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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name JAMESON, LISA R.: FILES

Withdrawer

SMF 6/23/2011

File Folder SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES (1)

FOIA

M430

Box Number 2

LAMB,
CHRISTOPHER

1

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of	Doc Date	Restrictions
113585	CABLE	LONDON 21452 <i>R 4/15/2013 M430/1</i>	2	10/1/1987	B1
113586	CABLE	MOSCOW 15881 <i>R 4/15/2013 M430/1</i>	1	10/2/1987	B1
113606	MEMO	SHEEHAN TO ACTIVE MEASURES WORKING GROUP	7	1/7/1988	B1
113610	MEMO	JAMESON TO ERMARTH RE VISA FOR PRAYER BREAKFAST ATTENDEE <i>PAR 4/15/2013 M430/1</i>	2	1/25/1988	B1
113619	CABLE	RE VISA REQUEST <i>D 4/15/2013 M430/1</i>	3	1/24/1988	B1 B7(E)
113623	MEMO	ERMARTH TO JAMESON RE VISA APPLICATION <i>PAR 4/15/2013 M430/1</i>	1	1/20/1988	B1 B7(E)
113624	MEMO	SHEEHAN TO ACTIVE MEASURES WORKING GROUP RE ACTIVE MEASURES MEMO #3 OF 1988 <i>R 4/15/2013 M430/1</i>	7	2/4/1988	B1
113625	MEMO	SHEEHAN TO ACTIVE MEASURES WORKING GROUP RE MINUTES OF WORKING GROUP MEETING OF FEBRUARY 7, 1988	3	2/8/1988	B1 B3

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.

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File Folder SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES (1)

FOIA

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CHRISTOPHER

1

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of	Doc Date	Restrictions
113626	MEMO	SHEEHAN TO ACTIVE MEASURES WORKING GROUP RE ACTIVE MEASURES MEMO #4 OF 1988	6	2/18/1988	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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE: SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES

12595

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT

PAGE 01 OF 02

AN003590

NSC: COBB ERMA KELL LEDSKY OSTP PAAL SOMM
<DIST>SIT: EOB VAX

~~PREC~~ ROUTINE ~~CLAS~~ CONFIDENTIAL ~~OSR1~~ RUFHLD <DTG> 011636Z OCT 87
FM AMEMBASSY LONDON
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 6666
INFO RUEHIA/USIA WASHDC 4973
ZEN/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD (POUCH)
ZEN/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW (POUCH)

<SUBJ>SUBJECT: SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES AGAINST VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECTION 01 DF 03 LONDON 21452
FOR INR/ID-DAS BAILEY
E.O.12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: KAMR, PROP, PREL, PINR, UR, SL, XA, IG, XP, XU
SUBJECT: SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES AGAINST VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS
REF: STATE 251174

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.
2. IN RESPONSE TO OUR PROVIDING THE FCO WITH PARAS 3 - 16 OF THE REFTEL ON SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES AIMED AT VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS, SOVIET DEPARTMENT HEAD MICHAEL J. LLEWELLYN SMITH COMPILED AND SENT TO US SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT. THAT INFORMATION CONSISTS OF SUBSTANTIVE COMMENTS, REPRODUCED IN FULL IN PARA 4 BELOW, AND A CHRONOLOGY IN PARA 5.
3. IN HIS COVERING LETTER, LLEWELLYN SMITH NOTED THAT, DURING BRITISH-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS ON IMPLEMENTING A BILATERAL MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON INFORMATION AND CULTURE, THE SOVIETS AGAIN SHOWED INTEREST IN VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS. IN RESPONSE TO BRITISH PRESENTATION OF VARIOUS IDEAS ON THE MEMORANDUM, THE SOVIETS COUNTERED WITH THE ASSERTION THAT "THE USSR EMBASSY IN LONDON IS READY TO ORGANIZE A MEETING OF SOVIET AND BRITISH WAR VETERANS."

4. THE FCO'S SUBSTANTIVE COMMENTS WERE AS FOLLOWS:
BEGIN TEXT:

- A. FOR SEVERAL YEARS, THE FIR (INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RESISTANCE FIGHTERS) HAS BEEN TRYING TO INJECT NEW BLOOD INTO THE ORGANISATION BECAUSE MOST OF ITS MEMBERS ARE NOW VERY OLD. IN APRIL 1984, FOR INSTANCE, THE FEDERATION HELD A SEMINAR ON "TRANSMITTING THE IDEALS OF THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT TO THE YOUNG GENERATION" IN AUSTRIA AND IN MAY 1985, KURT GOLDSTEIN, A FIR SECRETARY, VISITED THE IUS HEADQUARTERS IN PRAGUE TO DISCUSS COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO ORGANISATIONS.
- B. IN MAY 1984, ALEKSEI MARESIEV, FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET WAR VETERANS COMMITTEE (SWVC) AND A FIR VICE-PRESIDENT, SAID THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD ESTABLISHED BROAD LINKS WITH EUROPEAN NATIONAL WAR VETERANS COMMITTEES, ESPECIALLY IN FRANCE, ITALY AND BELGIUM. THE FORMER CONTACTS AND EXCHANGES WITH THE

U. S. VETERANS HAD "WITHERED" SINCE THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION "BANNED SWVC DELEGATIONS FROM VISITING THE UNITED STATES.

C. IN A REPORT TO A "MEETING OF VETERANS" ORGANISATIONS FROM SOCIALIST COUNTRIES" HELD IN MOSCOW IN AUGUST 1986, GENERAL ALEKSEI ZHELTOV, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET WAR VETERANS' COMMITTEE, REFERRED TO THE SITUATION IN THE VETERANS' MOVEMENT IN AFRO-ASIAN COUNTRIES. HE SAID THAT THE SOVIET COMMITTEE WAS LOOKING FOR WAYS TO INVOLVE THEM MORE IN THE ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT. IN THIS WORK, HE CONTINUED, "WE ARE

RECEIVING ASSISTANCE FROM SOCIALIST-ORIENTATED COUNTRIES - ALGERIA, ANGOLA, BENIN, GUINEA-BISSAU, SYRIA, MOZAMBIQUE AND ETHIOPIA, AND COUNT ON THE UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT ON THE PART OF VETERANS IN FRIENDLY INDIA". THE COMMITTEE WAS ALSO SEEKING TO INCREASE ITS TIES WITH ORGANISATIONS IN INDONESIA, THE PHILIPPINES, BURMA, SRI LANKA AND NEPAL WITH A VIEW TO CONVENING A REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON VETERANS' ORGANISATIONS ON ISSUES OF PEACE.

D. IN THE MARGINS OF THE WPC'S WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE AND LIFE, AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR, IN PRAGUE IN JUNE 1983, A "FRIENDLY MEETING... BETWEEN RETIRED GENERALS AND VETERANS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, PARTICIPANTS IN THE ANTI-FASCIST RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND THOSE WHO SURVIVED THE HORRORS OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS" WAS STAGED. PARTICIPANTS "WELCOMED A PROPOSAL FOR A MEETING OF RETIRED GENERALS FROM EAST AND WEST, ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR. THEY WOULD LIKE PARTICIPATION TO BE EXTENDED, WITH THE ATTENDANCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF EX-COMBATTANTS, MEMBERS OF THE ANTI-FASCIST RESISTANCE, PRISONERS OF WAR AND ALSO FORMER INMATES OF NAZI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECTION 02 OF 03 LONDON 21452
FOR INR/ID-DAS BAILEY
E.O.12356: DECL: OADR

TAGS: KAMR, PROP, PREL, PINR, UR, SL, XA, IG, XP, XU
SUBJECT: SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES AGAINST VETERANS' CONCENTRATION CAMPS". (SUCH A MEETING WOULD, OF COURSE, HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE EXISTING GENERALS FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT WHICH, TO SOME EXTENT, ALREADY DISCHARGES THESE FUNCTIONS.) END TEXT.

5. CHRONOLOGY:

BEGIN TEXT:

IN ADDITION, THERE HAVE BEEN THE FOLLOWING RECENT CONTACTS BETWEEN SOVIET BLOC VETERANS AND THOSE OF THE WEST:

- MARCH 1985 MEETING BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN VETERANS AT TORGAU, ON THE ELBE, WHERE THEY HAD MET 40 YEARS AGO. VETERANS OF THE 69TH US INFANTRY DIVISION WERE PRESENT. THE AMERICAN GROUP WENT ON TO MOSCOW.
- CND (UK) SENT 2 FORMER MEMBERS OF THE PARACHUTE REGIMENT TO THE MEETING.
- MAY 1985 AMERICAN VETERANS GROUP VISITED LENINGRAD (THE GROUP WHICH HAD BEEN TO TORGAU).
- JUNE 1985 SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN LONDON PRESENTED JUBILEE MEDALS TO SCOTTISH VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II.
- JULY 1985 MEDALS PRESENTED TO BRITISH VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II AT SOVIET EMBASSY.
- OVER 70 REPRESENTATIVES OF FOUR INTERNATIONAL VETERANS ORGANISATIONS HELD THEIR OWN CSCE CONFERENCE (21.7.85) AT THE SAME TIME AS THE CSCE JUBILEE CONFERENCE IN HELSINKI. A MEETING OF THE CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS OF EX-RESISTANCE FIGHTERS AND WAR VETERANS ALSO TOOK PLACE IN HELSINKI AT THE END OF JULY.
- AUGUST 1985 80 BRITISH VETERANS VISITED GDANSK.
- SEPT 1985 SOVIET WAR VETERANS COMMITTEE ATTENDED A MEETING IN ONTARIO WITH AMERICAN VETERANS' ORGANISATIONS. MEETING ORGANISED BY NATIONAL COUNCIL OF VETERAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CANADA.
- 18/MAY 1985 SOVIET WVC DELEGATION TO USA. ISSUED

DECLASSIFIED
NLR# M4305 # 113585
BY RW NARA DATE 4/15/13

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT

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AN003590

- JOINT STATEMENT WITH AMERICAN VETERANS
- IN WASHINGTON. AGREED TO EXCHANGE
- ANNUAL VISITS.
AUGUST 1986 120 BRITISH VETERANS TO POLAND TO ATTEND
- RALLY AT INVITATION OF POLISH COMMITTEE
- (ZBOWD).
- SOVIET WAR VETERANS IN MINSK SENT OPEN
- LETTER TO AMERICAN COUNTERPARTS.
OCTOBER 1986 MEETING OF UKRAINIAN AND BRITISH WAR
- VETERANS, KIEV. SUPPORTED SOVIET PEACE
- INITIATIVES.
MAY 1987 GROUP OF CANADIAN VETERANS AGAINST
- NUCLEAR WAR VISITED LONDON AFTER VISIT
- TO USSR. PART OF EUROPEAN TOUR TO
- PROMOTE OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR POLICIES
- AND ARMS BUILD-UP.
AUGUST 1987 US VETERANS FOR PEACE ANNUAL CONVENTION,
- PORTLAND, MAINE. TO PRESENT SOVIET WAR
- VETERANS WITH GOODWILL MESSAGE. IT WAS
- HOPED THAT SOVIET COLONEL GENRIKH
- HOFFMANN WOULD ATTEND TO RECEIVE THE
- MESSAGE.
-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECTION 03 OF 03 LONDON 21452
FOR INR/ID-DAS BAILEY

E.O.12356: DECL: OADR

TAGS: KAMR, PROP, PREL, PINR, UR, SL, XA, IG, XP, XU
SUBJECT: SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES AGAINST VETERANS'
MUCH OF THE RECENT ACTIVITY BY VETERANS' GROUPS STARTED
IN 1985, THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF WORLD WAR
II. END TEXT.
PRICE

<SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 03 <SSN> 1452 <TOR> 871001182005 MSG000181419604
<SECT>SECTION: 02 OF 03 <SSN> 1452 <TOR> 871001182144 MSG000181419703
<SECT>SECTION: 03 OF 03 <SSN> 1452 <TOR> 871001182202 MSG000181419722

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT

113586

PAGE 01

AN004310

NSC: COBB ERMA LEDSKY
<DIST>SIT: EOB VAX

<PREC> PRIORITY <CLASS> CONFIDENTIAL <OSRI> RUEHMO <DTG> #21721Z OCT 87
FM AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 5972

<SUBJ>SUBJECT: DEMARCHE ON AIDS
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE MOSCOW 15881
E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: KAMR, PROP, PREL, AIDS, TB10, UR, US
SUBJECT: DEMARCHE ON AIDS
REF: STATE 300601 AND PREVIOUS

>BEGIN SUMMARY<

1. SUMMARY: DCM URGED THE SOVIETS TO HALT AIDS
DISINFORMATION AND STATE OFFICIALLY THAT AIDS WAS OF
NATURAL ORIGIN, THEREBY REMOVING OBSTACLES TO JOINT
COOPERATION IN AIDS RESEARCH. MFA OFFICIAL SAID
AUTHORITATIVE SOVIET HEALTH OFFICIALS HAD MADE SUCH
STATEMENTS, AND PREDICTED FURTHER CONFIRMATION DURING
THIS YEAR'S UN DEBATE. END SUMMARY.

>END SUMMARY<

2. DURING AN OCTOBER 2 MEETING WITH MFA'S USA DIVISION
A/DIRECTOR SUKHODREV, DCM MADE THE FOLLOWING POINTS
CONCERNING SOVIET AIDS DISINFORMATION AND POSSIBLE
COOPERATION IN RESEARCH:

. - DURING YOUR MEETINGS WITH DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
THOMAS SIMONS THE WEEK OF AUGUST 24-28, WE EXPLAINED
OUR CONCERNS ABOUT SOVIET DISINFORMATION ON THE ORIGIN
OF THE AIDS VIRUS IN SOME DETAIL.

-- DURING A MEETING WITH MR. SIMONS ON AUGUST 27,
DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER BESSMERTNYKH STATED THAT HE HAD
CONTACTED THE EDITORIAL BOARDS OF A NUMBER OF MAJOR
SOVIET NEWSPAPERS TO URGE THEM TO STOP PRINTING MATERIAL
ACCUSING THE UNITED STATES OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE
AIDS VIRUS.

-- DURING A SUBSEQUENT MEETING WITH SIMONS ON AUGUST 28,
VIKTOR SUKHODREV CONFIRMED THAT STEPS HAD ALREADY BEEN
TAKEN, AND REMARKED THAT THE U.S. COULD EXPECT TO HEAR
A SOVIET GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN MAKING APPROPRIATE
STATEMENTS ON THE NATURAL ORIGIN OF THE AIDS VIRUS.

-- THE U.S. REMAINS UNWILLING TO COOPERATE ON AIDS
RESEARCH WITH THE USSR AS LONG AS THE DISINFORMATION
CONTINUES TO APPEAR IN SOVIET MEDIA.

-- YOU MAY RECALL THAT THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
RESOLUTION WHA 40-26, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE 40TH
WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY (MAY 4-15, 1987 IN GENEVA),
DECLARES THAT AIDS WAS "CAUSED BY ONE OR MORE NATURALLY
OCCURRING RETROVIRUSES OF UNDETERMINED GEOGRAPHICAL
ORIGIN."

-- WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE AN AUTHORITATIVE SOVIET
GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ATTESTING TO THE NATURAL ORIGINS
OF THE AIDS VIRUS.

3. DCM ALSO HANDED OVER A JULY 1987 STATE DEPARTMENT
"FOREIGN AFFAIRS NOTE" ON THE SOVIET AIDS DISINFORMATION
CAMPAIGN.

4. SUKHODREV CONFIRMED BESSMERTNYKH'S AND HIS OWN PRIOR
STATEMENTS ON THE SUBJECT. HE SAID THERE WAS NO DOUBT
WHATSOEVER; AUTHORITATIVE MEDICAL EXPERTS AT THE HIGHEST
LEVEL HAD STATED IN THE SOVIET MEDIA THEIR CONVICTION
THAT THE AIDS VIRUS WAS OF NATURAL ORIGIN. THIS WAS A
FACT, AND SUKHODREV STOOD BY WHAT HE HAD SAID. THERE
PROBABLY WOULD BE ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS ON SUBJECT,

PERHAPS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE UN DEBATE THIS YEAR.
5. ADDRESSING THE PUBLICATION ON DISINFORMATION, SUKHODREV
SAID THAT FOREIGN MEDIA STORIES, REPRINTED IN THE
SOVIET MEDIA, HAD NOT ORIGINATED IN THE USSR. WHEN
SOVIET JOURNALISTS CITED FOREIGN STORIES, THEY WERE
NOT EXPRESSING OFFICIAL SOVIET POSITIONS. THE U.S.
MEDIA ALSO REPRINTED FOREIGN STORIES.
6. DCM WELCOMED THE STATEMENT THAT OFFICIAL SOVIET
AUTHORITIES ACCEPTED THE NATURAL ORIGIN OF AIDS AND
REAFFIRMED OUR EXPECTATION OF FUTURE AUTHORITATIVE
PUBLIC ASSURANCES TO THIS EFFECT. IT WAS HARD TO ACCEPT
THAT SOME SOVIET AGENCIES HAD NOT BEEN BEHIND THE
DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN. IT WAS BEST TO PUT THIS
CHAPTER BEHIND US, IN ORDER TO ENABLE BILATERAL
COOPERATION ON THE SUBJECT TO PROCEED. SUKHODREV SAID
HE THOUGHT THERE WOULD BE SUCH STATEMENTS. MATLOCK

<SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01 <SSN> 5881 <TOR> 871002164744 MSG#0212.500464

FILE: SOVIET
ACTIVE
MEASURES

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR M430# 113586

BY RW NARA DATE 4/15/13

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT

File: Soviet Active Measures

PAGE 01 OF 04

AN000570

NSC: COBB DANZ ERMA KELL LEDSKY PAAL
<DIST>SIT: VAX

<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED <OSRI> RUEHIA <DTG> 090211Z OCT 87
FM USIA WASHDC

- TO ALL PRINCIPAL POSTS IMMEDIATE
- RUTADD/AMCONSUL DOUALA IMMEDIATE
- RUEHPO/AMEMBASSY PARAMARIBO IMMEDIATE
- RUFHMDB/AMCONSUL BARCELONA IMMEDIATE
- RUFHDU/AMCONSUL DUSSELDORF IMMEDIATE
- RUFHOM/AMCONSUL FLORENCE IMMEDIATE
- RUFHAM/AMCONSUL HAMBURG IMMEDIATE
- RUFHON/AMCONSUL NAPLES IMMEDIATE
- RUFHOM/AMCONSUL PALERMO IMMEDIATE
- RUEHAU/AMCONSUL THESSALONIKI IMMEDIATE
- RUEHON/AMCONSUL TORONTO IMMEDIATE
- RUEHVC/AMCONSUL VANCOUVER IMMEDIATE
- RUFHOM/AMCONSUL GENOA IMMEDIATE
- RUEHNDU/AMCONSUL DURBAN IMMEDIATE
- RUHQHOA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI IMMEDIATE
- ALL POLADS POSTS IMMEDIATE
- RUFJCX/AMCONSUL STRASBOURG IMMEDIATE 0024
- RUEADWW/NSC WASHDC
- RUEADWW/WHITE HOUSE WASHDC
- RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC
- RUEHDT/USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 2741
- RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC
- RUEKJCS/JCS WASHDC
- RUEBWJB/DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC
- RUEVOEP/DEPT OF HHS WASHDC
- RUEBWJA/USINS WASHDC
- RUFHLD/FBIS LONDON
- RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC
- RUEHFB/FBI WASHDC
- INFO RUEHIN/AIT TAIPEI
- XMT AMEMBASSY EMBBERLIN
- AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST
- AMEMBASSY BUCHAREST
- AMEMBASSY PRAGUE
- AMEMBASSY SOFIA
- AMEMBASSY WARSAW
- AMCONSUL KRAKOW
- AMCONSUL POZNAW

<SUBJ>SUBJECT: PUBLIC AFFAIRS ALERT NO. 87-34: MISINFORMATION AND
DISINFORMATION ON ALLEGED U.S. TRAFFICKING IN BABY PARTS

*** INCOMPLETE CABLE ***

<TEXT>

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 08 USIA 67332

USIA

WH: HOWARD, NSC: BEMIS, FT BR: USIA ADV, MBFR: STEWART,
PARIS: ARS AND OECD, USUN: NEGEM, OTHER MIL: PUB AFF,
POLADS, STATE: ARA, INR/ID, HHS: NIH, LSCHAEFFER, CIA:
OGI/FSIC/AM, JUSTICE: EWRIGHT, NSC: ERMARTH
EO 12356 N/A

SUBJECT: PUBLIC AFFAIRS ALERT NO. 87-34: MISINFORMATION AND

DISINFORMATION ON ALLEGED U.S. TRAFFICKING IN BABY PARTS
REFERENCE: USIA PUBLIC AFFAIRS ALERT 87-20 (APRIL 30, 1987)

1. ONCE MORE, THE SUBJECT OF ALLEGED U.S. TRAFFICKING IN
BABY PARTS HAS APPEARED IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA.

FOLLOWING IS BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE THAT
INCORPORATES INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS OF OCTOBER 8, 1987. WE
STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT PAOS AND IOS USE THIS TO KNOCK DOWN
ALLEGATIONS OF U.S. TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN FOR DONOR ORGANS.

>BEGIN SUMMARY<

2. SUMMARY: USIA PUBLIC AFFAIRS ALERT 87-20 DESCRIBED A
RASH OF NEWS REPORTS WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED SINCE JANUARY

1987 ALLEGING THAT LATIN AMERICAN CHILDREN, PARTICULARLY FROM
GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS, WERE BEING SENT TO THE U.S. THROUGH
ILLEGAL ADOPTION MILLS TO BE USED AS ORGAN DONORS. DESPITE
RUMORS OF SUCH PRACTICES, NEITHER THE US GOVERNMENT OR ANY
OTHER PERSON OR ORGANIZATION OF WHICH WE ARE AWARE HAS
UNCOVERED ANY ACTUAL EVIDENCE OF TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN FOR
ORGAN TRANSPLANTS IN THE U.S. INSTEAD, RUMORS THAT WERE
REPORTED IN HONDURAS IN JANUARY AND IN GUATEMALA IN FEBRUARY
UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 08 USIA 67332

USIA

WH: HOWARD, NSC: BEMIS, FT BR: USIA ADV, MBFR: STEWART,
PARIS: ARS AND OECD, USUN: NEGEM, OTHER MIL: PUB AFF,
POLADS, STATE: ARA, INR/ID, HHS: NIH, LSCHAEFFER, CIA:
OGI/FSIC/AM, JUSTICE: EWRIGHT, NSC: ERMARTH
EO 12356 N/A

HAVE CONTINUED TO CIRCULATE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE
BEEN REPUDIATED OR OTHERWISE DISCOUNTED BOTH IN THESE
COUNTRIES AND ELSEWHERE.

3. IN APRIL, IT APPEARS THAT THE SOVIET-BLOC DISINFORMATION
APPARATUS BEGAN A CONSCIOUS EFFORT TO SPREAD AND EMBELLISH
THESE RUMORS, ADDING TO THE EXISTING MISINFORMATION ON THIS
ISSUE. SOVIET, CUBAN, NICARAGUAN, AND COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES BEGAN TO REPLAY THE EXISTING RUMORS AND
ADD NEW ALLEGATIONS, ALL THE TIME IGNORING SUBSEQUENT PRESS
ACCOUNTS IN HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA AND ELSEWHERE THAT CAST
DOUBT ON THE ORIGINAL ALLEGATIONS.

4. DUE TO EITHER MISINFORMATION OR DISINFORMATION, THE
ALLEGATIONS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY RAISED IN THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, MENTIONED BEFORE THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, AND HAVE
BEEN REPORTED IN A NUMBER OF EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS AND ON
CANADIAN RADIO. THE AMERICAN NEWS PROGRAM "SIXTY MINUTES" IS
ALSO INTERESTED IN THE STORY AND EARLY IN OCTOBER FILED A
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST WITH USIA FOR DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO THIS ISSUE.

5. USIA HAS CONTACTED THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, THE FBI, THE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF
HEALTH, THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND THE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, AND NONE OF THESE
U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES HAS ANY RECORD OR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT
ALLEGED TRAFFICKING IN BABY PARTS.

6. THE UNITED NETWORK FOR ORGAN SHARING WHICH OVERSEES ORGAN
TRANSPLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES VIGOROUSLY DENIED THAT SUCH
ACTIVITY IS TAKING PLACE. DR. ROBERT CORRY, PRESIDENT OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRANSPLANT SURGEONS, CATEGORICALLY DENIED
THAT ANY SUCH ACTIVITY HAS TAKEN PLACE OR COULD TAKE PLACE IN
THE UNITED STATES. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE NATIONAL ORGAN
TRANSPLANT ACT OF 1984 PROHIBITS THE BUYING AND SELLING OF
ORGANS. END SUMMARY

7. CHRONOLOGY OF REPORTS ON TRAFFICKING IN BABY PARTS:

ALLEGATIONS OF TRAFFICKING IN BABIES FOR BODY PARTS FIRST
APPEARED IN HONDURAS IN EARLY 1987. THE SOURCE FOR THEM WAS
LEONARDO VILLEDA BERMUDEZ, SECRETARY GENERAL DURING 1986 OF
HONDURAS' NATIONAL COUNCIL ON SOCIAL WELFARE. ON JANUARY 2,
IN THE TECUGIGALPA "LA TRIBUNA," VILLEDA BERMUDEZ WAS
REPORTED TO HAVE SAID: "MANY PARENTS CAME TO ADOPT CHILDREN
WITH PHYSICAL DEFECTS. AT FIRST, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THEY
WERE WELL-INTENTIONED PEOPLE WHO TOOK THE CHILDREN AWAY
BECAUSE THEY REALLY CARED FOR THEM, BUT IN TIME IT WAS
DISCOVERED THAT THEY WANTED TO SELL THEM FOR PARTS. FOR
EXAMPLE, THEY WOULD TAKE OUT THEIR EYES FOR OTHER CHILDREN
WHO NEEDED THEM."

8. ALSO ON JANUARY 2, THE HONDURAN TELEVISION STATION VICA
BROADCAST AN INTERVIEW WITH VILLEDA BERMUDEZ, RECORDED ON
DECEMBER 31, 1986, IN WHICH HE SAID: "SEVERAL YEARS AGO,
SOME SOCIAL WORKERS TOLD ME THAT FOREIGN PARENTS WERE COMING
TO ADOPT CHILDREN. THEY WOULD SAY, 'IT DOESN'T MATTER TO US
THAT A CHILD HAS NO EYE, OR HAS A PHYSICAL DEFECT; IT DOESN'T
MATTER THAT HE MAY HAVE A BAD HEART. I'M GOING TO TAKE HIM
WITH ME TO THE U.S.' AND WHAT WOULD HAPPEN? THESE CHILDREN

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WOULD BE TAKEN TO BE SOLD FOR PARTS. THIS IS ALSO A CRIME. THIS HAS BEEN LARGELY STOPPED."

9. ON JANUARY 2, REUTERS NEWS SERVICE PICKED UP VILLEDA UNCLAS SECTION 04 OF 08 USIA 67332

USIA

WH: HOWARD, NSC: BEMIS, FT BR: USIA ADV, MBFR: STEWART, PARIS: ARS AND OECD, USUN: NEGEM, OTHER MIL: PUB AFF, POLADS, STATE: ARA, INR/ID, HHS: NIH, LSCHAEFFER, CIA: OGI/FSIC/AM, JUSTICE: EWRIGHT, NSC: ERMARTH
EO 12356 N/A

PIECE OF VERY IMAGINATIVE FICTION" IN "Prensa Libre" ON FEBRUARY 18. NEVERTHELESS, THE STORIES CONTINUED TO CIRCULATE, ALTHOUGH RECENT COMMENT ON THEM IN GUATEMALA HAS REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT NO EVIDENCE HAD BEEN PRODUCED TO SUBSTANTIATE THE ALLEGATIONS.

16. BY THIS TIME, THE STORIES HAD SPREAD FAR BEYOND CENTRAL AMERICA. ONE SOURCE FOR THEIR FURTHER CIRCULATION WAS THE NEWS AGENCY ENFOPRENSA, THE PROPAGANDA ARM OF THE GUATEMALAN MARXIST INSURGENTS, WHICH OPERATES OUT OF MEXICO CITY. THEIR REPLAY OF THE CHARGES, APPARENTLY BASED ON THE ACCOUNTS IN "Prensa Libre," APPEARED IN THE YUGOSLAV MAGAZINE "NIN" ON MARCH 15 AND WAS CITED IN MAY IN A MOTION INTRODUCED INTO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF A FAR LEFT ITALIAN PARTY.

17. ON APRIL 5, AFTER THE STORY HAD DISAPPEARED FROM THE HONDURAN PRESS AND LARGELY RUN ITS COURSE IN GUATEMALA, THE OFFICIAL SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER "PRAVDA" REVIVED IT, CARRYING THE ORIGINAL QUOTATIONS OF VILLEDA BERMUDEZ, BUT WITHOUT HIS SUBSEQUENT CLARIFICATION OF THEM OR OTHER STATEMENTS DISCOUNTING THE STORY BY HIGH-RANKING HONDURAN AND GUATEMALAN OFFICIALS. IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "WHAT LAY BEHIND THE BOUNDLESS HUMANENESS," PRAVDA'S MEXICO CITY CORRESPONDENT CHARGED THAT "THOUSANDS" OF HONDURAN CHILDREN HAD BEEN SENT TO THE UNITED STATES TO BE USED AS ORGAN DONORS FOR CHILDREN FROM RICH FAMILIES. IT ADDED THE PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED ALLEGATION THAT: "EYES, KIDNEYS, HEARTS -- IN SHORT, EVERYTHING THAT CAN BE USED FOR TRANSPLANTATION -- IS CIRCULATED." THE SOVIET DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN HAD STARTED.

18. THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY TASS CARRIED THE PRAVDA STORY TO A WORLDWIDE AUDIENCE IN ITS DAILY PRESS REVIEW ON

APRIL 5. THE PRESS TRUST OF INDIA ALSO REPORTED THE PRAVDA STORY, WHICH WAS CARRIED BY SEVERAL INDIAN NEWSPAPERS ON APRIL 6.

19. THEN, ON APRIL 14, THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER "L'HUMANITE" RAN A LONG STORY ON THE ALLEGATIONS ENTITLED: "CHILD'S HEART FOR SALE: CHILDREN IN HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, AND EL SALVADOR ABDUCTED AND SOLD TO SECRET LABORATORIES IN THE UNITED STATES." IT REPEATED MANY OF THE CHARGES AS THEY FIRST SURFACED IN THE HONDURAN AND GUATEMALAN PRESS, BUT, AGAIN, WITHOUT THE SUBSEQUENT CLARIFICATIONS, DENIALS, AND RETRACTIONS, AND WITH THE ADDED ASSERTION, WHICH FIRST APPEARED IN "PRAVDA," THAT HEARTS WERE FOR SALE. IT ALSO ADDED ALLEGATIONS ABOUT TRAFFICKING IN SALVADOREAN CHILDREN, FOR WHICH THERE WAS NO APPARENT BASIS. THE SOVIET NEWSPAPER "TRUD" REPRINTED AN ABBREVIATED VERSION OF THIS ARTICLE ON APRIL 19, ACCOMPANIED BY A COMMENTARY DEPLORING THE ALLEGED PRACTICES BY THREE SOVIET DOCTORS, L. BADALYAN AND M. STUDEMIRIN OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, AND M. SHUMAKOV, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.

20. THE CUBAN NEWS SERVICE PRENSA LATINA ALSO BEGAN TO CIRCULATE THE "L'HUMANITE" CHARGES AT THIS TIME, WITH ITS REPORT APPEARING IN NICARAGUA IN THE OFFICIAL SANDINISTA ORGAN "BARRICADA" ON APRIL 21, IN SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA IN LATE APRIL, AND IN THE STALINIST NEWSPAPER IN FINLAND, "TIEDORANTAJA," ON MAY 22.

21. ON MAY 5, IN THE MIDST OF CONTINUING MISINFORMATION AND UNCLAS SECTION 05 OF 08 USIA 67332

USIA

WH: HOWARD, NSC: BEMIS, FT BR: USIA ADV, MBFR: STEWART, PARIS: ARS AND OECD, USUN: NEGEM, OTHER MIL: PUB AFF, POLADS, STATE: ARA, INR/ID, HHS: NIH, LSCHAEFFER, CIA: OGI/FSIC/AM, JUSTICE: EWRIGHT, NSC: ERMARTH
EO 12356 N/A

DISINFORMATION ON THIS ISSUE, A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, MR. ALBERTO TRIDENTE, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROLETARIAN DEMOCRACY PARTY IN ITALY, TABLED A MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION IN THE PARLIAMENT (DOCUMENT B2-295/87, SERIES B) ENTITLED "ON THE TRAFFIC IN BABIES AND SMALL CHILDREN BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE." THE PROLETARIAN DEMOCRACY PARTY IS PART OF THE RAINBOW GROUP IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND IS REGARDED AS BEING TO THE LEFT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ITALY.

22. THE TRIDENTE MOTION CLAIMED THAT "INVESTIGATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE TAX AUTHORITIES (NOTE: PRESUMABLY THE TREASURY POLICE) IN GUATEMALA HAVE REVEALED, AS HAS A CONFESSION MADE BY ONE OF THE ACCUSED, THAT SOME OF THESE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTRACTING ORGANS TO PROVIDE TRANSPLANTS FOR CHILDREN BORN WITH DEFECTS."

23. THE MOTION FURTHER CLAIMED THAT "IN HONDURAS THE BODIES OF FOUR CHILDREN WERE FOUND, FROM WHICH VARIOUS ORGANS (LUNGS, KIDNEYS ETC.) HAD BEEN REMOVED, AN EVENT WHICH CAN BE EXPLAINED ONLY IN THE LIGHT OF THE DISCOVERIES MADE IN GUATEMALA," AND THAT "ANOTHER FACT SEEMS TO CONFIRM THE EXISTENCE OF THIS APPALLING TRADE, NAMELY THE FACT THAT THE PRICE FOR THESE CHILDREN, WHO ARE CONDEMNED TO DIE, IS 20,000 DOLLARS, I.E. FIVE TIMES THE PRICE OF A CHILD SOLD 'INTACT.'"

24. THE TRIDENTE MOTION APPARENTLY RELIED ON ACCOUNTS OF THESE EVENTS AS REPORTED BY THE ENFOPRENSA NEWS AGENCY (SEE

PARA. 16), AS THIS WAS THE ONLY SOURCE MENTIONED FOR ITS CHARGES.

25. FINALLY, THE MOTION CALLED FOR AN INVESTIGATION INTO THESE MATTERS BY THE UNITED STATES, THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, UNICEF, AND AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL."

26. ALSO DURING THIS TIME, A REPORT ON THE ALLEGATIONS, ONCE AGAIN CITING THE VILLEDA BERMUDEZ REMARKS AS ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED, WAS CARRIED IN THE 1987 FIRST QUARTER ISSUE OF "INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S RIGHTS MONITOR," THE QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE GENEVA, SWITZERLAND-BASED PRIVATE ORGANIZATION, DEFENSE FOR CHILDREN, INTERNATIONAL (DCI). THE DCI REPORT MENTIONED THE PRESS ACCOUNTS AND DISCUSSION IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, BUT CAUTIONED: "MEDICAL SOURCES CONSULTED BY DCI EMPHASIZE THAT THE PROCEDURE (CHILD 'ADOPTION' FOR THE PURPOSES OF ORGAN TRANSPLANTS) WOULD SEEM TO CAUSE MANY PROBLEMS IN STRICTLY MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL TERMS. WHERE WOULD THE OPERATIONS TAKE PLACE? HOW COULD THE MURDERS OF THE 'DONORS' BE CONCEALED? MOREOVER, WOULD THE PRICE OF THE ORGANS NOT END UP BEING HIGHER THAN THE REGULAR OFFICIAL PRICE? NOT HAVING BEEN ABLE TO VERIFY THIS INFORMATION, DCI CANNOT GUARANTEE ITS EXACTITUDE, BUT, IN VIEW OF THE WIDE ECHO GIVEN TO THIS AFFAIR -- NOT ONLY IN THE PRESS, BUT AT THE GOVERNMENTAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL LEVEL -- WE FELT IT NECESSARY TO PUBLICIZE THE INFORMATION IN OUR POSSESSION."

27. IN JUNE, THE ALLEGATIONS APPEARED SEVERAL TIMES AGAIN IN THE SOVIET PRESS, IN "SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA" (SOCIALIST INDUSTRY) AND RADIO MOSCOW ON JUNE 11 AND IN "SOVYESTSKAYA ROSSIYA" (SOVIET RUSSIA) ON JUNE 13. ALSO, DURING THIS TIME, THE ALLEGED VILLEDA BERMUDEZ COMMENTS UNCLAS SECTION 06 OF 08 USIA 67332

USIA

WH: HOWARD, NSC: BEMIS, FT BR: USIA ADV, MBFR: STEWART, PARIS: ARS AND OECD, USUN: NEGEM, OTHER MIL: PUB AFF, POLADS, STATE: ARA, INR/ID, HHS: NIH, LSCHAEFFER, CIA: OGI/FSIC/AM, JUSTICE: EWRIGHT, NSC: ERMARTH

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APPEARED IN THE FRENCH WEEKLY PUBLICATION "TEMOINGAGE CHRETIEN" AND WERE REPEATED IN THE JULY 2 ISSUE OF THE SWISS WEEKLY "HEBDO."

28. THEN, ON JULY 25, THE OFFICIAL SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER "IZVESTIYA" REPEATED THE ALLEGATIONS AND INVENTED NEW ONES, ACCUSING AMERICANS OF TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN FOR ORGAN TRANSPLANTS IN THE MOST LURID TONES. IT CLAIMED: "IN GUATEMALA, FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN A ROW THE INTERNATIONAL MAFIA HAS BOUGHT UP CHILDREN WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES AND SENT THEM TO THE UNITED STATES FOR 'TREATMENT.' THERE, THE BUTCHER MEDICS CUT OUT THEIR HEARTS, KIDNEYS, AND EYES -- WHATEVER WAS REQUIRED FOR SAVING U.S. CHILDREN."

29. "IZVESTIYA" THEN COMMENTED: "WHAT IS THIS? INDIVIDUAL EXCESSES IN PURSUIT OF DOLLARS OR THE INEXCUSABLE ARROGANCE AND PERCEPTION OF OTHER PEOPLES AS 'SECOND-CLASS' PEOPLE WHO MUST GIVE UP EVERYTHING, EVEN LITTLE HEARTS AND KIDNEYS? THERE IS ONLY ONE STEP FROM AMERICAN ARROGANCE, FROM RACIST CONTEMPT FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES, TO CANNIBALISTIC TOTAL LICENSE."

30. "IZVESTIYA" ADDED A PURPORTED ADDITIONAL SOURCE FOR THE ALLEGATIONS, MRS. MARIE-FRANCOISE LUCKER-BABEL, AN OFFICIAL AT DEFENSE FOR CHILDREN, INTERNATIONAL (DCI). ACCORDING TO

"IZVESTIYA," SHE SAID: "YES, THE FACTS ARE SCREAMING OUT. ... WHEN I LOOK AT THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CHILDREN SAVED, THOSE WHO HAVE HAD NEW KIDNEYS AND HEARTS TRANSPLANTED, I SEE BEFORE ME THE GUATEMALAN CHILDREN AND UNDERGROUND NURSERIES IN BRAZIL. WE MUST NOT REMAIN INDIFFERENT, WE MUST TALK ABOUT THIS AT THE TOP OF OUR LUNGS."

31. WHEN U.S. OFFICIALS GOT IN TOUCH WITH DEFENSE FOR CHILDREN, INTERNATIONAL, MRS. LUCKER-BABEL CATEGORICALLY DENIED MAKING ANY SUCH STATEMENTS, ALTHOUGH SHE CONFIRMED THAT SHE HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED BY "IZVESTIYA." ANOTHER DCI OFFICIAL SAID THAT HE HAD ALSO BEEN MISQUOTED BY "IZVESTIYA," WHICH APPARENTLY SIMPLY INVENTED THE ALLEGATIONS ABOUT TRAFFICKING IN BRAZILIAN CHILDREN FOR ORGAN TRANSPLANTS. TO OUR KNOWLEDGE, NO SUCH REPORTS HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN MENTIONED.

32. IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, THE U.S. MISSION IN GENEVA MADE THREE DEMARCHES TO DCI, URGING THAT IT DISASSOCIATE ITSELF PUBLICLY FROM THE "BABIES FOR SPARE PARTS" ALLEGATIONS AS REPORTED IN "IZVESTIYA." ON OCTOBER 8, ONE WEEK AFTER THE THIRD DEMARCHE, THE US MISSION RECEIVED A COPY OF A LETTER FROM DCI TO "IZVESTIYA" PROTESTING ITS DISTORTIONS AND A PRESS RELEASE DEMANDING THAT "IZVESTIYA" RECTIFY THEM. (SEE PARA. 37, 38, AND 39)

33. DURING JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, THE "BABY PARTS" ALLEGATIONS APPEARED IN THE MEDIA IN SWITZERLAND, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, CUBA, AND THE UNITED STATES. IN THE UNITED STATES, THE ALLEGATIONS WERE REPEATED IN "DESAFIO," A PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, AN ORGANIZATION THAT FORMERLY WAS MAOIST, BUT IS NOW AN INDEPENDENT RADICAL GROUP NOT ASSOCIATED WITH THE POLICIES OF CHINA.

34. ON OCTOBER 6, 1987 THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY'S EVENING RADIO PROGRAM "AS IT HAPPENS" INTERVIEWED DUTCH PARLIAMENTARIAN PIETER STOFFELEN ABOUT A NEW REPORT HE HAD AUTHORED FOR THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ENTITLED "REPORT ON THE TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN AND OTHER FORM OF CHILD EXPLOITATION."

35. RESPONDING TO A QUESTION ABOUT TRAFFICKING IN BODY UNCLAS SECTION 07 OF 08 USIA 67332

USIA

WH: HOWARD, NSC: BEMIS, FT BR: USIA ADV, MBFR: STEWART, PARIS: ARS AND OECD, USUN: NEGEM, OTHER MIL: PUB AFF, POLADS, STATE: ARA, INR/ID, HHS: NIH, LSCHAEFFER, CIA: OGI/FSIC/AM, JUSTICE: EWRIGHT, NSC: ERMARTH

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PARTS, STOFFELEN SAID THAT "... CHILDREN (HAVE BEEN) REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN ORDER TO USE THEIR ORGANS FOR TRANSPLANTATION. THIS AFTERNOON, DURING THE PRESENTATION OF

MY REPORT, I MENTIONED EXAMPLES OF THIS... A PERSON IN HONDURAS SAID THERE HAVE BEEN AN EXPORT OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN TO THE AMERICAN STATES WITH THE AIM OF TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS OF THESE HANDICAPPED CHILDREN."

36. MR. STOFFELEN'S COMMENTS ON CANADIAN RADIO AND IN HIS REMARKS ON THIS SUBJECT TO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN PRESENTING THE REPORT WERE BASED ON THE JANUARY VILLEDA BERMUDEZ QUOTATIONS AND ON A DISCUSSION IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN JULY THAT APPARENTLY ALSO RELIED ON THE VILLEDA BERMUDEZ REMARKS AS ORIGINALLY REPORTED.

37. ON OCTOBER 8, THE US MISSION IN GENEVA RECEIVED A COPY OF A LETTER DATED OCTOBER 6 FROM NIGEL CANTWELL, DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS FOR DEFENSE FOR CHILDREN, INTERNATIONAL (DCI), TO VLADIMIR KUZNETSOV, THE AUTHOR OF THE JULY 25 "IZVESTIYA" ARTICLE. IN HIS LETTER, MISTER CANTWELL SAID: "WE WERE

EXTREMELY DISTURBED TO NOTE IN THAT ARTICLE CERTAIN QUOTES ATTRIBUTED TO STAFF MEMBERS OF THIS ORGANIZATION AND THE IMPRESSION GIVEN THAT DCI HAS EVIDENCE OF THE TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN'S ORGANS. FOR THE RECORD AND FOR RECTIFICATION IN THE COLUMNS OF "IZVESTIYA," WE WISH TO INFORM YOU THAT BOTH STAFF MEMBERS (NAMELY MS. MARIE-FRANCOISE LUCKER-BABEL AND THE UNDERSIGNED) CATEGORICALLY DENY HAVING SPOKEN OR WRITTEN IN THE WAY ASCRIBED TO THEM IN YOUR ARTICLE." MR. CANTWELL ALSO NOTED THAT A COPY OF THE LETTER WAS BEING SENT TO THE EDITOR OF "IZVESTIYA" IN MOSCOW.

38. THE US MISSION IN GENEVA ALSO RECEIVED A PRESS RELEASE DATED GENEVA, OCTOBER 7, ENTITLED "DCI DENIES 'EVIDENCE' ON CHILD ORGAN TRAFFICKING." IT STATED: "DEFENSE FOR CHILDREN, INTERNATIONAL (DCI) ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY THAT IT HAS ASKED THE MOSCOW PAPER "IZVESTIYA" TO PUBLISH A RETRACTION OF QUOTATIONS IT WRONGLY ATTRIBUTED TO DCI STAFF IN AN ARTICLE ABOUT THE ALLEGED SALE OF ORGANS OF CENTRAL AMERICAN CHILDREN FOR TRANSPLANTS IN CHILD PATIENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. 'THE STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO ME AND TO MS. MARIE-FRANCOISE LUCKER-BABEL OF OUR STAFF WERE NEVER MADE BY US AND MISREPRESENT THE DCI POSITION BY IMPLYING THAT WE KNOW THE RECURRING RUMORS OF CHILD ORGAN SALES TO BE TRUE. IN FACT, WE HAVE NO EVIDENCE ENABLING US TO EITHER PROVE OR DISPROVE THESE ALLEGATIONS,' MR. NIGEL CANTWELL, DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS OF THE GENEVA-BASED CHILDREN RIGHTS MOVEMENT, SAID.

39. THE PRESS RELEASE ADDED: "'IN RECENT MONTHS, IT (DCI) HAS TRIED TO HAVE THESE REPORTS VERIFIED BY DCI REPRESENTATIVES IN CENTRAL AMERICA. SO FAR, THESE INVESTIGATIONS HAVE FAILED TO FIND ANY EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE THE REPORTS,' MR. CANTWELL SAID." (END CHRONOLOGY)

40. IN SHORT, THE ORIGINAL MISINFORMATION IN HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA HAS CONTINUED TO CIRCULATE, WITH NO EVIDENCE KNOWN TO US DEMONSTRATING THAT THESE REPORTS ARE ANYTHING MORE THAN UNSUBSTANTIATED RUMORS. THE FACT THAT DEPLORABLE PRACTICES OF SELLING CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION, PROSTITUTION, AND OTHER BASE PURPOSES DO EXIST CREATES AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH THESE ALLEGATIONS CAN AND HAVE BEEN BELIEVED. BUT, THE MISINFORMATION HAS ALSO BEEN CYNICALLY USED AND EMBELLISHED UNCLAS SECTION 08 OF 08 USIA 67332

USIA

WH: HOWARD, NSC: BEMIS, FT BR: USIA ADV, MBFR: STEWART, PARIS: ARS AND OECD, USUN: NEGEM, OTHER MIL: PUB AFF, POLADS, STATE: ARA, INR/ID, HHS: NIH, LSCHAEFFER, CIA: OGI/FSIC/AM, JUSTICE: EWRIGHT, NSC: ERMARTH

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WITH DELIBERATE DISTORTIONS IN A DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN BY SEVERAL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES, WITH THE SOVIET UNION TAKING THE LEAD.

41. WASHINGTON APPRECIATES THE SPIRITED EFFORTS AND EXCELLENT REPORTING OF, IN PARTICULAR, USIS TECUGIGALPA, GUATEMALA, GENEVA, SANTO DOMINGO, AND STRAUSBOURG, AND FBIS LONDON, WHICH MADE THIS CASE POSSIBLE. WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY FURTHER INFORMATION ON THESE ALLEGATIONS AND THEIR REPLAY

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IN THE PRESS, SLUGGED FOR USIA - P/G - ROMERSTEIN AND STATE -
INR/ID - DAS BAILEY. FOR EXAMPLE, WE HAVE RECEIVED REPORTS
OF PRESS DISCUSSIONS OF THIS ISSUE IN APRIL IN ITALY, IN THE
NETHERLANDS (DATE UNKNOWN), AND OF A JULY DEBATE ON THIS
ISSUE IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT. PLEASE ADVISE. (P/G)
WICK

- <SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 08 <SSN> 7332 <TOR> 871008222539 MSG000182039139
- <SECT>SECTION: 02 OF 08 <SSN> 7332 <TOR> 871008223101 MSG000182039461
- <SECT>SECTION: 04 OF 08 <SSN> 7332 <TOR> 871008224523 MSG000182040323
- <SECT>SECTION: 05 OF 08 <SSN> 7332 <TOR>
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- <SECT>SECTION: 08 OF 08 <SSN> 7332 <TOR> 871008230544 MSG000182041544

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NSC: ARGOS COBB ERMA LEDSKY
<DIST>SIT: EOB VAX

<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> CONFIDENTIAL <OSRI> RUEHC # <DTG> 200154Z OCT 87

FM SECRETATE WASHDC
TO ALL DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS IMMEDIATE
RUEHM/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 6662
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 2568
INFO RUEHPH/ CDC ATLANTA 2391
RUEAIIA/ CIA WASHDC 8510
RUEADWW/ NSC WASHDC 9634
RUEKJCS/ SECDEF WASHDC 5194
RUEHIA/ USIA WASHDC 2162
RUHQQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI

<SUBJ> SUBJECT: SOVIET AIDS DISINFORMATION: "NOVOSTI" RENEWS
ANTI-US CHARGES

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FOR PAOS; USIA, FOR VOA, P/G-LEVENTHAL

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: KAMR, PROP, PREL, AIDS, TB10, UR, XX
SUBJECT: SOVIET AIDS DISINFORMATION: "NOVOSTI" RENEWS
ANTI-US CHARGES
REF: (A) SOFIA 4333 (NOTAL) (B) STATE 296188 (ALDAC)
(C) LAGOS 12742 (NOTAL) (D) STATE 97697 (ALDAC) (E)
MOSCOW 15881 (NOTAL) (F) USUN 3118 (NOTAL)

1. (LOU) SUMMARY: SOVIET AIDS DISINFORMATION ALLEGING
US "CREATION" OF THE AIDS VIRUS HAS RECENTLY APPEARED IN
THE BULGARIAN AND NIGERIAN MEDIA (REFS A AND C).
BACKGROUND IS PROVIDED BELOW; FACTUAL INFORMATION WHICH
MAY BE USED TO ADDRESS ALLEGATIONS CONTAINED IN THE
NOVOSTI ITEM MAY BE FOUND IN PARA 7. POSTS ARE REQUESTED
TO INFORM DEPARTMENT IMMEDIATELY IN THE EVENT THE CHARGES
SURFACE LOCALLY. PLEASE SLUG CABLES "FOR INR/ID-DAS
BAILEY." END SUMMARY.

2. (LOU) EMBASSY SOFIA HAS REPORTED THE APPEARANCE OF A
RECENTLY RELEASED NOVOSTI "MILITARY REVIEW" ARTICLE
CHARGING THE US WITH HAVING CREATED THE AIDS VIRUS. THE
ITEM CITES THE BY NOW FAMILIAR LIST OF SCIENTISTS TO BACK
UP THE FALSE CHARGE. INTERESTINGLY, IT GOES FURTHER THAN
PREVIOUS MEDIA ITEMS BY REBUTTING STATE AND DEFENSE
DEPARTMENT DENIALS OF SOVIET CLAIMS OF USG RESPONSIBILITY
FOR CREATION OF THE AIDS VIRUS. (A GIST OF THE NOVOSTI
ARTICLE IS CONTAINED IN PARA 6.)

3. (U) THE NEWLY RELEASED NOVOSTI ITEM WAS CONTAINED IN
THE SEPTEMBER 17 BULGARIAN MINISTRY OF DEFENSE DAILY
NEWSPAPER "NARODNAYA ARMIYA" UNDER THE TITLE
"DECLARATIONS THAT DO NOT ELIMINATE THE SUSPICION." THE
NOVOSTI ITEM WAS PRINTED IN THE BULGARIAN PAPER'S
"CURRENT BULLETIN" SECTION. ACCORDING TO "NARODNAYA
ARMIYA", THE "CURRENT BULLETIN" IS A JOINT PRODUCTION OF
"NARODNAYA ARMIYA" AND THE SOVIET "VOENNIY VESTNIK" (THE
"MILITARY REVIEW" PUBLISHED BY NOVOSTI). THE SAME
"MILITARY REVIEW" ITEM RECENTLY APPEARED UNDER THE BYLINE
OF A PROSOVIET NIGERIAN JOURNALIST OCTOBER 13 IN THE

NIGERIAN "DAILY STAR" (REF C).

4. (U) THIS IS THE FIRST REAPPEARANCE OF THE
DISINFORMATION IN SOVIET MEDIA (NOVOSTI) DEPARTMENT IS
AWARE OF SINCE LATE AUGUST DISCUSSIONS IN MOSCOW BETWEEN
US AND SOVIET OFFICIALS, DURING WHICH THE LATTER PROMISED
THAT THE DISINFORMATION WOULD NO LONGER APPEAR IN SOVIET
MEDIA (REF B).

5. (U) COMMENT ON THE "MILITARY REVIEW". LAST MARCH,
THE NOVOSTI "MILITARY REVIEW" PUBLISHED AN ITEM BY
PROFESSOR PYOTR NIKOLAYEV WHICH REPEATED THE AIDS

DISINFORMATION CHARGES AND ALLEGED THAT US "CREATION" OF
THE AIDS VIRUS REPRESENTED A VIOLATION OF THE 1972
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE CONVENTION. A REPORT ON THE ITEM WAS
CARRIED MARCH 30 BY TASS, AND REFERENCES TO IT APPEARED
IN BOLIVIA, BURKINA, COSTA RICA, CYPRUS, FINLAND, GHANA,
JORDAN, MOROCCO AND PAKISTAN. IN JUNE, THE "MILITARY
REVIEW" PRINTED ANOTHER NIKOLAYEV ITEM WHICH ATTEMPTED TO
PRESENT A MORE "BALANCED" DISCUSSION OF THE AIDS ISSUE BY
ACKNOWLEDGING A "DEBATE" BETWEEN THOSE WHO CLAIM THE AIDS
VIRUS WAS MANMADE AND THOSE WHO CLAIM THE VIRUS IS OF
NATURAL ORIGIN (REF D). END COMMENT.

6. (U) BEGIN EXCERPTS FROM THE NOVOSTI "MILITARY
REVIEW" ITEM.
--US STATE AND DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS HAVE COME UP
WITH A NUMBER OF STATEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE
PUBLICATION IN THE "MILITARY BULLETIN" OF MATERIALS ON
THE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS BY SCIENTISTS IN VARIOUS
COUNTRIES, INVOLVING THE ORIGIN OF THE HIV VIRUS WHICH
CAUSES AIDS.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS... CHARACTERIZE ALL THE MATERIALS ON
THAT SUBJECT THAT APPEAR IN THE WORLD PRESS AS RUMORS
INSPIRED BY THE USSR.

-ALL THAT THE "MILITARY BULLETIN" DOES IS GRANT
SCIENTISTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT PROOFS REGARDING
THIS OR ANOTHER VERSION OF THE ORIGIN OF AIDS. THIS IS
EXACTLY WHAT THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION HAS REPEATEDLY
CALLED FOR.

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A LARGE GROUP OF SCIENTISTS AROUND THE WORLD POINT TO
THE POSSIBILITY OF ARTIFICIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIV
VIRUS BY MEANS OF GENETIC ENGINEERING. THAT GROUP
INCLUDES JOHN SEALE FROM BRITAIN, JACQUES LEIBOVICZ FROM
FRANCE, JAKOB AND LILLI SEGAL FROM THE GDR, JOHN STRECKER
FROM THE US AND OTHERS.

-AS REPORTED BY THE WORLD PRESS, THIS SPRING A GROUP OF
HARVARD RESEARCHERS CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT AIDS HAD
EMERGED AND SPREAD AROUND PROBABLY OWING TO MILITARY
LABORATORIES WHICH WERE LOOKING FOR WAYS OF DEVELOPING
NEW GERM WEAPONS.

"THIS VERSION CANNOT BE DISCARDED SIMPLY BECAUSE CERTAIN
GOVERNMENTS AND STATES THINK THAT THIS REFERS TO THEM.
IT IS EASIER TO TREAT A DISEASE WHEN THE MECHANISM OF ITS
EMERGENCE IS KNOWN.

"THIS HOWEVER, CALLS FOR SCIENTIFIC RATHER THAN
POLITICAL PROOFS. IT MAY ALSO BE NOTED HERE THAT
CONTRARY TO THE SCIENTISTS' APPEAL FOR OPEN ANALYSIS, THE
US AUTHORITIES HAVE FURTHER CLASSIFIED THE INFORMATION ON
ALL THE RESEARCH INVOLVING DISRUPTIONS IN MAN'S IMMUNE

SYSTEM.

ALL SUCH RESEARCH IS CONCENTRATED AT ARMY AGENCIES NOW:
THE WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER AND THE US ARMY
CHEMICAL RESEARCH STATION AT FORT DETRICK, WHICH IS THE
PRINCIPAL GERM WARFARE RESEARCH CENTER. MANY EXPERTS
POINT TO THE LATTER AS A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF THE VIRUS
LEAKAGE IN THE PROCESS OF FIELD TESTS.

TO PREVENT THE SPREADING OF THESE "RUMORS," THE US
RESORTS TO OLD PROVEN METHODS. AS DISCLOSED BY AMERICAN
PROFESSOR NATHANIEL LEHRMAN, DR. SONNABEND, WHO HAD
HEADED THE JOURNAL "AIDS RESEARCH" WHICH PRINTED
DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW ON THE PROBLEM OF THE ORIGINS OF
AIDS, WAS DISMISSED IN 1986 AFTER RELEASING ONLY TEN
ISSUES OF THE JOURNAL. ANOTHER PERSON WHO HAS FALLEN
INTO DISFAVOR RECENTLY WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS THE
CBS COMMENTATOR DAN RATHER WHO HAD CALLED THE VIEWER'S
ATTENTION TO THE HYPOTHESIS ABOUT THE ARTIFICIAL ORIGIN
OF THE AIDS VIRUS.

THIS HIGH ACTIVITY OF US OFFICIALS IN SUPPRESSING

CONFIDENTIAL

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT

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SCIENTIFIC DISSENT AND THE CONTINUED EMPHASIS ON THE "MONKEY" AND "AFRICAN" VERSIONS OF AIDS' ORIGIN CAN HARDLY HELP IN BRINGING CLOSER A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM BY JOINT EFFORTS OF WORLD SCIENTISTS. END EXCERPTS.

7. (U) POSTS MAY REFER TO THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS NOTE ON THE USSR'S AIDS DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN (COPIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN POUCHED TO POSTS) AS WELL AS THE FOLLOWING BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO REBUT THE CHARGES IN THE NOVOSTI ITEM IN THE EVENT IT SURFACES LOCALLY. THE GENETIC ENGINEERING THEORY. THE THEORY, CITED BY NOVOSTI, THAT THE AIDS VIRUS RESULTED FROM "GENETIC ENGINEERING EXPERIMENTS," HAS REPEATEDLY BEEN DISCOUNTED BY LEADING MEDICAL EXPERTS AROUND THE WORLD, INCLUDING THOSE IN THE USSR. THE "LARGE GROUP OF SCIENTISTS" WHICH NOVOSTI CLAIMS ENDORSES THIS THEORY IS IN FACT A DISTINCT MINORITY, COMPRISING A HANDFUL OF INDIVIDUALS. THEIR VIEWS CARRY NO WEIGHT IN THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY.

TESTIMONY OF SOVIET EXPERTS. LEADING SOVIET SCIENTISTS REPEATEDLY HAVE POINTED TO THE NATURAL ORIGINS OF THE AIDS VIRUS; THEIR TESTIMONY CONTRADICTS THAT OF THE "EXPERTS" CITED IN THE NOVOSTI ITEM. FOR EXAMPLE, VALENTIN POKROVSKIY, PRESIDENT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, TOLD MOSCOW TELEVISION (OCTOBER 11) THAT "WE DO NOT YET HAVE SERIOUS ARGUMENTS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING ANY PARTICULAR THEORY AS TO THE ORIGINS OF THE AIDS VIRUS." POKROVSKIY CITED THE HYPOTHESIS OF VIKTOR ZHDANOV, UNTIL HIS RECENT DEATH THE USSR'S TOP EXPERT ON AIDS, THAT THE AIDS VIRUS MAY HAVE RESULTED FROM THE DISINTEGRATION MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO OF ONE EXISTING RETROVIRUS INTO SEVERAL TYPES OF OTHER RETROVIRUSES, AND THAT, OVER TIME, ONE OF THE LATTER "CROSSED A KIND OF FRONTIER FROM NONPATHOGENIC TO PATHOGENIC" AND SOMEHOW INFECTED MAN. POKROVSKIY ASSERTED THAT THE SEARCH FOR THE ORIGINS OF THE VIRUS "IS PURELY OF THEORETICAL IMPORTANCE," AND STRESSED THAT A SEARCH FOR A CURE WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK AT PRESENT.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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FOR PAOS; USIA, FOR VOA, P/G-LEVENTHAL

-HARVARD STUDY DISTORTION. THE ASSERTION THAT A GROUP

OF HARVARD RESEARCHERS "CAME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT AIDS HAD EMERGED AND SPREAD AROUND PROBABLY OWING TO MILITARY LABORATORIES WHICH WERE LOOKING FOR WAYS OF DEVELOPING NEW GERM WEAPONS" IS A MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS AND IS COMPLETELY FALSE. ACCORDING TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (APRIL 9, 1987), RESEARCHERS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF CANCER BIOLOGY OF HARVARD'S SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, IN A STUDY PUBLISHED IN THE BRITISH SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL "NATURE" EARLIER THIS YEAR, SAID THEY MAY HAVE DISCOVERED AN AIDS-RELATED VIRUS CAPABLE OF INFECTING BOTH HUMANS AND MONKEYS. ACCORDING TO THE AP REPORT AND ANOTHER ARTICLE IN THE "NEW YORK TIMES" (APRIL 9, 1987), THE RESEARCHERS SAID THEIR FINDINGS SUGGESTED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THIS NEW VIRUS MAY ACTUALLY HAVE BEEN A SPECIMEN OF MONKEY VIRUS THAT "SOMEHOW CONTAMINATED LABORATORY MATERIALS." NO MENTION WAS EVER MADE OF "MILITARY LABORATORIES" SEEKING TO DEVELOP NEW "GERM WEAPONS." THIS MISREPRESENTATION OF THE WORK OF HARVARD SCIENTISTS FIRST APPEARED IN THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER "IZVESTIYA" (APRIL 14, 1987) AND WAS REPEATED BY EAST GERMAN "SCIENTIST" JACOB SEGAL IN "MOSCOW NEWS" (APRIL 26, 1987). DR. SONNABEND AND "AIDS RESEARCH." A NEW EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF "AIDS RESEARCH" WAS APPOINTED LAST YEAR TO REPLACE DR. JOSEPH SONNABEND. THE NEW APPOINTMENT REFLECTED THE EXPANSION OF THE CONTENT OF THE JOURNAL TO INCLUDE RESEARCH INTO HUMAN RETROVIRUSES, ACCORDING TO MARY ANN LIEBERT, PRESIDENT, MARY ANN

LIEBERT, INC., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK, THE PUBLISHER OF "AIDS RESEARCH." THE TITLE OF THE JOURNAL ACCORDINGLY WAS CHANGED FROM "AIDS RESEARCH" TO "AIDS RESEARCH AND HUMAN RETROVIRUSES." NEITHER "AIDS RESEARCH" NOR "AIDS RESEARCH AND HUMAN RETROVIRUSES" HAS EVER PRINTED AN ARTICLE WHICH IN ANY WAY LINKED OR IMPLIED A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE AIDS VIRUS AND US MILITARY EXPERIMENTS. CBS NEWS IN "DISFAVOR." CHARGES THAT THE CBS EVENING NEWS AND/OR CBS ANCHORMAN DAN RATHER HAVE "FALLEN INTO DISFAVOR" WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT ARE WRONG AND MISLEADING. THE USG, INCLUDING STATE, SIMPLY DOES NOT HAVE THE POWER OR AUTHORITY TO INFLUENCE OR "FAVOR" ONE WAY OR ANOTHER. WE HAD BEEN AWARE THAT ON MARCH 30, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISSEMINATED A WIRE ITEM DATED LINED MOSCOW WHICH CONTAINED A FACTUAL ACCOUNTING OF A TASS DISPATCH. THE TASS DISPATCH QUOTED A PROPAGANDA ITEM FROM THE NOVOSTI "MILITARY REVIEW," WHICH ALLEGED US RESPONSIBILITY FOR "CREATING" THE AIDS VIRUS. LATER THAT EVENING, THE CBS EVENING NEWS QUOTED FROM THE AP ITEM WITHOUT QUESTIONING THE VERACITY OF THE ORIGINAL SOVIET-SUPPLIED INFORMATION.

-US MILITARY "CONTROL" OVER RESEARCH. THE NOVOSTI ITEM ATTEMPTS TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT ALL AIDS RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES IS FUNDED AND MANAGED BY THE US MILITARY, AND THAT THE RESULTS OF THIS RESEARCH ARE CLASSIFIED. IN FACT, A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION (ALMOST HALF) OF AIDS RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES IS FUNDED PRIVATELY; THE BALANCE IS FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AND OTHER US FEDERAL AGENCIES. THE RESULTS OF THIS RESEARCH ARE PUBLISHED OPENLY IN MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS, DISCUSSED AT INTERNATIONAL GATHERINGS AND SHARED WITH THE WORLD SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY. ACCORDING TO A 1986 STUDY PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, "SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH CAPACITY RESIDES IN MILITARY INSTITUTES SUCH AS THE WALTER REED ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH, SOME OF WHICH IS BEING FOCUSED ON AIDS." THE STUDY NOTES THAT IN FY 1986, APPROXIMATELY 37 MILLION DOLLARS WAS ALLOCATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR THE SUPPORT OF AIDS-RELATED RESEARCH. THE NATIONAL TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT RELATED TO AIDS AND HIV INFECTION IN 1985 WAS 13.5 BILLION/BILLION DOLLARS. OF THIS AMOUNT, PRIVATE INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTED 5 BILLION DOLLARS; THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 6.8 BILLION DOLLARS. 8. MINIMIZE CONSIDERED. WHITEHEAD

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Active 10

in a strong military and political alliance, sharing principles and a belief in freedom as well as a common interest in the security and prosperity of our nations. If two World Wars showed us that this was a single world as far as freedom was concerned, the Great Depression of the 1930's showed the same to be true in the economic sphere. The great international institutions created after the second World War, the UN, IMF, World Bank and GATT, not to mention the North Atlantic Alliance, were created precisely to prevent a repetition of the mistakes of the then recent past.

The world prospered under those institutions. There were many reasons but the recognition of the one-world thesis was an important one. This was the period of booming economics based on rising world trade based in turn on greater international cooperation and breaking down the technical and political barriers which prevented the efficient flow of products, ideas, capital and technology.

For a number of reasons, since 1973 the world has been a more difficult place and all our countries have been subjected to political, economic and social pressures. With the passage of the years, and under the pressure of short-term problems—notably the effects of volatile exchange rates—we have come close to ignoring the lessons of the past. Protectionist trade pressures grow: back in Britain in 1980/81 when the pound was strong, in the United States over the past two years, with major protectionist trade legislation actually passed both Houses of Congress. The North Atlantic Alliance is questioned here and there. The European Community becomes bogged down in internal squabbles. Some in the United States—I hasten to say not in the Administration—critical of others and perhaps not enough of themselves, threaten that the United States must pull in its horns in the security field or in the trade and economic field.

The word goes out that the serious problems facing the nation are problems from abroad. Other countries are not carrying their share of the defence burden. Other countries buy Iranian oil and refuse to help protect tankers in the Gulf. Other countries won't buy American goods or flood the American market with their goods. Other countries are buying up US industry. Other countries are bankrupting US farmers. If the diagnosis takes this form, then the solution seems obvious: somehow or other get the other countries to change the behavior and the problems will go away.

Of course, they won't, because, as the famous saying goes, we have seen the problem and the problem is us. We are all part of the problem, and all part of the solution. We all share the defence burden—some could do more and some deserve to do less, but the fact is that most of the west's armed forces in Europe, in all arms, are European. British ships, including minesweepers, are in the Gulf, along with the US Navy. US farmers increased output by 25 percent between 1975-85, contributing mightily to the world's agricultural surpluses. US consumption, investment and government expenditure are more than the nation produces. But the effect is that you have to import the difference, running a trade deficit, as well as a large budget deficit, and foreigners have to lend you the money to pay for it and to make up the shortfall in US domestic savings. That is why the world has waited with bated breath to see by how much, and how, the President and the Congress would move to reduce the US budget deficit.

There are faults on both sides of the Atlantic, and plenty of blame to go round. I would not want particularly to defend the common agricultural policy. And in Europe

some—not the UK—could do more by stimulating their domestic economies to maintain world demand. But if Black Monday wiped unimaginable sums off individual's wealth, it also reminded us again of our interdependence. The one lesson we have learned from the 1930s, and that we must not forget now, is that we can only compound our problems if we try to solve them separately, and can solve them only if we work together.

That does not absolve us from solving our own problems and I think Mrs. Thatcher's Britain has set about that in a striking and successful way. Our growth rate at 4 percent is the highest in the industrial world. During the Reagan years the British economy has grown more than the US economy. Barriers to economic efficiency have been removed, the excessive power of the trade unions has been broken, nationalized industries are being privatized, share ownership has spread to a fifth of the population, inflation has been brought under control, the budget deficit has been reduced from over 9 percent of CDP 11 years ago to close to balance today. So Britain is proving a good place to invest, as many American firms, with total investments of some \$36 billion have found. And in the reserve direction Britain has become a substantial source of investment in this country, some \$70 billion and is the largest foreign investor in the U.S.—a two way flow which is to the great benefit of both countries.

I would like to think that that sums up our relationship: a two-way flow of great benefit to us both—whether in terms of military and political cooperation, in arms control negotiations with the Russians or making the Gulf safer for shipping, in economic affairs by promoting the consolidation and expansion of the world's open trading system, or at the level of personal exchanges and sentiment, like tomorrow's Regatta. I am sorry that there are no British boats, but there are lots of good British boats available, as I saw for myself at the Annapolis boat show last month. I look forward to a time when a British boat wins the Regatta, thus redeeming 1776. Meanwhile I am delighted to be here and thank you all for listening.

SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES—AN UPDATED REPORT BY THE FBI

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 9, 1987

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev signed a treaty that will for the first time in history eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons.

As the Soviets themselves have said, however, this agreement is only a beginning and only addresses short-range nuclear weapons. There are still many other areas of concern we have with the Soviets including their reliance on active measures operations to discredit our Nation in the eyes of our allies and, in fact, in the eyes of our own people.

Throughout my 6-year tenure on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and also as member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I have done everything I can to provide the American people with information about previously little-known or little-understood Soviet active measures operations

designed to give them a diplomatic and political advantage over the United States by undermining United States credibility with our allies throughout the world and advancing their own foreign policy objectives.

The Intelligence Committee has held extensive hearings over the years with United States intelligence and counterintelligence officials testifying about the wide range of active measures techniques employed by the Soviets here and abroad. These include the use of forged documents, written and oral disinformation, agents of influence, political influence operations, Communist parties, and an international network of Soviet-controlled front groups.

The committee also has received testimony from Soviet and East-bloc defectors who directed many of the active measures campaigns against the United States. Among these defectors, who have been an invaluable source of information to our intelligence community, was Ladislav Bittman, the former Deputy Chief of the Disinformation Department of the Czechoslovakia Intelligence Service, and Stanislav Levchenko, a former high-ranking officer in the Soviet KGB who was responsible for active measures campaigns in Japan.

In an effort to increase public awareness of these Soviet activities, I persuaded the chairman of the Intelligence Committee to declassify and release large portions of these hearings, and the FBI to declassify a 1983 report by its intelligence division detailing Soviet active measure relating to the United States peace movement. Increasing public awareness and understanding of Soviet active measures operations will improve our ability, and that of our allies, to expose Soviet active measures operations and diminish their effectiveness. American journalists and scholars are becoming increasingly aware of Soviet forgery and disinformation campaigns and are taking great care in checking their authenticity. Similar caution is being exercised in Europe, a favorite target for the Soviets to initiate active measures operations.

Although we are experiencing increasing success at uncovering and derailing these Soviet efforts, we still have a long way to go if we are to expose the thousands of forgeries and countless Soviet agents and contacts that are damaging United States credibility throughout the world. There is no way to know precisely how much the Soviets spend on their active measures operations, but the CIA estimates that it is in excess of \$4 billion per year.

In an effort to further increase public awareness of Soviet active measures, the FBI has provided me with an update of its 1983 report on Soviet active measures operations here in the United States. The complete report entitled "Soviet Active Measures in the United States 1986-87" follows my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, while I share the hope of all Americans that this week's summit meetings will be productive and lead to a better understanding between United States and Soviet leaders, I caution my colleagues to be aware of Soviet active measures efforts, especially at a time when the world's media is focused on these negotiations. Active measures such as forgeries and disinformation are an important foreign policy tool of the Soviet Union and I commend this latest FBI report to my

colleagues so that they might better understand Soviet efforts to alter United States policy and world opinion and to increase public awareness of this Soviet effort in the months and years ahead.

The text of the report follows:
SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986-87. PREPARED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

I. OVERVIEW OF SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES OPERATIONS

Definition and Objectives

The term active measures is a literal translation of a Russian phrase used to describe overt and covert techniques and intelligence operations designed to advance Soviet foreign policy objectives and to influence events in foreign countries. In the United States, Soviet active measures operations utilized a wide range of techniques which include: forged documents, written and oral disinformation, agents of influence, political influence operations, use of Communist parties, and an international network of Soviet-controlled front groups.

Although most Soviet active measures occur overseas, those activities that occur in this country contribute to advancing Soviet foreign policy interests and in general discredit the United States. The Soviet leadership in Moscow takes a long-term view of its active measures operations directed against the United States. Through these operations, the Soviets attempt to: directly influence the policies and actions of the U.S. Government; undermine public confidence in U.S. leaders and institutions; influence public opinion against certain U.S. military, economic, and political programs; disrupt relations between the United States and its allies; and demonstrate that the policies and goals of the United States are incompatible with the growth of developing nations.

The Soviet leadership views active measures as an important instrument to carry out its foreign policy goals and objectives. The highest level of the Soviet government, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU), ultimately approves the major themes of Soviet foreign policy and active measures operations. Under the Politburo's general direction, a large and complex bureaucracy designs and implements specific active measures campaigns. The Politburo still considers the United States the "main enemy" and therefore directs a large percentage of its total resources against the U.S. Government.

The Soviet Government's Active Measures Apparatus

During 1986 and early 1987, the Soviet Union restructured but did not reduce its vast active measures apparatus in Moscow. They reorganized the International Department (ID), abolished the International Information Department of the CPSU, and named new experts on Canada and the United States to top leadership positions. Alexander Yakovlev, who was the Soviet Ambassador to Canada from 1973-1983, was named as a candidate member of the Politburo in January 1987. Yakovlev also heads the Propaganda Department of the CPSU. Anatoly Dobrynin, the former Soviet Ambassador to the United States, was appointed by General Secretary Gorbachev to head the reorganized ID. In addition, Dobrynin was appointed to the senior position of CPSU Secretary.

Both Yakovlev and Dobrynin lived and worked in the West for many years and perhaps understand the culture and Governments of Canada and the United States better than any other high-level Soviet offi-

cial. They also are acutely aware of previous weaknesses in Soviet tactics and operations directed against the West and will likely modernize the active measures apparatus to make it function more effectively.

The ID is responsible for the overall supervision of active measures operations and designs many of the specific active measures operations and campaigns. The ID also implements active measures operations through its mandate to control and direct pro-Soviet Communist parties, international front organizations, and friendship societies such as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF). These organizations are largely financed and controlled by the Soviet Union, and their campaigns are principally directed at the policies of the United States and other NATO countries. Because they pretend to be non-aligned, independent organizations that promote causes such as peace and disarmament, these front organizations often attract broader public support and are usually more effective than openly pro-Soviet Communist parties or organizations.

Communist front organizations have also played a prominent role in Soviet efforts to establish reliable channels of influence in the United Nations (UN) and in Third World countries. The Soviets' commitment to "anti-imperialism" often establishes a common focal point of interest for independent organizations of women, peace groups, youth, and students. Some U.S. and Third World organizations, normally under financial stress and lacking organizational expertise, see benefits in conducting joint programs with well-organized Soviet controlled front groups.

Soviet Active Measures Operations Against the United States

The Soviet Union continues to conduct espionage and active measures operations against its main enemy—the United States. These activities are carried out in the United States and abroad by Soviet intelligence officers (IOs) from the Committee of State Security, which is commonly known by its initials KGB, and by the lesser known Soviet military intelligence organization, the Chief Intelligence Directorate (GRU), of the General Staff of the Ministry of Defense. Both of these powerful organizations operate on a world-wide basis and have IOs stationed in each Soviet embassy. The FBI estimates the number of known or suspected Soviet IOs stationed in the United States is approximately one-third of the total number of Soviet officials assigned to this country.

The KGB and GRU report directly and indirectly to the CPSU leadership and to the Politburo through their respective chiefs. Viktor M. Chebrikov is the current Chairman of the KGB and has been a full voting member of the Politburo since April 1985. In May 1987, Dimitri T. Yazov replaced Sergey L. Sokolov as Minister of Defense. General Petr I. Ivashutin has been Chief of the GRU since 1983.

Although foreign covert operations are conducted by both the KGB and the GRU, it is the KGB's First Chief Directorate that is primarily responsible for implementing covert active measures operations. The First Chief Directorate of the KGB is organized by both geographical and functional departments. The geographic department that operates against the United States and Canada is known as the First Department. In addition, one functional and specialized component of the KGB's First Chief Directorate, Service A, plans, coordinates, and supports active measures operations worldwide.

In addition to KGB and GRU IOs, the Soviets also rely on the Eastern European in-

telligence services to assist them in their operations against the United States. The intelligence services of each of these Soviet-Bloc countries serve in varying degrees to assist the Soviet Union in its intelligence collection and active measures operations.

The FBI is cognizant of recent active measures operations against the United States that have been carried out by Eastern European intelligence services under the direct Soviet guidance. While these Bloc services are not large in comparison to the total number of Soviet officers, they significantly increase the total number of hostile IOs in the United States. The FBI estimates that approximately one-third of the Soviet-Bloc officials in the United States are professional IOs.

In the United States, those KGB officers responsible for political and economic intelligence operations support the International Department's mission by handling many of the monitoring and liaison functions in connection with Soviet front organizations. Certain KGB officers currently assigned to the United States are in regular contact with officials from the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), the NCASF, and other front groups. In addition, the KGB is responsible for developing agents of influence, planting media stories, and surfacing forgeries in support of active measures campaigns.

Before examining recent active measures operations impacting on the United States, it is important to note that many active measures operations utilize overt or semi-overt elements as well as clandestine or covert ones. Although many active measures are planned and executed by Soviet IOs, it should be emphasized that all Soviet officials, journalists, scholars, trade union officials, scientists, and even some students who visit the United States could be used for active measures and influence operations. Most of these individuals are not professional intelligence officers, but rather are co-opted by the KGB or GRU for certain purposes. If any Soviet citizen refuses to cooperate, he will not be allowed to travel, and if he does not fulfill the intelligence requirements set for him, he will never be permitted to travel outside the Soviet Union again.

Representatives of other Soviet public organizations, and a network of pro-Soviet international front organizations, communist parties, and individuals are also used to implement these active measures operations. Thus, active measures operations involve individuals from virtually every element of the Soviet society and are closely integrated and coordinated with traditional diplomatic activities and long-term Soviet foreign policy objectives.

II. SOVIET FORGERY OPERATIONS

The Soviet Union conducts forgery operations to discredit the United States and its allies, influence political action and public opinion in America and abroad, and promote worldwide Soviet foreign policy goals. These forgeries are often designed to supply the "factual evidence" needed to prove the disinformation that Moscow has already advanced through other active measures operations and propaganda. Many of the Soviet forgeries are aimed at influencing Third World countries as well as the United States. The Soviets try to get forgeries and disinformation stories printed in the non-communist media. If the Soviets are successful in these efforts, they usually will then reprint these news accounts in their own media. Even when the U.S. Government issues prompt denials of the authenticity of a forged document, the Soviets believe that the denial will never entirely offset the

damage caused by the initial release of the news story based upon the forgery.

Many U.S. Government officials and organizations have been targets of Soviet disinformation and forgery operations. Although most forgeries surface overseas, the information and documents used in these operations are often acquired in the United States. Through defector sources and FBI investigation of KGB operations in the United States, the FBI has determined that KGB Residencies collect the types of documents and information that subsequently surface, in altered form, in forgery and disinformation operations.

During August 1986, a fabricated letter, believed to be a Soviet forgery, was mailed anonymously to The Washington Post and U.S. News and World Report. This document purports to be a letter by United States Information Agency (USIA) official Herbert Romerstein to Senator David P. Durenberger, former Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. The letter, dated April 29, 1986, described an alleged USIA campaign to spread disinformation on the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster. The forgery was designed to discredit the U.S. Government and damage its relations with Western Europe.

On August 19, 1986, The Washington Post reported some of the details of the USIA forgery. The forged letter suggested that USIA would attempt, among other things, to spread reports that the Chernobyl disaster had claimed 2,000 to 3,000 victims. Only 29 persons are said to have died from acute radiation sickness due to the accident. Although such inflated death statistics did appear in subsequent news reports on Chernobyl, USIA officials stated "the reports stemmed from the confusion and rumors that swept Europe in the days immediately after the disaster." USIA officials insist that they made no effort to encourage or spread the rumors and that neither Mr. Romerstein nor anyone else at USIA advocated such an idea to Senator Durenberger or to anyone else. An employee of Senator Durenberger's office reported that according to the Senator's office records no such letter from USIA was ever received by the Senator.

Mr. Romerstein reported some additional details concerning this particular forgery which makes it an especially interesting example of Eastern Bloc support of a Soviet active measures operation. The USIA letterhead and the signature block on the forgery were taken from a genuine letter Romerstein had previously written to Lt. General Robert Schweitzer concerning the analysis of another Soviet forgery allegedly written by Schweitzer. During September 1985, Romerstein testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Soviet forgeries and offered to provide them with a copy of his letter to Schweitzer for Congressional publication. Subsequently, the Press Attache of the Czechoslovakian Embassy, Vaclav Zluva, requested a copy of Romerstein's unclassified letter to Schweitzer. Romerstein provided him with a copy, but uniquely marked the one copy he gave Zluva.

When the forgery bearing Romerstein's name surfaced in the United States, it was obvious because of the unique markings Romerstein had put on the Schweitzer letter that it had been used as the exemplar to fabricate the Chernobyl forgery. When Romerstein confronted Zluva with the forgery, Zluva denied being involved in its preparation but admitted sending a copy of the Schweitzer letter supplied by Romerstein to Prague. Romerstein, who is an expert on active measures operations, believes Prague officials sent the Schweitzer letter to Moscow where it was used as the exemplar

for the Chernobyl forgery. This forgery technique of photocopying a genuine letterhead and signature onto a document that contains a bogus text is common among Soviet forgeries. It facilitates preparation of the forged document and generally makes the task of analysis more difficult.

Another document believed to be a Soviet forgery surfaced in the United States and overseas during 1986. This forgery was identified by its drafters as "a copy of a summary paper on U.S. foreign policy approved by the National Security Council in February 1985." It was sent to a number of embassies in the Washington, D.C. area and to news services overseas. The forged document is ten pages in length and discusses U.S. foreign policy objectives. It reported the alleged United States' goal of strategic domination over the Soviet Union by accelerating the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research program and thus establishing "an effective first-strike capability by the year 1995 which would mean victory in a nuclear war and survival thereafter."

This second forgery did not receive widespread dissemination or publication in the United States. It was, however, sent to embassies in Washington, D.C. in an apparent effort to damage U.S. relations with various foreign countries. It appears to also have been designed to negatively affect world opinion on the real purposes of the SDI program. The Soviet Union has long maintained that the real purpose of the SDI program is to develop preemptive nuclear-strike capability. This document certainly intended to help reinforce that perception, although the U.S. Government publicly denounced the document as a forgery in August 1986.

III. SOVIET EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT MOVEMENTS

The Soviet Union continues to devote manpower and resources in overt and covert attempts to influence the arms control and disarmament movements in the United States. The KGB has covertly requested its contacts in the peace and nuclear disarmament movements to continue to report on meetings, participate in upcoming conferences, and obtain information on individuals who are active within the movement. Several KGB officers currently assigned to the United States have been in regular contact with the leaders of Soviet controlled organizations such as the CPUSA, the U.S. Peace Council (USPC), and the NCASF. In addition, the KGB is particularly interested in information concerning the U.S. peace movement's plans for conferences or demonstrations, its organizations and leaders, and its relations with European anti-war groups. The current campaign against SDI seems to be aimed at the U.S. Congress, which must approve the funding of SDI. The Soviets hope to convince Congressional leaders that the SDI program is technically unachievable, prohibitively expensive, and easily countered by the Soviet Union.

Communist Party, USA

The CPUSA has historically been one of the most loyal, pro-Soviet communist parties in the world and has received substantial financial support from the Soviet Union. Although relatively small and politically weak, the CPUSA continues to systematically promote Soviet views on arms control proposals and the peace movement through its overt publications and Party operations. The CPUSA also operates a small network of front organizations in the United States.

Since the late 1970s, the ID, CPSU has provided direction to International Communist front organizations and their U.S. affiliates, the CPUSA, and CPUSA front organi-

zations concerning the issues of arms control and disarmament. The Soviets have urged these organizations to mount campaigns against the neutron bomb, NATO theatre nuclear force modernization, U.S. defense policies, and more recently the SDI. The CPUSA has sponsored and participated in demonstrations and rallies, formed coalitions with other peace organizations, and sponsored seminars and workshops to promote Soviet views and influence the American peace movement.

The CPUSA has also directed its major front organizations to support Soviet arms control and disarmament initiatives. The FBI has determined that there are several groups in which CPUSA members have leadership roles or take an active part. Some of these groups are spin-offs from traditional CPUSA fronts, and some deal with arms control and peace. These organizations are often more effective than CPUSA in reaching and forming coalitions with other organizations because they are not always easily identified as CPUSA-controlled or pro-Soviet organizations.

Recent comments made by Gus Hall, the long-time CPUSA General Secretary, clearly indicate that the CPUSA is conducting active measures operations against the SDI program that are in line with the Soviet active measures campaign against SDI.

In response to CPUSA and NCASF national directives, local chapters of these organizations have initiated the following programs to combat SDI:

(1) Wider distribution and circulation of anti-nuclear, peace, nuclear test ban, and "Star Wars" literature and petitions.

(2) Attempts to influence and mobilize a broad movement with the participation of church groups, unions, and civic organizations to end the arms race.

(3) Initiation of a telephone calling program and letter writing campaign to Congressional representatives and to President Reagan calling for an end to SDI.

(4) Support of the aggressive efforts by the USPC, the U.S. affiliate of the World Peace Council, to halt the SDI research program and promote a comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons.

(5) Placement of nuclear disarmament matters on the agenda of union and church groups.

The CPUSA and its various front organizations have been instructed to form coalitions with other peace organizations and sponsor workshops, seminars, and demonstrations to promote Soviet viewpoints, to influence the U.S. peace movement, and halt the SDI research program. The CPUSA continues to identify possible agents of influence and exploit unwitting contacts for the Soviet Union.

Soviet Intelligence Operations in the United States

KGB Residencies in the United States task their intelligence officers and co-optees to overtly and clandestinely collect a variety of political, economic, and military information about the United States for intelligence purposes. One of the KGB's top collection priorities is for its officers to obtain information on the SDI research program which can be utilized in certain active measures operations directed against the SDI program.

In 1986, the U.S. Government expelled or declared persona non grata 80 Soviet officials assigned to the United States. This action dramatically reduced the number of known intelligence officers of the United States and will likely result in at least a temporary reduction of operational activity. However, the Soviets are expected to at-

tempt to rebuild their intelligence network in the United States during 1987.

One of the Soviets expelled in October 1986 from the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., has been identified as a known KGB intelligence officer who specialized in nuclear disarmament, arms control negotiations, and U.S.-Soviet relations in general. This KGB officer often contacted numerous well placed individuals not only in the government but also in private sectors. When he arrived in the United States in 1982, he started to establish valuable contacts in such places as the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, the American Political Science Association, and the Brookings Institution. He seldom used hardline Soviet rhetoric with his contacts, but instead tried to portray himself as a scholar. If there was a strong disagreement on a particular topic, he often moved to another less controversial issue. The purpose of these contacts was to promote Soviet foreign policy objectives through the use of various active measures techniques.

During 1986, KGB officers stationed in the United States attempted to:

(1) Gather information on U.S. peace initiatives, arms reduction proposals, and the Geneva arms talks.

(2) Promote the creation of pro-Soviet U.S. peace and disarmament organizations that will discredit the United States and the SDI program.

(3) Create anti-nuclear coalitions and encourage bilateral peace programs like the Sister Cities program.

(4) Establish nuclear-free zones or ports in the United States.

(5) Influence both U.S. and world opinion against SDI.

(6) Utilize the SDI issue to divide the United States and NATO.

(7) Influence and manipulate legitimate U.S. peace and friendship organizations in order to promote Soviet arms control policies and halt SDI research.

(8) Influence U.S. religious leaders and groups to oppose U.S. military spending for new weapons systems like SDI.

(9) Influence U.S. Government policies by creating a large, vocal, and influential body of public opinion that is based on Soviet disinformation.

(10) Obtain SDI studies conducted by well-known foundations or "think-tanks."

(11) Increase the use of active measures operations in the United States to disrupt or halt the SDI research program.

Soviet correspondents in the United States continue to have a particular interest in SDI research and the ongoing Geneva arms negotiations. Several correspondents have traveled extensively throughout the United States gathering information and speaking out on such topics as the growing concern of college campuses about accepting U.S. Government contracts to do SDI research. The articles written by these correspondents for worldwide dissemination frequently contain disinformation on SDI to discredit the United States and advance the foreign policy goals of the Soviet Union.

The People's Appeal for Peace

The People's Appeal for Peace (PAP) is one of the more recent Soviet efforts to influence public opinion in favor of current Soviet foreign policy priorities and to exert pressure on U.S. Government officials to effect changes that are favorable to Moscow. The goal of this operation is to collect millions of signatures on petitions circulated in the United States and the Soviet Union and then to present the petitions to President Reagan, General Secretary Gorbachev, and UN Secretary General Perez de

Cuellar on August 6, 1987, which is the anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima.

The principal control and direction for this program comes from the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace in the Soviet Union. This organization has utilized two Communist front organizations, the NCASF and the USPC, to carry out its objectives in the United States. On August 8, 1986, representatives from the Soviet Union and U.S. peace organizations gathered at the UN in New York City and signed the PAP. The signing ceremony took place before an audience of several hundred UN officials, diplomats, and members of the general public. This signing marked the beginning of a one-year campaign to collect millions of signatures from U.S. and Soviet citizens on the petitions. The Soviets estimate they will get 180 million signatures, while the U.S. goal is 15 million signatures. An important fact, which is unknown to many endorsers and signers of the PAP, is that the document was secretly drafted by high-level Soviet officials months earlier and only received a "rubber stamp" approval from various front organizations in the United States. The following four initiatives are a major part of the PAP:

(1) A verifiable comprehensive nuclear test ban.

(2) A freeze, phased reduction and eventual elimination of all nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

(3) A transfer of resources from military to human needs.

(4) An increase of people to people contact.

This major active measure campaign was touted by its supporters as a contribution by the U.S. and USSR peace movements to the United Nations International Year of Peace and was organized in cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat for the International Year of Peace.

Although the PAP did not receive much support from various U.S. organizations in 1986, it has thus far in 1987 received the endorsement of several large national organizations, religious groups, trade unions, state and national elected officials, and other individuals. The appeal has been publicized internationally by one well known Soviet front organization, the Christian Peace Conference. In February 1987, the NCASF claimed to have received a total of over 200,000 signatures from almost every state.

The People's Peace Appeal is perhaps the best example of a political influence operation which is run by front organizations in the United States and directed by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace in Moscow. Some of these front organizations have already been directed to send xerox copies of the signatures collected for the People's Peace Appeal to U.S. Congressmen. The CPUSA and some international Soviet front organizations with affiliated chapters in the United States had their members send preaddressed postcards to the President of the United States and to members of Congress.

The Generals for Peace Movement

In 1981, a group of former NATO generals and admirals formed an international organization known as the Generals for Peace and Disarmament (GPD). The GPD has been active in the peace and disarmament movements in Europe. Since its inception, the GPD has been targeted by the Soviet intelligence services and the International Department of the CPSU in Moscow. The GPD has echoed views consistent with Soviet arms control objectives and against NATO. In the past few years, there has been an increase in contact and cooperation

between the GPD and retired military leaders from the Eastern-Bloc and the Soviet Union. During 1987, several Polish and Hungarian generals formed into groups that affiliated themselves with the GPD movement.

The Center for Defense Information (CDI) is an organization of retired U.S. military officers that describes itself as one of the foremost independent research organizations which analyzes military spending, defense policies, and weapons systems. Although the CDI is not officially affiliated with the GPD, it engages in similar activities and supports the activities and statements of the GPD and former Soviet military officers.

The Soviets have effectively utilized statements made by GPD and CDI officials in their active measures campaigns. Some of these military officers possess a high degree of credibility not only with the general public but also with various government leaders. The statements and reports from these former military officers are often covered by the United States and foreign media. Some of these former military officers have access to the highest levels of foreign governments.

Mikhail Milshteyn is an excellent example of one Soviet general who enjoys extended media access in the West. Milshteyn, who speaks English, is a senior researcher at Georgi Arbatov's Institute of the USA and Canada and is considered by many to be one of the Soviet Union's foremost experts in the field of military policy. Milshteyn is a retired Lieutenant General in the Soviet Army who is affiliated with the Soviet intelligence services and occasionally represents the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Milshteyn has traveled to the United States on numerous occasions and usually promotes Soviet views and Soviet disinformation on arms-control issues. During 1986 and 1987, he made several television appearances on the major networks in the United States. On August 1, 1986, he was interviewed on the NBC's "Today" show in Hannibal, Missouri, as a member of the Mississippi River Peace Cruise. He has also appeared on "60 Minutes" and other television programs as an official Soviet spokesman. On August 8, 1986 he was one of the Soviet signers of the PAP at the UN who also spoke at a UN press conference following the signing of the Soviet directed active measures operation. On April 21, 1987, The Washington Post reported Lieutenant General Milshteyn was one of seven high-ranking Soviet officers who visited the United States to discuss military policy at the Carnegie Endowment and at Notre Dame. Milshteyn was again featured on the nationwide television program "Today" to discuss arms-control, this time with the director of the CDI, Gene La Rocque. Milshteyn has met with La Rocque, who is a retired Rear Admiral of the U.S. Navy, on numerous occasions.

In December 1986, a new Soviet organization of nine high-level World War II officers was founded in Moscow. Known as the "Soviet Retired Admirals and Generals for Peace and Disarmament," this group's stated purpose is to make a contribution to the Soviet people's struggle to avert a possible nuclear war, prevent the militarization of space, and reduce the number of nuclear and conventional weapons. During a Soviet television interview on December 25, 1986, Lieutenant General Milshteyn made the following comments on the group's work:

"If we come out in support of the Soviet initiatives then it is not because we are some kind of conformist, or that we support all

our Government's proposals without even thinking. Our stand simply mirrors the fact that the objectives of our movement are common with the objectives of the Soviet leadership.

In addition to his work in the arms-control area, Milshteyn also helps carry out other active measures campaigns on different topics. In his recent trip to the United States in April 1987, Milshteyn, who is Jewish, stated the problem of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union has been solved. He declared that all Jews, except those with "state secrets" are free to go "if they want to." These statements to the press help to support Soviet foreign policy objectives.

IV. SOVIET INFLUENCE ON LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Soviet Union has attempted for many years to mobilize labor organizations and trade unions in the United States to join the pro-Soviet peace and disarmament movement and to support Soviet foreign policy. The CPUSA and the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) were traditionally the main organizations that attempted to infiltrate and influence U.S. labor. American labor unions, for the most part, do not support activities that are put forth by known Soviet front organizations. As a result, in addition to the continued pressure directed toward labor unions by the WFTU and the CPUSA, the Soviets are also utilizing new channels in hopes of gaining additional support for their foreign policy objectives.

World Federation of Trade Unions

The WFTU is currently headquartered in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and is a pro-Soviet international trade union organization that claims a total membership of over 300 million. Of this number, 130 million members are from the Soviet Union, while about 90 percent of the total membership is from Communist-controlled countries. The WFTU is controlled and directed by the International Department (ID) of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), which is in turn, directed by the ID, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CC, CPSU).

Since coming under Communist control in 1949, the WFTU has been a major Soviet propaganda agency, its ultimate aim being to set up a unified, worldwide, Communist trade organization and to support Soviet foreign policy. Fred Gaboury is the current WFTU representative to the United Nations (UN) in New York City.

There are at least two issues which will receive attention from the WFTU during the next year. The first issue will deal with Soviet efforts to denounce and neutralize the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research program. The second program, closely associated with the first, will concentrate on the issue of "economic conversion." This concept, to divert funds from military hardware to domestic spending, has been utilized in the past by Soviet-controlled organizations to combat Western military development by emphasizing the tremendous cost of defense programs. The highly publicized cost of SDI research has provided the necessary impetus to revive the viability of "economic conversion" in Soviet active measures operations that will be directed against SDI and the military budget program of the Reagan administration.

Labor Research Association

The Labor Research Association (LRA) which was founded by the CPUSA in 1927, is the U.S. component of the WFTU. Its self-stated goals are "to provide publica-

tions, research materials, and educational programs for U.S. labor and trade unions." LRA is headquartered in New York City, and employs at least four fulltime employees.

One of LRA's main functions is to publish a monthly newsletter called "Economic Notes" which portrays the Communist viewpoint on current economic conditions and labor matters in the United States. Copies of the newsletter are made available to many labor organizations throughout the United States.

LRA receives its direction from the Labor Department of the CPUSA and has an Advisory Board of Directors comprised of 13 individuals who are nearly all CPUSA members. The LRA continues to conduct research and investigation into economic and social questions in the interest of the labor movement in the United States. LRA espouses the official line of the CPUSA and has become increasingly more active in world labor matters. During 1986, LRA was actively involved in the peace and disarmament movement as it affects the labor movement in the United States. Specifically, LRA endorses peace events and publishes U.S. Government economic statistics purporting to show how much better off the United States would be economically if tax dollars were diverted from missiles to social programs.

LRA receives some of its funding from the CPUSA. However, finances are also raised through donations, subscriptions to "Economic Notes," and from labor seminars conducted by LRA officials. All contributions to LRA are tax-deductible and it is listed as a non-profit tax-exempt organization.

In 1986, the LRA advertised in various publications that its "special trade union research service" could supply national, regional, or local unions in the United States with the following items that would be useful during labor-management negotiations: corporate reports, in-depth industry studies, international contacts, various reference materials, plant shutdown-strategy studies, and speakers for educational programs.

In addition, LRA announced that it has computerized its operations during 1986 and now has the ability to network with other computers across the United States. They are now using this computer equipment to meet the growing demand for LRA's publications and research services. According to a recent LRA letter to "Economic Notes" readers, the LRA is attempting to purchase access to computer information banks on corporate financial records, and to build a specialized data base uniquely geared to trade union needs. LRA has asked for additional contributions so they will be able to afford the access fees and thus be able to respond to trade union requests from all parts of the country within a matter of hours.

Communist Party, USA

American labor unions, for the most part, do not actively support the WFTU. Consequently, the CPUSA and its front organizations conduct many of the activities on behalf of the WFTU in the United States. CPUSA National headquarters continues to task its districts to focus on the infiltration of labor and trade unions. CPUSA members have been able to join the locals of some trade unions.

One of the major priorities of the CPUSA is to mobilize trade unions in the United States to join the pro-Soviet peace and disarmament movements. Soviet officials continue to emphasize to American trade delegates the importance of mobilizing the trade unions to join the peace and disarmament movement in the United States.

The WFTU and CPUSA continue to believe that the time is propitious to influence trade unions because of the Reagan administration's economic policies and budget cuts, and the unemployment problems in the industrial sector of the United States. These topics and others are routinely discussed in monthly CPUSA-sponsored labor publications such as "Labor Today" and "Economic Notes."

Local CPUSA districts have also been active in creating new political organizations which are involved in labor matters. In 1973, the CPUSA, Wisconsin District was instrumental in creating an organization called the Labor Farm Party (LFP). This organization was basically dormant until the 1986 election year, when it ran a slate of candidates for public office in Wisconsin.

A long-time CPUSA member in Wisconsin ran on the LFP ticket as a candidate for an office in Milwaukee County. Other CPUSA leaders in Wisconsin have commented that LFP is challenging the legitimate labor movement by running its own candidates for political office.

On June 3, 1986, the CPUSA started publishing a new daily newspaper called the People's Daily World (PDW) to replace the Daily World, CPUSA's east coast paper, and the People's World, CPUSA's west coast paper. The PDW is published by Long View Publishing Company and is printed in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. On May 8, 1986, the PDW stated the initial print run of the PDW was over 250,000 copies. Articles in the PDW remain strongly pro-Soviet and every issue contains "factual information" on the labor movement in the United States.

V. THE SOVIET CAMPAIGN TO INFLUENCE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

It is clear from developments within the past few years that the Soviet Union is increasingly interested in influencing and/or manipulating American churches, religious organizations, and their leaders within the United States. This campaign represents Soviet awareness that churches and religious institutions are important factors in the formation of public opinion in the United States. The apparent Soviet objective is to generate a bloc of opposition against increased U.S. military spending for new weapons systems, specially SDI, and to influence religious opinion against only U.S. defense policies.

Previous Soviet efforts were directed more at limited elements within the Christian community. This new campaign has targeted the members and leaders of a broad range of religious institutions within the United States. In an effort to neutralize perceived anti-Soviet feelings, the Soviets have directed increased efforts against the more conservative religious groups and leaders in the United States. One example of this new active measures campaign is the Soviet use of disinformation about the degree of religious freedom in the Soviet Union.

Religion in the Soviet Union

The Soviets have several organizations at their disposal for the conduct of active measures campaigns:

1. The Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church.
2. The Foreign Relations Department of the Moscow Patriarchate.
3. The Special Commission for Contact with Foreign Religious Circles of the Soviet Peace Committee.
4. The USSR Council for Religious Affairs.
5. The USSR All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptists.

The most significant and largest religious body in the Soviet Union is the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC). The spiritual and administrative leader of the ROC is Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia. The ROC apparatus is carefully monitored and controlled by the Soviet Government through the Council for Religious Affairs which is under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Therefore, only politically loyal and obedient church leaders and administrators reach positions of authority and are allowed to have contact with foreigners. In this way, the Soviet authorities are able to maintain strict control over the ROC.

Soviet church officials have convinced a significant number of their Western counterparts that the Soviet Government is committed to promoting the religious freedom of its citizens. In order to reinforce this facade, the Soviet Government and the ROC are preparing a sophisticated worldwide media campaign in 1988 to commemorate the 1,000th anniversary since the adoption of Christianity in Russia. The Moscow Patriarchate Publishers has announced that it will republish a fifth edition of the Bible to honor the millennium of Christianity in Russia. The number of copies printed will likely follow the example of the previous four editions and thus be very limited.

The Foreign Relations Department of the Moscow Patriarchate is the agency responsible for all relations the ROC has with the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, the Christian Peace Conference, and other Soviet front organizations. It also coordinates activities with the U.S. Peace Council's Religious Circles Committee, the World Council of Churches, the U.S. National Council of Churches, and other religious organizations outside the Soviet Union. The Patriarchate's Foreign Relations Department has greatly expanded its international activities in recent years and has moved to a larger facility, the renovated Danilovsky Monastery, in Moscow. Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk is the Chairman of this influential body and is also the Chairman of the Special Commission for Contact with Foreign Religious Circles, which is in turn part of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. The Soviet Government maintains strict control over the religious activities inside the Soviet Union and is able to spread propaganda or disinformation outside the USSR.

The USSR Council for Religious Affairs is responsible for maintaining overall control of church-state relations in the Soviet Union. During October 1986, Konstantin M. Kharchev, Chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs, visited the United States and participated in a three-day conference on religious tolerance which was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Krachev stated at the conference that the situation in the Soviet Union has improved and true religious freedom now exists. He indicated that additional Soviet Jews would be permitted to emigrate and also promoted the idea of a Soviet-hosted international conference on religion in 1987 or 1988.

Kharchev stated that mistakes may have been made in the past with regard to the suppression of religious activities in the Soviet Union, but things have changed and "real religious freedom" does exist in the Soviet Union today as long as its practice does not challenge the CPSU or the Soviet Government.

Kharchev was not scheduled to make a formal presentation during the conference, but he did hand out an 11-page paper, in English, which argued for peace and nuclear disarmament on moral grounds and presented selected examples of religious tolerance

in the Soviet Union. Kharchev was described as knowledgeable, articulate, and well-mannered during the conference. Kharchev's style in promoting active measures themes and supporting Soviet foreign policy issues appears to fit neatly into Kharchev's new "glasnost" or openness policy.

The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptists (AUCECB) is officially recognized by the Soviet Government and is registered with the State Committee for Religious Affairs. It is composed of only those Baptist and Pentecostal congregations which collaborate with Soviet authorities on both the national and local level and should not be confused with the "unregistered" dissident Baptists and other Christians who are persecuted by the same Soviet authorities. Moscow utilizes the AUCECB in its contacts with evangelical and fundamentalist Christians in the United States. The AUCECB has its own International Department within its Moscow headquarters, which is the largest and best funded section in the AUCECB headquarters, and conducts extensive propaganda activities on behalf of the USSR. The AUCECB is also a constituent organization of the Soviet Peace Committee's Special Commission for Contacts with Foreign Religious Circles and with the Christian Peace Conference.

Three high level AUCECB officials, who are also actively involved in Christian Peace Conference activities, frequently visit the United States at the invitation of such Soviet front organizations as the NCSF and Christians Associated for Relationships with Eastern Europe (CAREE). Alexey Bichkov, Alexi Stoyan, and Anatoly Sokolov are all fluent in English and act as spokesmen for the Soviet Government. They are occasionally invited to attend meetings of various Baptist groups while they are in the United States, and therefore are able to spread propaganda or disinformation about religious freedom in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government believes it has been successful in utilizing the visits of prominent, conservative, and anti-Communist Christian leaders to show that it encourages religious freedom. By obtaining statements from prominent conservative American religious leaders while they are in the Soviet Union, the AUCECB is attempting to encourage the development of a more favorable attitude toward the Soviet Government.

It is likely the AUCECB will continue these operations to support various propaganda and active measures campaigns. It appears that the Soviets have acquired an appreciation of the vast audiences and substantial political influence of conservative religious leaders in the United States. They correctly understand that if the anti-Soviet sentiments can be diminished or neutralized within this particular section of the American public, they will have gained a noteworthy success.

Christian Peace Conference

The Christian Peace Conference (CPC) is a major Soviet-backed international front organization that has, since its founding in 1958, sought to influence opinion within church-related groups on a variety of topics. The CPC has its headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia and always has been directed by a prominent Soviet or East European theologian or religious figure.

The current President of the CPC is Bishop Karoly Toth of Hungary, who is also a member of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council (WPC), another well-known Soviet front organization. Bishop Toth is adroit at presenting Soviet policies and actions in such a way that they will be viewed favorably by American and

other Western church officials, clergy, and laymen. Toth has many contacts in the American religious community and enlarging and developing those contacts is a principal reason for his visits to the United States. Bishop Toth is an unfailing and consistent defender of all Soviet actions, though his methods are less crude than most Soviet propagandists. In international religious circles he has defended the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, martial law in Poland, and the shooting-down of Korean Air Lines Flight 007.

The CPC continues to support a variety of Soviet active measures operations in the United States. It has actively supported and endorsed the People's Peace Appeal, which is an active measures operation directed by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. Philip Oke is the CPC permanent representative at the UN in New York who utilizes his position and status to support all Soviet active measures in the international community. Several U.S. citizens hold prominent positions in the CPC hierarchy.

The U.S. affiliate to the CPC is known as Christians Associated for Relationships with Eastern Europe (CAREE). This organization carefully follows CPC directives and has increasing contacts with the National Council of Churches and other U.S. religious organizations.

The USPC, which is the U.S. affiliate of the WPC, also contributes to Soviet efforts to influence and manipulate the American religious community by actively establishing and promoting a Religious Circles Committee. This organization was formed in 1985 at the request of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace to involve U.S. church members in more USPC activities and to provide a degree of legitimacy to the USPC in the eyes of the church community. The USPC named one of its top leaders as the Religious Circles Coordinator.

The ultimate Soviet objective is to influence U.S. Government policies by influencing a large, influential, and vocal body of public opinion. The Soviets apparently recognize the strong support that religious organizations can lend to the disarmament movement and to any perceptions concerning the Soviet threat. Many individuals with sincere desires for disarmament, human rights protection, and religious freedom in the Soviet Union are purposely being misinformed by the powerful Soviet organizations that control the activities and actions of all state-sponsored organizations in the Soviet Union.

VI. USE OF SOVIET MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

Soviet communications media are controlled either by the Soviet Government or the CPSU. All Soviet media, including radio and television stations, news agencies and printing facilities, are state-owned and are therefore subordinate to Soviet political and intelligence goals. News is frequently suppressed and oftentimes distorted and manipulated for active measures purposes.

The Novosti Press Agency (APN) was established in 1961 to disseminate news and feature articles, commentaries, and photographs about Soviet life to foreign countries. It also publishes books, brochures, magazines, and a variety of other materials in many foreign languages. Novosti claims to be commercial and unofficial, but is under Soviet Government control. The leading Soviet newspapers are *Pravda*, the official organ of the CPSU, *Izvestiya*, the official newspaper of the Soviet Government, and *Literary Gazette*, one of the country's largest newspapers with a circulation of 3 million copies.

The Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) is the official news agency of the Soviet Government and is administered by the USSR Council of Ministers. Both TASS and Novosti send large numbers of correspondents on foreign assignments around the world; however, *Pravda*, *Izvestiya*, Radio Moscow and other Soviet media organizations also have limited numbers of correspondents in many countries, including the United States. TASS also prepares special classified background reports on foreign countries and their leaders, as well as digests of the uncensored foreign media, for use by high-ranking Soviet officials.

As of April 1987, there were over 35 Soviet correspondents working in the United States. While all the correspondents are employees of the Soviet Government and must support Soviet foreign policy objectives, approximately one-third of those correspondents are actually known or suspected KGB intelligence officers. Their overt assignments as correspondents permits them easy access to all areas of the United States. It should be emphasized that it is the direct assignment of these KGB officers and co-optees to influence public opinion and U.S. Government policy through active measures operations approved in Moscow.

On the ABC News program "Nightline," which aired on March 5, 1987, Ted Koppel reported that he and other members of the U.S. media had received a direct communication from Moscow concerning the hunger strike of an American scientist who opposed SDI and all nuclear weapons. The telex was from Georgi Arbatov, the Director of the Institute of the USA and Canada, who is a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and one of the leading Soviet experts on the United States. Because of his status, he receives numerous requests for interviews and invitations from television talk shows when he visits the United States. This media exposure allows him to present Soviet active measures themes to a vast American audience. Arbatov is a skillful propagandist who uses disinformation, intelligently designed half-truths, and factual omissions to support his contentions. Ted Koppel, who is well aware of Arbatov's background, stated that he was indeed surprised to receive such a blatant anti-SDI telex from Arbatov.

The hard-line Soviet rhetoric of older and oftentimes arrogant spokesmen such as Arbatov and Joe Adamov, a Radio Moscow commentator, are being replaced by the more refined approach of younger and articulate Soviet spokesmen. Recent television appearances by Vladimir Pozner, who appeared on the "Donahue" television show in 1986, Dmitry Titov, of the Soviet Mission to the UN, and Vitaliy Churkin, a First Secretary to the Soviet Embassy who spoke before Congress on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, are three examples of Soviets who speak almost perfect English and present their messages in a Western style that the American public and media can better identify with and appreciate. This new generation of scholars, journalists, and Soviet officials is more knowledgeable about the West and the importance of the media. They realize that American television can be useful and that they can have an impact on the public's impression of certain issues just by appearing candid and forthright in their contacts.

Soviets Allege U.S. Has Political Prisoners

The Soviet Union continues to allege that the U.S. Government has hundreds of political prisoners in correctional facilities across the United States. These stories are part of a carefully organized Soviet active measures campaign to divert attention from Soviet

political prisoners. During 1986, Andrei Sakharov, the well-known Soviet dissident, was on a hunger strike to protest the unwillingness of Soviet officials to allow his wife, Yelena Bonner, to leave the USSR to seek medical treatment. To counter world opinion directed against the Soviet Government, Moscow attempted to convey the impression to its own citizens and to the world that the United States also had political prisoners. Soviet correspondents in the United States began to write articles about Leonard Peltier, the U.S. "political prisoner" and "victim of American injustice."

Leonard Peltier was a leader of the American Indian Movement who was convicted of the 1975 shooting deaths of two FBI Special Agents on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. Peltier is currently serving two consecutive life sentences for these murders. He contends that he did not receive a fair trial and that the evidence used against him was fabricated by the FBI in order to ensure a conviction. Support for Peltier's most recent request for a new trial, which is now pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals, includes some Members of the U.S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament.

In December 1986, Peltier was awarded the International Human Rights Prize for 1986 by the Human Rights Commission of Spain. The Human Rights Prize has been given each year since 1982 to people who are outstanding in the defense of human rights. Carmen Caroro, spokeswoman for the Human Rights commission said: "The award was given to Leonard Peltier because he defended the rights of his people, because he defended their rights to hold onto their land, and because he defended the culture of the American Indian People. Leonard Peltier symbolizes the whole Indian struggle in America." Peltier's case has received worldwide attention based largely upon the Soviet disinformation program.

VII. SOVIET FRONT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the United States, the Soviet Union effectively implements active measures operations through its ability to direct and manipulate Communist front organizations. In order to mislead the public and circumvent the requirements to register as agents of a foreign government under U.S. law, these front organizations attempt to conceal Soviet financial support. In many cases, this concealment process extends to nearly all the general membership of these front organizations. Only the top leadership positions are aware of the extensive Soviet funding and control over these organizations.

A standing Soviet requirement of the front groups in the United States is to unite as many different groups as possible under the general causes of "nuclear disarmament, peace, jobs, and justice." Front organizations often attract broader public support because they pretend to be non-aligned and independent. In this way they are able to manipulate larger collections of individuals and groups into supporting ideas and actions that consistently support Soviet foreign policy objectives and are directed against U.S. and NATO policies. The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) and the United States Peace Council (USPC) are two of the more active front groups in the United States today.

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

The NCASF, originally formed in 1943 by the CPUSA, currently consists of approximately 25 active chapters in the United States. Future plans call for at least one chapter in each of the 50 states. The NCASF claims to be an independent and impartial organization that depends entirely

on legitimate contributions for financial support. In actuality, the Soviet Union provides funding for NCASF operations.

Publicly, the NCASF continues to state that its purpose is to promote friendship and understanding between Soviets and Americans through cultural, educational, and travel exchange programs. In practice, however, the NCASF works to advance the foreign policy and propaganda objectives of the USSR. The NCASF operates as a Soviet front group which provides the Soviets with an excellent conduit to promote its active measures campaigns, meet with U.S. persons of influence, spot and assess U.S. persons for recruitment operations, and influence certain groups of activists in the U.S. peace movement. The NCASF is used by the Soviets as a bridge to reach people who would be reluctant to participate in an openly pro-Soviet disarmament organization.

Soviet direction of the NCASF is channeled through the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (SOD), with ultimate authority resting with the International Department. Soviet representatives of SOD are in regular contact with NCASF officials and direct the NCASF to conduct activities to support Soviet active measures campaigns.

The NCASF is currently sponsoring more visits by Soviet groups to the United States. These groups are generally referred to as "Goodwill Tours" and are composed of culturally oriented Soviets traveling under tourist visas. In the past, many of these tours have been "peace" oriented and illustrate a Soviet attempt to present themselves as friendly, peace-loving people. One KGB officer expressed a clear and strong interest in having more Soviet entertainment groups visit in order to encourage more contact with larger U.S. audiences and with persons in the U.S. entertainment business. The recent increase in local NCASF chapters in various cities affords these Soviet groups an expanded geographic range within the United States.

These NCASF local chapters act as sponsors, handle logistical requirements such as hotel reservations, etc., and arrange various fora and functions with a variety of domestic groups. During these visits, the NCASF is in a position to assist the Soviet groups visiting the United States. The NCASF provides a mechanism which allows Soviet representatives the freedom to travel to various American cities where they previously had limited access or to travel in areas closed to Soviet diplomats assigned in the United States. The Soviet officials who are visiting the United States under NCASF assistance are also in a position to provide assessments of Americans for possible targeting and recruitment by the KGB.

During 1986, the NCASF sponsored a number of Soviet visitors to the United States that supported existing active measures operations. Two such events that were designed to influence the nuclear disarmament movement were the Mississippi Peace Cruise and the signing of the People's Peace Appeal at the United Nations. Both of these events which were previously described in this report, attracted extensive media coverage and were considered successes by the Soviets.

There appears to be an increased utilization of Soviet international front organizations and their affiliated U.S. organizations to support Soviet active measures operations in the United States. Some front groups are filing for tax exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The New York City Chapter of the NCASF has apparently obtained such beneficial status from the IRS, as has the LRA.

World Peace Council and U.S. Peace Council

The World Peace Council (WPC) is the largest and most active Soviet international front organization, with affiliates in approximately 140 countries. The WPC is one of the Soviet Union's major instruments for political action and propaganda in the nuclear disarmament movement and its current campaign is clearly directed at U.S. defense and arms control policies. The WPC's highest priority is the mobilization of opposition against the SDI research program.

The president of the WPC is Romesh Chandra, who is a long-time member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India. Chandra has received many awards, including the Order of Lenin, from the Soviet Union for his work at the WPC. He travels extensively around the world coordinating WPC activities and addressing meetings of the UN in New York City.

WPC activities in the United States are coordinated by its affiliate organization, the USPC. Key leadership positions in the USPC have always been held by trusted CPUSA members who carefully guide their organization along Soviet lines.

The USPC, founded in November 1979, has consistently worked to promote the causes of the WPC and has regularly supported the policies of the Soviet Union. Because the USPC increasingly suffers from being exposed as a Communist front, it has become less open about its Communist affiliations. Early USPC letterheads openly showed affiliation to the WPC, yet a 1985 letterhead no longer shows it. By examining some of the organization's activities, the links between the USPC, the WPC, and Soviet interests are revealed.

Robert Prince, founding member of the USPC, is the U.S. representative on the Secretariat of the WPC in Helsinki, Finland. Prince replaced Karen Talbot who returned to the United States to become the WPC representative at the UN in New York City. After she returned to the United States in 1986, Talbot was elected to the USPC's Executive Board. There are other high-level leaders of the USPC who also regularly travel from the United States to attend WPC meetings around the world.

The USPC, under the direction of the Soviet Peace Council, played an active role in the formation of the People's Peace Treaty. The purpose of this operation is to influence American public opinion on nuclear disarmament, halt all SDI research, and exert pressure on the U.S. Government to accept Soviet arms-control reductions. Leaders of the USPC were also instrumental in forming the Religious Circles Committee, which is another effort initiated by the Soviet Peace Council to involve U.S. religious organizations in activities of the USPC. The underlying theme of these two operations, as well as many other USPC activities, is to get the USPC involved as an umbrella organization for all peace and social movements. Once the USPC gets other groups involved, it can step-back and allow these other organizations to run the program. In this way the USPC, which is widely known as a Communist front organization, can act as a catalyst and have its programs carried out while not appearing to be actively involved.

VIII. SOVIET INFLUENCE IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The Soviet Union is effectively utilizing the United Nations and its specialized agencies to further Soviet foreign policy goals and intelligence-gathering objectives. At UN Headquarters in New York, the Soviets not only have intelligence officers under diplomatic cover in the Soviet Mission to the

United Nations (SMUN), the Ukrainian Mission, and the Byelorussian Mission, but also in the UN Secretariat. All individuals employed by the UN Secretariat must take an oath to carry out their duties and responsibilities as a "international civil servant of the United Nations" and not accept instruction or guidance from any government. In actuality, the Soviets assigned to the UN Secretariat report directly to the SMUN and thus are part of the Soviet bureaucracy which is controlled by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Intelligence services, and the CC, CPSU in Moscow.

The Soviet intelligence services use their UN staff assignments to support worldwide intelligence and active measures operations; monitor and manipulate UN activities; collect scientific and technical information of value to the Soviet Union; and spot, assess, and recruit intelligence sources and agents of influence.

The Soviet Union has effectively exploited the system of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) at the UN for active measures objectives. Although NGO representatives cannot vote at the UN, they may attend conferences, sessions, and meetings as observers, submit papers which become part of the official record, and at times speak at meetings. The NGOs are prime targets for Soviet penetration and/or control because of their potential to influence voting members in the UN, worldwide public opinion, and the internal politics of their own countries.

NGOs may become affiliated with the UN system in a variety of ways. For example, an NGO may be granted affiliation by a committee within the Secretariat or receive consultative status with a particular UN agency such as United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) or the Department of Disarmament Affairs. However, the form of affiliation which is the most desirable and carries the highest degree of recognition throughout the UN system is Category I, consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO), which has consultative status with the ECOSOC, is the largest and most influential nongovernmental institution within the UN system and is officially recognized as such by the UN, its Secretariat, and various agencies. It is the spokesman for about 200 international organizations associated with the UN. Most of the organizations belonging to CONGO are neutral, nonpolitical groups representing a wide range of viewpoints. Religious organizations, professional societies, and public service associations form the bulk of CONGO's membership. However, the following major international Soviet fronts are also members:

- Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO).
- Christian Peace Conference (CPC).
- International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL).
- International Organization of Journalists (IOJ).
- International Union of Students (IUS).
- World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY).
- World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW).
- World Federation of Teachers Unions (WFTU).
- World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).
- Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF).
- World Peace Council (WPC).

On April 15, 1987, the Office of Research and Information Collection replaced the

Soviet controlled Political Information and News Service (PINS) at the UN. PINS was established by the UN in 1982 to provide Secretariat staff and member states with summaries of media reports. However, the Soviets used their influence over PINS to select and edit press articles that only reflected an anti-U.S. bias. With the creation of a new research facility at the UN, the Soviets have lost their ability to manipulate the news at the UN through PINS.

During 1986, the Russian Book Club (RBC) at the UN celebrated its 20th anniversary as a UN Staff Recreational Council (UNSRC) club. From 1962 to 1980, the RBC appeared to serve as little more than a gathering point for Soviet emigres and UN Third Country national staff members interested in learning more about the USSR. However, since 1980 the RBC has become a much more aggressive propaganda tool for the Soviet Government. The RBC, following the UN's lead, dedicated the year 1986 as the International Year of Peace and disseminated disinformation and propaganda regarding alleged Soviet peace initiatives throughout the world.

Current RBC direction and control comes from the SMUN and more specifically from the International Department, CPSU, and the KGB. Since 1986, the RBC activities are directed at creating an overall favorable impression of the Soviet Union to the UN community and, to a lesser extent, the general public. The RBC is the only club within the UNSRC that has propaganda and intelligence objectives; no other member state has a similar organization within the UN staff.

In January 1986, the UNSRC informed the RBC that it must reduce the size of its membership, as the large RBC meetings were causing increased confusion and congestion around the Dag Hammarskjold Library auditorium at the UN complex in New York City. The UNSRC sent the RBC a letter reminding them that UNSRC clubs were established exclusively for UN employees and their immediate families. Based upon the UNSRC constitution, all individuals who were not members of the UN Secretariat were ineligible to continue attending the RBC meetings. During the second half of 1986, the RBC, in violation to the UNSRC directive, continued to send personal invitations to large numbers of CPUSA and NCASF members. It appears that the RBC officials have chosen to violate the UNSRC guidelines because they need these individuals to support their active measures operations.

IX. SOVIET POLITICAL INFLUENCE OPERATIONS

Soviet political influence operations against the United States have steadily increased in the past few years. These operations often utilize several types of agents of influence and tend to be one of the more sophisticated active measures programs. The U.S. citizens involved in political influence operations are not usually recruited agents in the strict sense of the term. Instead, Soviet intelligence officers try to secure the assistance of certain individuals to assist them in advancing established foreign policy goals on certain issues. Oftentimes, these individuals are unaware that the Soviet citizen they are dealing with who they believe is a religious leader, trade representative, journalist, UN official, or diplomat, is in fact covertly working for the Soviet intelligence services.

Soviet Embassy Contacts Public Relations Firms

A new twist in political influence operations recently surfaced in the United States. On January 11, 1986, the Washington Post, reported that the Soviet Embassy

had contacted several private consulting firms in Washington, DC to explore the possibility of obtaining public relations advice. The vice president at one firm was quoted as saying: "We were contacted by a Mr. Al Levine of the information department of the Soviet Embassy and asked if we were interested in discussing the marketing of certain information. He was told we do not represent foreign governments for political propaganda purposes."

The Washington Post also talked to a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy who stated that the Soviet Government normally handles its own relations with the American news media and dismissed the aforementioned reports as "talk around town."

X. FUTURE TRENDS OF SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

The FBI believes the following events will receive priority attention in active measures operations conducted by the Soviet Union and its front organizations in the United States.

People's Peace Appeal

On August 6, 1987, the People's Peace Appeal is scheduled to conclude a one-year campaign to collect millions of signatures on petitions supporting Soviet arms control positions. There will likely be an official ceremony at the United Nations when the petitions are presented to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Copies of the petition are intended to be presented to General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan on the same day.

Chautauqua Conference in New York

The Chautauqua Institute of Chautauqua, New York, has scheduled a large conference from August 23-28, 1987. This conference will be the third in a series of conferences alternatively held each year in the United States and USSR.

The Chautauqua Institute and the U.S./USSR Friendship Society in Moscow have sponsored these events to provide a forum for discussion and debate on a wide range of issues that affect relations between both countries. Certainly the issues of arms reduction, SDI research, and a possible Reagan/Gorbachev Summit will be discussed. Approximately 200 Soviets and 5,000 Americans are expected to attend this major conference which will feature several high-level officials from both countries. It is expected that a number of ranking CPUSA officials and Soviet Government leaders will attend. This event is expected to generate substantial public interest and media attention. Inasmuch as the ID controlled U.S./USSR Friendship Society is sponsoring this event, the Soviets undoubtedly will try to use this forum to advance Soviet arms control objectives and influence the American public.

Projected Active Measures Operations Against a Future Summit

The Soviet Union will probably initiate a series of active measures operations designed to support Soviet foreign policy objectives in any future Summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev. Local chapters of the CPUSA, NCASF, and other Soviet front organizations will direct some of the active measures campaigns against the U.S. Government.

Prior to the 1985 Summit meeting, one state's local CPUSA and NCASF chapters initiated a campaign to send 8,000 pre-addressed postcards to U.S. Senators, Congressmen, and President Reagan. These postcards were not identifiable with either organization, and public stands were set up so the general public could donate 25 cents

and send the following message to President Reagan:

"The summit meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev holds the key to a future of peace. A halt to all nuclear tests, and end to Star Wars, and deep cuts in strategic missiles will mean more security for all Americans and all humanity. The world is waiting and watching for a meaningful agreement to end the nuclear arms race! Don't come home without it!"

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students

The World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the International Union of Students (IUS) are the two Soviet front organizations which have jointly sponsored a series of 12 World Youth Festivals since 1947. The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Moscow from July 27 to August 3, 1985, and estimates indicate 20,000 delegates from 157 countries took part in the activities. These Soviet-subsidized, large-scale events mix politics with sports, entertainment and international friendship. The United States National Preparatory Committee (USNPC), which was staffed by high-ranking CPUSA and NCASF members, sponsored 300 delegates and 250 observers to attend the festival.

The Soviets used this festival as a political stage for the USSR to attack President Reagan, U.S. "imperialism," the American military buildup, and to attempt to influence world opinion on peace issues and nuclear disarmament. Soviet organizations such as Soviet Friendship Societies, the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, and the Rodina Society were directed to commit their resources and personnel to the World Youth Festival and the theme of nuclear disarmament. The Rodina Society, a Moscow-based organization which develops and maintains cultural relations with Soviet emigres worldwide, is known to be dominated by the KGB, which utilizes these cultural exchanges as a cover for its illicit operation. This event brought the Soviets into close contact with numerous influential political, academic, religious, and media leaders, as well as thousands of politically active youths from around the world.

Through CPUSA and the CPUSA front organization representatives in the USNPC, Soviet officials carefully screened the Americans who applied to participate in the World Youth Festival. It is known that the KGB exploits such events to spot and assess youth who appear to be sympathetic to communism and/or the USSR. The ultimate KGB goal is to recruit individuals who may eventually acquire positions where they are able to collect intelligence information, support Soviet intelligence operations or otherwise be useful. In addition, the Soviet officials did not want disruptions or serious disagreements to arise during the conference and therefore they carefully screened U.S. applicants to determine their attitudes toward the USSR.

In the summer of 1989, the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is scheduled to be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The WFDY attaches special significance to this world festival which for the first time will be held in an Asian country. Various Soviet front organizations have already started to promote the 13th Festival to youths around the world. In the United States, the NCASF and the CPUSA's youth group, the Young Communist League, have already started to promote the festival. These groups play a major role in determining who attends the festival as representatives of the United States. In addition, these groups will attempt to secure as many endorsements for

the festival as possible from local governments, public officials, and prominent citizens.

Soviet Efforts to Influence the 1988 Presidential Elections

Soviet intelligence officers have already started to collect information on the 1988 Presidential candidates and their positions on various issues. It is possible that the Soviet Union will institute a new series of active measures operations designed to discredit those candidates who have platforms that are not acceptable to the Soviet Government. These operations can also be directed against Congressmen and other elected officials by front organizations, agents of influence, Soviet influenced organizations, and the CPUSA.

The FBI publicly denounced a Soviet forgery that surfaced in the United States in January 1984. The forgery, dated 1947, purported that Ronald Reagan was working in collusion with the FBI and the House Committee on Un-American Activities concerning Communist infiltration into the Hollywood film world. This forgery was designed to discredit President Reagan by raising the issue of "McCarthyism" during an election year.

The CPUSA announced in 1984 that nothing was more important than the defeat of President Reagan. They utilized their front organizations and publications to attempt to convince the American public that the reelection of President Reagan would be a grave mistake and would have significant political and economic ramifications.

An Assessment of Future Active Measures Operations in the United States

In the United States, Soviet intelligence officers will continue to actively target and seek to cultivate influential American citizens, U.S. Government officials, journalists, and political activists. Much of this activity will be overt in nature, although Soviet intelligence officers are always alert for the opportunity to recruit Americans who are in positions to facilitate or assist Soviet active measures operations. The Soviet Union relies extensively on the CPUSA and other front organizations to support Soviet active measures campaigns in the United States. Front organizations of the CPUSA tend to be more effective than the Communist Party because they are not as easily identified as pro-Soviet or Communist-dominated organizations.

One of the major Soviet active measures campaigns currently underway in the United States and Europe is the Soviet campaign to undermine the SDI research programs. The Soviets are specifically interested in exploiting disagreements and creating divisiveness between the United States and its NATO allies on this issue. In the United States, the CPUSA and other front organizations have been directed to undertake operations to influence the activities of independent peace organizations. One objective of the Soviet campaign is to influence U.S. and European peace and disarmament organizations to focus only on the American SDI program, while ignoring Soviet strategic defense programs.

One of the best known and most frequently used Soviet active measures techniques is the surfacing of forged documents. However, in the United States this technique is not being used as effectively or as often as it is in other countries. Although most forged documents do surface overseas, there have been some recent forgeries which have first surfaced in the United States. The Soviets believe that even when the U.S. Government issues prompt denials of the authenticity of a forged document, the denial will

never entirely offset the damage caused by the initial release.

Although it is often difficult to judge the effectiveness of specific active measures operations, the Soviets believe these operations have a cumulative effect and are detrimental to U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. Furthermore, the Soviets believe that their active measures operations in the United States do contribute to their overall strategy to advance Soviet foreign policy interests, influence U.S. Government policies, and in general discredit the United States.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLUE RIDGE HAVEN EAST CONVALESCENT CENTER

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 9, 1987

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, Blue Ridge Haven East Convalescent Center recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. Blue Ridge East opened its doors on March 4, 1962, and was the first new facility in the greater Harrisburg area designed to give 24 hour nursing care. The facility was built by Morris and Etta Abrams, administrators, and Dr. Donald B. Freedman, the medical director. Ruth E. Mumma, RN, was the first director of nursing and retained this position until her retirement on June 1, 1977.

Blue Ridge Haven East, with a bed capacity of 67 beds, is certified to participate in the Medicare and Medical Assistance programs. The center also has a contract with the Veterans' Administration to accept veterans from the VA Medical Center in Lebanon.

In addition to 24 hour nursing care, Blue Ridge East offers audiological services, speech therapy, physical therapy, and various medical and personal services. The social services and activities departments offer a wide range of social and recreational activities with a therapeutic emphasis. The center encourages community involvement through its Adopt-a-Grandparent Program, community gardening project, and its annual campaign for the Arthritis Foundation. The facility welcomes volunteers of all ages to participate in one of its already existing programs, or to create a unique program of their own design.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my congratulations to Blue Ridge Haven East Convalescent Center on its 25th anniversary. Its employees and volunteers have provided its patients and our community with many years of faithful service and support and for that we thank them and salute them.

SEAT BELTS IN SAN GABRIEL SAVE LIVES

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 9, 1987

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the San Gabriel City Council for the adoption of a resolution declaring December 1987 as "Seat Belts Work Month" in San Gabriel. Mayor Janis Cohen, along with city council members Sabino Cici, Mike Falabrino, Ed Lara, and Jeanne Parrish, should be rec-

ognized as leaders in promoting the benefits of seat belts as a means of improving public safety in our communities. In conjunction with this resolution, the San Gabriel City Council, with the help of the San Gabriel Chamber of Commerce, the San Gabriel Police Department, and the Automobile Club of Southern California, is conducting a citywide campaign this month to both improve community awareness and increase the usage of seat belts in automobiles.

In my home State, California, 3,000 are killed and over 240,000 are injured as a result of automobile accidents. It is in our neighborhood streets where many of these accidents take place as a result of everyday driving; 75 percent of these accidents within 25 miles of home, with more than 50 percent of all injury producing accidents occurring at speeds lower than 40 miles per hour; 20 percent of all serious injuries suffered in accidents result from nonbelted occupants being thrown into each other. The most frightening statistic is that traffic accidents are now the leading cause of death among people under the age of 45.

The benefits of seat belts are well documented. Seat belts worn properly cut fatalities by 45 percent and reduce the probability of suffering a moderate to serious injury by 50 percent. Seat belts also help drivers in emergency situations maintain vehicle control as well as avoid being thrown from their vehicles. Seat belts are now designed to allow riders to move freely in their cars, but are also designed to lock in place when cars come to sudden halt. Most alarming is the fact that, though nearly all cars now have seat belts, less than 20 percent of all Americans buckle up when they operate their cars.

Mr. Speaker, actions such as to encourage the use of seat belts should be commended. It is my hope that other local governments will follow San Gabriel's lead, and remind their communities that seat belts work and save lives.

WHO IS WATCHING OUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 9, 1987

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today, a very important report "Who Is Watching Our Children's Health?" was issued by the Children's Defense Fund. The report found that U.S. leadership in the vaccination of the Nation's children is floundering, and that we will not meet the Surgeon's General's 1990 immunization goal of having 90 percent of all children complete a basic series of immunizations by age 2.

Most startling is the erosion of the immunization status of the Nation's youngest children. For each of the seven targeted diseases, immunization rates for children age 2 years fell during the 1980-85 period.

These findings are particularly disturbing in light of UNICEF's worldwide campaign to immunize children against preventable diseases. The United States already lags far behind other industrialized nations in our rates of teenage pregnancy and parenthood, in infant mortality rates, and in other important indicators of the Nation's health. Once again, we

have been given the dubious distinction of running behind the pack, instead of in front. This is inexcusable when we have knowledge to prevent poor health status, especially among the Nation's most vulnerable children. We also know that when preventive strategies are implemented, money is returned to the Federal Treasury. The Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families commented in its report on cost-effective prevention strategies that for every dollar spent on the Childhood Immunization Program, Government saves \$10 in medical costs.

For 1 million 2-year-olds, rubella vaccination would save \$9.8 million in net medical costs and an additional \$7.4 million in product costs. The cost of lifetime institutional care for a child left retarded by measles is between \$500,000 and \$1 million. A Center for Disease Control study indicated that the \$180 million spent over several years on a measles vaccination program saved \$1.3 billion in medical and long-term care by reducing hearing impairment, retardation, and other problems.

I urge my colleagues to study the report's findings, and to take immediate action to prevent a national tragedy by continuing to support all of the report's recommendations, including enactment of the full authorization levels for the childhood immunization program, the maternal and child health block grant, and the Community Health Center infant mortality initiative. The introduction of "Who Is Watching Our Children's Health?" follows:

At a time when UNICEF and third world nations are conducting a world-wide campaign to immunize children against preventable diseases, U.S. leadership in the vaccination effort at home is floundering. The immunization rates of American children are stagnating overall and even declining in some crucial age groups. Congress and Administration must act immediately to reverse this course.

As a result of more than a century of research, today vaccines are available to prevent illness, disability, or death from number of the most common communicable diseases of childhood. The use of vaccines to prevent disease has been one of the major success stories in public health and modern medicine. Across the world, similar interventions have been proposed to save the lives of millions of children. Yet, because the Nation has not eliminated any major childhood disease except smallpox, the potential for infection still exists in every community. Thus, in order to maintain past success and achieve further progress, the Nation must continue its efforts to provide adequate immunization levels for children.

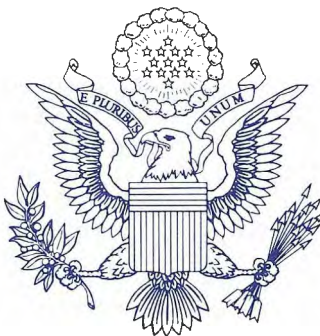
In the past, successful efforts to improve immunization status and reduce preventable childhood diseases have used a three-pronged approach. The key elements of these efforts were: (1) achievement and maintenance of high immunization levels; (2) development of strong and effective surveillance systems; and (3) aggressive response to disease outbreaks. As a result of problems in the vaccine delivery system, inadequate funding levels, the Nation's efforts in each of these critical areas have been reduced since 1980.

We are moving backward rather than forward.

The Nation will fail to meet many of the Surgeon General's 1990 Immunization Objectives for the Nation, including goals for reductions in the incidence of measles, mumps, pertussis, and tetanus; and the g

*File:
Soviet
Active
Measures*

RESEARCH REPORT



USIA

**Office of Research
United States Information Agency**

PROPAGANDA, ACTIVE MEASURES,
AND NICARAGUA

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Office of Research
U.S. Information Agency

R-1-88

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Executive Summary

This report concerns Sandinista, Soviet, Cuban, and other overt propaganda and covert political activity ("active measures") designed to influence public opinion within -- and about -- Nicaragua. Among the specific subjects covered are:

- o Overt propaganda campaigns waged by the Sandinistas, Soviet Union, Cuba, and other communist allies, both within and outside Nicaragua, in support of the FSLN, and against the United States and the opposition it supports.
- o Covert activity and disinformation campaigns which supplement the overt activities above.
- o Front organizations which are active in trying to legitimize and gain support for the Sandinista regime.
- o Cultural and information activities of the USSR and other communist states on behalf of the FSLN.

An examination of all these activities suggests that:

- o Active measures in, by, and on behalf of Nicaragua are at a high level as the Sandinistas grapple with armed resistance (popularly known as the Contras), remaining political opposition parties, trade unionists, and the Church, and as their need for outside aid grows with the precipitous decline of the mismanaged domestic economy.
- o As measured by opinion polls and declining foreign aid, the effectiveness of FSLN, Soviet, and surrogate overt and covert activity among many important audiences -- including European social democrats and Central American publics -- has not kept pace with the effort put into them, largely because of growing awareness of the difference between the Sandinista/Soviet depiction of Nicaraguan reality and the actual state of affairs there.

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OVERVIEW

The Current Situation

In Nicaragua, a nation of more than three million people, governance is in the hands of a centralized Marxist-Leninist party, the Sandinistas, who exercise tight control over the life of the population. A new constitution, guaranteeing human and civil rights on a broad scale, was promulgated in 1987. Yet the day of its implementation, the government declared a state of emergency (actually a continuation of the policy in effect for five years) and, in effect, nullified the new constitution.

There has been little or no freedom of the press in Nicaragua under the Sandinista government. Until September 1987 the mass media had been severely restricted in what they could disseminate. Independent newspapers had been closed or suspended from publishing. The government held (and still holds) control of the major radio stations, all television stations, the news agency ANN, and Telcor (the telecommunications and postal agency). But in September 1987 the government took at least partial steps to comply with requirements of the five-nation Central American peace agreement signed in Guatemala on August 7. Permission was given to the opposition newspaper La Prensa to reopen and publish without censorship, which it did beginning October 1. The government also allowed Radio Catolica to reopen, but does not permit it to broadcast news.

Two independent radio stations were allowed to continue news broadcasts under the Sandinista regime, but exercised rigorous self-censorship to avoid news or political material the government might find unduly objectionable. Currently, the FSLN allows occasional political programming to be broadcast in Managua without censorship.

The ruling party, commonly known as the Sandinista Front for National Liberation (or FSLN, its Spanish acronym), is indebted to many outsiders for support in the days of the revolution against Somoza, culminating in the seizure of power. Prominent among those who gave financial and military aid, as well as guidance, are the Cubans. But its continued existence depends even more on Soviet, Cuban, and other communist support. The overwhelming bulk of this assistance takes the form of military and economic aid -- by most accounts, between one-half and a billion dollars' worth of arms and supplies in 1986 and a similar amount in 1987.

This report concerns other forms of aid by the Soviet Union and its surrogates in support of the FSLN: their propaganda and "active measures" in support of Nicaragua. It also discusses Nicaragua's own propaganda and "active measures" aimed at its own people and other countries. (For definitions of terms like "active measures" and "disinformation" as used in this paper, see the Glossary.)

Nicaragua, together with Cuba, is a conduit/purveyor of active measures, especially in Latin America. Thus this report covers a large variety of activities, including those originating outside the country but designed for Nicaraguan consumption, as well as those aimed at other nations (for which Nicaragua serves as a "transmission belt") and those initiated by Managua itself.

Soviet active measures in and via Nicaragua are greatly facilitated by the close relationship which exists between the Sandinistas, the USSR, and Cuba. The Managua government actively encourages virtually all Soviet media, information, and cultural activities, which apparently are unrestricted.

The Revolution and the Marxists

From its very beginning, the coalition of leftist revolutionaries and conservative, middle-class forces which eventually succeeded in toppling the Somoza regime in Nicaragua in the summer of 1979 has engaged in a range of public relations and propaganda activities designed to influence world opinion in its favor and simultaneously to conceal some harsh truths. One such truth is that the FSLN which currently rules in Managua has always included in its ranks a core of dedicated, hard-line Leninists whose overt agenda and announced goals often bear little relation to many of their true aims.

Among the leaders of the Sandinistas, two lived and studied in the Soviet Union: Carlos Fonseca and Henry Ruiz. The former spent the year 1957 in the Soviet Union and East Germany and wrote a book called A Nicaraguan in Moscow, holding up the USSR as a model for Nicaragua and other developing countries. He was a founder of the FSLN and its leading "intellectual" in the early years. Fonseca died in combat, killed by the National Guard in November 1976.

Ruiz attended Patrice Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow (the only current FSLN leader to have done so) but did not graduate. He is known as the Sandinista with the closest direct links to the Kremlin, according to Shirley Christian (p. 219; short citations are to works given fully in the "Selected References" section).

The 72-Hour Document and Other Credos

That the FSLN has hidden its true intent almost from the start is clear from a reading of three key documents, two prepared immediately after the Sandinista takeover, the third from two years later. In September 1979, at a long meeting of its top members, the FSLN approved a manifesto (the "72-Hour Document") clearly indicating that the Sandinistas had no intention of maintaining a "bourgeois democracy" in Nicaragua. In essence,

the group secretly renounced a "Plan of Government" embracing political pluralism and democratic elections which they had just publicly agreed to the previous June.

In foreign policy, the document all but called for the subversion of other states in the region, stating that a basic FSLN task was to abet "the struggle of the people of Latin America against fascist dictatorship and for democracy and national liberation" (quoted in Christian, p. 170).

Most significantly, the 72-Hour Document emphasized the importance of deceiving Western publics (especially in the U.S.) and convincing them of the sincerity of the Sandinista pledge to promote pluralism, a mixed economy, and a nonaligned foreign policy. Behind this smokescreen, created to lull Westerners and retain their goodwill and (in particular) their material support, the Sandinistas hoped to gain time and to consolidate their power in a Marxist-Leninist, one-party state.

A second document, created by the Sandinista Police political commission and approved by the FSLN at about the time of the 72-Hour Document, gives details on organizing the party as Lenin had the Bolsheviks, i.e., with control vested in a small number of people and in accord with the principle of "democratic centralism" (see Christian, p. 152).

The third time the top leaders revealed their true thinking came in June 1981, when Humberto Ortega gave a speech to Sandinista army and militia officers spelling out boldly the disingenuousness of all FSLN promises of pluralism:

...our doctrine is Marxism-Leninism. ... they [the bourgeoisie] have spoken of elections from the beginning, but we have not compromised ourselves with the elections that they think we are going to promote. (Quoted in Christian, pp. 222-23.)

SANDINISTA PROPAGANDA

The Need for Propaganda

Provoking hostile forces both within and outside their borders, the FSLN has seen its domestic situation become increasingly gloomy. The economy has suffered enormously from both the war effort and Sandinista policies designed to build a "socialist" system. Public support for the ruling commandantes cannot be precisely measured because of the regime's ban on public opinion polling, a prohibition that reflects the FSLN's own assessment of a sharp drop-off in what in 1979 had been widespread popular support. There are two independent but unconfirmed reports from within the FSLN that the Sandinistas recently found in a poll of their own that only about 15 percent of the population actively supports them.

In these difficult circumstances, the Sandinistas resort to propaganda and disinformation to generate domestic and foreign support and maintain their control. Hunger, poverty, and political repression are hidden behind a curtain of rhetoric designed to convince Nicaraguans that what they see around them is other than what it really is and to blame anyone but the Sandinistas and their supporters for the country's difficulties.

With the passage of time, intractable realities have made Sandinista propaganda ever less persuasive. Today, the FSLN propaganda campaign appears to be faltering, especially among skeptics and moderates, particularly in Western Europe and the United States. Even European social democrats like President Mario Soares of Portugal and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain have been much less supportive of the Sandinistas than the FSLN and its allies might have expected.

The Official "Line"

FSLN propaganda has long pushed the following themes:

The Sandinista revolution overthrew a terrible, bloody tyranny in a mass movement supported by nearly all the Nicaraguan people;

Nicaraguans overwhelmingly support the FSLN and its policies;

Under threat of internal subversion and armed assault from abroad, the Sandinistas have been forced (against their wishes) to resort to a curtailment of civil liberties at home;

The United States is leading a massive effort to overturn the legitimate government in Managua by violent, illegal means and to replace it with a form of the former oppressive dictatorship of the Somoza clan.

Censorship and Repression of Information

Sandinista propaganda efforts were made more effective by the pervasive censorship which has existed in Nicaragua under the "state of emergency" declared by the FSLN in 1982, and has only recently been partially relaxed in an attempt to demonstrate some degree of compliance with the requirements of the Guatemalan accord. Censorship remained in effect even after the enactment of a new constitution in 1987 guaranteeing freedom of speech and of the press.

The leading opposition newspaper, La Prensa, closed itself down at least five times in 1984 due to censorship. The Sandinista government shut down the paper several times before permanently banning it in June 1986. In September 1987, under the impact of the requirements of the Guatemalan peace accord which had been signed in August, the government gave permission to La Prensa to reopen and operate without censorship. The newspaper resumed publication on October 1.

In October 1987, independent Radio Catolica also reopened and is permitted to broadcast the mass including the homily, although still prohibited from disseminating news. The station had been closed on January 1, 1986 for violating "the duties that the news media must render to the people of Nicaragua" (as reported by the government radio station, Voice of Nicaragua). The director of the station, Msgr. Bismarck Carballo, was not permitted to return to Nicaragua from abroad until recently, and is now again in charge of the station.

Other examples of Sandinista censorship include the closing in October 1985 of the independent trade union newspaper Solidaridad, still unavailable, and banning of the Catholic newspaper La Iglesia after its first issue in 1985. The government has now informally authorized Solidaridad to reopen, but to date it has not.

The Managua government declared in June 1985 that the economic crisis brought on by the war and the U.S. trade embargo of May necessitated suspending the sale of hard currency to buy paper and printing supplies (FBIS, 7 June 85, p. P18, as cited by Radu, p. 121). This move led directly to curtailment of publication of such independent media as the weeklies Paso a Paso (of the Independent Liberal Party, or PLI) and Avance (of the Nicaraguan Communist Party*). Yet, within two months, the government started up a new army magazine, Segovia (ibid.).

*The Sandinistas and the Nicaraguan Communist Party have differed on tactics and ideology since before the ouster of Somoza but came together briefly in 1979. They split again after the revolution when the FSLN became the ruling party and excluded the Communists from the government.

Avance has also suffered from the kind of treatment usually reserved for La Prensa. Much material was banned through pre-censorship of every issue. In early 1985 the newspaper was closed down for three months after it attempted to print stories impugning the integrity of the 1984 presidential elections, but subsequently resumed publication.

There are two nongovernment radio stations, Radio Noticias and Radio Mundial, which continued broadcasting news and some opposition political views over the years when all others were closed, but exercised rigorous self-censorship to avoid material the government would find unduly offensive. Currently, these stations are much freer in their reporting of political affairs than prior to the Guatemalan peace accord.

The extent to which the Sandinista government will permit freedom of speech in the future remains to be seen. There has been partial compliance with the requirement under the Guatemalan peace accord of August 1987 to relax government control. On the other hand, an October 23 demonstration in which the opposition "Mothers of Political Prisoners Movement" faced off with the Sandinista-sponsored "Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs" group seems to have provided the Sandinista police with an occasion for intervention, and Barricada with an excuse for deriding the "Mothers of Political Prisoners Movement" as a CIA front (see FBIS Daily Report of October 28 on Barricada news item of October 24). A COSEP (Superior Council of Private Enterprise) request for a TV station license has gone unanswered, as have other requests for authorization to broadcast radio news.

There have been government attempts to limit the reporting of news by foreign correspondents. In July 1986 the government detained and then expelled two American journalists, accusing them of having "ties to the CIA" (UPI, 23 July 1986). A State Department spokesman called the move "an obvious attempt to intimidate reporters and the Nicaraguans with whom they were in contact." This was the first time foreign journalists had been deported from the country since the Sandinista takeover, although others had been denied entry. The two have since been permitted to re-enter the country regularly.

Rationalizing Repression

To justify such domestic repression, the Sandinistas have offered a variety of explanations, often attempting to give the appearance of popular support for regime actions. Managua's state-run International Radio Service in Spanish (21 Jan 87) reported:

Employees of the newspaper La Prensa, publication of which has been suspended in Nicaragua, have asked the owners to change the newspaper's political guidelines. The owners have now banned the union's meetings at the newspaper's installations. The workers used to meet every Wednesday to

learn about the progress achieved in the negotiations with the Nicaraguan Government concerning a possible reopening of the newspaper. The workers have asked for a change in La Prensa's political position, but the main shareholders -- who are members of the capitalist sector -- have refused.... La Prensa had prepared a campaign to publicize and justify the U.S. Congress's approval of \$100 million for the Somozist Contras.

The real reason for the crackdown is seen in the final line of the communique: reporting a non-Sandinist viewpoint or news unwelcome to the FSLN is sufficient cause to invoke censorship. Overlooked in the FSLN account was the fact that it would have been impossible for La Prensa actually "to publicize and justify" the Congressional aid to the Resistance (Contras), since before it was closed every word of the newspaper was subject to prior censorship by the Sandinista government. Censorship went far beyond political or economic issues to include sports, the arts, social, and other topics. (A national hero, the boxing champion Alexis Arguello, became -- in Soviet fashion -- a "nonperson" in Nicaragua at the behest of the commandantes because of his critical attitude toward the new regime.)

La Prensa workers who differed ideologically with the direction of the newspaper left early on, during the split when Xavier Chamorro took many of the employees with him to start El Nuevo Diario (Christian, pp. 177-79). Meanwhile, the same rationale was cited for the closing of La Iglesia; the Interior Ministry "explained the ban as a reaction to the newspaper's 'highly political' tone and its open attack on 'the revolution's defense policy, particularly the mandatory military service'" (Radu, p. 121).

An Active Measure Against La Prensa

The Sandinistas utilized even greater distortions in attacking La Prensa. The September 4, 1986 issue of Barricada International, the weekly paper produced by the FSLN in English for worldwide distribution, provided a graphic example of outright falsification in an article on La Prensa.

The paper reproduced material (sourced to Envio, a pro-Sandinista magazine published in Managua) including a photo supposedly showing how slanted and biased La Prensa was. The picture shows the front pages of the three Managua dailies (La Prensa, Barricada, and El Nuevo Diario), all ostensibly commenting on the U.S. raid on Libya in mid-April. El Nuevo Diario says "Bombardment of Tripoli;" Barricada trumpets "Criminal Yanqui Bombardment Against Libya;" the caption for the Sept. 4 story reads: "Three Views of One Event. While Barricada and El Nuevo Diario Report U.S. Bombing of Libya, La Prensa Claims Libya Attacked U.S. Planes."

The headlines in the photo are quite clear, but the dates are illegible. Examination of the originals shows that both pro-Sandinista newspapers date from April 15, but the La Prensa edition is from March 24, three weeks earlier, and about an entirely different event, when Libyan jet fighters mounted an unprovoked attack against American aircraft over international waters in the Mediterranean.

The Burden of Sandinista Propaganda

As noted, the thrust of Nicaraguan, Soviet, and surrogate propaganda and active measures has been to discredit all opponents of the Sandinista regime and to gloss over the systematic and ideologically motivated repression of opposition political parties, independent trade unions, the Church, and independent human rights groups.

One major tactic for deflecting attention from government repression has been to charge that the United States is about to invade Nicaragua, erase the "achievements of the revolution" by force of arms, and reinstall a puppet, repressive regime led by the followers of the Somoza family. Initially this accusation was one of the most effective gambits for rallying support, but its continued use has apparently reached the point of diminishing returns. The efficacy of the charge has declined with each sounding of the tocsin and subsequent lack of any invasion.

The frequently aired FSLN charge that the U.S.-backed Resistance fighters are former Somoza National Guardsmen does not hold up in light of the fact that the resistance fighters are overwhelmingly rural Nicaraguan youths, most of whom were barely into their teens when Somoza fell. Similarly, Sandinista accusations of widespread Contra drug-dealing have not been substantiated by ongoing U.S. Congressional investigations into this question.

Other claims marshalled by the Sandinistas to engender sympathy and reduce support for the resistance have included: that the U.S., through its economic embargo and funding of the Resistance, is responsible for all economic ills within Nicaragua; that the U.S. has launched (or is preparing to launch) chemical/biological warfare (CBW) against Nicaragua; and that if only the Reagan administration would abandon its policy of hostility and the Contras would lay down their arms, a truly pluralistic and democratic society could be built.

Purveying Propaganda Abroad: ANN and Others

In 1986 the Nicaraguan news agency ANN opened a branch in Zurich, the first time a Third World country has opened such an office in Europe. Its manager, Martin Muheim, spent three years in Nicaragua and has close contacts among the

Sandinistas. The Zurich branch issues German and French editions of a weekly news bulletin, while an English version is produced in Utrecht.

Muheim claimed, in an interview with the Basler Zeitung (12 November 1986), that the ANN bulletin already had about 200 subscribers, including a half-dozen newspapers. He added that the larger papers and radio and TV stations had so far ignored the bulletin. When asked about bias in an official Sandinista organ, Muheim disingenuously compared ANN to the Agence Telegraphique Suisse (ATS), which he said also carries official pronouncements.

Concerning the financing of ANN, Muheim again compared it to ATS, as a mixture of state and media support. He noted that various Swiss organizations offer some measure of support for the office, including translators. In all, it is clear that the Zurich branch of ANN is, for now, operating on a shoestring budget.

The Nicaraguans have also opened ANN offices in New York City, Mexico City, and several other major world centers and Central American capitals (including Washington, Paris, Brussels, Stuttgart, The Hague, Stockholm, San Jose, and Panama City).

Another major channel for spreading Sandinista propaganda is Nicaraguan embassies. Spokesmen defending FSLN policies, materials justifying the situation in Nicaragua, press releases, fact sheets, and press conferences are among the means at the disposal of the embassies to disseminate the Sandinista viewpoint in Europe, Latin America, Africa, and elsewhere.

Among the organs used by the FSLN to deliver its message world-wide are two publications: Barricada International, a weekly published by the Sandinistas in English and Spanish (not to be confused with the daily newspaper, Barricada) and Soberania, a bi-monthly, bilingual (English-Spanish) publication of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America (TANA), a front group created jointly by Nicaragua and Cuba. While trying to sound reasonable in addressing a foreign audience, Barricada International and Soberania still repeat disinformation stories devised by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Seeking Legitimacy Abroad: The IPU

The Sandinistas have dedicated major efforts to spreading their message abroad and attempting to legitimize their rule in the eyes of other nations. The FSLN arranged to host the World Interparliamentary Union (IPU) convention (April 27-May 2,

1987), which brought legislators from around the world, including the United States, to Managua. Using the forum to enlist support for FSLN positions, President Daniel Ortega addressed the group on the first day and declared Managua ready to negotiate with the U.S. "to reach firm and verifiable agreements on legitimate security interests" (quoted in The Wall Street Journal, 28 Apr 87, p. 1).

But besides providing a showcase for Sandinista-brand socialism, the IPU meeting may give the FSLN an even greater opening. The Sandinistas hope to prove that their capital would be ideal for hosting a future conference of the nonaligned nations. Because the leader of the host country for the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) automatically becomes the leader of the NAM, Ortega has hoped to use the role of NAM host to further his propaganda and policy aims. (See "Managua Spruces Up for Conference," Washington Post, 28 Apr 87.)

Wooing Marxist-Leninist Allies

Reciprocal visits, by individuals and delegations, are an important component of Nicaraguan propaganda and public diplomacy as well as a significant indicator of the close relationships Managua seeks to cultivate with other countries. They embody the search for external legitimacy to which Managua attaches so much importance and by which the Sandinistas hope to persuade the Nicaraguan people that their revolution has not been betrayed.

From the start, high-level FSLN leaders have traveled all over the world, especially to Marxist-Leninist allies, to promote their regime and to appeal for substantive assistance. Although at first, according to Shirley Christian, "relatively few went to the Soviet Union," Henry Ruiz did so within a month of Somoza's overthrow. "Cuba was the real magnet; there seemed to be a public fever among many Nicaraguans to travel to Cuba. There were soon daily flights between Havana and Managua" (p. 160).

But the need for aid then and since has generated repeated visits to communist countries in search of fraternal support. Thus, in March of 1983, Ortega traveled to Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, North Korea, Mongolia, and the Soviet Union in search of aid and expressions of support. In June 1984 he was back in the USSR to thank CPSU General Secretary Chernenko for Soviet aid to Nicaragua; in March 1985 he was again in Moscow for Chernenko's funeral. His most recent trip (November 1987) was to participate in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution.

Hardline Leninist Interior Minister Thomas Borge has also traveled to consolidate allies' support (e.g., to the USSR and Bulgaria in 1982). In February 1986 another hardliner, Bayardo

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Arce, the commandante on record as favoring elimination "of the facade of pluralism," was in Moscow for the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

In the summer of 1986, Nicaraguan Vice-President Sergio Ramirez was in West Europe seeking economic aid for his country, and came to the U.S. in September 1986. He was in Eastern Europe, Libya, Iran, and Iraq in summer 1987, in an even more urgent search for much-needed oil. And Moscow-educated Henry Ruiz has been in Western Europe and elsewhere on frequent aid-seeking trips (including in Northern Europe late in 1986).

In 1986 nearly 50 well-publicized official visits -- in both directions -- occurred, involving party and government functionaries from Nicaragua, East European, and Asian communist countries. Cuban-Nicaraguan exchanges are practically a daily occurrence.

Early in 1987, then candidate Politburo member Boris El'tsin visited Managua as part of ongoing parliamentary exchanges (he was followed by a Polish parliamentary delegation). El'tsin, the first Politburo member to travel to Nicaragua, reaffirmed Moscow's support for the FSLN but at the same time took the unusual step of meeting with opposition political figures. More significantly, no announcement of new Soviet aid came out of his short visit.

When the first deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, Vadim Zagladin, visited Managua in early September of 1987, he brought only slightly better news. Moscow reportedly pledged to supply Nicaragua with 730,000 additional barrels of oil this year (Washington Post, 1 Nov 87, p. A40). At the same time, however, the Soviet bloc has recently demanded that Nicaragua pay back at least part of its estimated \$2 billion debt. Soviet reluctance to prop up the FSLN economically to the extent that it does Cuba may be playing a significant role in Sandinista engagement in the regional peace process begun in August 1987.

THE SANDINISTAS AND THE WORLD

Disapproval by its Neighbors . . .

Constant Sandinista rhetoric, buttressed by censorship of independent voices, has enabled the FSLN to generate considerable sympathy in some quarters abroad, but not among Nicaragua's closest neighbors. Public opinion polls taken in Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala in January 1987 by an affiliate of Gallup International showed widespread fear and distrust of the Sandinistas, and support for U.S. aid to the Resistance. Majorities in each country believed that the FSLN treats its people unjustly and represents only a minority of the Nicaraguan people. At least three-fourths of those polled expressed an unfavorable opinion of the Sandinista regime, and large majorities said that Nicaragua (and their own nations!) would be better off if the Contras won their struggle with the FSLN.

. . . But Assistance and Credit From Elsewhere

Large sums in foreign aid and humanitarian assistance continue to come to the Sandinistas from Western Europe and private sources in the United States. For example, Sweden increased its bilateral assistance substantially in 1987. Norway announced in October 1987 that it would boost its development aid to Nicaragua by about 20 percent in 1988. All of Western Europe contributed about \$100 million in aid in 1986.

The Wall Street Journal (10 Mar 87, p. 30) provided some details of this assistance:

Spain, the newest member of NATO, increased its official line of credit to Nicaragua by \$26 million last year [1986].... Norway sent \$11 million worth of fertilizer, paper, machines and technical assistance while Denmark granted Nicaragua \$9 million in soft loans.

Diminishing Returns

Despite some increases, since 1982 overall economic assistance to Nicaragua from Western Europe and Latin America has fallen steadily. The French government has halved its aid to Nicaragua in the last year (from \$1.7 million to about \$850,000) and offered no export credits at all in 1987. The U.K. cut off all aid last year. The Dutch and West Germans have also cut back their aid. A likely explanation for this shift is the decreasing effectiveness of FSLN propaganda, due perhaps to more critical Western reporting on the Sandinistas.

In early 1987, at a meeting of the Socialist International in Rome, Western European socialist parties criticized Sandinista repression of the internal opposition. Bayardo Arce, the FSLN representative in Rome, was cross-examined closely by SI delegates about FSLN policies.

When he went to Spain, Arce was not received by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, a clear sign of official disapproval. Spanish socialists' disillusionment with the FSLN stems from several causes, particularly longstanding Sandinista support for Basque terrorists, the way in which the FSLN ran its November 1984 elections, and documentation (material captured by U.S. forces in Grenada) of Cuban and FSLN manipulation of the Socialist International over Central America.

Help From Close Friends

Massive military and economic aid from the USSR, Cuba, and their allies is the mainstay of the Sandinista regime. Cuban military advisers poured into Nicaragua following the Sandinista victory and have never left. Their numbers swelled to the thousands after 1979 but have apparently decreased recently. The USSR also has a small contingent of military advisers in Nicaragua, as do other bloc nations. But by now much of the training is being done abroad or by Nicaraguans trained abroad.

In January 1987, the first group of Soviet students arrived in Nicaragua to help harvest the coffee crop in the north of the country (near Contra operations), according to a TASS report in English (21 Jan). The Bulgarians sent a similar group of youths to help with the harvest this winter. Soviet front groups like the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) also send solidarity brigades to Nicaragua.

Additional Help

In addition, many other foreigners have gone to Nicaragua to help the FSLN. For example, according to a January 1986 report issued by the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples (CNSP), there were at the time some 1,800 foreign supporters of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua helping out with harvesting, housing construction, sanitation, and other spheres of life.

More than 600 Americans reportedly were participating in just one such contingent in early 1986. The Washington Post has reported that "about 150 American volunteers [are] working on projects run by Nicaraguan government agencies" (29 Apr 87, p. A27) but that the total estimated number of Americans who live and work in Nicaragua is close to 1,500 (30 Apr 87, p. A40). Other "brigadistas" come from Spain, Italy, France, Denmark, and Holland.

Foreign Support Networks

Support for the Sandinistas from abroad often comes in the form of "solidarity committees" in various countries worldwide. The January 1986 report of the CNSP alleges that there were 22 such

groups in Great Britain, six in Ireland, eight in Luxemburg, 48 in Spain, 53 in France, and as many as 120 in West Germany. Such committees are also found in Latin America; there are several in Brazil, for example.

The Soviet Union has its USSR-Nicaragua Friendship Society (founded 25 September 1984), one of many such bilateral groups. Its counterpart, the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries (ANAPS), is also a government-run organization. (In fact, it signs Nicaraguan cultural agreements with Soviet-bloc governments.)

DISINFORMATION

Sandinista Propagation of Disinformation

The FSLN and its Soviet supporters (and surrogates) bolster their propaganda campaigns with a variety of less open forms of political suasion or manipulation, including disinformation, forgeries, use of agents of influence, and front organizations.

The Nicaraguans have been particularly active in spreading propaganda and disinformation in neighboring states where support or opposition to the Sandinist cause may prove decisive for its long-term survival. In both Cost Rica and Honduras, Nicaraguan embassy personnel, working through leftist sympathizers and agents of influence within the local media, have been successful in placing numerous pro-Sandinista and anti-U.S. disinformation pieces in their media.

The Major Thrust of Disinformation

The Sandinistas' most pervasive disinformation campaign focuses on American military activities and what is repeatedly said to be an imminent U.S. invasion. Because the alleged threat of a U.S. invasion is the principal Sandinista justification for building by far the largest army in Central America, the commandantes must continually sound the alarm. A Swiss reporter has noted (Swiss Press Review and News Report, 17 November 1986):

The myth has been put about very strongly that an attack can be expected from the United States But this was started immediately after the overthrow of Somoza, when the United States was still benevolent and when there was no trace of a "contra" movement. The first stages were done secretly by the inner circles of the movement, who alone knew that the country would become a Marxist dictatorship.

War Disinformation

On April 28, 1986, Barricada devoted extensive coverage to a supposed plot by the CIA, Nicaraguan Contras, and Cuban exiles to blow up the American embassy in San Jose and assassinate Ambassador Tambs in order to provoke an American invasion of Nicaragua. This page-one article, headlined "CIA Plot for the Invasion of Nicaragua," relied on Prensa Latina and Novosti reports. These accounts in turn cited remarks on the CBC of Canada and in the Boston Globe by a stringer based in San Jose, Martha Honey, who, according to Barricada, said that

the explosion and assassination would have been attributed to the Nicaraguan government in order to serve as a pretext for direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua. Also

involved in the plot were important Colombian and American Mafiosos who had offered one million dollars for the assassination of Tambs"

On February 22, 1986, Radio Moscow broadcast a report on its world service that the Pentagon was preparing to launch chemical and biological warfare against Nicaragua, that it was already engaged in "criminal experiments with chemical weapons in Honduras," and that the U.S. was responsible for an epidemic of dengue fever that had hit Nicaragua some time earlier. These charges, in part or in full, were played in the Soviet news agency TASS and Cuba's Prensa Latina, and subsequently picked up by the press in Panama.

Subsequently, the government and press of Honduras pointed out that there was absolutely no connection between some actual outbreaks of disease in the region and the American military. A Honduran government official added that he believed the aim of the stories was to discredit Honduran-U.S. security cooperation, including joint training exercises in Honduras.

In yet another effort to discredit U.S. troop presence in Central America, in February and March 1986, pro-Sandinista media in both Nicaragua and Honduras ran articles alleging that American troops in Honduras had molested Honduran children and were spreading AIDS among the population.

The pro-Sandinista daily El Nuevo Diario, in an article in the fall of 1986, picked up thereafter by the Soviet government daily Izvestiia, reported that the U.S. Air Force has set up a base in Honduras to control the weather along its border with Nicaragua. The purpose: to help the Resistance fighting the Managuan regime (if there is drought, local peasants will leave the area, freeing the land for Contra training camps). The Nicaraguan paper claimed that the extended drought reached areas of El Salvador also, and that "such a drought could only be caused artificially."

Finally, in the spring of 1986, both Barricada and El Nuevo Diario carried unsubstantiated reports about U.S. plots to spread "yellow rain" (chemical weapons) and dengue fever (biological warfare) in Nicaragua. These accusations of CBW against the American government were echoes of almost identical false charges leveled by the Castro regime against the Reagan administration earlier in the 1980s.

More Examples of Disinformation

This year Barricada replayed a disinformation story of a particularly ghoulish nature. Latin American newspapers in early 1987 began carrying reports that Honduran, Guatemalan, or Salvadoran children were being shipped to the United States to be used as organ donors. The story was picked up by Pravda and

TASS in early April and then by Prensa Latina, the Cuban wire service.

The "body parts" story is sometimes mixed with other charges about U.S. trafficking in children for adoption (probably to add a patina of verisimilitude to an otherwise outlandish invention). The Sandinista, Soviet, and Cuban media, meanwhile, played up the organ donor story to turn Latin American public opinion against the U.S.

Other Charges Against the U.S. and CIA

Both official Barricada and pro-Sandinista El Nuevo Diario of April 27, 1986 gave extensive coverage to an EFE story out of Mexico quoting the Mexican leftist paper Uno Mas Uno that "over three hundred United States Government officials are involved in the drug trade." The page-two Barricada article titled "Drug Traffic in the Reagan Government," said that the Mexican paper's special Washington correspondent, Jeannette Becerra Acosta, had obtained a list of "more than three hundred names and titles of different U.S. officials involved in the drug trade, including federal anti-narcotic agents...."

In September 1986 another example of Sandinista disinformation surfaced almost on the eve of the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) in Harare, Zimbabwe. In July the Nicaraguan News Agency (ANN) reported from Managua that, according to a visiting Angolan diplomat, the CIA had set aside 15 million dollars for the sabotaging of the conference. The ANN item was picked up first in Maputo, Mozambique, but soon appeared (with embellishments) in the official newspaper of Ghana, in Pyongyang, and in New Delhi. (Not content with this canard, the USSR and its allies simultaneously were spreading false statements about AIDS which were aimed largely at the NAM countries, especially in Africa and Asia.)

On March 13, 1986, Barricada carried an article which had appeared the day before in a small-circulation Swedish Maoist party newspaper which accused U.S. intelligence services of arranging the death of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, a piece of disinformation subsequently spread widely by the USSR. And a June 28, 1986, El Nuevo Diario piece, credited to Prensa Latina, cited statements by a Nicaraguan health official who claimed that the United States may have caused an outbreak of meningitis in the country.

Forgeries

In July 1985 an Italian journalist received a copy of a letter in Spanish signed by a U.S. general to President Pinochet in Chile. The letter, a forgery, asked for Chilean troops to be used by the U.S. in Central America. The journalist checked the authenticity of the document and refrained from using it when it was shown to be a forgery.

A few days later, an Italian press service office in Mexico City received a copy of the same forged letter but was deceived by it and ran a story based on the document. When they investigated subsequently, they discovered that it had been provided by the public relations man for the Guatemalan insurgency, which is supported by Cuba and Nicaragua. The same forgery appeared in Soberania, the TANA propaganda magazine published in Managua.

Deception on Human Rights . . .

The Sandinistas have also sought to manipulate world public opinion concerning their human rights practices. For some time an independent body known as the Permanent Commission on Human Rights (known by its Spanish acronym as the CPDH) has been allowed to survive in Nicaragua so that the FSLN could point to it as an example of its "pluralism" and concern for civil liberties. Founded in 1977 under the Somoza regime by Jose Esteban Gonzalez, the CPDH has been persecuted for exposing Sandinista human rights abuses. Both Gonzalez and his successor as head of the commission, Marta Patricia Baltodano, were forced to leave their homeland.*

The organization, consistently critical of the Sandinista record in this field, is a thorn in the side of the ruling commandantes. According to Gonzalez, the human rights situation in Nicaragua

is quantitatively and qualitatively worse today than under Somoza. Quantitatively worse, because in purely statistical terms the number of deaths, torture cases, incarcerations and exiles is higher today than at any comparable time during the Somoza regime, even in absolute numbers.... And qualitatively, because Somoza was a dictator, of course, but basically attacked his enemies and wasn't very concerned about those not involved in politics. The Sandinistas, on the contrary, don't leave anyone in peace. (Quoted in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 21 April 87)

To defuse the accusations of human rights abuses leveled by the Permanent Commission and to deflect the outside world from forming damaging conclusions about the true state of affairs in Nicaragua, the Sandinistas established their own Committee on Human Rights. The latter investigates allegations of only those human rights abuses said to have been perpetrated by the Resistance. The commission's former director Jose Guerrero has admitted that this body consists only of "friends of the revolution" (ibid.).

*At an August 1987 demonstration, Lino Hernandez, then head of the Commission, was arrested and sentenced to 30 days in jail.

The Sandinistas have also employed threats, harassment, and intimidation to try to silence another voice for human rights: the January 22 Movement of Mothers of Political Prisoners. Reacting to protests from these women, Interior Minister Borge in a March 1987 interview claimed that of nearly 10,000 prison inmates in Nicaragua, "There are no strictly political detainees. No one is in jail for holding a point of view" (quoted in the New York Times, 4 Apr 87). Borge's claim directly contradicted more candid admissions by at least one Sandinista subcommandante, who has acknowledged that the Sandinistas had some 5,000 political prisoners under arrest as of January 1987.

. . . And Freedom of Religion

Following its coming to power, the Sandinista government consistently attempted to control and politicize the religious institutions of Nicaragua, and to cow the religious leaders who opposed FSLN activities or ideology. At the same time the government enunciated the principle of religious freedom for clerics and other religious workers (e.g., liberation theology activists) who supported the revolution. As time went by, certain forms of religious persecution and struggle intensified between the Sandinistas and those in the church who became critical of the government.

For example, in 1980 the government took strong exception to a number of statements by the Catholic conference of bishops. In 1981 the government suspended the weekly televised mass of the Archbishop of Managua, and that year Sandinista mobs made attacks on Catholic priests and bishops. In 1982 some churches were confiscated, and mobs attacked and occupied others, both evangelical and Catholic.* This was the year of the incident with Fr. Bismarck Carballo, forced to appear naked on television. In 1983 the Catholic authorities in Rome advised the priests participating in the Sandinista government (specifically Fr. Ernesto Cardenal and Fr. Miguel D'Escoto) that they had to choose between governmental responsibility or the priesthood. Later that year the Pope visited Nicaragua and was publicly treated with disrespect, as heckling and chanting of political slogans took place during the Mass in Managua. Bishop Pablo Vega from Jinotega in the north and Bishop Pedro Vilchez from the south central province of Chantales denounced the murder of lay Christian leaders as well as harassment, threats, and other attacks on the part of Sandinista military and authorities. In 1984 the government expelled ten foreign priests, and in 1985 the struggle continued with the expulsion of Fr. Gregorio Raya.

*"Only those pastors and churches willing to express support for the Sandinistas would receive their confiscated property back," according to Humberto Belli, Breaking Faith, Crossway Books, Westchester, Ill., 1985).

During the early 1980's the "people's church" developed, blessed by the Sandinistas and led at the top by largely foreign, upper middle class intellectuals, priests and nuns strongly influenced by liberation theology. Its social base consists of a number of "base communities" -- grass-roots Bible study groups -- led at that level by partisan priests who advocate revolutionary goals and strategies. According to several observers (Mario Vargas Llosa, Humberto Belli), the number of Nicaraguan poor participating in the popular church is only a small percentage of the population.* It has failed to win widespread popular support.

In April 1987 the Puebla Institute published a report entitled Fleeing Their Homeland concerning the FSLN record on human rights. After interviewing Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica and Honduras, the institute researchers cited a number of instances of Sandinista abuse of the evangelical churches. These included prohibitions on preaching and evangelizing, and attending prayer meetings. Refugees also reported the Sandinistas had practiced detention on the basis of religious affiliation, and discrimination in dispersal of food and medicine rations because of religious beliefs. Access to educational opportunities was reportedly affected. They cited instances of Sandinista government organizations seeking to incorporate some principles of Sandinista ideology in the teachings of church schools. Efforts were made to pressure certain members of some congregations to spy on other members, according to refugees.

Since the Arias peace plan was signed, there has been a lull in the conflict, and some reversal of actions on the part of the Sandinista government. Radio Catolica has returned to the air, and the mass is broadcast. Of particular interest, Cardinal Obando y Bravo has been named by the Sandinistas as one to mediate between the Resistance forces and the government, giving him a public stature which they had previously denied to him. Since at the time of this writing no agreement is in sight, it is possible the Sandinistas plan to use the Cardinal to deflect the blame for any failure in negotiations from themselves, should the talks prove fruitless.

*Mario Vargas Llosa, "In Nicaragua," p. 46, cited by Humberto Belli, op.cit., pp. 174-175.

NGOs AND FRONTS

Background

Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) is a term applied to some 800 groups worldwide which claim a loose affiliation with the United Nations, and are "attached" to that body on a consultive basis. Their representatives are thus permitted to attend UN conferences, present papers which become a part of the official UN record, and even, on occasion, address UN meetings. (See Soviet Active Measures, pp. 108ff.) Among these NGOs are about a dozen major Soviet international fronts and another dozen smaller Soviet fronts.

More than 200 of these bodies form the Conference of NGOs (CONGO), which has a 20-member governing board. Of these 20, five (one quarter) are representatives of Soviet international fronts: the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, the Christian Peace Conference, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the Women's International Democratic Federation, and the World Federation of Trade Unions. At its start, in July 1960, CONGO had 22 NGO members, only one of which, the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), was a Soviet front. Now 11 such fronts are members and exert considerable influence over the organization.

The best known of the major Soviet fronts is the World Peace Council (WPC), headquartered in Helsinki, Finland, headed by Indian Communist Party politburo member Romesh Chandra as president and Finnish communist Johannes Pakaslahti as secretary. The WPC has established dozens of subsidiary fronts around the world which extend its own propaganda capabilities.

Fronts Disseminating FSLN Propaganda

The Sandinistas have established national affiliates of most major Soviet fronts: the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), and the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY). In addition, the FSLN and the Cubans founded their own regional front, the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America (TANA), as well as affiliates of other Latin American regional front groups.

At its first meeting of 1987 in Coimbra, Portugal, January 23-26, the WPC held a session entitled "Solidarity with Nicaragua and for Peace in Central America." Among the speakers at this event were Olga Alvilez of Nicaragua, Emma Torres of Bolivia, and Orlanda Fundora of Cuba. The session castigated the U.S. for its support of the Contras and for subverting what it called the "legitimate" revolutionary government in Managua.

Other Soviet fronts which actively promote the Sandinista line in Central America, according to a July 1984 State Department "Foreign Affairs Note," are the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and the International Union of Students (IUS). Each of these fronts (like the WFDY) arose immediately after World War II, initially counting noncommunists among their members. Shortly, however, their dominance by the Soviet Union became apparent and most noncommunist organizations withdrew.

An example of how Soviet fronts and related NGOs participate in the propaganda and disinformation efforts of Nicaragua and the USSR is the following. In 1981 the WPC founded a group in London called Generals for Peace and Disarmament (GPD), consisting of 13 former NATO officers from eight NATO countries who meet occasionally and denounce NATO and U.S. defense policies (Soviet Active Measures, pp. 112ff). The GPD has been so successful for Soviet aims in Europe that in April 1986 a new group was founded in Argentina called "The Latin American and Caribbean Military Organization for Democracy Integration and Liberation."

The purpose of this Latin "branch," according to the U.S. Communist Party Daily World, is to "reject the so-called National Security Doctrine imposed on the region by the United States and the aggressive policies of the Reagan administration." Alleging no danger of communist subversion in Latin America, the 25 former high-ranking military officers of the Argentine-based group claim that the Reagan administration and its support for the Resistance are the real threat to the region.

Youth Organizations

Among the most important front organizations are those that work with youth. Three prominent organizations for young people in Nicaragua maintain strong links to Moscow and Havana: the National Union of Students of Nicaragua (UNEN), Sandinista Youth of the "19th July," and the Sandinista Children's Association. They are, indeed, modeled on Soviet and Cuban equivalents.

UNEN, comprising over 32,000 students at higher learning institutions in the country, is guided by a Congress which meets every other year. The organization is a member of the executive committee of the International Union of Students (IUS), a Soviet front, and of the permanent secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, and serves as general secretary for the Federation of University Students of Central America. The latter is tied directly to the Federation of Panamanian Students, an affiliate of the IUS.

The Sandinista Youth (JS) of "19th July" is the largest youth organization in Nicaragua. Both boys and girls belong; it has its own journal, called Los Muchachos (The Children). As its title indicates, this organization is essentially the youth

contingent of the FSLN. Its platform proclaims that it fights against imperialism and for peace. The JS is a member of the Soviet-controlled World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY). It collaborates closely with two major Soviet youth bodies, the Komsomol and the Committee of Youth Organizations (and their Cuban equivalents), with which it established ties soon after its founding in 1979.

The third group, the Sandinista Children's Association (ANS), was also set up in the immediate aftermath of the FSLN accession to power and is led by the JS. It has a membership of about 15,000 in two categories: children of 6-10, and adolescents of 11-14. It publishes Coloryando, a magazine for small children, and a newspaper and journal (Boserito) for older youths. The ANS is a member of the International Committee of Children's and Youth Organizations, a subsidiary front of the WFDY. Among other activities, it sends members to children's camps in the USSR and Cuba.

Soviet Fronts, the FSLN, and Nicaraguan Labor

Soviet fronts such as the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) have been promoting the FSLN cause and denouncing U.S. policy toward Nicaragua. The USSR, at least until recently, has apparently operated on the belief that Latin America is more susceptible to communist infiltration than other Third World areas. Over the years it has tried to maintain close relations with trade unions throughout the region. In November 1982 the pro-Moscow Permanent Committee for Trade Union Unity of Latin America (CPUSTAL) sponsored a solidarity meeting with the Sandinista government in Managua (State Dept. Foreign Affairs Note ("World Federation of Trade Unions: Soviet Foreign Policy Tool"), August 1983).

The FSLN, meanwhile, has steadily encroached on the human rights of independent labor. In 1983 trade union members were "harassed and arrested for organizing strikes" (Radosh, p. 22). The head of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN), formerly the most powerful union in the country, was beaten by Sandinista toughs (turbas) upon returning from a visit abroad.

As Ronald Radosh reports:

In 1987, because of a declining work force and the effort to coerce laborers into joining the official Sandinista trade union, CTN's ranks have declined. Its members face arrest, persecution, and torture. When their behavior is considered out of line, they are subject to "re-educational programs," and put in La Chiquita -- classic punishment cells -- until they relent.... State Security regularly visits dissenters at their homes, threatens breadwinners with incarceration, and warns of sudden danger to their children if they persist in their anti-government activities. (ibid.)

SOVIET AND OTHER COMMUNIST EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF NICARAGUA

Education

Background

To justify their hold on power, the Sandinistas have sometimes sought to cloak their dismal domestic record in an aura of success. One area they have cited in such attempts is education. For instance, shortly after assuming power in 1979, the FSLN mounted a massive literacy campaign, modeled after those undertaken earlier in Cuba and the Soviet Union. As with those models, the laudable objective of promoting literacy was used by the Sandinistas for intensive efforts of political indoctrination.

Sandinista education today is permeated with Marxist-Leninist teachings, particularly at the university level, where library holdings and textbooks have a communist bias, and courses are weighted toward socialist and Sandinista indoctrination. Even at lower levels the process is unrelenting: primers for those just beginning to read are loaded with Sandinista propaganda and militant thinking ("one grenade plus two grenades equals?").

Foreign educational personnel have played a key role in Sandinista education. Cuban teachers (and medical personnel) flooded into Nicaragua immediately after the Sandinista takeover and could be found throughout the country by 1980. The Cubans have also trained native Nicaraguans in both these fields, at home and in Cuba.

Communist Teachers in Nicaragua

By February 1984, an "educational brigade" of some 1,600 Nicaraguans had been sent to Havana for course work lasting two to four months on "revolutionary teaching methods" (i.e., political indoctrination). In March of that year, over 160 Cubans arrived in Managua as the vanguard of a new contingent of 1,500 instructors.

Teachers from various countries, mostly Cuban, serve throughout the Nicaraguan primary, secondary, and university education systems. There are Soviet professors at both major universities, including one on the English teaching faculty at the National University (UNAN). Teachers from the USSR are also involved in technical and vocational training in Nicaragua.

Interestingly, and consistently, what at first glance appear to be true "exchange" programs in education are not really so. For example, when Nicaraguan professors go to the USSR, they go only to study, not to teach. (More go to Cuba than to the USSR.) By the same token, there are few if any Soviet students studying in Nicaragua.

3,000 Nicaraguan Students in Communist Countries

During the Sandinista era, almost three thousand Nicaraguan students have gone to study in communist countries on full scholarships, according to the Nicaraguan National Council of Higher Education (CNES). This number includes both graduate and undergraduate students. Subjects in which scholarships are offered generally focus on agriculture, engineering, and other technical subjects, but include a healthy dose of "scientific communism."

Annually, about 650 Nicaraguan students between the ages of 12 and 25 now go to communist countries to receive an education. They remain abroad an average of six or six and a half years, absorbing the fundamentals not only of their professional fields but also of Marxism-Leninism. Upon their return to Nicaragua they will be expected to "serve the revolution."

In 1986, some 1,700 of these students were in the Soviet Union, 350 in the GDR, 300 in Czechoslovakia, 26 in Hungary, and other small contingents in Bulgaria and Poland. About 600 scholarship students are probably in Cuba.

In addition, substantial numbers of younger Nicaraguans are sent to Cuba for schooling (to the "Isle of Youth"). In 1986, 350 children aged 12-16 (who had successfully completed the sixth grade) were selected to go to Havana for six and a half years of training, primarily in agriculture and industry.

Summary: Education Programs and Their Impact

The recent CNES report cited above states: "Up to now, some 1,200 technicians have graduated from Cuban institutions in the fields of agriculture, industry, and health." (No mention is made of those trained in security and military affairs.) This Cuban connection is most telling: surveys of students returning from study in communist countries show that those coming back from Cuba are much more pro-Soviet and anti-U.S. than those returning from bloc nations or even from the USSR.

The scholarship programs, begun in 1980, have already produced their first graduates, who have returned for duty in Nicaragua. In Nicaragua it is a considerable advantage to have a Soviet degree. In fact, sporadic press accounts indicate that some 100-300 of these graduates may have completed their studies and returned to pre-selected positions in their fields of expertise.

Educational "exchanges" may have the largest impact of any Soviet activity in Nicaragua over the long run. Opposition political leaders point to returnees as the one sure source of converts for the FSLN; the latter may serve as a guarantee

Educational "exchanges" may have the largest impact of any Soviet activity in Nicaragua over the long run. Opposition political leaders point to returnees as the one sure source of converts for the FSLN; the latter may serve as a guarantee of sorts on which the Sandinistas will be able to rely in replenishing the supply of committed party members needed to continue their hold over the state apparatus and thus the country. (It is noteworthy in this regard that many high-ranking Cuban officials today were educated in the USSR in the 1960s.)

Book Programs

All types of Soviet books, most in Spanish, are available in Nicaragua. All bookstores carry large quantities of such books at very low (subsidized) prices. Books are also distributed through schools. The government publishing company often publishes works by Soviet or Marxist authors in Spanish.

Soviet, Cuban, and East European book distribution has increased in recent years, reaching intellectuals, the better-educated, and the youth of the country. Almost no children's books are available except those from the Eastern bloc. More and more textbooks also come from that source.

Almost all bookstores in Managua are well-stocked with Soviet books and magazines -- including Spanish-language versions of Soviet Woman, Sport in the USSR, Soviet Life, Science in the USSR, Soviet Literature, Soviet Film, STP (Socialism - Theory and Practice), the Soviet Military Review, as well as several youth/children's journals (Misha, Sputnik). But there is only one store where Western books can be purchased, for very high prices.

Information and the Media

Background

The Soviet Union and its allies disseminate the FSLN message worldwide, through their own communications and propaganda system. In 1981 the FSLN and the USSR signed an agreement governing TV and radio exchanges. Within Nicaragua itself is a rather large, diverse network of Soviet and surrogate workers in the press and information business, helping both to spread the Soviet word and the Sandinista view to Nicaraguans and outsiders.

The Soviet embassy in Managua has at least two press and cultural officers. The TASS news agency and New Times magazine each have at least one, and Novosti press agency at least three representatives in-country (all are Soviet nationals). (The Bulgarian newspaper Rabotnichesko delo has a Soviet national in Nicaragua as a correspondent.) Additional communist journalists in Nicaragua include the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina and the press of East Germany, among others.

Sandinista Domestic TV and Communist Placements

Two government-controlled television channels (and five low-power repeaters) operate in the country, all based in Managua. Formally they are known as the Sistema Sandinista de Television (SSTV for short). Journalists petitioning the Sandinistas for permission to launch new television programs under the terms of

the August 7 peace accord have received no response to date. The COSEP request for a TV station license has met with no action.

Besides indigenous fare, Nicaraguan television carries almost daily programs produced in the USSR or other Warsaw-pact nations such as Hungary and Bulgaria. The Soviet Union and especially Cuba play a crucial role in Nicaraguan TV, beyond quantitative measures of their impact. Soviet/allies placements on Sandinista TV seem to have increased over the past two years.

Imports from the USSR include films on Soviet revolutionary leaders and history, special events, newsclips on Soviet accomplishments, and showcase items on Soviet life. Favorite themes are: the benefits and advantages of the Soviet system of education; tributes to Soviet/bloc medicine, science, technology, industry, and agriculture; and the progressive nature of Soviet culture. Soviet TV placements and sympathetic portrayals of communism reinforce the climate fostered by other media outlets, the schools, and statements by public figures.

In 1985 several dramatic programs debuted, including one called "TASS Is Authorized to State," a miniseries which recounted in several episodes how a TASS correspondent and a Soviet secret agent foil a CIA plot to overthrow the government of a Third World country. A top attraction in February 1987 was the Cuban serial thriller, "It Had to Be in Silence," the story of a heroic Cuban secret agent who infiltrates the CIA in Honduras and uncovers a monstrous plot to blame Cuba and Nicaragua for supplying the insurgent FMLN (Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front) in El Salvador.

A steady stream of Soviet films stresses the Soviet role in the defeat of Hitler, almost ignoring the Allied role. The linking of Nazi Germany to present Sandinista enemies in the Western world, primarily the United States in Sandinista demonology, is a frequent and obvious ploy.

Cuba is one of the most active countries in supplying material for Nicaraguan TV. While Cuban shows occasionally attract large audiences, as noted above, those Nicaraguans in position to receive television signals from neighbors like Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador tend to ignore the output from Managua in favor of programming from these nations.

Interestingly, the quantity of U.S. television programs exceeds that from communist sources. But the trivial entertainment programs and other light fare from American TV shown on Managuan television can hardly be expected to counteract the political programming the Sandinistas import from the Soviet bloc and Cuba, particularly for adults with no alternative to Managua broadcasts.

Increasingly, Managua is linking itself to a worldwide Soviet communications network. Nicaragua is a member of Intersputnik, the organization that leases Soviet satellite capacity for exchanges of TV programs. Programming includes Soviet domestic broadcasts and shows from Intervision.

Radio

Nicaragua operates several government-controlled radio stations, most of them mediumwave. The two main shortwave outlets -- for reaching foreign audiences -- are La Voz de Nicaragua and Radio Sandino. As with TV, some material on Sandinista radio originates outside the country. In line with the 1981 bilateral accord, for instance, the USSR and Nicaragua exchange radio material. Items originating in the USSR are aired on Managuan radio regularly.

Since the Guatemala peace accord, nongovernment radio stations have undertaken some programming which is clearly political. For example, Radio El Fabuloso Siete has a call-in show, and holds political debate programs, apparently uncensored. As noted earlier, Radio Noticias and Radio Mundial are less restrained in political reporting. Some political rallies in Managua have been broadcast over Radio Corporacion. On the other hand, requests to the Sandinista officials for permission to begin new radio news broadcasts are being stonewalled.

The Press and Print Media at Home

With the reopening of the independent La Prensa, there are once again three main dailies in Nicaragua: Barricada, the FSLN's own newspaper; the pro-government El Nuevo Diario (independently owned but heavily subsidized by the government):* and La Prensa. Circulation figures available for the three papers are suspect, but they all claim circulations of about 100,000. Circulation of the two pro-government papers is guaranteed by the fact that all government advertising is placed in these two newspapers, and that subscriptions are mandatory for many regime supporters.

As with the broadcast media, Soviet news agencies have had great success in placing items in the Nicaraguan print media. In the case of ANN (the New Nicaraguan News Agency), Soviet sources provide a constant flow of items each month which the Sandinista agency carries. TASS, Novosti, and New Times are the primary sources. Moreover, a TASS news ticker is found in most major media offices.

*On August 22, 1987, Nuevo Diario announced that it was suspending publication indefinitely due to a lack of newsprint and mechanical difficulties, but it resumed publishing almost immediately.

Nearly every issue of Barricada and El Nuevo Diario contains Soviet items condemning the U.S. and the failures of capitalism while extolling the blessings of socialism. Photos illustrating Soviet accomplishments frequently appear in the two dailies, often next to a story denigrating the U.S.

A Study of Soviet and Surrogate Placements

A survey conducted in May-June 1986 of Barricada and El Nuevo Diario shows the extent of Soviet and surrogate influence. In a thirty-day period, a total of 56 articles and editorials from the Soviet-bloc wire services appeared in the two papers. Of this number, 25 were from Cuba's Prensa Latina, 24 from TASS, and six from Novosti (most of the latter being editorials). Placements were usually prominent, in the first two pages of the paper.

But this is only part of the picture, for in many other items not counted, TASS or Prensa Latina were credited along with Western news agencies (like Reuters, Agence France Presse, or Associated Press). The effect was to give an anti-U.S. slant to ostensibly objective news reporting in accord with Sandinista instructions to their media to lend a patina of credibility to their own reporting by mixing in Western sources.

Additional Echoes

The story of Soviet placements, moreover, is far from the whole picture. The point is not just that the press carries items of Soviet origin. Nearly all the mass media are pro-Soviet. Virtually everything they say about the USSR tends to be favorable. Two such publications which can generally be counted on to echo or support the Soviet/Sandinista propaganda line: Segovia (the monthly magazine of the Nicaraguan armed forces; circulation less than 5,000) and Avance (a more or less monthly publication of the Nicaraguan Communist Party; circulation between 5-15,000). But Avance can also be critical of FSLN policies and practices.

Communist Cultural Programs

The Context

The Sandinistas have made much of Soviet cultural accomplishments as both a staple of consumption for the impoverished Nicaraguans and also as a model for the Sandinista-led society. Cultural and scientific agreements first signed between the USSR and Nicaragua in 1980 were renewed in 1985.

The Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries (ANAPS) has played a prominent role in the implementation of agreements on cultural exchanges with the USSR and other Eastern nations. It has received, "on behalf of the Nicaraguan people," Soviet-bloc donations, ranging from food to trucks to Christmas toys. ANAPS takes part in symbolic events and ceremonies involving bloc nations, such as the dedication of a Ho Chi Minh Avenue in Managua.

A Case in Point: Film

Major Soviet film festivals are held in Managua on a regular basis. One in early 1985 commemorated the 40th anniversary of the end of WWII ("the victory over fascism"), featuring films from all Eastern-bloc countries, as well as North Vietnam and North Korea. Audiences tend to be large and young for all films.

The message of all films shown in various ways is that the USSR loves peace, Americans want war, and "the people" will triumph over imperialism and the bourgeoisie. It should be added that U.S. films, particularly trendy ones on current themes like break-dancing, continue to be more popular than Soviet and surrogate movies. The American movies chosen for showing range from the "pure entertainment" type to those with a more political message (e.g., Reds).

Another aspect of Nicaraguan cinema is the joint efforts at filmmaking between the Sandinistas and their communist allies. For instance, in 1985 a group of three Soviet filmmakers went to Nicaragua to shoot a "documentary" on the FSLN and its struggle against the Contras. The film Revolutionary Madonnas (1985) was the result, a joint Soviet-Nicaraguan propaganda statement about the defense of the revolution by courageous women. It has no doubt had a wide showing in the USSR, Nicaragua, and other communist countries. (See Soviet Film, No. 4, 1986, pp. 18-23.)

CONCLUSION

Developments in 1987 increasingly focused attention on Nicaragua. In February 1987, a new regional peace plan put forward by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez attracted widespread interest. Earlier efforts by the U.S. Government and the Contadora process advanced by the governments of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia, had been unable to achieve stability and peace in Central America.

In August, the foreign ministers and then the presidents of five Central American nations -- Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras -- met to discuss various peace proposals, especially that of Arias. Simultaneously, the United States unveiled a comprehensive new initiative to achieve peace in the region. Early in August the five presidents signed an accord which outlines a series of steps to be taken leading to a regional peace settlement.

Stability within Nicaragua and in Central America will depend on several crucial arrangements, many relating to the situations described in this report:

Putting an end to the repression of political pluralism and civil and human rights in Nicaragua;

Ending the tight government control of communications in Nicaragua -- in particular, opening up the country to a freer flow of information, ending censorship of books and the media, and eliminating restrictions on the Roman Catholic Church;

Withdrawal of most foreign military personnel from the region; and

Cessation of Sandinista support for insurgencies in El Salvador and elsewhere in the region.

Sandinista, Soviet, and other communist active measures -- on the scale and of the type detailed herein -- might well diminish the chances for success of any negotiated settlement. It is essential, therefore, that any regional peace accord reached among all the concerned nations of Central America, and with the United States, provide for eliminating the excesses of the present system of information control, manipulation of opinion, and dissemination of disinformation.

GLOSSARY

The following definitions are paraphrased or quoted from the sources indicated. See also Hugh Olds, Soviet Disinformation: A Methodology of Deception, USIA Research Memorandum M-2/20/87, February 20, 1987, and the Glossary to Richard H. Shultz and Roy Godson, Dezinformatsia: Active Measures in Soviet Strategy (New York: Berkley Books, 1986).

Active Measures

A Soviet term (the Russian is "aktivnye meropriiatia") for which there is no exact English equivalent. Two approximations are "political warfare" or "psychological warfare." In this paper, the phrase "covert political activity" has been used as an alternative for "active measures."

A branch of the Soviet KGB called the First Chief Directorate (for overseas intelligence work) supervises the so-called Service A which is in command of Soviet active measures abroad. Service A is sometimes referred to as the active measures department of the KGB.

The Soviet concept of active measures encompasses a variety of covert activities and deceptive practices, including the dissemination of false or misleading information, manipulation of the media, use of communist front groups and local parties, agents of influence, forgeries, and other methods to support Soviet foreign policy while undermining that of the USSR's adversaries.

In short, classic active measures always involve an element of deception and seek to hide the fact that they are Soviet-inspired (Soviet Active Measures, pp. 42-43, 55). In addition, active measures always have a specific target and are designed to obtain a specific end.

Disinformation

Disinformation is a broad concept that includes any government-sponsored communication in which deliberately misleading information is passed to targeted individuals, groups, or governments with the purpose of influencing foreign elite or public opinion. Disinformation is used by the Soviet Union to deceive target audiences about Soviet intentions and capabilities and to manipulate foreign perceptions of reality in ways advantageous to Soviet interests. It can take the form of overt propaganda, as well as such things as forgeries, rumors, and covert placements of unattributed articles in foreign media. Instruments used in disinformation operations include both open media and clandestine radios, agents of influence, international front organizations, and espionage agents who have been doubled. (U.S. State Department, Contemporary Soviet Propaganda and Disinformation, p. iii)

Propaganda




Propaganda is dissemination of information -- facts, arguments, rumors, half-truths, or lies -- to influence public opinion. As a systematic effort to persuade, it is an act of advocacy in mass communication, involving the making of deliberately one-sided statements to a mass audience. In this, it is not necessarily deceptive. (Contemporary Soviet Propaganda and Disinformation, p. iii, citing the Encyclopaedia Britannica)

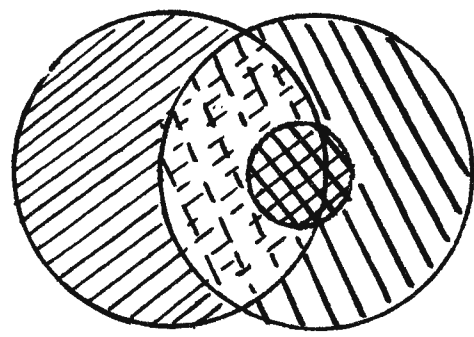
Some Distinctions

While sometimes used to denote all influence operations (covert KGB efforts to overt work by the Soviet propaganda apparatus), the term "active measures" in this paper should be understood to entail primarily clandestine operations which are consciously misleading and largely political in nature. The most general term of the three described in this glossary, "active measures" covers activity -- either open or clandestine -- targeted on any audience.

Propaganda is usually aimed at a mass audience, either domestic or foreign, and is not necessarily deceptive. Thus, propaganda activities fall partly in the sphere of active measures but not wholly under that rubric. Disinformation is a specific form of active measures, aimed at specific foreign targets, either individuals (usually influential elites) or the mass audience; it is always purposely deceptive. Another distinction between propaganda and disinformation is in the means of dissemination, which for the latter is usually clandestine.

The interrelationship between active measures, disinformation, and propaganda can thus be pictured in the following way:

-  = active measures
-  = propaganda
-  = disinformation



Note: Disinformation falls completely within the sphere of active measures and partly within that of propaganda. Propaganda and active measures overlap in part, as the former can entail lies and covert dissemination.

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SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES (1)

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	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
113606	MEMO	7	1/7/1988	B1
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69

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RUEHFB/FBI WASHDC

<SUBJ>SUBJECT: NEW AVLOS ENTRY: 36TH ANNUAL NATIONAL PRAYER
BREAKFAST

<TEXT>

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VISAS DONKEY CHIPMUNK SPLEX EUR
FOR CA/VO/L/C
EUR FOR SOV/BILAT
E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: CVIS, UR, CLOK (BYCHKOV, ALEKSEY M.)
SUBJECT: NEW AVLOS ENTRY: 36TH ANNUAL NATIONAL PRAYER
BREAKFAST

file. Soviet Active measures

1. VISAS DONKEY CHIPMUNK
 2. BYCHKOV, ALEKSEY USSR MOS 28
 - 7/15/28 GOLOGUZOVO
 - GENERAL SECRETARY OF ALL-UNION COUNCIL OF EVANGELICAL BAPTISTS
 - REGULAR PPT. B-1 VISA
 3. LOGVINENKO, VASILIIY YEFIMOVICH USSR MOS 28
 - 3/28/25 BALANINO
 - PRESIDENT OF ALL-UNION COUNCIL OF EVANGELICAL BAPTISTS
 - REGULAR PPT. B-1 VISA
 4. ZVEREV, NIKOLAY NIKOLAYEVICH USSR DPT 28/MOS 28
 - 6/9/44 VORONEZH
 - DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT, ALL-UNION COUNCIL OF EVANGELICAL BAPTISTS
 - REGULAR PPT. B-1 VISA
 5. THREE SOVIET(S) TO THE U.S., TO PARTICIPATE IN RELIGIOUS MEETING WITH PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN AND OTHERS IN EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES OF USG. VISA SUPPORT CONSISTS OF INVITATIONS TO NATIONAL PRAYER BREAKFAST AND NAME OF DOUGLAS COE, DC, TEL. 522-0266.
 6. ETD 2/2/88 FOR 7 DAYS IN DC.
 7. PRESUMED INELIGIBLE (28) BASIS FAILURE TO ANSWER QUESTION RE CPSU MEMBERSHIP. VLOS POS ALL.
 8. MFA NOTE 1714 RECEIVED 1/19/88.
- MATLOCK

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DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR M430 #113610

BY RW NARA DATE 4/15/13

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

File: Soviet Active Measures

70

113610

25-Jan-1988 14:35 EST

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Fritz W. Ermarth

(ERMARTH)

FROM:

Lisa R. Jameson
(JAMESON)

13526
E.O. 12812
Sec. 1.4(c)

SUBJECT:

BYCHKOV

When I spoke to Mark Parris today, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] But I don't think the Dept. will buck this up to a higher level. I explained to Parris, for the record, that the incoming visa request was somewhat misleading. The White House had nothing to do with the invitation to Bychkov and the other two Soviets to attend the National Prayer Breakfast.

FYI: I have done some research on this affair. The National Prayer Breakfast is now called the "Presidential Prayer Breakfast;" the purpose, according to OPL, is to make sure the President attends every year and to draw in other high-ranking guests. The event was created about five years ago by Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.) in cahoots with a number of Protestant organizations. The President has attended every year since, always delivering remarks to the group. But, the White House is neither the sponsor nor the organizer of the Prayer Breakfast, and although the President is invariably the speaker, he is also a guest, albeit guest of honor. As this is Chiles' last term, OPL thinks direct Congressional involvement in this event may die after he leaves the Senate.

Meanwhile, the private organization of the prayer breakfast is in the hands of Douglas Coe, head of Fellowship House, the guy cited in the visa request cable from Moscow. Apparently, Coe has some connection to Billy Graham, because it was he who tried to get Metropolitan Filaret in to see the President during the Summit; when his request met with little success, he turned to Billy Graham who telephoned the President directly. Baker's office turned down the meeting (no opening in schedule), and the Soviet delegation presented an elaborate book to the President via the NSC and OPL (Rudy handled this, you may recall). In any case, OPL is leery of Coe, to say the least. He talks a good Christian line, but goes out of his way to bring people like Bulgarian officials and the Nicaraguan Ambassador in to meet prominent Americans or to participate in peace vigils or prayer meetings. He may be a useful idiot, or worse.

We'll keep tabs on the prayer breakfast and related events. It is clear from all we hear [REDACTED] that the SOviets have revved up their religious active measures machinery in honor of the millenium. It is important for the Administration to honor the

millenium, but not contribute to the Kremlin's perversions of it. We will have to separate apples and oranges. I have asked OPL to keep us posted on all religious events or meetings that touch on the USSR or Eastern Europe. They promised to do so. We will also look over the President's remarks to the Prayer breakfast as well as to the religious broadcaters (about a week after the prayer breakfast). I suggest an appropriate ecumenical line about the millenium and what it means to Christians in that part of the world.

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113619	CABLE RE VISA REQUEST	3	1/24/1988	B1 B7(E)

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113623

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

20-Jan-1988 14:56 EST

File: Soviet Active Measures

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Lisa R. Jameson

(JAMESON)

FROM:

Fritz W. Ermarth
(ERMARTH)

13524
E.O. 12958
Excluded
Sec. 1.4c

SUBJECT:

Aleksei Bichkov

Ins Killen (sp?) called about the Aleksei Bichkov visa problem, calling it a potential embarrassment. Bichkov, the head of the official Soviet Baptist Church, along with two other religious figures, has applied for a visa to the US to "participate in a religious event with the President and Mrs. Reagan".

[REDACTED]

The problem Ins raises is, "What if Bichkov has been invited by the White House or some friend of the President's and gets turned down on a visa?" His visa application (coming by LDX) lists as a US reference Douglas Coe, a prominent figure in religious broadcasting, organization of prayer breakfasts, and among Administration friends. Billy Graham has taken an interest in the case and queried Justice about visa denials, presumably past ones.

Please get with John Lewis [REDACTED] and with appropriate White House offices (such as OPL) to determine the status of events to which Bichkov might have been invited and whether any White House or other USG entity invited him. We should not take a position on the visa until we get the facts.

CC: John F. Lewis

(LEWISJ)

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BY RW NARA DATE 4/15/13



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 4, 1988

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CONFIDENTIAL/WNINTEL/NOFORN

MEMORANDUM

File: Soviet Active Measures

TO: Active Measures Working Group
FROM: INR/AMR - Donald Sheehan *DS*
SUBJECT: Active Measures Memo #3 of 1988

1. This document contains sensitive classified information and all classifications and controls must be strictly observed.

2. Active Measures Overview for Jan 20 1988 - Feb 2, 1988

Activity Level: Unchanged

New Campaigns Identified: None

Significant Developments in Continuing Campaigns:

The "Ethnic Weapon" story appears in Ghana - Again (Article A).

"Baby Parts" disinformation resurfaces in three Latin America countries (Article B).

US accused of having wanted a base at Trincomalee (Article C).

More on US genetic engineering and vaccine testing (Article D).

Forgery Activity:

Two supposedly British documents allege US storage of chemical weapons on Cyprus (Article E).

Front Group Activity: WFTU condemns South African aggression (Briefly Noted).

3. Index of Articles

A. Ghana: Government Newspaper Carries "Ethnic Weapon Charge
-- The Government of Ghana Mirror carried a lengthy article titled "Seven Years of Reagan In Africa" in which the "ethnic bomb" charge surfaces again amidst a listing of the more usual allegations.

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BY RW NARA DATE 4/15/13

B. Latin America: "Baby Parts" Disinformation Appears -- Media coverage of the "babies for spare parts" disinformation campaign appeared in three Latin American countries -- Brazil, Venezuela, and Guatemala -- within a week of each other in mid-January. (CONF)

C. Sri Lanka: Disinformation on Trincomalee Harbour and VOA -- On January 21, the Madras newspaper The Hindu alleged that a "draft agreement between the Sri Lankan Government and the US (had been) drawn up in mid-1986 with regard to Trincomalee Harbour." (CONF)

D. Argentina: US Company Accused of Illegal Genetic Trials -- Leftist Die Tageszeitung of West Berlin on February 1 carried a news report by Gaby Weber under the headline "Illegal Genetic Trials in the Pampas - Open Air Trial Carried Out in Argentina With US Funds - Released Virus Probably Transferred to Humans." (UNCL)

E. Cyprus: US Accused of Storing Chemical Weapons at Bases -- In November 1987, the Cypriot communist newspaper Haravghi reported under banner headlines that dangerous chemical substances of the type used in chemical warfare have been brought to the British bases in Cyprus by the Anglo-Americans. (CONF)

F. Briefly Noted -- WFTU Condemns Armed Aggression of South Africa; Kuwait calls US education efforts Anti-Arab; UN Information Directors meet in Moscow. (CONF)

4. Articles

A. Ghana: Government Newspaper Repeats "Ethnic Weapon" Charge

On January 30, the Government of Ghana Mirror carried a lengthy article titled "Seven Years of Reagan In Africa" in which the "ethnic bomb" charge surfaced again amidst a listing of the more usual allegations. The article states that "using American technology and the assistance of American and Israeli scientists, South Africa has developed an ethnic weapon which selectively affects only African and coloured people." In addition to the ethnic weapon charge, the Mirror accuses the US of trying to overthrow governments that do not suit it in Southern Africa with the help of "the Pretoria regime", raising the assassination of Mozambique's President Machel as a prime example. The article also cites the American raid on Libya as a reflection of the "real essence of neoglobalism."
(UNCL: Ghana 00768, 2 Feb 88)

B. Latin America: "Baby Parts" Disinformation Appears

Media coverage of the "babies for spare parts" disinformation campaign appeared in three Latin American countries within a week of each other in mid-January. On January 18, Caracas' leading daily, leftist El Nacional reprinted statements attributed to Leonardo Villeda, Secretary of the National Social Welfare Committee of Honduras, that "dozens of Honduran children were adopted by foreign couples in order to traffic in their organs." The following Sunday, January 21, Buenos Aires TV Channel 9 broadcast an interview with Elvira Berardi, an advisor to Peronist Senator Luis Rubeo, in which Berardi alleged that Latin American children were being taken to the US and other first world nations to provide replacement parts for wealthy patients.

The "baby parts" allegations resurfaced in Guatemala in the No. 2 daily, El Grafico on January 24 tied to the arrest of two Israeli citizens for running a clandestine adoption agency. The damaging part of the article reported that "the official information also said that the arrested persons confessed that they were exporting the babies to Israel and the US where they were being cut up in order to sell their organs, for the amount of 75,000 dollars each, to families interested in transplants for their children with (physical) deficiencies."

INR/AMR Comment: Quick action by Embassy Buenos Aires resulted in the cancellation by Channel 9 of a second part to the interview with Elvira Berardi and elicited a promise from the owner of the station to personally deliver a follow up piece using USIA supplied background on the "baby parts" disinformation campaign. On January 28, Berardi arrived unannounced at Embassy to discuss her interview. She cited as one her sources the journal of the Geneva-based "Defense of Children - International."

Embassy Tegucigalpa's reaction to the "baby parts" story in Caracas was that the information reported in El Nacional, while factually correct, was taken out of context. The interweaving of the arrest of a Elaida McDermoth for trafficking in infants, and the statements of Secretary of National Social Welfare Committee Villeda as reported in Caracas are unrelated and had appeared only one other time linked together -- in an Izvestia article dated July 25, 1987. The article in El Nacional is not a verbatim account of the Izvestia article, but the interweaving of stories bears its mark.

Reaction to the Guatemalan newspaper El Grafico' article was swift. In addition to the US Embassy, the Israeli Embassy lodged a strong protest about the accusations. The newspaper has since run a number of "clarifications."

(CONF: Guatemala 00964, 27 Jan 88 (U); 01154, 29 Jan 88 (U); 01175, 30 Jan 88 (U); Caracas 00539, Jan 88 (U); 00763, 26 Jan 88 (LOU); Tegucigalpa 00983, 21 Jan 88 (U); USIA 04425, 23 Jan 88 (C); Buenos Aires 00795, 25 Jan 88 (U); 00994, 28 Jan 88 (U); 01062, 1 Feb 88 (U).

C. Sri Lanka: Disinformation on Trincomalee Harbour and VOA

On January 21, the respected English-language Madras daily The Hindu reported that a "draft agreement between the Sri Lankan Government and the US (had been) drawn up in mid-1986 with regard to Trincomalee Harbour." The Hindu claimed the agreement -- "a copy of which was obtained by the Indian High Commissioner (in Colombo) and transmitted to New Delhi" -- was the work of Sri Lankan officials and two "private" companies based in Singapore "believed to be fronts for the CIA." The nub of the alleged agreement was that "in exchange for US support for Sri Lankan action against the 'Tamil militants' and 'checking India,' the Sri Lankan Government would confer exclusive operating rights to the US" for Trincomalee Harbour and nearby islands. In a somewhat mystefying fashion the Hindu report went on to say, however, that the US did not take the proposal seriously, that the US has all the facilities it needed in the area at Diego Garcia, and that this "was a typical CIA project taken up under the stewardship of the late William Casey."

On January 23, the local Colombo press carried reports of the The Hindu article. Swift action by the Embassy resulted in the story and the "draft agreement" being denounced on national radio in all three languages and in eight national daily newspapers. The Indian High Commission said that since the story came from an Indian newspaper and not the Government of India, it would have no comment.

On January 17, Moscow's "Radio Peace and Progress" in English accused the US of "information imperialism" in South Asia. Focusing on the VOA transmitter in Sri Lanka, it claimed the "real possibility of the Pentagon using the Lankian branch of the VOA for radio communication with US naval ships in the Indian Ocean, and even for targetting at military installations in space, being planned in accordance with Washington's Star Wars program."

INR/AMR Comment: The Hindu piece includes the statement "that while no recent thinking on US requirements for Trincomalee exist in unclassified form, a document prepared by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff on military rights in foreign territories, since then declassified, indicates that the US was interested in constructing air force and navy communications facilities on the island." DOD/JCS reports that in the early 1970's the US was indeed looking at several locations in the area, including Sri Lanka, for use by the military. (CONF: New Delhi 01899, 25 Jan 88 (C); Colombo 00543, 25 Jan 88 (U); 00544, 25 Jan 88 (LOU); FBIS-SOV-88-012, 20 Jan 88 (U))

D. Argentina: US Company Accused of Illegal Genetic Trials

Leftist Die Tageszeitung of West Berlin (circ. 56,500) on February 1 carried a news report by Gaby Weber headlined "Illegal Genetic Trials in the Pampas - Open Air Trial Carried Out in Argentina With US Funds - Released Virus Probably Transferred to Humans." Ms. Weber accused scientists of the US "Wistar" Institute of injecting 20 cows with a new virus, "built" from smallpox and rabies viruses, which was then possibly transferred to humans, citing results of "investigations carried out by the Argentine Ministry of Health." The Director of Senasa, Argentina's National Service for Animal Health, is further alleged to have charged that the transfer of the virus to humans was in fact intentional. Experiments were supposedly carried out at the "Experimental Station of the 'Cepanzo' (Centro Panamericano De Zoonosis)," an offshoot of the OAS Panamerican Health Organization.

The same issue of Die Tageszeitung carried an interview with Dr. Alejandro Bruni, Director of Senasa, who went even further, linking the story with the US-invented AIDS canard. "The virus" he said "produced by genetic engineering, comes from abroad. It was smuggled into our country in a diplomatic suitcase. This is what the charges say, and there has been no denial...." Asked what might happen now, Bruni said: "we do not know. Do you know where the AIDS virus comes from? It is said to have been developed in a laboratory, and that nature reacts with mutations. This is always the problem with viruses.... The case we are talking about is concerned with a new virus that was produced artificially...." (UNCL: Bonn 03174, 1 Feb 88)

INR/AMR Comment: Gaby Weber, the author of the article accusing the US company "Wistar" of conducting the illegal trials, is a correspondent for Cuba's Prensa Latina. Last October, she used (and spread) the forged President Reagan memorandum on establishing an Inter-American force as proof for charges accusing the US of trying to turn Bolivia into a military base under the guise of eradicating excess coca acreage.

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The allegations of the US testing viruses in Argentina is follow-on disinformation of charges by the Press Trust of India (PTI) on August 16, 1987 which warned that a joint Indo-US "vaccine action program" (VAP) would allow the US to test several genetically-engineered vaccines on Indian citizens. PTI charged that one of the vaccines to be tested in India was the "Wistar vaccine" -- allegedly "manufactured" by combining genetic materials from two existing viruses, one of which was tested unsuccessfully on cattle in Argentina last year. (This is precisely the way in which Segal et. al. claimed the US "created" the AIDS virus: one virus said to have been cut and spliced was Visna, harmful only to sheep.) The PTI piece was hung loosely on a more balanced article in the July 23 1987 issue of Nature. Quoting that part of the Nature article pertaining to Wistar Vaccine: "VAP also provides for testing of the vaccinia/rabies glycoprotein recombinant vaccine developed at the Wistar Institute and used in a controversial experiment on cattle in Argentina."

E. Cyprus: US Accused of Storing Chemical Weapons at Bases

In November 1987, the Cypriot communist newspaper Haravghi banner headlined that "dangerous chemical substances of the type used in chemical warfare have been brought to the British bases in Cyprus by the Anglo-Americans." Documents printed supporting the charges were a purported letter from the UK Joint Services Port Unit Cyprus dated December 1986, and Annex A to the same letter. The Annex is a form of manifest showing number of pieces, weight, container number, description and consignee of the cargo, showing entries described as "hazardous US chemical stores."

British Forces Cyprus Headquarters studied the documents and declared them to be forgeries. No such letter was written by the UK Joint Services Port Unit Cyprus.
(CONF: IIR 6 823 0038 88, 13 Jan 88)

F. Briefly Noted

(1) WFTU Condemns Armed Aggression of South Africa

A press communique of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) calls for the condemnation of "South Africa's armed attacks on Angola." The WFTU calls upon workers and trade unions in all countries to condemn these "criminal attacks" and demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola.

INR/AMR Comment: This is a good example of a socio-economic front organization being used to support a political goal far removed from the basic interest of the majority of its members. (C/WN/NF: IIR 2 194 0300 88, 25 Jan 88)

(2) Kuwait: US Education Efforts Called Anti-Arab

In its December 1987 issue, the Kuwaiti government published monthly magazine Al-Arabi ran a four-page article from the "National Center for Social and Criminal Research in Cairo." charging CIA/Israeli links with a broad variety of American educational and research activities in the US and the Middle East. The programs are aimed at effecting an "occupation of the Arab mind" similar to a military occupation of the Arab lands. Al-Arabi is a respected general interest magazine which circulates widely in many Arab countries. (UNCL: Kuwait 00489, 24 Jan 88)

(3) United Nations: Information Directors Meet in Moscow

A regional conference of UN information centre directors for Europe and North America, closed in Moscow on 28 January. A broad range of issues were discussed connected with improving the work of the UN Department of Public Information. (UNCL: FBIS-SOV-88-019, 29 Jan 88)

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113626	MEMO SHEEHAN TO ACTIVE MEASURES WORKING GROUP RE ACTIVE MEASURES MEMO #4 OF 1988	6	2/18/1988	B1

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