities, some 20-30 Soviet soldiers appeared to handle the affair and eventually resolved it. Normally the Soviet military keeps a low profile in East Berlin on the grounds that East Berlin is part of the GDR and not under Four Power aegis.

### Rationales

Taken in toto, these developments do not add up to an incipient Berlin crisis, a subtle Soviet power move, or even a get-tougher policy. They do, however, suggest there have been background changes of some sort on the Soviet side which are now being reflected in other contexts. A variety of explanatory theories can be advanced; none can be documented:

--Military Requirements. The Soviet command has been upgrading the combat effectiveness of its forces in Germany, as

elsewhere on its western front, for several years. This has resulted in an overall tightening up of security and operational procedures, as well as structural and equipment changes, all of interest to Western intelligence collectors on the ground and in the air. The accompanying Soviet review of the local situation of necessity would have highlighted problems inherent in the Allied presence/rights in East Germany and presumably encouraged attempts to deal with them.

Those measures affecting Allied rights were pushed through, according to this theory, because the chill in US-USSR relations encouraged Soviet muscle-flexing in areas of Western vulnerability. Besides, each of the measures had its own inherent justification from the standpoint of local military commanders and local conditions.

The air corridor question is an obvious case in point: Congestion of GDR air space and increasing Soviet use of air support for ground military activities in the GSFG do pose safety problems for corridor traffic. Adjustment of traditional corridor practices to take account of these considerations would not seem unreasonable in Soviet eyes. Attempts to institute them unilaterally would also seem to the Soviets the logical approach--the Allies could accept or the matter could be negotiated. Either way would achieve the purpose. If a Soviet right to determine the corridor regime could be registered in the process, so much the better.

--Generational Change. The Soviet military command is now almost totally of postwar vintage. In the GSFG itself, officers for the most part are familiar only with the post-Quadripartite Agreement (1972) scene in Germany/Berlin. They may be aware of the customs, procedures and traditions rooted in the earlier years of Berlin crisis management but do not regard them as necessarily sacrosanct. They are thus inclined to attempt pragmatic changes. Their Allied counterparts on the other hand, for whom the letter of said customs, procedures, and traditions represents hard-fought and bitterly defended achievements, cannot accept unilateral Soviet alterations, however practical, without undermining their own rights and privileges.

--Personnel Rotation. Newcomers do not immediately master all the lore--some would say "theology"--attendant on a tour of duty in Four Power territory. Incidents, accidents, unexpected confrontations repeatedly have pushed commanders on all sides to ad hoc decisions which then are challenged as departures from past practice. Where a particularly sensitive or unpleasant development draws higher level attention, protests and recriminations are exchanged, after which a new

modus vivendi is usually hammered out. The altered procedure works for a time, but with the next rotation of personnel, new incidents, accidents, etc., force another evolutionary round.

### History Repeating Itself

Whatever the reasons for recent Soviet behavior, postwar history teaches that while an individual action may be localized, a series of Soviet moves on the Berlin/German scene usually reflects something far broader than local developments. The 1948-49 blockade was, for example, part of an effort to close the front in Europe: The coup in Czechoslovakia, the final communist takeover in Hungary, the attempted coup in Finland, all date from this era. The 1958-62 Berlin crisis had its origins in Khrushchev's efforts to get East Germany's future settled so he could get on to bigger things with the US. The 1972 Quadripartite Agreement was part of broader Ostpolitik arrangements that led to the 1975 Helsinki Accord; with the latter, the Soviets could finally claim general acceptance of World War II border and political changes.

Recent developments suggest at a minimum a gradual Soviet positioning for another era of detente in Europe, similar to that of the early 1970s. The preliminary positioning then had included moves on a number of fronts in the late 1960s and early 1970s: a military reorganization in the Pact which included the stationing of troops in Czechoslovakia and command changes; a concurrent push for closer Pact coordination and integration, and a more active East German role on the international scene, accompanied by a more active engagement with the Federal Republic of Germany on the part of both Moscow and East Berlin.

Today's scenario seems to date to at least 1980 when the demise of SALT II and the NATO/intermediate-range nuclear forces decision ended the earlier detente phase as far as Moscow was concerned. In any event, the GDR invitation to FRG Chancellor Schmidt for a visit in late 1981 despite INF-related threats of a European "ice age" was not an independent, or an isolated, act. Even if the Polish crisis intervened to slow the process, East-West German exchanges multiplied in the following years, to culminate in plans for a Honecker visit to Bonn in 1984 and a large-scale exodus of East Germans to the FRG. And all this developed against a background of deliberate moves on East Berlin's part to identify the GDR with a common German past--rehabilitating, in effect, Frederick the Great, Bismarck, and Luther.

Meanwhile, one of Andropov's first moves following his accession was to push at the January 1983 Warsaw Pact summit for greater political and economic unity and coordination in Eastern Europe. By mid-1983, before it was evident that the new General Secretary's days were numbered, signals of interest in greater



contacts with the US and a possible US-USSR summit also abounded, along with major anti-INF proselytizing forays into the FRG. The shutdown of Korean Airlines flight 007 and Andropov's decline interrupted the process for a time. But it began again with Chernenko: the push for greater East European integration with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance summit in June 1984; the opening of arms control discussions with the US; and, in their wake, the first of the above-noted procedural changes with respect to the Allied-Soviet relationship in East Germany.

Further Behind the Scenes

Under the circumstances, attributing these procedural changes simply to a tightening up of military operations generally does not seem enough of an explanation. Indeed, one is tempted to go further afield and speculate that the motivation for a western front reorganization may not have been solely improved effectiveness but might even have included anticipation of eventual European security-related agreements. It would be typical Soviet behavior, if such were actually under serious consideration in the Kremlin--say in the context of mutual and balanced force reductions, INF, or the Conference on Disarmament in Europe--to work out the necessary adjustments well in advance to avoid disruptions or vulnerability in the event something actually materialized.

Moreover, intensified East German engagement with the FRG would in any event be an essential element of any Soviet game plan in Europe--to contain the West German factor on the Allied side of the equation. In particular, expectation of progress on East-West security issues would dictate for Moscow the need for an ever-greater hold over FRG policies on the assumption that any dilution of the Soviet-US presence in the center of Europe would magnify the weight of West Germany on the continent.

The dilemma here, of course, is that greater East-West German interchange almost inevitably has more impact on the GDR than on the West, a fact of which the Soviets are only too well aware. The postponement of Honecker's visit to Bonn last year clearly stemmed from Soviet concern that things were moving too far too fast on that score. Nonetheless, that dialogue has resumed and, although no Honecker visit is yet scheduled, more bilateral arrangements seem likely later this year. All the evidence indicates these moves are carefully coordinated with the USSR and that there is a total meshing of East German activities within the overall Soviet plan. Certainly the GDR's exchanges with the West German Social Democrats on a regional chemical weapons-free zone has a Soviet imprimatur.

The real question is what is Moscow's ultimate goal in sanctioning an inner-German rapprochement. An eventual loose alignment

of the two parts of the one "German nation"--with political systems intact--such as was envisaged in the Brandt/Bahr concept of Ostpolitik is one possibility, but it seems hardly conceivable in today's context. Yet the recent flurry of Polish diatribes on the subject of German reunification suggests something has triggered another bout of Polish paranoia on this score. Nor was it accidental (to use Soviet parlance) that Gorbachev and Honecker during the latter's visit to Moscow May 5 spoke only in Delphic terms of opposition to any concept of the "German question being unresolved."

Far less ambiguous is the USSR's ongoing determination to reinvigorate and expand institutional links within the Warsaw Pact to guarantee its hold over Eastern Europe, even as economic and political imperatives are forcing it to allow the states there greater freedom for dealing with the West. Gorbachev in Warsaw in April spoke of the need for "organic" Pact ties, a term which Brezhnev had used at the 26th party congress and which harks back unmistakably to the "Sonnenfeldt Doctrine" critique of the USSR's flawed relationship with its allies. The concept of an organic relationship would imply one with roots of its own, not artificially maintained. That in turn would seem to imply the desire for a socialist camp whose cohesiveness did not depend exclusively on the physical presence of Soviet troops.

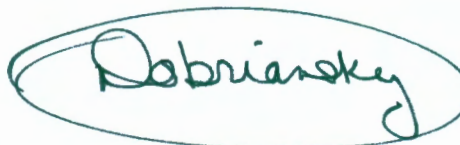
Bottom Line

Clearly the Soviets have considered the question of their European policy in a long-term framework, and their immediate actions are directed toward long-term objectives. Their actions thus far point to expectations of another round of detente with the West as a first stage. Some of the individual measures suggest contingency preparations for assuring the most efficacious protection of Soviet and Warsaw Pact security in a future, more relaxed, international atmosphere. But the unexplained developments on the Berlin/German scene also suggest that one part of the objectives involves, at a minimum, an increasingly less confrontational relationship between the two Germanies and, in tandem, an eventual lessening of the Soviet military profile in Germany.

The profound implications of such a shift guarantees in turn that any progress toward it will be slow and step-by-step, replete with setbacks. For the moment, another round of detente in Europe would for Moscow be merely another round of the Cold War with the US by other means: The goal of eliminating any threat to its own security or to the survival of the communist regimes of Eastern Europe remains unchanged. But Soviet planners evidently have something more in mind as well, and the outlines of whatever it is promise to surface first of all on the German scene.

Prepared by Martha C. Mautner  
632-9536

Approved by Robert Baraz  
632-9194



THE WHITE HOUSE

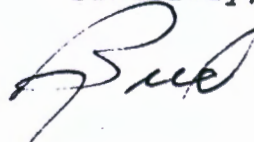
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1985

Dear Mr. Benanty:

Many thanks for sending me the Berlin Airlift Memorial commemorative package. I appreciate being kept apprised of the progress you have made in this very important endeavor. Clearly, the construction of this memorial demonstrates the strength of German-American friendship and our firm commitment to freedom and justice. I believe that this monument, dedicated to one of the key events in post-World War II history, will further strengthen Alliance unity. Your contributions to this significant effort are highly commendable and truly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Mr. Jack Benanty  
240 West 55th Street  
New York, New York 10019

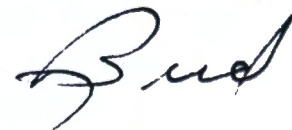
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1985

Dear Colonel Mills:

Many thanks for sending me the Berlin Airlift Memorial commemorative package. I appreciate being kept apprised of the progress you have made in this very important endeavor. Clearly, the construction of this memorial demonstrates the strength of German-American friendship and our firm commitment to freedom and justice. I believe that this monument, dedicated to one of the key events in post-World War II history, will further strengthen Alliance unity. Your contributions to this significant effort are highly commendable and truly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Colonel Billie Mills  
240 West 55th Street  
New York, New York 10019

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 7, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY <sup>PD</sup>

SUBJECT: Berlin Airlift Memorial Packages

Jack Benanty and Colonel Billie Mills sent you a commemorative package on the Berlin Airlift Memorial which has been constructed at Rhein-Main Air Base. Attached at Tab I are letters to Mr. Benanty and Colonel Mills for your signature thanking them for the package.

<sup>PS</sup>  
Peter Sommer concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters to Mr. Benanty and Colonel Mills.

Approve

Disapprove

Attachment:

Tab I Letters for Mr. McFarlane's signature

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

52

26 November 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY <sup>77</sup>SUBJECT: State Draft Report on HR-180 re Renaming of  
Checkpoint Charlie

I have reviewed and concur with the State Department's report on House Resolution 180 concerning the renaming of Checkpoint Charlie. Attached at Tab I is a memorandum to Ronald K. Peterson for your signature noting our concurrence.

<sup>75</sup> Sommer and <sup>19 for</sup> Sable concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachments:

Tab I Memo to Peterson  
Tab II Incoming

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN

SUBJECT: State Draft Report on HR-180 re Renaming of  
Checkpoint Charlie

I have reviewed and concur with the State Department report on  
House Resolution 180.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

November 25, 1985

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

**SPECIAL**

**TO:** Legislative Liaison Officer-  
Veterans Administration  
Department of Defense  
National Security Council

**SUBJECT:** State draft report on H.Res. 180, concerning  
renaming of Checkpoint Charlie.

The Office of Management and Budget requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

A response to this request for your views is needed no later than MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1985.

Questions should be referred to Sue Thau (395-7300),  
the legislative analyst in this office.

*Ronald K. Peterson*

RONALD K. PETERSON FOR  
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

cc: Bob Howard  
John Eisenhower

**SPECIAL**





Dear Mr. Chairman:

In response to an inquiry from a member of your staff, I am writing to provide the Department's views on House Resolution 180, which calls for Checkpoint Charlie in Berlin to be renamed for Major Nicholson.

We fully share the sense of outrage contained in Resolution 180 over the inexcusable murder of Major Nicholson in East Germany. Following his death, the United States Government took steps to inform the Soviets plainly of our feelings and demanded an apology and compensation for the Nicholson family. We also moved to prevent the use of lethal force against the US Military Liaison Mission in the future. On April 12, General Glenn Otis, the US Army Commander in Europe, met with his Soviet counterpart, General Zaytsev, and obtained a commitment not to use force or weapons against our Military Liaison Missions. The Soviets later qualified this commitment, but we are continuing our efforts, through talks with them, to establish the procedures necessary for safety.

We have taken a number of steps to show our outrage at the killing of Major Nicholson. We cut back U.S. participation in events to which the Soviets traditionally have given great weight. For example, the U.S. declined to participate with the Soviets in World War II Anniversary ceremonies on the Elbe River at Torgau in East Germany. We instructed the U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union not to attend Soviet V-E military ceremonies in Moscow. We also cancelled a National War College visit to the Soviet Union. And we declared personal non grata a Soviet military attache in Washington and required that he depart the U.S. without delay.

The Honorable

Lee H. Hamilton,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East,  
Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representatives.

In Berlin, the U.S. military moved quickly to memorialize Major Nicholson in the area where he lived and worked. On Memorial Day, Potsdam House, headquarters of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission in East Germany, was renamed Villa Nicholson. On June 12, the extensive library of the Berlin command was rededicated to Major Nicholson, thereby giving special recognition to his scholarly achievements as an expert on the Soviet Union.

With the advise and consent of the Senate, Major Nicholson was promoted posthumously to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

These actions undertaken in response to the killing of Major Nicholson, both to prevent such a thing from happening again and to honor his memory, are fitting and appropriate. We believe, however, that renaming Checkpoint Charlie, the guardpost at the main crossing between East and West Berlin, would not provide a suitable memorial. Checkpoint Charlie is the third in a series of temporary checkpoints erected along the route from West Germany to the center of Berlin in the immediate aftermath of World War II: Checkpoint Alpha is on the FRG-GDR border at Helmstedt; Checkpoint Bravo is on the border of West Berlin and the GDR at Drewitz-Dreilinden. Checkpoint Charlie is the symbol of a divided Berlin and a divided Germany, a situation which it is United States policy to oppose and to seek to overcome eventually. Further, the responsibilities of Major Nicholson were connected with East Germany and were oriented via Potsdam, not through Checkpoint Charlie with its unfortunate symbolism.

I can assure you that we will continue to work to prevent the use of force against U.S. Military Liaison personnel and to obtain a further appropriate response from the Soviet Union toward the family of Major Nicholson.

With best wishes

Sincerely,

William L. Ball, III  
Assistant Secretary  
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 30, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY <sup>(P)</sup>

SUBJECT: Berlin Freedom Day: August 13, 1986

Attached at Tab I for your signature is a memorandum for Ronald Peterson indicating NSC approval of H.J.Res 587 designating August 13, 1986 as "Berlin Freedom Day."

Ron<sup>S</sup> Sable and Peter <sup>PS</sup> Sommer concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum for Ronald Peterson at Tab I.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments

Tab I McDaniel/Peterson memo  
Tab A Incoming

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5601

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: RODNEY B. McDANIEL

SUBJECT: Berlin Freedom Day: August 13, 1986

NSC concurs with H.J.Res. 587 designating August 13, 1986, as "Berlin Freedom Day" and has no objection to the submission of the report.

Attachment:

Tab A Incoming

# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 5601

ACTION OFFICER: DOBRIANSKY DUE: 1 AUG

- Prepare Memo For President
- Prepare Memo For Poindexter / Fortier / Keel
- Prepare Memo MCDANIEL to PETERSON
- Prepare Memo McDaniel to Chew
- Prepare Memo McDaniel to Dolan

### CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS\*

PHONE\* to action officer at ext. \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>FYI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Brooks</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Burghardt</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Burns</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cannistraro</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Childress</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cobb</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Danzansky</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> deGraffenreid</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Dobriansky</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Donley</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Douglass</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Farrar</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Grimes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hanley</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Kelly</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Kissell</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Kraemer</li> </ul> | <p>FYI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Laux</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lavin</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lenczowski</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Levine</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Linhard</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mahley</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Major</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mandel</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Matlock</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> May</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mingle</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> North</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Perry</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Platt</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Pugliaresi</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Raymond</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Reger</li> </ul> | <p>FYI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ringdahl</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ross</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sable</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sachs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Saunders</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sestanovich</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Small</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sommer</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Soos</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Stark</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Steiner</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> St Martin</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tahir-Kheli</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Teicher</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Thompson</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tillman</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> _____</li> </ul> |
|---|--|---|

- INFORMATION
- McDaniel
  - Rodman
  - Poindexter (advance)
  - Pearson
  - Cockell
  - Fortier (advance)
  - Secretariat
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - Keel (advance)

### COMMENTS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 7, 1986

ACTION

**SIGNED**

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY <sup>TD</sup>  
STEPHEN SESTANOVICH <sup>SRS</sup>

SUBJECT: Letter to Berlin Governing Mayor re Presidential Statement, 25th Anniversary of Berlin Wall

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum from you to the President which forwards a letter to Berlin Governing Mayor Diepgen (Tab A). Specifically, the letter informs the Mayor that the President will issue a statement (Tab B) on the 25th anniversary of the Berlin Wall. In order to coordinate US-European commemorative efforts, the letter should be dispatched on August 11 and the statement should be released on August 12. Speechwriters have cleared both texts.

<sup>TWR</sup> Rodman, <sup>N/A</sup> Matlock, <sup>TS</sup> Sommer, <sup>KS</sup> Small, <sup>TH</sup> Howard, <sup>R</sup> Hanley and <sup>J. L. L.</sup> Lavin concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments

- Tab I Memo for President
- Tab A Letter to Mayor Diepgen
- Tab B Presidential Statement
- Tab II State Department's Draft Statement

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

5446

August 9, 1986

ACTION

**SIGNED**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN M. POINDEXTER *JP*

SUBJECT: Letter to Berlin Governing Mayor re Statement,  
25th Anniversary of Berlin Wall

Issue

Letter to Berlin Governing Mayor Eberhard Diepgen.

Facts

August 13, 1986 is the 25th anniversary of the Berlin Wall.

Discussion

At Tab A is a letter from you to Mayor Diepgen apprising him that you plan to issue a statement on the 25th anniversary of the Wall. In order to coordinate US-European commemorative efforts, your letter should be forwarded on August 11 and your statement should be released on August 12.

Recommendation

OK

No

*JP*

That you sign the letter to Mayor Diepgen.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Mayor Diepgen  
Tab B Statement

Prepared by:  
Paula Dobriansky  
Stephen Sestanovich

cc Vice President

tyranny, proved and still prove their courage and their passion for freedom. They have made Berlin a thriving metropolis, a showcase of liberty which will invite the world to join in its 750th anniversary next year. The United States is proud to fulfill, with its British and French allies, its solemn commitment to the Berliners and to their great city. Western strength and cohesion protected Berlin in the past; they are the only basis on which future improvements are possible.

Those who built and maintain the Berlin Wall pretend it is permanent. It cannot be. One day it -- and all those like it -- will come down. As long as the Wall stands, it can never be porous enough for free men and women in the West, and freedom-loving men and women in the East, to tolerate it.

Freedom, not repression, is the way of the future. Dividing Europe, defying the will of its people, has brought tension, not tranquility. True security for all requires that Europeans be able to choose their own destiny freely and to share their common heritage.

Berlin's division, like Europe's, cannot be permanent. But our conviction must be more than a distant hope. It must be a goal toward which we actively work. Let us rededicate ourselves to new efforts to lower the barriers dividing Berlin. Before another anniversary has passed, I hope that this problem can be the subject of renewed thought and serious discussion between East and West.



SUGGESTED PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BERLIN WALL

Twenty-five years ago one of the world's great cities was torn in two, its people divided and a unity that had lasted for more than seven hundred years brutally destroyed. Overnight a wall was thrown up around the Western sectors of Berlin by East Germany in collusion with the Soviet Union. As thousands of persons desperately sought to flee, fences of barbed wire and armed men blocked the exits and turned them back. Often the soldiers themselves threw down their weapons and vaulted over the first crude barriers, choosing freedom in the West at the risk of their lives.

After twenty-five years, the Berlin Wall remains as terrible as ever: watched night and day by armed guards in towers, the ground between barriers floodlit and patrolled by dogs. Those seeking freedom still attempt to cross the death strip in a burst for liberty.

The Berlin Wall is tragic testimony to the failure of totalitarian governments. It is the most visible sign of the unnatural division of Germany and of Europe, a division which cruelly separates East from West, family from family and friend from friend.

The horror of the Wall can easily overwhelm us. But this anniversary reminds us too of the Berliners who, in resisting

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

5446

August 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID CHEW

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL *RB for*

SUBJECT: Letter to Berlin Governing Mayor  
re 25th Anniversary of Berlin Wall

Attached is a proposed Presidential statement for use Wednesday to draw attention to the 25th Anniversary of the Berlin Wall.

Attachment  
As stated

cc Larry Speakes

tyranny, proved and still prove their courage and their passion for freedom. They have made Berlin a thriving metropolis, a showcase of liberty which will invite the world to join in its 750th anniversary next year. The United States is proud to fulfill, with its British and French allies, its solemn commitment to the Berliners and to their great city. Western strength and cohesion protected Berlin in the past; they are the only basis on which future improvements are possible.

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SUGGESTED PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTTWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BERLIN WALL

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The horror of the Wall can easily overwhelm us. But this anniversary reminds us too of the Berliners who, in resisting

→ Dobriansky  
Berlin 62

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1986

Dear Governing Mayor Diepgen:

As August 13 approaches, our thoughts are on the events of 25 years ago, the consequences of which still burden the life of your great city. I plan to issue a statement on the anniversary of the Berlin Wall, and have asked that you receive a copy of it with this letter.

Bringing down the barriers that divide Europe is a goal to which all of us in the West remain committed. As Berliners know best, there is no more certain way to strengthen peace than to preserve and spread the blessings of freedom.

On this anniversary, Americans salute the people of Berlin, who have shown their love of freedom in the most difficult of times.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

*Ronald Reagan*

The Honorable  
Eberhard Diepgen  
Governing Mayor of Berlin  
Germany



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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing in response to your letter of May 21, 1986 to Secretary Shultz in which you requested comments concerning H.J.Res. 587 -- To designate August 13, 1986 as "Berlin Freedom Day."

I think the effort to establish a Joint Resolution concerning the Berlin Wall is most worthy. There is no doubt that the continued existence of the Wall after 25 years is a cruel indictment of the communist system. We cannot and should not overlook the harsh influence the Wall has had on East-West relations and human contacts. However, I do think that a resolution on the Wall might well include prominent mention of the courage and resilience of the West Berliners. They are the ones who have maintained a showcase of Western democracy 110 miles inside East Germany and have successfully overcome the extreme isolation and hardship attributable to the Wall. Thank you for allowing us to comment this most worthwhile project.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edward Fox  
Assistant Secretary  
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable  
Dante B. Fascell,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C. 20515.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

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REGIAL

July 29, 1986

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

Department of Justice (Perkins 633-2113)  
National Security Council

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SUBJECT: State draft report on H.J.Res. 587, to designate August 13, 1986, as "Berlin Freedom Day."

The Office of Management and Budget requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

A response to this request for your views is needed no later than MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1986.

Questions should be referred to SUE THAU/ANNETTE ROONEY (395-7300), the legislative analyst in this office.

RONALD K. PETERSON FOR  
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

cc: