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Wobrianski OSCE

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5680

July 23, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM B. STAPLES
Executive Secretary
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

SUBJECT: Adelman Op-Ed Piece Re the Helsinki Process

The NSC Staff has reviewed and cleared, with changes as indicated, the attached draft Op-Ed piece (Tab A) for Ken Adelman to release for publication.

William F. Martin

William F. Martin
Executive Secretary

Attachment

Tab A ACDA Draft Op-Ed

TAB

A

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

July 17, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:

William F. Martin

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

Nicholas Platt

Executive Secretary, Department of State

Colonel David R. Brown

Executive Secretary, Department of Defense

Brigadier General George A. Joulwan

Executive Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

SUBJECT: OP-ED PIECE: HELSINKI PROCESS

Attached is a copy of an Op-Ed piece " Promises To Keep," which the Director would like to place in one of the major national papers.

I would appreciate comments you may have, provided to Gordon Bare at 632-4373, by COB Friday, August 17, 1985.



William B. Staples
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated

PROMISES TO KEEP

"History will judge this conference" -- the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe -- "not by the promises we make, but by the promises we keep." So concluded President Ford in 1975. Today, ten years after the heads of state of thirty five nations solemnly signed the Helsinki Final Act, the gap between promises made in Helsinki and promises kept within those 35 states has become more glaring than ever.

The nub of the Helsinki Final Act and the "Helsinki process" coming in its wake is the way it relates security with human rights and civilized behavior. How states treat each other--aggressively or humanely--meshes with how states treat their own citizens.

The Helsinki Final Act affirmed basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. It called for a freer flow of information, ideas and peoples. It offered greater cooperation among states and peoples. And it reaffirmed the basic principles of relations among states, including the principle of non-use of force already enshrined in the United Nations Charter. -

In pressing for these commitments, the United States clearly recognized and even pushed this link between the principles of humanity and of security. Time and again wars have been started by governments opposed to the principle of free expression. Free nations do not want or choose war.

Free speech leads them towards justice; freedom of opportunity offers progress without recourse to violence; and political freedom helps ensure that governments reflect the views and concerns of their people. This theory is borne out in fact. Since World War II, ^{virtually} none of the one-hundred-plus wars and conflicts which have wrought such suffering and hardship around the globe have been ~~fought between~~ ^{initiated by} democracies.

This fact of recent history, one mirrored in more ancient history, is worth contemplating. Indeed, the United States has a heritage of ^{active} support for human rights and self government, ~~including revolutionary change~~, dating to the early days of the Republic. We supported the French Revolution after 1789 and Latin American declarations of independence from Spain. We did so in the conviction that societies reflecting the interests of their citizens would find no grounds for conflict with the United States.

While some improvements have resulted from the Helsinki Final Act, the records of ^{Some of} the Eastern European states -- and particularly the Soviet Union -- ^{leave much to be desired.} ~~are abysmal~~. Repression, arrest and imprisonment of ^{those brave} Soviets ^{citizens} advocating human rights, including those ^{who are trying} simply to encourage their country to observe the very provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, ^{and} continues unabated. Restrictive new laws seek to limit contacts between Soviet citizens and foreign ^{ers} ~~peoples and~~ ideas. Jewish ^{and} German ~~and Armenian~~ emigration has drastically declined and emigration of other ^{individuals} ~~groups~~ is almost

non-existent. An officially-sanctioned anti-Semitic campaign continues unabated, and other religious groups are also oppressed.

But nowhere are the deficiencies better highlighted, and the inextricable link between security and human rights better exemplified, than in Soviet and Eastern treatment of those small groups of their own citizens who have sought to provide an independent voice for the cause of peace. In June 1982, the first unofficial peace group in the Soviet Union, called the Group to Establish Trust Between the USSR and the USA, was established in Moscow. Their ^{objective} ~~non-partisan~~ and non-polemical approach to the problems of arms controls and confidence building stands in sharp contrast to the propagandistic statements of the officially-sanctioned Soviet peace fronts. Members of ^{the unofficial peace} ~~this~~ group have been subjected to arrests, detentions and beatings since its inception. On one occasion, seven people attempted to unfurl a little hand-lettered banner in Red Square in Moscow with the words "Bread, Life, and Disarmament." They were immediately arrested. One wonders why ^{were} ~~which~~ of these three words ~~was~~ considered so dangerous that

^{they} ~~it~~ had to be hidden from the citizens of Moscow, ^{or why, to take another example, the "Swords into plowshares" movement is suppressed in East Germany.}

The United Nations has also recognized the importance of the role of individual citizens in discussions ~~of the issues~~ of peace and war. A resolution introduced by the United States and adopted by consensus at the United Nations General Assembly in 1982 recognized the importance of "discussion and debate in all

countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues" and called upon all member states "to facilitate the flow of a broad range of accurate information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens ..."

How should the United States ^{other governments' failures to} respond to ~~this record of~~ ^{live up to the Helsinki Commitments?} ~~Soviet transgressions?~~ To simply renounce the accords would be to take the easy way out. There is abundant testimony by Soviet citizens -- Nobel prize winning physicist Andrei Sakharov among them -- that the Helsinki Final Act provides an invaluable standard by which to measure and seek redress for the actions of their authorities. One of the first demands of Solidarity in Poland in August 1980, was that the Helsinki Final Act be reprinted and widely circulated.

For our part, we will continue to use the CSCE review process to ^{press for full observance of the Helsinki Accords.} ~~hold the Soviets and others accountable for actions~~ ~~that contravene these principles.~~ This is the message which Secretary Shultz will take to the Tenth Anniversary Commemoration this week in Helsinki.

President Reagan is committed to balanced progress in all the components of the Helsinki process. As he has stated: ^{cite?} "We will not flag in our continued determination to work with all governments and peoples whose goal is the strengthening of peace in freedom." Looking to the future, the United States and its Western allies are seeking, in the Stockholm Conference

on Disarmament in Europe, to reduce the danger of surprise attack or ~~inadvertant~~ war through miscalculation or misunderstanding. The Stockholm Conference, which began in January 1984, is an outgrowth of the Helsinki process. Its ^{present} mandate is to expand upon the modest requirements of the Helsinki Final Act which called for certain limited steps towards ^{greater} openness in military activities. At Stockholm, we and our allies have proposed a series of measures including exchange of information on military forces, forecasts and notifications of their activities, and an observation and inspection regime to insure that all parties live up to their commitments. As President Reagan has said, we are prepared to discuss the Soviet interest in the reaffirmation of the non-use of force principle if that ~~would lead to~~ ^{will bring} the negotiation of concrete measures to give ^{new meaning} ~~substance~~ to the principle.

Similar concrete, practical measures are also possible in the human rights area. Western proposals at the recent Human Rights Experts Meeting in Ottawa contain an appropriate agenda for additional steps. But most importantly, the new leadership of the Soviet Union could signal a new-found seriousness of interest in the Helsinki process by granting freedom to specific individuals persecuted ^{for the peaceful expression of dissenting views.} ~~by their system~~. Such steps ~~would only~~ enhance the prospects for improved relations between our countries, as we consider human rights an important part of our broad agenda with the Soviet Union.

Private and local groups can play a useful role in assisting these efforts. Just over one year ago, the voters of Los Angeles County instructed their supervisors to send a message to the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union. It states: "The risk of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union can be reduced if all people have the ability to express their opinions freely and without fear on world issues including their nations' arms policies; therefore, the people of Los Angeles County urge all nations that signed the Helsinki International Accords on Human Rights to observe the Accords' provisions of freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly and emigration for all their citizens."

The United States has always been realistic about the Helsinki process. We will continue to seek to broaden and deepen the provisions of Helsinki but will not fail to ^{Speak out} call ~~the Soviets and others to account for their failings:~~ For the ~~the Soviets~~ ^{Helsinki process,} to paraphrase the well-known Robert Frost poem, there still are "have promises to keep."

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 23, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN

Elise

SIGNED

FROM: PAULA J. DOBRIANSKY *for*

SUBJECT: Adelman Op-Ed Piece Re the Helsinki Process

Attached at Tab A is the Adelman draft Op-Ed with NSC changes, on the Helsinki Process. Ken, who takes strong interest in human rights, would like to have the piece, entitled "Promises to Keep," published in a major newspaper. His underlying theme is that there is indeed a strong relationship between human rights and security.

At ACDA's urgent request, we have reviewed the Op-Ed and cleared with the indicated changes. At Tab I is a memorandum from you to Staples giving NSC clearance of the amended text.

Sven Kraemer ^{SK}, Don Mahley ^{men for}, Steve Steiner ^{Steve}, Judy Mandel ^{JM}, Peter Sommer ^P and Karna Small concur.

Recommendation

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I to William B. Staples giving NSC clearance of the Op-Ed.

Approve *UM* Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memorandum to William B. Staples
- Tab A ACDA Draft OP-Ed Piece
- Tab II Memorandum from William B. Staples, July 17, 1985

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 29, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID CHEW

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN *WFM*

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on Tenth Anniversary of
CSCE

Mr. McFarlane has cleared the attached Presidential Statement commemorating the Helsinki Final Act, for release July 30. Speechwriters have cleared the text as well.

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT

Ten years have passed since the United States, Canada and thirty-three European governments joined in Helsinki to sign the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Today, Secretary Shultz and the Foreign Ministers of those nations, East and West as well as neutral and non-aligned, are meeting again in the capital of Finland to commemorate this important event.

In 1975, President Ford affirmed the support of the United States for the universal standards of international conduct and the fundamental human freedoms contained in the Helsinki Final Act. Today, I reaffirm our commitment to those principles and our equally firm dedication to give them meaning in the daily lives of all citizens whose governments have undertaken the obligations contained in the Helsinki Final Act.

The CSCE process has long been a source of hope that the division of Europe can be overcome, and that the human freedoms enjoyed in the West will be honored and respected throughout the continent. The Helsinki process offers the peoples of East and West the way that by patient and serious dialogue we can improve the lives of our individual citizens, and increase security and cooperation among our states. -

As Secretary Shultz said in his statement in Helsinki, we had no illusions in 1975, and have none today, that words alone can strengthen security and nurture freedom. When heads of state and government gathered in Helsinki ten years ago, President Ford stated, "History will judge this conference not by what we say here today, but by what we do tomorrow -- not by the promises we make, but by the promises we keep."

Sadly, despite some gains, the Soviet Union and several other signatories of the Helsinki Act have failed to keep their promises. Despite the solemn pledge that citizens have the right "to know and act upon" their rights, brave men and women have suffered for taking this commitment by their governments seriously. Those who have tried to exercise freedoms of religion, thought, conscience and belief have often paid a tragic price. The Helsinki Accords called for freer movement of people and ideas across the European divide, but that flow remains impeded, and in the case of the Soviet Union it is but a trickle.

The Helsinki Accords and the Madrid Concluding Document of 1983, provided standards by which to judge the conduct of the 35 participating states and set down a process which can be used to ensure accountability. The United States will continue to uphold these standards and press for compliance with them. We consider this a commitment on the part of all those who voluntarily subscribed to the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords.

As we mark this tenth anniversary, and reflect on the hopes initially raised by the CSCE process, it is time to renew our efforts to ensure that those hopes were not totally without foundation. We rededicate ourselves to the code of conduct embodied in the Helsinki Final Act. We call upon all of those who participate with us in CSCE to fulfill their pledges. With commitment and determination, we can make the promise of the Helsinki Accords' first ten years the reality of this second decade of CSCE.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 26, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: PAULA J. DOBRIANSKY *Elise for***SIGNED**

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on the Tenth Anniversary of CSCE

Attached at Tab I for your approval, is the Presidential Statement on the Tenth Anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. This is a key element of our CSCE public diplomacy strategy, which you have approved (Action #5447), and it is the only Presidential component. We have worked the text with the interagency group and the Speechwriters have cleared as well. The statement needs to be released on July 30, the first day of commemoration in Helsinki.

In answer to your inquiry (Action #5447, page 2), Mark Palmer, Ambassador Goodby and Ambassador Schifter will brief the NGOs on CSCE at the White House briefing scheduled for today.

Jack Matlock, Steve Steiner, *Steve* Karna Small, Peter Sommer and *Bill* Bill Wright concur. *Few* *MEMJ*

Recommendation

That you approve the Presidential Statement on CSCE at Tab I and authorize Bill Martin to send the memo to David Chew at Tab II.

Approve *PCN*

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Presidential Statement
 Tab II Martin memo to Chew
 Tab III CSCE Public Diplomacy Strategy Paper, July 10, 1985
 Tab IV Platt Memo - July 20, 1985

Confidential

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RCM HAS SEEN

July 10, 1985

*Very Well done
Paula!
Buel*

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: PAULA J. DOBRIANSKY ^{TD}

SUBJECT: Tenth Anniversary of CSCE: Public Diplomacy

Several weeks ago, I recommended that NSC set up an ad hoc interagency group to develop clear and consistent themes to be utilized in all of our public statements on the 10th anniversary of CSCE. I have chaired several successful meetings which were attended by representatives from State, ACDA, DOD, USIA, White House Public Liaison and NSC. These meetings were useful in helping to avert a potential State-DOD rift over the thrust of our CSCE diplomacy. The following key themes and public diplomacy activities have been identified and agreed upon by the interagency group:

Themes:

- Promise of Helsinki Final Act and Madrid Document.
- "History will judge CSCE not by promises made in 1975, but by promises kept in the following years."
- Some genuine improvements have resulted.
- Gap between promise and performance (examples of Soviet/East European failures; Soviets refuse to embark on a new spirit of cooperation in Europe).
- Looking to the future (the West will continue to insist on balanced progress in CSCE).

Public Diplomacy Events: The sober, non-celebratory nature of our approach to Helsinki restricts the level of public diplomacy which has been considered. We believe that we need to control carefully attention which is attracted to Helsinki lest the focus of our approach be lost in apparent celebration of the CSCE process. The activities below are tailored accordingly:

- Briefing at the Foreign Press Center prior to Secretary Shultz's departure to be conducted by a policy level EUR official and/or other officials familiar with our approach to the commemoration (i.e., Burt/Palmer/Amb. Goodby and Schifter).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
See 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2000
BY NARA , DATE 11/2/10

- Presidential statement to be issued on July 30 keyed to our overall approach to CSCE process. (A statement was released by the White House at the close of the Madrid CSCE review conference in September 1983). The text will be forwarded for your review.
- Worldnet interview program with panel including State Department policy official and CSCE delegation heads. (This would help sensitize European journalists to U.S. approach to Helsinki).
- Release GIST and other appropriate publications highlighting our approach to Helsinki.
- Briefing of NGOs and interested ethnic groups to be organized by White House Public Liaison Office (July 25/26). (This will be useful in order to keep NGOs, the primary CSCE constituency, well briefed and on board with our policy).

who
brief

U.S. Approach to Helsinki: Secretary Shultz will deliver a public statement at the Helsinki commemoration which will assess soberly the past 10 years of the CSCE process. It will discuss the problems which have arisen due to Soviet and East European failure to live up to CSCE commitments in the field of human rights. It will suggest areas where improvement is essential if relations are to improve.

For both U.S. and European audiences, our approach to the Helsinki commemoration is to stress that:

- The U.S. takes the CSCE process seriously, abides by its commitments, and expects other participants to do the same.
- CSCE has held great promise for opening up borders of Europe and improving relations, but the Soviet/East European refusal to take commitments seriously has greatly damaged ability to fulfill this promise.
- Soviet human rights abuses have worsened in recent years and these abuses must not be ignored or papered over in CSCE meetings.
- Nevertheless, our commitment to the CSCE process remains.

Jack Matlock, Peter Sommer, Steve Steiner and Dave Wigg concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That we implement the above public diplomacy strategy.

Approve PCW

Disapprove _____

Dobriansky

5764

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 29, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID CHEW

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN *WFM*

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In 1975, President Ford affirmed the support of the United States for the universal standards of international conduct and the fundamental human freedoms contained in the Helsinki Final Act. Today, I reaffirm our commitment to those principles and our equally firm dedication to give them meaning in the daily lives of all citizens whose governments have undertaken the obligations contained in the Helsinki Final Act.

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The Helsinki Accords and the Madrid Concluding Document of 1983, provided standards by which to judge the conduct of the 35 participating states and set down a process which can be used to ensure accountability. The United States will continue to uphold these standards and press for compliance with them. We consider this a commitment on the part of all those who voluntarily subscribed to the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords.

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Jack Maclock, Steve Steiner, Karna Small, Peter Sommer and Bill Wright concur.

Jew

Mentor

Pres

Bill

Steve

Recommendation

That you approve the Presidential Statement on CSCE at Tab I and authorize Bill Martin to send the memo to David Chew at Tab II.

Approve *JCH*

Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Presidential Statement
- Tab II Martin memo to Chew
- Tab III CSCE Public Diplomacy Strategy Paper, July 10, 1985
- Tab IV Platt Memo - July 20, 1985

Dobriansky

5447

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RCM HAS SEEN

ACTION

July 10, 1985

*Very Well done!
Paula!
Buel*

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: PAULA J. DOBRIANSKY ^{TD}

SUBJECT: Tenth Anniversary of CSCE: Public Diplomacy

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
DATE 11/12/10

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who will brief

U.S. Approach to Helsinki: Secretary Shultz will deliver a public statement at the Helsinki commemoration which will assess soberly the past 10 years of the CSCE process. It will discuss the problems which have arisen due to Soviet and East European failure to live up to CSCE commitments in the field of human rights. It will suggest areas where improvement is essential if relations are to improve.

For both U.S. and European audiences, our approach to the Helsinki commemoration is to stress that:

- The U.S. takes the CSCE process seriously, abides by its commitments, and expects other participants to do the same.
- CSCE has held great promise for opening up borders of Europe and improving relations, but the Soviet/East European refusal to take commitments seriously has greatly damaged ability to fulfill this promise.
- Soviet human rights abuses have worsened in recent years and these abuses must not be ignored or papered over in CSCE meetings.
- Nevertheless, our commitment to the CSCE process remains.

ASU
Jack Matlock, Peter *CS* Sommer, Steve *57* Steiner and Dave *TN* Wigg concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That we implement the above public diplomacy strategy.

Approve *ASU* Disapprove _____



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

5764

CONFIDENTIAL

July 20, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Statement on Tenth Anniversary of
the CSCE Final Act

The tenth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act will be commemorated by the 35 CSCE participating states at a three-day meeting (July 30-August 1) in the Finnish capital. As you know, Secretary Shultz will lead the U.S. delegation.

The Secretary will deliver his address to the Helsinki gathering on the afternoon of July 30. We also recommend that the President issue a statement here in Washington to mark the tenth anniversary (we would expect the heads of state of the other participating countries to do likewise). A Presidential statement would also be extremely valuable in placing the Secretary's speech in context and reinforcing the Secretary's message: that we are committed to the CSCE process but that the relevance and vitality of that process depend on a more serious Soviet and Eastern effort to live up to their CSCE undertakings, particularly in the area of human rights.

Although the Final Act was actually signed on August 1, 1975, we suggest that the President's statement be issued on July 30, the first day of the commemoration. Attached is a draft statement for your consideration.

3mckinley
for Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED

Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY CH NARA, DATE 11/2/10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL:OADR

DORRILAWSKY

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM URGENT

DATE: 8/1/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6:00 p.m. Today

SUBJECT: Enrolled Resolution S.J. Res. 180 - Commemorating the Signing of the Helsinki Final Act

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN <i>no comment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON <i>concur</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please give your recommendations to my office by 6:00 p.m. today. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

August 1, 1985

The NSC Staff has no objection.

W Robert Pearce
William F. Martin

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

RECEIVED 33

1985 AUG 1 PM 3:54

AUG 1 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Resolution S.J.Res. 180 - Commemorating the
Signing of the Helsinki Final Act
Sponsors - Senator D'Amato (R) New York and 8 others

Last Day for Action

Purpose

Commemorates the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Final Act.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Department of State

No objection (informally)

Discussion

On August 1, 1975, the United States joined 34 other nations, including the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states, in signing the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a document dealing with human rights and fundamental freedoms, military security, economic, scientific, cultural and educational affairs, and the free flow of information.

Secretary Shultz recently led a delegation to the 10th anniversary commemoration of the signing of the Final Act, which was held in Helsinki, Finland. Accordingly, the enrolled resolution, on behalf of the Congress:

- reaffirms the human rights principles and humanitarian provisions of the Final Act;
- recognizes and condemns continued East Bloc violations of international obligations under the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Helsinki Final Act, the Madrid Concluding Document, and other relevant international instruments;

- requests the President to direct the Department of State to convey to the Soviet Union and its allies, the United States' human rights concerns;
- urges the President to direct the Department of State to take advantage of ongoing meetings with Helsinki signatory states to call on the Soviet Union and its allies to account for human rights violations and to work constructively with other governments to promote human rights progress in the Eastern signatory states; and
- calls upon the President to stress the inherent link between respect for human rights and the achievement of lasting peace.

The enrolled resolution passed both Houses of Congress by voice vote.

James M. Jey
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

August 1, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN

FROM: PAULA J. DOBRIANSKY ^{PD}

SUBJECT: Enrolled Resolution S. J. Res. 180 -
Commemorating the Signing of the Helsinki
Final Act

We have no objection to Enrolled Resolution S. J. Res. 180 -
Commemorating the Signing of the Helsinki Final Act, as
indicated on the bottom of Chew's incoming memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION

That you initial by your name.

Approve WMP Disapprove _____

(not available) SK
Peter Sommer and Sven Kraemer concur.

Attachment

Tab I Chew's incoming memo with Enrolled Resolution S. J.
Res. 180 attached

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

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That you initial by your name.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

(not available) ^{SK}
Peter Sommer and Sven Kraemer concur.

Attachment

Tab I Chew's incoming memo with Enrolled Resolution S. J.
Res. 180 attached

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM **URGENT**

DATE: 8/1/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 6:00 p.m. Today

SUBJECT: Enrolled Resolution S.J. Res. 180 - Commemorating the Signing of the Helsinki Final Act

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LACY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHAVEZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>SS</i>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN <i>no comment</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRIEDERSDORF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HICKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON <i>concur</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please give your recommendations to my office by 6:00 p.m. today. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

The NSC Staff has no objection.

William F. Martin

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary



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

REC-1780 3 3

1985 AUG 1 PM 3:54

AUG 1 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Resolution S.J.Res. 180 - Commemorating the
Signing of the Helsinki Final Act
Sponsors - Senator D'Amato (R) New York and 8 others

Last Day for Action

Purpose

Commemorates the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Final Act.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget

Approval

Department of State

No objection (informally)

Discussion

On August 1, 1975, the United States joined 34 other nations, including the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states, in signing the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a document dealing with human rights and fundamental freedoms, military security, economic, scientific, cultural and educational affairs, and the free flow of information.

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Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures