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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection:** EXECUTIVE SECRETARIATE, NSC: Records  
Country File

**Archivist:** mjd

**File Folder:** Germany, East Vol. I (1/20/81-1/4/85)  
Box 91332-14

**Date:** 12/15/98

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>1. memo</del> (8406293)	<del>Paula Dobrainsky/Peter Sommer to Robert McFarlane re: Inter-German Relations, 2p R 5/18/80 NLSF97-030 #1</del>	<del>8/24/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
<del>2. memo</del>	<del>Robert Kimmitt to Charles Hill re: Inter-German Relations, 1p R 5/18/80 NLSF97-030 #2</del>	<del>nd</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
<del>3. memo</del>	<del>Hill to McFarlane re: Inter-German Relations, 3p R 7/28/80 NLSF97-030 #3</del>	<del>8/18/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
4. cable	122314Z, 4p D 5/18/80 " #4	10/12/84	P1/F1
<del>5. memo</del> (8400836)	<del>Dobrainsky to McFarlane re: Asylum cases, 1p R " " #5</del>	<del>2/27/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
<del>6. checklist</del>	<del>re: Asylum cases [annotated], 1p R " " #6</del>	<del>1/27/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
<del>7. memo</del>	<del>Dobrainsky to McFarlane re: Asylum cases, 2p R " " #7</del>	<del>3/13/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
<del>8. memo</del>	<del>copy of item # 5, 1p R " " #8</del>	<del>2/27/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
<del>9. checklist</del>	<del>copy of item # 6, 1p R " " #9</del>	<del>1/27/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
<del>10. memo</del>	<del>copy of item # 7, 2p R " " #10</del>	<del>3/13/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
<del>11. memo</del>	<del>copy of item # 5 [annotated], 1p R " " #11</del>	<del>2/27/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
12. memo (8300736)	Michael Guhin to William Clark re: Visa Application, 1p D " " #12	1/31/83	P1/F1
13. memo	L. Paul Bremer to Clark re: Visa application, 2 P 7/28/80 NLSF97-030 #13	1/31/83	P1/F1

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-5 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Box ~~91332~~ 14

**Date:** 12/15/98

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
14. report	re: Statement, 1p D 7/28/00 NLSF 97-030 #14	2/16/81	P1/F1
15. report	re; Speech, 2p P 5/18/00 NLSF 97-030 #15	2/15/81	P1/F1

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
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- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF  
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)  
FROM HILL, C

MSP  
12/14/88

RECEIVED 18 AUG 84 15

DOCDATE 18 AUG 84

TO MCFARLANE

KEYWORDS GERMANY D R  
GERMANY F R

USSR  
EUROPE EAST

SUBJECT: SOVIET - EAST GERMAN TENSION OVER INNER GERMAN TIES

ACTION. PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 22 AUG 84 STATUS S FILES PA

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

DOBRIANSKY

ROBINSON

SESTANOVICH

LEHMAN, R

MATLOCK

LENCZOWSKI

COBB

~~SOMMER~~

COMMENTS

REF# 8423118

LOG

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( CT )

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>Mcfarlane</i>	<i>X 8/25</i>	<i>for Decision</i>		
	<i>C 9/10</i>	<i>Mcfarlane Noted</i>		<i>10, PS</i>

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

*61*  
(C)





## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 24, 1984

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY/PETER SOMMER *Peter*

SUBJECT: Inter-German Relations

At our request, the State Department forwarded you a memorandum at Tab A describing recent inter-German exchanges and their impact on Soviet-GDR relations. The State memo recommends that we maintain our public support for the FRG's efforts and also proposes that we closely monitor the situation to insure that inter-German developments will not adversely affect overall NATO goals.

Specifically, State's memo points out that the planned visit of East German head of state Erich Honecker to the FRG on September 26-29 and the apparent differences in Soviet and East German policies toward Bonn have fostered heightened Soviet-GDR tensions. In fact, Pravda has recently warned against detente between the GDR and the "revanchist" Bonn regime. State perceives these events as part of "an East German effort to seek maneuvering room within the Bloc to shield its special interests in continued inter-German economic and other ties from the overall East-West chill."

It is important, as State suggests, that an impression is not created that the FRG is taking any steps which are at variance with overall NATO objectives. For example, we have already had to rein the Germans in on the question of the non-use of force. At a press conference, Genscher suggested that one of the important results of the Honecker visit could be a joint call for an East-West agreement on renunciation of force. Embassy Bonn raised our concerns, on instructions, with Genscher, who agreed that discussion towards reaffirmation of the non-use of force principle, as advocated by the President in Dublin, should be handled within the framework of the Stockholm CDE. This

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED  
 NLS F97-030 #1  
 BY MJH, NARA, DATE 5/18/00

incident, however, underscores the need to keep a close eye on the upcoming Kohl-Honecker meeting and inter-German relations.

Jack Matlock<sup>JM</sup>, John Lenczowski<sup>JL</sup>, Roger Robinson<sup>(not available)</sup>, Dave Wigg<sup>DW</sup>, and Steve Sestanovich<sup>(not available)</sup> concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Kimmitt to sign the memo to Hill at Tab I asking State to keep us closely informed as we move toward the Kohl-Honecker meeting.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

OBE 9/10/84

Seen by RCM on 9/8/84

Attachments:

- Tab I Memo from Kimmitt to Hill
- Tab A Incoming memo from State

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL  
Executive Secretary  
Department of StateSUBJECT: Inter-German Relations ~~(c)~~

We appreciate receiving State's memo on inter-German developments and their impact on Soviet-GDR relations. We fully share your view on the importance of ensuring that an impression does not arise that the FRG is taking any steps which are at variance with overall NATO objectives. We agree that we should maintain our public support and closely monitor the situation, and ask that you keep us posted in detail as we move toward the historic Kohl-Honecker meeting. ~~(c)~~

Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive SecretaryDECLASSIFIED  
NLS FA7-030 #2BY MJN, NARA, DATE 5/18/00~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR





United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520 6293

84 AUG 18 P2: 29

August 18, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Soviet-East German Tension Over Inner-German Ties

Despite apparent Soviet misgivings, preparations are going forward for an East-West German summit meeting in September. The East Germans have done nothing to suggest they plan to cancel Honecker's visit to the FRG, the first by an East German head of state. On August 10 they repeated earlier defenses of their course, and the GDR ambassador told us August 14 that he did not believe the Soviets would obstruct the trip. The FRG believes the visit will take place September 26-29 as planned.

The last two weeks have seen an intriguing public argument between the Soviets and their most important ally over their differing policies toward Bonn. The disagreement broke into the open following announcement of a second major credit from West Germany in late July, accompanied by limited humanitarian concessions by East Germany. Coming as it did atop increasing efforts by the GDR to strengthen ties to Bonn, the deal seems to have raised subliminal Soviet fears about "the Germans." Two days after Bonn announced it, Pravda warned against detente between the GDR and the "revanchist" Bonn regime.

East Berlin's official Neues Deutschland dutifully reprinted Pravda's article, but added one from Hungary supporting the GDR. On August 2, Pravda published a more pointed article entitled "On the Wrong Track." By indirectly criticizing Honecker as well as Kohl, the article cast doubt on whether the September meeting between the two would be allowed to take place.

There may be somewhat less to this than meets the eye. The GDR regime could not survive without support from Moscow, and the nineteen Soviet divisions stationed in the country help remind it of that fact. Nor is it about to liberalize internally. What it is seeking is maneuvering room within the Bloc to shield its special interest in continued inner-German economic and other ties from the overall East-West chill.

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F97-030 # 3BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 8/21/00

The Soviets must calculate, however, the effect of East Berlin's behavior on their other allies. Poland and Czechoslovakia are suspicious that both Germanies are somehow "up to something" with historic connotations. No less interesting is the fact that the GDR turned for support to Hungary, with which it finds itself increasingly aligned against more hardline allies in the Warsaw Pact.

The dispute insures that there will be no room for major breakthroughs if the visit does take place. Despite this, as the first official visit to West Germany by an East German head of state, the meeting will have an important symbolic impact on both states. The Germans' groping toward some form of limited accommodation in the midst of US-USSR tension will continue unless the Soviets take decisive steps to block it.

Much of the Soviets' current dilemma stems from the backfiring of their anti-INF strategy last fall. Their attempts to fan West German fears of nuclear confrontation fanned such fears in East Germany as well, and drove the two states closer together. One of the things which Honecker and Kohl are likely to do if their meeting does take place is issue a joint appeal to their allies to control the arms race.

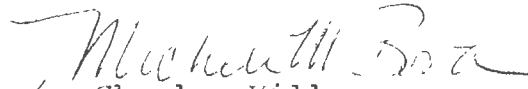
It may be, as a Soviet diplomat in Berlin has hinted, that the Soviets have made their point, and will allow the visit to go forward -- in a less euphoric mood. Humiliating Honecker by forcing him to prove his loyalty by cancelling the visit now (as happened earlier with the Olympics) would cost the Soviets politically within the GDR. His policy of closer ties with Bonn is popular within his party, and he has the backing of his Politburo. Honecker also seems more sure of where he is going than are the Soviet leaders. Contradictory articles in Pravda and Izvestiya, for instance, suggest differing approaches in Moscow and uncertainty over how they should react to this new show of independence by a formerly docile ally.

US strategy has been to voice support for the overall goals of Chancellor Kohl's efforts with the GDR, while avoiding comment on the details of current developments. This public stance serves our interests by stressing the close integration of FRG goals with US and NATO efforts, and by placing the onus for any slowdown of inner-German relations clearly on Soviet shoulders.

Despite our confidence in Kohl's ability to manage the inner-German process in line with overall Alliance goals, there could be negative consequences for shorter term interests if the Federal Republic feels it necessary to tailor its public rhetoric to the needs of the GDR or the Soviets. The

Department will continue to monitor this aspect especially closely. In particular, public statements by senior German officials in the inner-German context which touch on questions such as non-use of force, US-Soviet relations or arms control issues could affect important current interests. It will be important to make clear to our German friends that they must consider these interests as well when determining their approach to inner-German issues.

We can best influence German behavior on these questions by maintaining our public support for their overall inner-German goals, while at the same time consulting privately on details such as non-use of force. The Department has undertaken such discussions on the non-use of force issue to ensure that German desires to highlight the issue during the Honecker visit do not contradict agreed Alliance strategy on CDE. We will monitor other aspects of the situation carefully and discuss them with the FRG as necessary.

  
for Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

NSC/S PROFILE

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ID 8400836

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF  
CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S) *M312  
12/14/88*

RECEIVED 28 JAN 84 11

TO KIMMITT

FROM SITUATION ROOM

DOCDATE 27 JAN 84

DOBRIANSKY

27 FEB 84

DOBRIANSKY

13 MAR 84

KEYWORDS: GERMANY D R

IMMIGRATION

LEGAL ISSUES

SUBJECT. POLICY & PROCEDURES ON ASYLUM CASES IN EAST BERLIN

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO MCFARLANE TO PRES DUE: 30 JAN 84 STATUS C FILES PA

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MATLOCK

THOMPSON

DOBRIANSKY

SOMMER

COBB

COMMENTS \*\* NOTE \*\* MEMO IS NEEDED FOR 1/31 0930AM MTG W/ PRES

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

( CM MR )

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

*C*

*3/16*

*Noted by McFarlane*

*DO ✓*

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH

FILE

*PA*

(C)MR

NSLLs — 3/26  
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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



1013

RECEIVED

National Security Council  
The White House

84 FEB 27 P 3: 28

System #

I

Package #

0836

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bill Martin			
Bob Kimmitt	1	IC	
John Poindexter	2	[Signature]	
Wilma Hall	3		
Bud McFarlane	4	[Signature]	F
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat			
Situation Room			

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

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS                      Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_

(Date/Time)  
 Bud: John thought we should run the asylum policy by the President. As it turns out, however, State is very divided on the issue and now is relying on an older policy, which is under review



## MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 27, 1984

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY (M)

SUBJECT: Policy and Procedures on Asylum Cases

*Thank you*

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

DECLASSIFIED  
NLS FU7-030 # 5  
BY MSM, NARA, DATE 5/18/00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

## 227.2 U.S. Objectives

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 aboard 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 occupied. \*\*

**\*\* 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 not doing so, these authorities should be informed by the embassy as soon as practicable of the request 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 cases 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~~

January 27, 1984

8836  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Bob Kimmitt,  
Jack Matlock,  
I think we should  
run this policy  
by the President  
J

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~~ He 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~~ He 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~~ 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)

Bonn NODIS 2521, Berlin NODIS 0299, 0278, Berlin 0294, PSN 6958, 7022, 6454, 6568

DECLASSIFIED  
NLS FC 7036. #6  
BY M37, NARA, DATE 5/18/06

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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REMOVAL OF  
URES(S) MSP 1/21/198

RECEIVED 28 JAN 84 11

TO KIMMITT

FROM SITUATION ROOM

DOCDATE 27 JAN 84

KEYWORDS GERMANY D R

IMMIGRATION

**URGENT**

LEGAL ISSUES

SUBJECT POLICY & PROCEDURES ON ASYLUM CASES IN EAST BERLIN

ACTION. PREPARE MEMO MCFARLANE TO PRES DUE: 30 JAN 84 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MATLOCK

THOMPSON

DOBRIANSKY

SOMMER

COBB

**URGENT**

COMMENTS \*\* NOTE \*\* MEMO IS NEEDED FOR 1/31 0930AM MTG W/ PRES

REF# LOC NSCIFID ( CM )

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

McFarlane

1X 2/27

For info

McFarlane

1X 3/13

No for information

(MAR 1 6 1984

McFarlane noted

JM ✓

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE PA (C)M

National Security Council  
The White House

1046 mp

System #

I

CE IED

Package #

0836 A/O

84 MAR 13 P7:14

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bill Martin	✓		
Bob Kimmitt		K	
John Poindexter			
Wilma Hall	2	✓	
Bud McFarlane	3	RCM HAS	I
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat	4		W
Situation Room			
Tom Shull			

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

cc: VP    Meese    Baker    Deaver    Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)

National Security Council  
The White House

System # I  
Package # 0836

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITIO
Bill Martin	_____	_____	_____
Bob Kimmitt	<u>1</u>	<u>K</u>	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Wilma Hall	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Bob Kimmitt	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>	_____	<u>A</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____

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

cc: VP    Meese    Baker    Deaver    Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)

Action    Matlock  
Cmt    Thompson  
Info    Dobransky  
         Sommer  
         Cobb

Prepare memo RCM -> P  
due 1/30/84  
will go out at 0930  
1/31.



## MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 13, 1984

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY <sup>TD</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~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F47-030 # 7BY MSP, NARA, DATE 5/18/00

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>MSW</sup> and I concur with this decision.

Attachment:

Tab I Memorandum to you of February 27



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 27, 1964

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

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

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

DECLASSIFIED  
NLS FA7-030 #8  
BY MSH NARA, DATE 5/18/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

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 there are cogent reasons for these authorities should be consulted by the embassy as soon as practicable 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 cases 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. \*\*

UNCLASSIFIED  
CLASSIFIED

REMOVAL OF  
CLASSIFICATION(S)  
MSP 12/14/88

RECEIVED 28 JAN 84 11

TO KIMMITT

FROM SITUATION ROOM

DATE 27 JAN 84

DOBRIANSKY

27 FEB 84

DOBRIANSKY

13 MAR 84

KEYWORDS: GERMANY D R

IMMIGRATION

LEGAL ISSUES

SUBJECT: POLICY & PROCEDURES ON ASYLUM CASES IN EAST BERLIN

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO MCFARLANE TO PRES DUE. 30 JAN 84 STATUS C FILES PA

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MATLOCK

THOMPSON

DOBRIANSKY

SOMMER

COBB

COMMENTS \*\* NOTE \*\* MEMO IS NEEDED FOR 1/31 0930AM MTG W/ PRES

REF# LOG NSCIFID ( CM MR )

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

~~5/17~~ ADD TO FILE

DISPATCH \_\_\_\_\_ W/ATTCH FILE \_\_\_\_\_ (C)

29.





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

*Bud —*

RCM HAS SEEN

*Do you recall whether this was discussed with President and did he agree?*

*P*

MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

*add to file*~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 13, 1984

INFORMATION

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F97-030 #10

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

BY NLSA NARA, DATE 5/18/00  
NOM HAS SEENFROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY *PD*

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~~

Declassify on: OADR

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>WV</sup> and I concur with this decision.

Attachment:

Tab I      Memorandum to you of February 27

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 27, 1954

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY (P)

SUBJECT: Policy and Procedures on Asylum Cases

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Attachment:

Tab I Foreign Affairs Manual section on asylum.

cc: Paul Thompson

DECLASSIFIED  
 NLS EG7-030 #11  
 BY MCH, NARA, DATE 5/18/00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

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

UNCLASSIFIED FOR REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION(S)

*MOP 1211-1198*

RECEIVED 31 JAN 83 12

DOCDATE 31 JAN 83

TO CLARK

FROM BREMER

KEYWORDS: VISA

GERMANY F R

FUCHS, OTTO HARTMUT

SUBJECT: VISA APPLICATION OF WORLD COUN MEMBER TO ATTEND THE NATL PRAYER BREAKFAST

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK DUE: 01 FEB 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

GUHIN

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COMMENTS

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>Clark</i>	<i>IX 1/31</i>	<i>For Information</i>		<i>BS, RK</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>FEB 04 1983</i>	<i>Pandexter notes</i>		<i>MG</i>

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH

FILE

*(PA) (E)*



National Security Council  
The White House

524

Package #

736

'83 JAN 31 P5:54

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 12- LISTED ON THE  
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520



~~SECRET~~

January 31, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Visa Application of World Peace Council Member to  
Attend the National Prayer Breakfast

Otto Hartmut Fuchs, President of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics, Berlin, GDR, has applied for a visa to attend the National Prayer Breakfast with the President in Washington on February 3. His invitation to attend the Prayer Breakfast was tendered by Congressmen Arlan Stangeland and Charles Whitley. Fuchs is an active member of the World Peace Council (WPC) whose travel to the prayer breakfast may be part of an attempt to circumvent the visa controls imposed upon the organization.

[REDACTED]

Our Congressional Affairs staff will explain the situation to Congressmen Stangeland and Whitley informally this afternoon.

The Berlin Conference of European Catholics is an organization listed by the WPC as its affiliate. Fuchs is a member of the Presidential Council of the WPC. Information from intelligence sources indicates that Fuchs has been active in the peace and disarmament field for more than ten years. He plans to travel with the East German State Secretary for Religious Affairs, Klaus Gysi, who has also been invited by Congressmen Stangeland and Whitley to attend the National Prayer Breakfast. Gysi will travel as an official of the East German Government to attend the breakfast and other related religious meetings in Washington and is eligible to receive a diplomatic visa. Gysi was the official host of Reverend Billy Graham during his recent trip to the GDR and the invitation probably results from that visit.

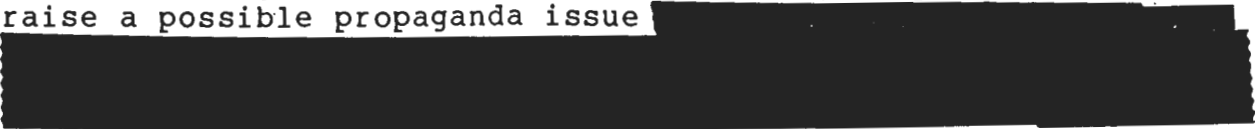
[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~  
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED IN PART  
FILE # 897-030 #13  
10/21/83 8/30/80

~~SECRET~~

Fuchs' application was submitted at our Embassy in Berlin early last week. As a member of the WPC, Fuchs is ineligible to receive a visa and must obtain a waiver of that ineligibility if he is to enter the US. We are not required by statute to process his visa within the time remaining before the National Prayer Breakfast. Administrative processing would normally require ten working days in cases of this type. Although his entry is not to our advantage, and our Embassy in Berlin has recommended against issuing Fuchs the visa, we prefer not to raise a possible propaganda issue



*Katherine Sulzberger*

L. Paul Bremer, III  
Executive Secretary

~~SECRET~~  
DECL. OADR

# RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 14 LISTED ON THE  
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

FBIS 47

HONECKER ADDRESSES SED CONFERENCE, SPEAKS OF GERMAN 'UNION'

LD152354 EAST BERLIN VOICE OF THE GDR DOMESTIC SERVICE IN  
GERMAN 1705 GMT 15 FEB 81

(EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH BY SED GENERAL SECRETARY ERICH HONECKER  
AT 15 FEBRUARY BERLIN BEZIRK DELEGATE CONFERENCE--RECORDED)

(EXCERPT) THE PARTY ORGANIZATION, WORKING CLASS AND ALL  
WORKING PEOPLE IN OUR CAPITAL HAVE SPARED NO EFFORT AND ACHIEVED  
SPLENDID RESULTS AS THE DELEGATE CONFERENCE HAS SHOWN.  
I EXPRESS THE WARMEST THANKS OF OUR PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
TO BERLINERS, TO ALL COMRADES. (APPLAUSE) INDEED, DEAR COMRADES,  
WE, THE COMMUNISTS OF BERLIN, YOUNG AND OLD, ARE GIVING PRIDE  
OF PLACE IN OUR WORK TO THE VITAL CONCERNS OF OUR PEOPLE.  
THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IS MAKING ITS CONSTRUCTIVE  
CONTRIBUTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BASIC LINE AGREED UPON  
BY THE WARSAW TREATY STATES. WE ARE MAKING GOOD USE OF THE  
WIDER OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY THE WORLDWIDE INTERNATIONAL  
RECOGNITION OF OUR STATE--WE MAINTAIN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH  
130 STATES--AND THE CONSOLIDATION OF ITS INTERNATIONAL POSITION.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IS PROVING ITSELF AS A PILLAR  
OF PEACE IN EUROPE. FROM THIS FLOWS A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY  
WHICH IT WILL FULFILL AT ALL TIMES.

FA7-030#15  
MSA 5/18/00



*Thanks*

COMRADES, IT IS IN THE LIGHT OF THIS RESPONSIBILITY THAT WE  
SEE THE SHAPING OF OUR RELATIONS WITH THE OTHER GERMAN STATE,  
THE FRG. THEY ARE BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL  
COEXISTENCE OF STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS.  
THEY CAN ONLY BE RELATIONS SUCH AS ARE CUSTOMARY UNDER INTERNATIONAL  
LAW BETWEEN TWO SOVEREIGN STATES INDEPENDENT OF ONE ANOTHER.  
THAT CALLS FOR COMPLETE ADHERENCE TO FRONTIERS, TERRITORIAL  
INTEGRITY AND NONINTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS. WHEN  
CERTAIN PEOPLE IN THE WEST TODAY SPOUT GREATER GERMANY SLOGANS  
AND BEHAVE AS IF THE UNION OF BOTH GERMAN STATES WERE CLOSER  
TO THEIR HEART THAN THEIR WALLET, WE TELL THEM: TAKE CARE.  
ONE DAY SOCIALISM WILL COME KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR. (APPLAUSE)  
WHEN THE DAY DRAWS ON WHICH THE WORKING PEOPLE IN THE FRG  
ARE GOING TO RESHAPE IT ON SOCIALIST LINES THEN THE QUESTION OF  
THE UNION OF BOTH GERMAN STATES WILL HAVE BEEN POSED ENTIRELY  
ANEW. (APPLAUSE) OUR DECISION THEN, DEAR COMRADES, CAN  
HARDLY BE IN DOUBT. (APPLAUSE)

DEAR COMRADES, THE STRENGTHENING OF SOCIALISM AND THE  
STRUGGLE FOR PEACE ARE, AS WE ALL KNOW, INEXTRICABLY BOUND  
TOGETHER. THE GREATER THE POLITICAL STABILITY OF OUR WORKER-  
PEASANT STATE, THE MORE DYNAMIC OUR ECONOMY, THE BETTER  
THE GDR WILL BE ABLE TO FULFIL ITS INTERNATIONAL TASKS.  
THUS OUR POLICY OF PEACE IS DIRECTLY LINKED WITH OUR DOMESTIC  
AIMS, INDEED WITH THE DAY-TO-DAY WORK OF EVERY GDR CITIZEN.

16 FEB 1921Z [REDACTED]

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

SITUATION ROOM CHECKLIST

*John DeLoach*  
*I think we should*  
*run this policy*  
*January 27, 1984*  
*by the President*

~~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>her</sup> ~~his~~ 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)~~

Bonn NODIS 2521, Berlin NODIS 0299, 0278, Berlin ~~0294~~ PSN 6958, 7022, 6454, 6568

NLS FCI 7-030 #188  
BY MTJ NARA, DATE 5/18/00