

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Matlock, Jack F.: Files
Folder Title: Matlock Chron December 1986 (3)
Box: 19

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 4/21/2005

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON DECEMBER 1986 (3/4)

FOIA

F06-114/5

Box Number 19

YARHI-MILO

1906

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
8700	PAPER	DRAFT ATLAS OF THE SOVIET UNION <i>R 3/14/2011 F2006-114/5</i>	22	ND	B1
8701	MEMO	DEAN TO MANDEL RE ATLAS OF THE SOVIET UNION <i>R 3/14/2011 F2006-114/5</i>	1	ND	B1
8702	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #8700 <i>R 3/14/2011 F2006-114/5</i>	22	ND	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.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

8717

Matlock

December 11, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*
SCOTT DEAN

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on Death of Walt Stoessel

Attached at Tab I is a memo from you to Larry Speakes with a draft Presidential statement (Tab A) on the death of Walter Stoessel.

Speechwriters have approved text.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I forwarding the draft Presidential statement at Tab A.

Approve *JFM* Disapprove _____

Peter Rodman *R* concurs.

Attachments

Tab I Draft Memo from you to Speakes
Tab A Draft Presidential Statement
Tab B State Dept. Statement

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR LARRY SPEAKES

FROM: RODNEY B. McDANIEL *Bob for*
SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on Death of Former Deputy
Secretary of State Walter Stoessel

Attached at Tab A is a draft statement on the death of Amb. Walter Stoessel, our former Ambassador to Moscow, Bonn and Warsaw, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Deputy Secretary of State.

State has already issued a statement (Tab B).

Attachment

Tab A Draft Presidential Statement
Tab B State Dept. Statement

I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel. In his 40 years of public service in which he reached the highest rank in the Foreign Service and served as the Deputy Secretary of State, Ambassador Stoessel exemplified the best in American diplomacy. In the difficult and turbulent years which followed World War II, Ambassador Stoessel played an invaluable role in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy. He served with distinction as the Ambassador to Poland, the Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, our Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and our Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. With keen insight, and abundant knowledge, deep understanding, and clear professionalism, he gave advice and support to Presidents and Secretaries of State. His leadership and profound commitment to American values inspired us all.

Nancy joins me in sending condolences to Mary Ann Stoessel and her family. We, and the American people, will miss Walter Stoessel as we cherish his memory.

4

The United States has lost one of its most distinguished public servants. Retired Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel died today on the eve of his 67th birthday. I join the Foreign Service in mourning one of the giants of the world of diplomacy.

Throughout his 40 year career, Walter Stoessel was among the most effective of American representatives abroad. As Ambassador to Poland, the Soviet Union, and the Federal Republic of Germany, Ambassador Stoessel made important and lasting contributions to the development and implementation of American foreign policy in post-World War II Europe. During service in Washington as Assistant Secretary for Europe, as Under Secretary for Political Affairs, and as Deputy Secretary of State, Walter J. Stoessel provided outstanding professional support to Presidents and Secretaries of State in several administrations. The fact that he was one of those few outstanding individuals who attained the grade of Career Ambassador reflects the highest degree of achievement that marked his long period of service to his country. I will particularly remember him for his assistance during my first few months as Secretary of State and for several important missions that he was able to undertake after his retirement.

As a mark of the high esteem in which we held Ambassador Stoessel I have ordered flags at the Department of State and our missions abroad flown at half mast on Friday December 12. The Department of State and the Foreign Service join me in sending condolences to Mary Ann Stoessel and their entire family.

Chroy 5

8717

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 11, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*
SCOTT DEAN

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on Death of Walt Stoessel

Attached at Tab I is a memo from you to Larry Speakes with a draft Presidential statement (Tab A) on the death of Walter Stoessel.

Speechwriters have approved text.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I forwarding the draft Presidential statement at Tab A.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Peter Rodman ^{PR} concurs.

Attachments

- Tab I Draft Memo from you to Speakes
- Tab A Draft Presidential Statement
- Tab B State Dept. Statement

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR LARRY SPEAKES

FROM: RODNEY B. McDANIEL

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on Death of Former Deputy
Secretary of State Walter Stoessel

Attached at Tab A is a draft statement on the death of Amb. Walter Stoessel, our former Ambassador to Moscow, Bonn and Warsaw, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Deputy Secretary of State.

State has already issued a statement (Tab B).

Attachment

Tab A Draft Presidential Statement
Tab B State Dept. Statement

7

I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel. In his 40 years of public service in which he reached the highest rank in the Foreign Service and served as the Deputy Secretary of State, Ambassador Stoessel exemplified the best in American diplomacy. In the difficult and turbulent years which followed World War II, Ambassador Stoessel played an invaluable role in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy. He served with distinction as the Ambassador to Poland, the Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, our Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and our Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. With keen insight, and abundant knowledge, deep understanding, and clear professionalism, he gave advice and support to Presidents and Secretaries of State. His leadership and profound commitment to American values inspired us all.

Nancy joins me in sending condolences to Mary Ann Stoessel and her family. We, and the American people, will miss Walter Stoessel as we cherish his memory.

8

The United States has lost one of its most distinguished public servants. Retired Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel died today on the eve of his 67th birthday. I join the Foreign Service in mourning one of the giants of the world of diplomacy.

Throughout his 40 year career, Walter Stoessel was among the most effective of American representatives abroad. As Ambassador to Poland, the Soviet Union, and the Federal Republic of Germany, Ambassador Stoessel made important and lasting contributions to the development and implementation of American foreign policy in post-World War II Europe. During service in Washington as Assistant Secretary for Europe, as Under Secretary for Political Affairs, and as Deputy Secretary of State, Walter J. Stoessel provided outstanding professional support to Presidents and Secretaries of State in several administrations. The fact that he was one of those few outstanding individuals who attained the grade of Career Ambassador reflects the highest degree of achievement that marked his long period of service to his country. I will particularly remember him for his assistance during my first few months as Secretary of State and for several important missions that he was able to undertake after his retirement.

As a mark of the high esteem in which we held Ambassador Stoessel I have ordered flags at the Department of State and our missions abroad flown at half mast on Friday December 12. The Department of State and the Foreign Service join me in sending condolences to Mary Ann Stoessel and their entire family.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 11, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK
SCOTT DEAN

SUBJECT: Clearance of "Atlas of the Soviet Union"

At Tab I is a memo from you to Platt sending back a draft "Atlas of the Soviet Union" that State plans to publish. It is still in draft form and, I suspect, not as thoroughly reviewed at State as it should have been for factual and policy glitches before coming to us. We have suggested a number of changes, but the whole thing needs to be reviewed before it will be ready for publication.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Platt sending the draft "Atlas" back for further work.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Judy Mandel ^{RS04/JEM} and Steve Sestanovich ^{RS04/SES} concur.

Attachments

Tab I McDaniel Memo to Platt
Tab A State Draft "Atlas of the Soviet Union"
Tab B State PA Memo Requesting NSC Clearance and Review

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Clearance of "Atlas of the Soviet Union"

On October 24, Harry F. Young of PA/PC at State requested NSC review and clearance of a draft "Atlas of the Soviet Union," to be published by State.

The NSC believes at this time that the draft needs further review before publication. The current draft still contains factual errors and portions need to be redrafted to reflect U.S. views more closely.

Attached is a copy of the draft with NSC suggested changes. However, the NSC believes that the entire draft should be reviewed again within State and the Intelligence Community for factual errors and policy implications. It should then be again cleared with the NSC.

The NSC is happy to provide what assistance it can in reviewing drafts. NSC clearance for final publication should not normally be requested, however, until publication text is complete, with all blanks filled.

Rodney B. McDaniel
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

- Tab A - Draft "Atlas of the Soviet Union"
- Tab B - PA/PC Memo to the NSC



United States Department of State⁷⁹³⁴

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 24, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: National Security Council - Rodney B. McDaniel

FROM: Harry F. Young - Department of State, Bureau of Public
Affairs, Office of Public Communication, Room 4831
647-3942

SUBJECT: Review and Clearance of Atlas of the Soviet Union

Attached for review and clearance by the National Security Council is a copy of the draft of my atlas of the Soviet Union.

The atlas has already been cleared for publication by the appropriate offices in the Department of State and will be published in the format of the other atlases I have prepared on issues in U.S. foreign relations. A copy of one of these, the Atlas of NATO, is attached for comparison.

Attachment.

*Draft
Atlas of the Soviet Union*

Cover and 21 pages



*Ray Henry Ed Young
PT/PT*

X 647-3942

Rm 4881

DECLASSIFIED

NLRRFD 6-114/5 #8700

BY RW NARA DATE 3/14/11

13

I

I N T R O D U C T I O N

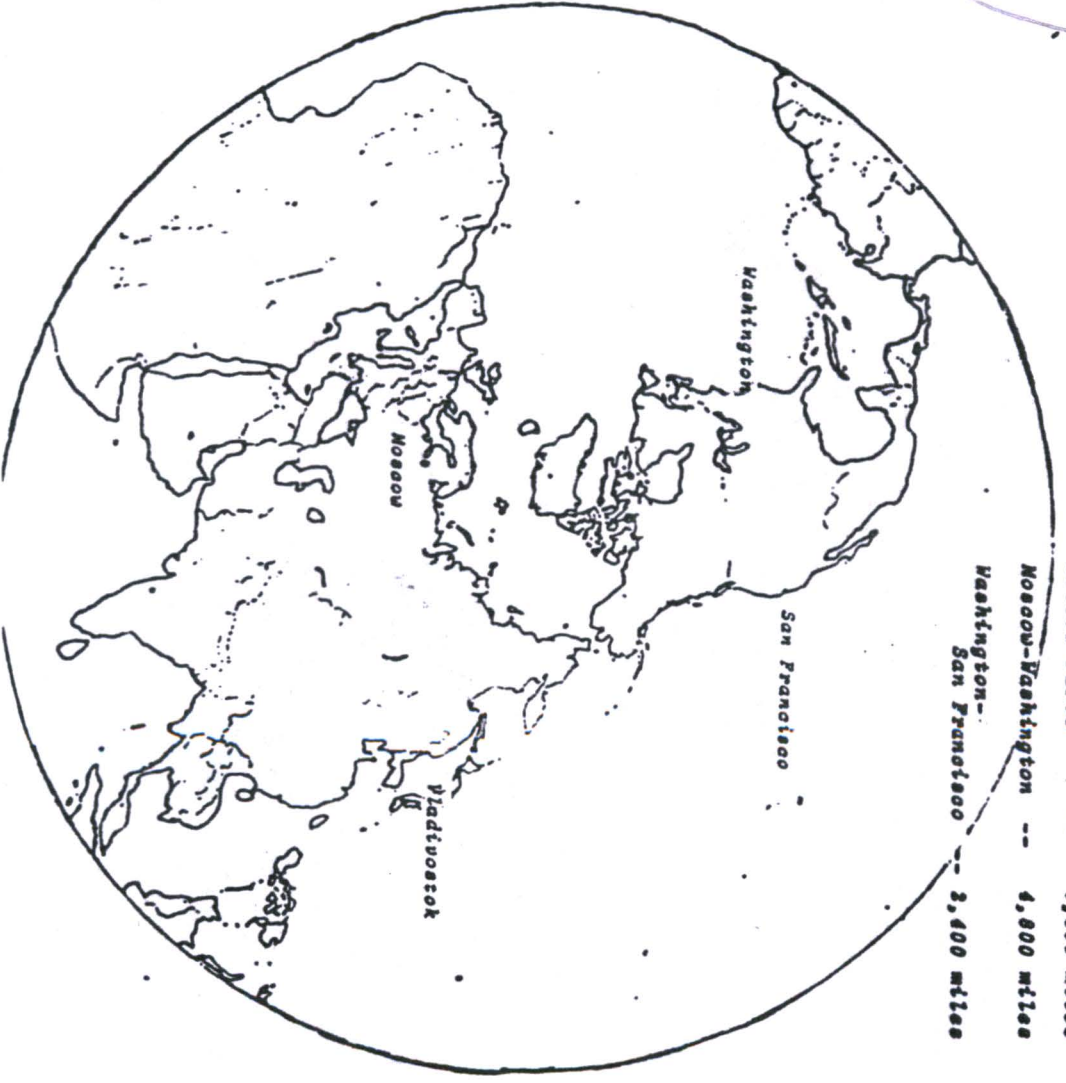
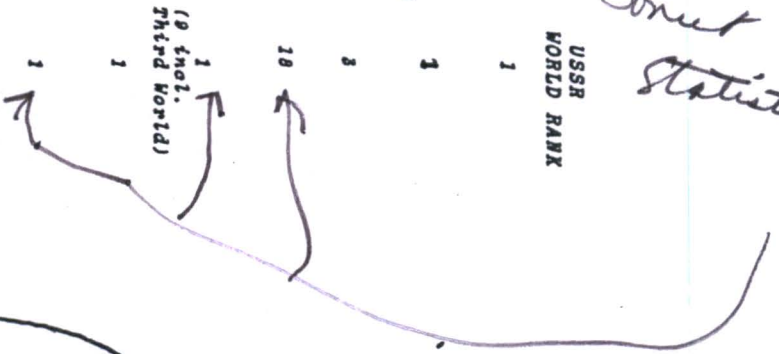
Will consist of three columns (as in other atlases) explaining:

- purpose and compass of atlas (maps and charts illustrating Soviet role in international affairs, with emphasis on U.S. - Soviet relations);
- features of Soviet government and ideology that affect Soviet relations with other countries; and (hence)
- instruments and methods peculiar to Soviet foreign relations.

What are sources for Soviet statistics?

	USSR	US	USSR WORLD RANK
AREA	8.6 mill. sq. miles	3.6 mill. sq. miles	1
AGRICULTURAL LAND	8.34 mill. sq. miles	1.67 sq. miles	1
POPULATION*	279 mill.	239 mill.	3
GNP PER CAPITA (1985)	\$7,400	\$16,710	18
DEFENSE SHARE OF GNP	15%	6.1%	1 (9 thol. Third World)
ARMED FORCES (ACTIVE)	6 mill.	2 mill.	1
ARMS EXPORTS TO THIRD WORLD **	\$38 bill	\$17 bill	1
GRAIN PRODUCTION (Av. '81-87)	178 mill. mt	308 mill. mt	3
CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (Av. '81-85)	11,714 thou. barrels per day	8,716 thou. barrels per day	1

* mid-1985, U.S. Bureau of Census estimates
** deliveries 1980-4



DISTANCES

Moscow-Vladivostok	-- 4,000 miles
Moscow-Paris	-- 1,500 miles
Moscow-Washington	-- 4,800 miles
Washington-San Francisco	-- 3,600 miles

The Soviet Union occupies essentially the territory of the Russian Empire of 1914.

Three years of fighting followed the Bolshevik coup in 1917. The new government held on to Russian domains in Asia and the Caucasus but in the west gave up large territories to Poland, lost Bessarabia to Romania, and recognized the independence of Finland and the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

World War II (1939-45) brought the following gains:

- 1939 - eastern Poland, seized by agreement with Berlin
- 1940 - Baltic states annexed with Berlin's acquiescence

- sections of Finland ceded after Winter War 1939-40
- Bessarabia and E. Bukovina ceded by Romania, with Berlin's acquiescence
- 1944 - Tuvian People's Republic (independent but under Sov. influence since 1921) annexed
- 1945 - northern East Prussia from Germany
- Finnish territory in north
- Carpatho-Ukraine ceded by Czechoslovakia

- southern Sakhalin, the Kurils, and other islands from Japan.

The Soviet Union had de facto control over the Chinese western province of Xinjiang from the mid-1930s until the Chinese communists entered the province in 1949.

~~Since 1929 the Soviet Union has quietly annexed Afghanistan's Wakhan Corridor.~~

The United States does not recognize the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

China disputes Soviet possession of certain Amur and Ussuri River islands and a tract on the Afghan border.

Japan claims the Southern Kurils and adjacent Soviet-occupied islands as not included in the 1945 Yalta allotment.

all maps should carry usual legends about Baltic states and boundaries standard language? Note: US officially supports the Japanese not-sovereign claim



The Soviet Multinational State

The Soviet Union is divided into 15 "soviet socialist republics" -- union republics -- each representing one of the major nations that were living under Russian rule.

This multinational structure provides Moscow advantages in world affairs. The republics are in fact administrative units of the central authority and cannot conduct an independent domestic or foreign policy. But the original Asiatic and Muslim character of the Central Asian ~~peoples~~ and Trans-Caucasian enables Moscow to claim affinity with the Afro-Asian world and send representatives to some international Islamic functions.

At Yalta in 1945 the United States and the U.K. agreed that Belorussia and Ukraine should be charter members of the UN.

Within the union republics there are ethnic subunits for 38 of the more than 100 officially recognized peoples (nationalities). Every Soviet citizen has a nationality -- that is, ethnic affiliation -- recorded in the internal passport. Russian is the language of the central administration and the armed forces and is propagated among non-Russians as the second mother tongue.

Common language of the Soviet Union.

REPUBLIC	POPULATION (ROUNDED MILLIONS)	% OF POPULATION RUSSIAN (rounded)
Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic	137	83
Ukrainian	50	21
Uzbek	15	11
Kazakh	15	41
Belorussian	10	12
Azerbaijan	6	9
Georgian	5	7
Moldavian	4	13
Tadzhik	4	10
Kirghiz	4	26
Lithuanian	3	9
Armenian	3	2
Turkmen	3	13
Latvian	3	33
Estonian	1	1
total		263
(U.S. estimate for mid-1985)		279

either move to age together or put an asterisk about 1/3 of their incomparability

mention non-recognition of Baltic states again

or Peoples



- Slavs
- Russians
- Ukrainians
- Belorussians
- Balts, Finno-Karelians, Moldavians, Caucasian peoples
- Turkic peoples
- Others

INR should review this. They may already have prepared a better chart

FUNCTION	National Policy and Leadership <i>All key decisions</i>	Review and certification of government plans & policies	Military policy and defense	Ceremonial, & formal state functions <i>legis</i>	Economic/Adm. coordination	Economic and budgetary planning	Administration of economic plan & public services	Foreign affairs
AGENCY	<u>Politburo</u> of the Central Committee of the CPSU	<u>Secretariat</u>	<i>Politburo</i> Defense Council <i>see</i>	Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the USSR	Council of Ministers of the USSR	Gosplan Minister of Finance Central Statistical Directorate	20 plus ministries and state committees	<i>Politburo/Sec</i> Foreign Ministry Defense Ministry KGB S
SOVIET TITLE OF LEADING OFFICIAL	GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU			Chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet	Chairman of the Council of Ministers	ministers + chairmen of state committees		
COMPARABLE WESTERN POSITION OF LEADING OFFICIAL	head of government UK: Prime Minister US: President			head of state UK: monarch US: President	XXXXXXXXXX <i>now</i>	agency heads (U.S.)		

Khrushchev was also Chairman of the Council of Ministers 1958-64; Brezhnev, Andropov, and Chernenko chairmen of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet. Gorbachev, Secretary General since *March* 1985, has not yet assumed any other high offices.

INR should review this

Propaganda

FUNCTIONS	Policy decisions	Policy planning & formulation + <i>HRP some DECISIONS</i>	Diplomacy: relations with other countries & intern. Orgs.	Relations with comm. parties & intern. fronts	Economic & cultural-scientific relations	Propaganda	Clandestine operations	Foreign assignments & travel clearance
AGENCIES	Politburo	Foreign Ministry Secretariat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● International Department ● Department of Defense Industries Defense Ministry <i>HRP KGB (Committee for State Security)</i> <i>HRP State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations</i>	Foreign Ministry	Secretariat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Department for Liaison with Communist & Workers Parties of Socialist countries ● International Department (nonruling CPs, fronts, insurgencies) 	Foreign Ministry Foreign Trade Ministry State Committee for External Economic Relations State Committee for Science & Techn. State Committee for Cultural Relations with For. Countries	Secretariat (International Information Department) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Foreign radio broadcasting ● books and periodicals ● news agencies Institute for the Study of the United States and Canada Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Culutral Relations with For. Countries	KGB ██████████ GRU (Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff) Secretariat (International Department) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● clandestine broadcasting Institute for the Study of the United States and Canada	Secretariat and KGB (clearance) Interior Ministry (passports)

The Soviet Union has diplomatic missions to countries and to the UN in New York and Geneva and UN-affiliated organizations in Paris, Vienna, and Montreal.

Some 18,500 Soviet citizens are assigned to these missions as diplomats, consular and commercial officials, and support personnel. (This total does not include military advisors and technicians and economic aid personnel working abroad under special arrangements.)

The United States, by comparison, assigns some 8,000 U.S. citizens to foreign posts with the U.S. Foreign Service, U.S. Commercial Service, and Foreign Agricultural Service. The Soviet missions are larger partly because the Soviet Union does not hire local persons for non-sensitive work but fills all positions with Soviet citizens. Still, the total staff, including foreign nationals at U.S. Department of State facilities abroad is about 8,000 ~~more~~ than the total at Soviet missions.

The largest Soviet missions are to the United States (1,300), India (1,100), and France (). Iceland, with 240,000 inhabitants, hosts the largest Soviet mission (100) in relation to population. The largest Soviet mission in Africa is to Zambia -- a country that buys arms from but has insignificant trade and aid relations with the Soviet Union.

The chart is based on the assumption that trade is a tangible indication of normal civilian contact between two countries. It shows that in most parts of the world the size of Soviet missions bears no relationship to actual exchange.

Is this Emb of also SMUN? SMUN is a mission but not "to" the US

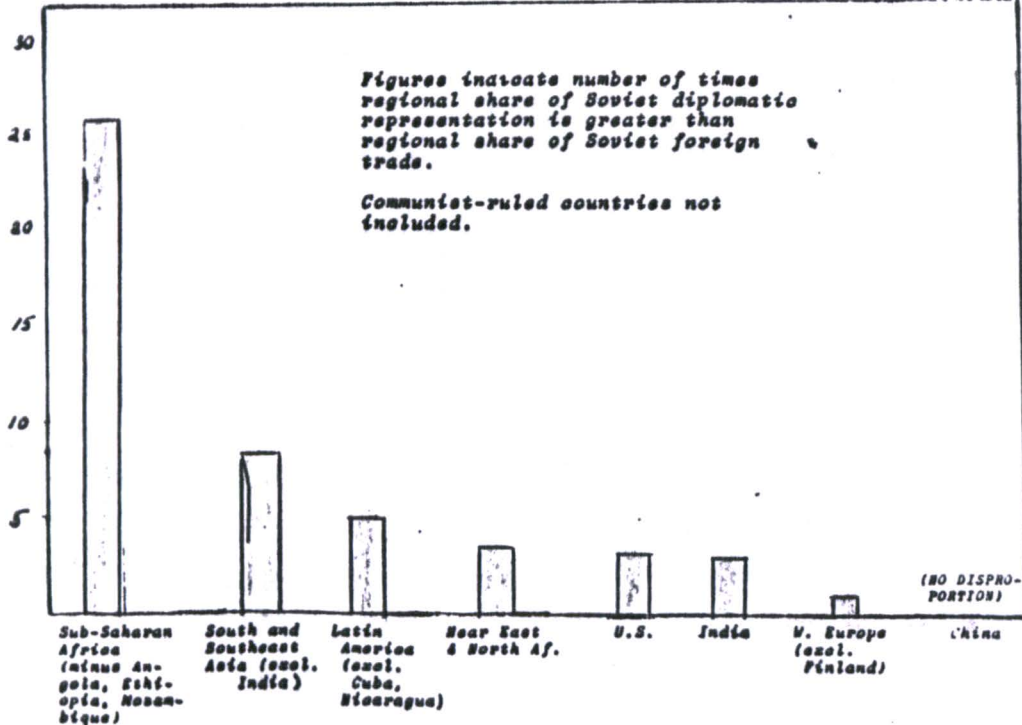
Not even true in US case

why say this? NOT relevant

Does not take account of other factors like emb practices etc

5/15 - Emb practices etc

DISPROPORTION BETWEEN SOVIET DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION AND SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE



CIA is compiling new data which will be used in the final preparation of the chart

2

 KGB exclusively

 KGB and GRU

KGB = Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti -
Committee for State Security

GRU = Glavnoye razvedyvatel'noye upravleniye
general'novo shtaba - Main Intelligence
Directorate of the General Staff

*CIA
Should
Review
clear*

DOMESTIC

FOREIGN

Public control	Government & Party security	Counter-espionage & espionage	Codes & Ciphers
suppress dissent investigate economic crimes decide on foreign travel ensure armed forces' loyalty protect frontiers	protect and guard officials & facilities clear candidates for higher appointments and foreign assignments	detect and prosecute espionage agents manage Soviet contacts with foreigners penetrate embassies recruit foreigners as Soviet agents	safeguard gov. communications break foreign codes

Intelligence collection	Covert political action	Covert warfare	Counter-intelligence
obtain classified information in all fields by agents & technical means	take "active measures" through agents to - influence foreign government - manipulate media - control propaganda campaigns - assassinate special enemies support communist parties	smuggle arms train foreigners for unconventional warfare <i>conduct special operations</i>	detect and control operations of and infiltrate foreign intelligence services

2

The Soviet Union is the only country in which virtually the entire inhabited and physically accessible countryside is, as a rule, closed to travel by foreigners, *or restricted.*

The officially closed area covers about one-third of the country. Here travel is strictly limited to a number of open cities and other tourist attractions. In practice the open area is also limited to larger towns reachable by prescribed routes, in some cases only by air. The open area also contains some closed cities.

Moscow began to restrict foreign diplomatic and consular travel in May 1941 (one month before Hitler attacked the Soviet Union). Except for two months at that time, the United States did not retaliate until 1952. Current U.S. restrictions on Soviet official travel cover about one-fourth of the country. The restrictions do not apply to Soviet citizens taking part in U.S.-Soviet exchange programs and Soviet employees of the UN.

This will be simplified version of CIA maps

1944



Remote or inaccessible areas
Closed areas:
 formally
 de facto

The Soviet Union is a charter member of the United Nations (UN) and a permanent member of the UN Security Council. The 1945 Yalta agreement also granted charter membership to two constituent Soviet republics, Belorussia and Ukraine.

The Soviet Union is a selective participant in UN activities. Moscow has joined only eight of the 15 Specialized Agencies created to provide services throughout the world. The Soviet Union has never contributed to the UN high

Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the UN World Food Program, or any of the UN peacekeeping operations (except, beginning in 1980, to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon).

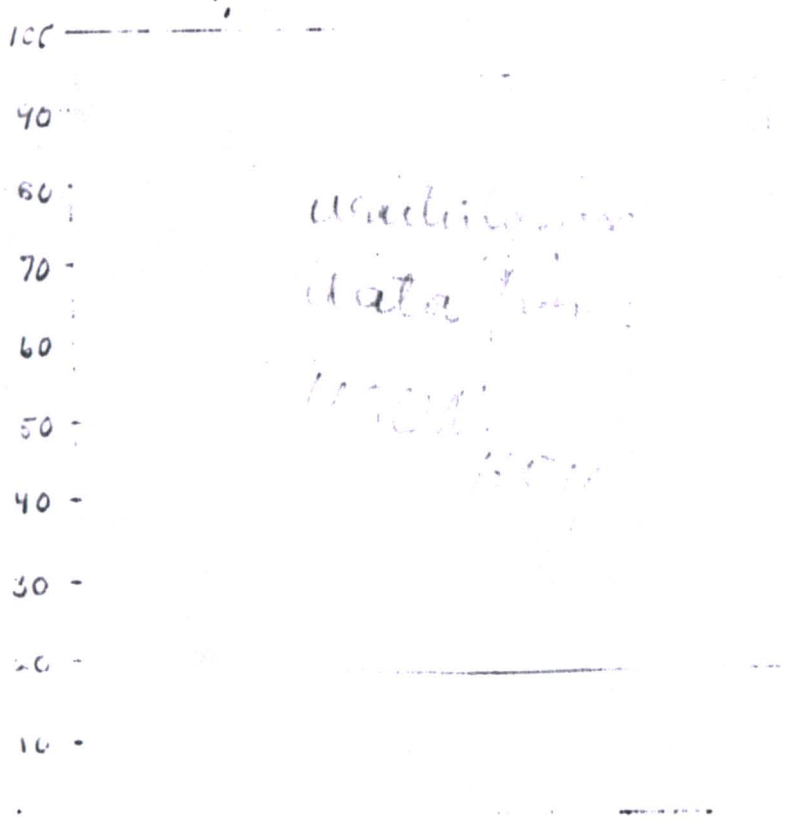
The UN Secretariat and the UN Specialized Agencies employ Soviet citizens. The impartiality expected of international civil servants is contrary to Soviet doctrine. All Soviet UN employees are chosen and cleared for their assignments by the Communist

Party; they are instructed by their government and turn over to the Soviet exchequer anything they earn above the applicable Soviet scale. Up to half of Soviet UN employees are members of the KGB or GRU, and all others are required to perform secret duties when needed.

Handwritten notes:
 up to 1/2
 KGB
 GRU

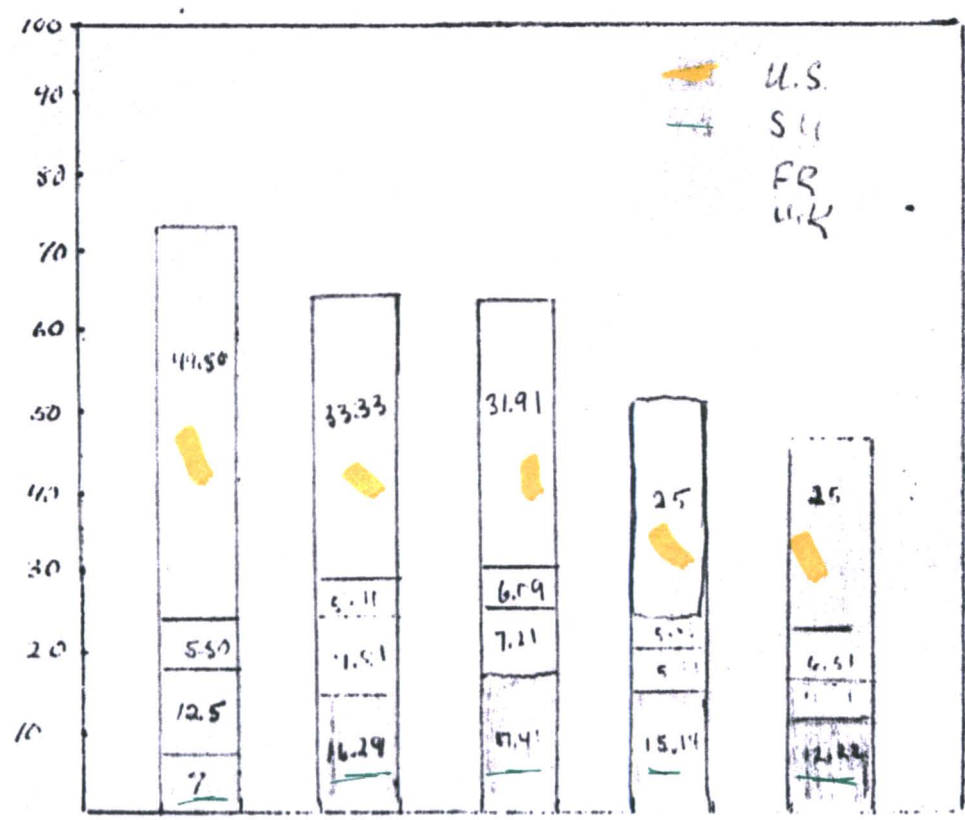
NATIONAL ORIGIN OF UN SECRETARIAT EMPLOYEES 1946 - 85

Percentage from U.S., Western Europe, & Soviet Union



SHARES OF UN EXPENSES 1946 - 85

U.S., U.K., France, Soviet Union (with Belorussia and Ukraine)



23
 The Soviet Union is the largest, and dominant, power in the bloc of 12 communist-ruled countries that refer to themselves as the socialist community. Except for Laos, they are all members of the Warsaw Pact or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The Warsaw Pact is the bloc's military organization. Between 1945-8 the Eastern European countries signed standard treaties of alliance with the Soviet Union and were integrated into the Soviet military system. The Warsaw Pact

subordinating them to Soviet control

was concluded in 1955 after W. Germany was admitted to NATO. The pact has a joint command under Soviet leadership, and all forces come under Soviet command in wartime. CMEA members Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam take part in pact affairs as observers.

CMEA is the bloc's economic organization. Founded in the 1949 as Eastern Europe's counterpart to the Marshall Plan, CMEA added its first non-European member, Mongolia, in 1962. Members coordinate their economic plans and undertake joint industrial projects with the intention of creating a unified integrated economic systems.

Bloc relations are governed by a doctrine the bloc calls socialist internationalism which implies a collective duty to intervene in member states whenever communist rule is threatened (as in Czechoslovakia in 1968).



*that serve Soviet
propaganda
part as?*

The world communist movement led by the Soviet Union consists of some 100 political parties and insurgencies whose voice is the World Marxist Review published in Prague in 35 languages.

Soviet relations with nonruling parties are conducted by the International Department of the CPSU's Central Committee Secretariat. The Soviet and other Warsaw Pact and CMEA governments provide advice, schooling, military training, money, arms, and sanctuary, depending on each party's need.

The International Department also is responsible for the international front organizations created after World War II to mobilize public support in other countries for Soviet policies. The World Peace Council (WPC) has the largest following in the West. Founded in 1949, the WPC has been closely associated with all ~~initiatives~~ against Western military preparedness.

The eight major front organizations serve as consultants to the United Nations Economic and Social Council or the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and five of them are among the organizations to be contacted for information about events given by the UN-sponsored International Year of Peace (1986).

actively promoted Soviet propaganda initiatives such as mobilizing opinion

Major Front Organizations	Headquarters
Intern. Assoc. of Democratic Lawyers	Brussels
Intern. Org. of Journalists	Prague
Intern. Union of Students	Prague
Women's Intern. Democratic. Fed.	E. Berlin
World Fed. of Democratic Youth	Budapest
World Fed. of Scientific Workers	London & Lyon
World Fed. of Trade Unions	Prague
World Peace Council	Helsinki



The Soviet Union regards the Third World as ~~an area where the balance of power can be changed in its favor~~. Since the 1950s Soviet policy has been to cultivate good relations with nonaligned non-communist and "socialist-oriented" countries as well as those ruled by parties that are part of the international communist movement.

The Soviet Union and its allies provide military training and arms for insurgencies and specialists or combat units to help new communist regimes (as in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Nicaragua) to defeat their domestic opponents.

Arms sales and military assistance are a major source of Soviet influence. Since 1978 the Soviet Union has sold arms to more than 30 noncommunist developing countries and accounted for more than a third of all arms sales to the Third World (including Cuba). Arms sales generally involve dispatch of technicians to service the weapons and provide training in their use.

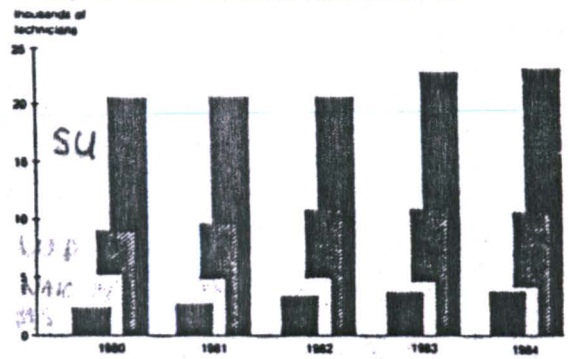
to Marxist
a target of influence and opportunity.

The Soviets provide little direct economic or financial aid for development.

Soviet-bloc Combat Troops Outside Home Areas

Soviet-bloc Presence	Country	Troop Strength, June 1985	Present Since:
U.S.S.R.	Afghanistan	115,000	1979
Cuba	Angola	15-20,000	1975
	Ethiopia	6-7,000	1977
Vietnam	Cambodia	180,000	1978

Military Technicians on Extended Tours Abroad, 1980-84*



* U.S. figures include military and civilian personnel in Foreign Military Sales, International Military Education and Training, and Peace Training Service

From H.R. 1, 1980/US Foreign Relations, vol. 1 (86)



Arms imports chiefly from Soviet bloc

Soviet bloc combat troops

Soviet bloc military and security technicians





The Soviet Union inherited Russia's involvement in the Far East. In the 1920s and 1930s Soviet policy was to defend Siberia against Japan and promote pro-Soviet government in China. In the 1940s it was to replace Japan as the dominant power in China, and since the mid-1950s to extend Soviet influence in south and south-east Asia.

After the Chinese communists came to power in 1949, Moscow withdrew from Xinjiang and, in 1954, gave up special rights in Manchuria and the former Russian naval base at Port Arthur promised to the Soviet Union at Yalta. But Moscow refused to discuss the status of the People's Republic of Mongolia (where the Kuomintang had given up China's suzerainty in 1947) or of the lands -- a few river islands and a tract on the Afghan border -- held by the Soviet Union though they were not included in the territory China had ceded to Russia before 1914.

Since the early 1960s, when Sino-Soviet differences broke into the open, Moscow has stationed large forces in Mongolia and Siberia, strengthened ties with India, and obtained naval and air facilities in Vietnam. Since 1983 the two countries have been engaged in talks.

China's preconditions for efforts to restore normal relations are that Moscow reduce its forces on China's border, withdraw from Afghanistan, and give up its occupation of Cambodia.

near the borders with China
sporadic

-  Soviet bloc
-  Soviet-bloc occupied
-  Major recipients of Soviet-bloc arms and economic assistance
-  Soviet home and overseas naval bases



Relative of 5 major countries

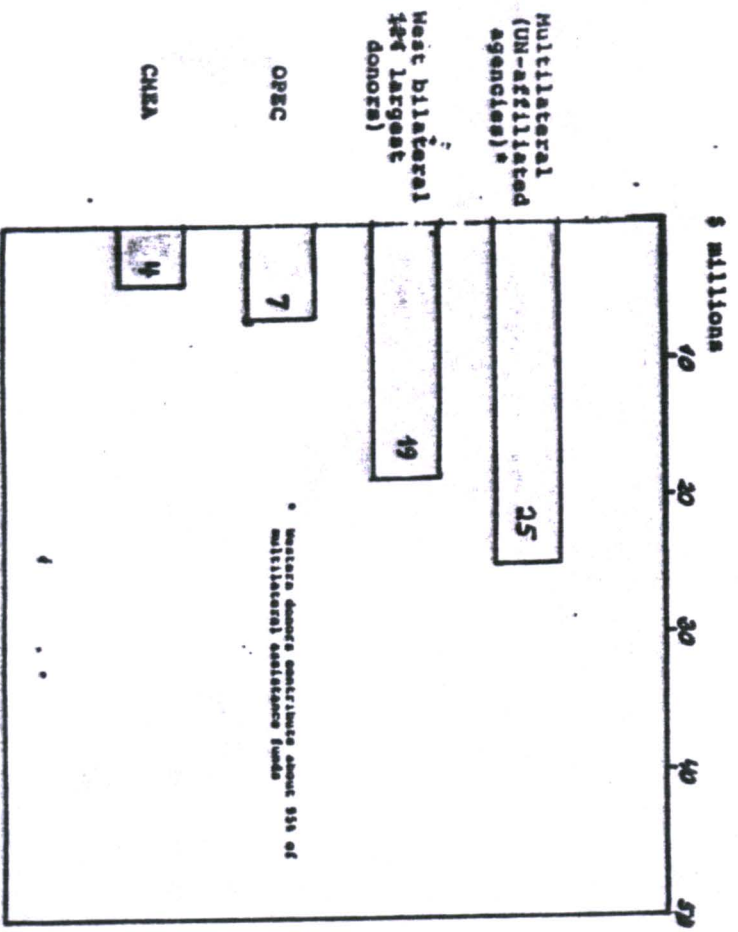
The Soviet Union and other CMEA countries, singly or jointly, provide economic assistance directly to some 40 developing countries. Except for a small donation to the United Nations Development Program (which affords technical assistance to other agencies), the Soviet Union does not take part in the UN-centered multilateral aid effort. Its emergency aid is also limited. Soviet food aid to Africa in the famine year of 1984 was 1% of that by Western countries.

CMEA aid does not correspond to the Western concept of development assistance. It purports to be a mutually beneficial form of economic cooperation, akin in most of the projects to Western trade and private investment. CMEA aid to noncommunist countries consists largely of plants for the public sector, infrastructure, and technical assistance -- paid for in hard currency -- and training, at home or in the CMEA countries, partly defrayed by scholarships. In 1984 some 70,000 trainees from noncommunist countries were enrolled in CMEA institutions.

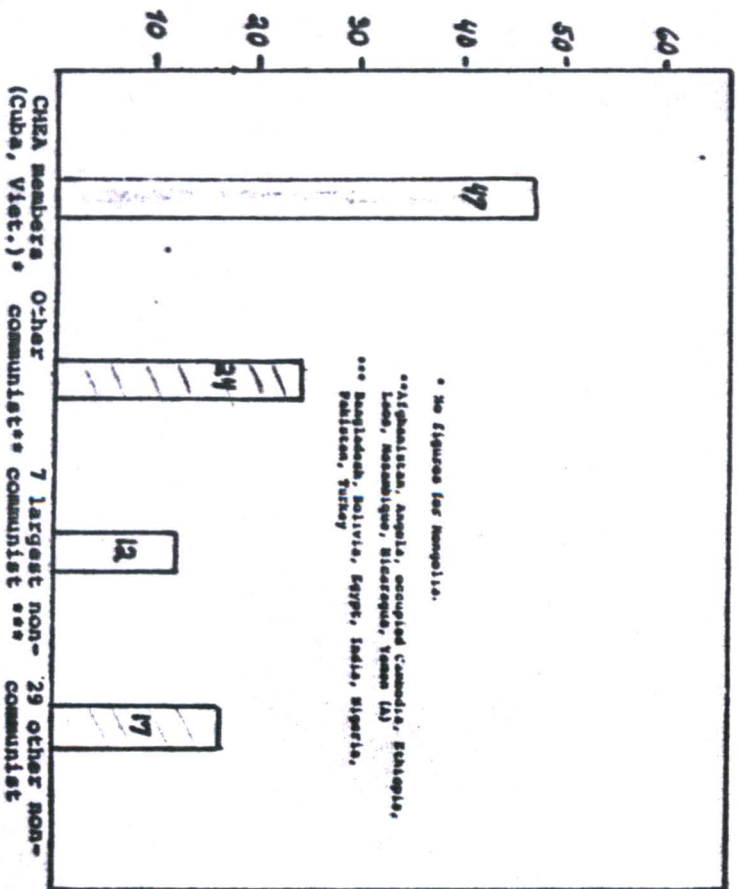
Cuba and Vietnam -- the Soviet Union's major aid recipients -- receive general economic support through conversion of trade deficits into long-term loans; Cuba receives subsidies for sugar exports and oil imports; and Afghanistan receives free shipments of commodities and food.

CMEA observer states Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, and Yemen (A) still receive most of their aid from noncommunist donors.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE COMPARED 1981-84 average for country groupings



CMEA ECONOMIC AID CONCENTRATION 1981-84 % of total aid by groups of countries



CMEA members (Cuba, Viet.) Other Communist Communist

Self-sufficient in most raw materials and energy and with an economy closed to foreign competition, the Soviet Union has the industrialized world's smallest share of world trade -- 3%. Most trade with noncommunist countries is conducted in Western, hard, currencies.

The West accounts for about 30% of Soviet foreign trade. Chief Soviet imports are industrial equipment and high-technology items and ~~raw materials and consumer goods~~ *grains. (NATO countries)*

(except Iceland) and Japan meet periodically in the Coordinating Committee for Mutual Inter-Security Consultations to review the list of items with direct or possible military application that are not to be sold to countries in the Warsaw Pact area.

Petroleum has been the chief Soviet export to the West for over 25 years. Natural gas exports rose after completion in 1983 of the Siberian pipeline to Western Europe.

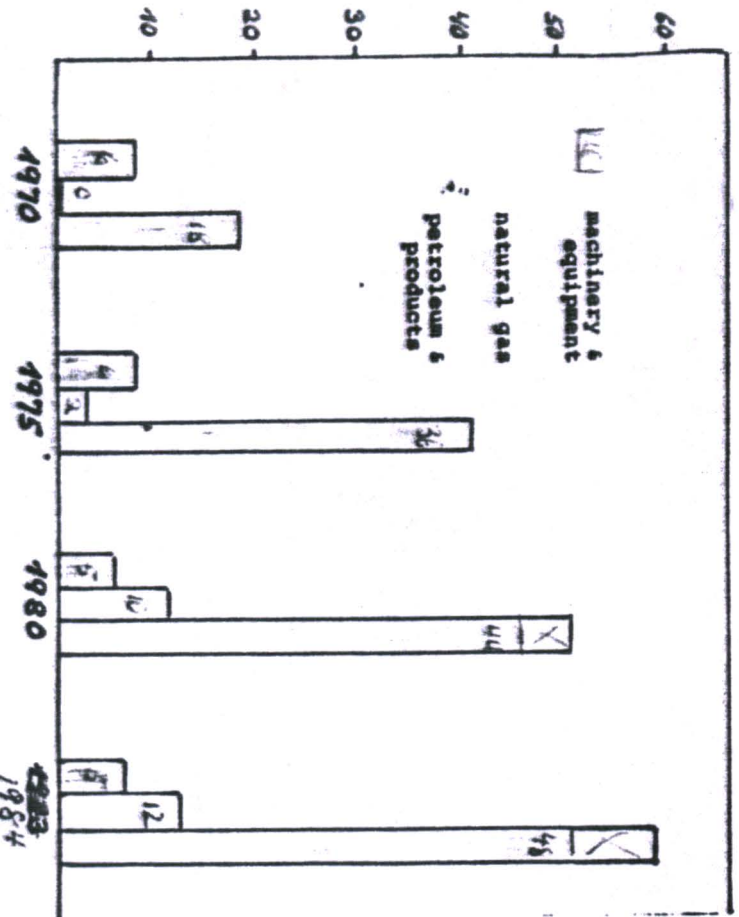
not really
Western

The Soviet Union accounts for less than 2% of U.S. foreign trade but has been a large importer of U.S. agricultural products since the mid-1970s (the second largest in 1984 and 1985). The United States does not have a general commercial treaty with the Soviet Union. The trade agreement signed in 1972 had not entered into force because of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 trade act requiring certification by the President of free emigration from the Soviet Union. Moscow will not accept a treaty dependent on a finding as to Soviet domestic policy by the other party.

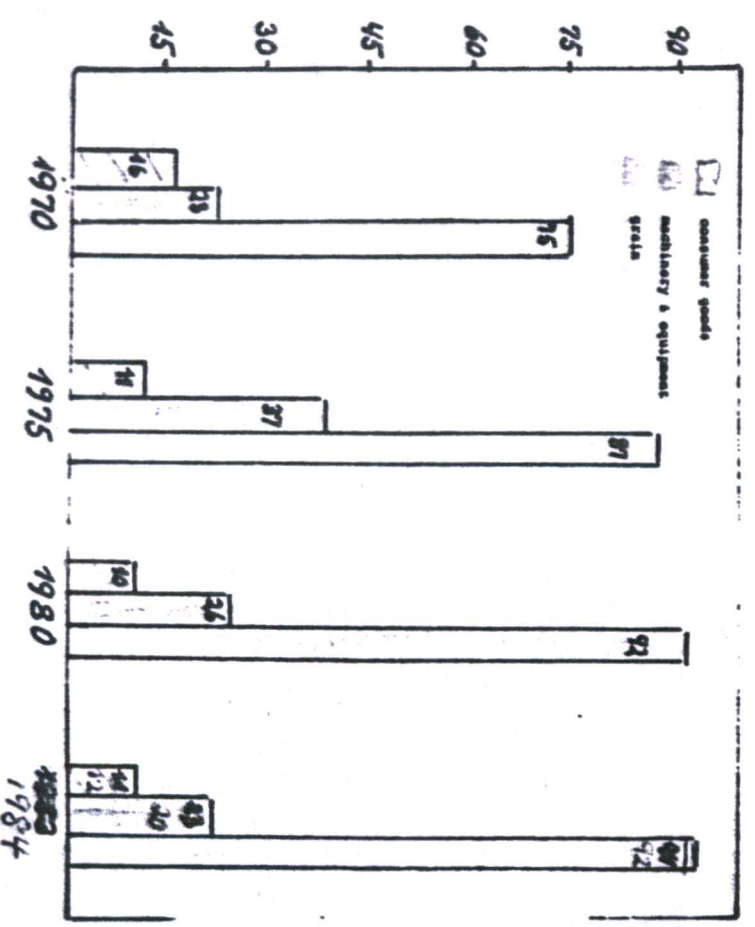
sovereignty or emigration of the Soviet bloc countries
Western MFN treatment

Ten percent of Soviet foreign trade is with developing countries. Weapons make up over 50% of Soviet exports. Chief imports are grain and raw materials.

SOVIET HARD-CURRENCY EXPORTS 1970-83
% of key items in total hard currency exports



SOVIET HARD-CURRENCY IMPORTS 1970-83
as share of total imports of



Soviet Cultural Diplomacy

Soviet cultural diplomacy began in the 1920s with an effort to influence foreign opinion through the societies for friendship with the Soviet Union established in many countries.

Since the 1950s the Soviet Union has developed a system of cultural and scientific exchange based on intergovernmental agreements involving many academic fields and professions as well as the performing arts and athletics. The private exchange of natural to Western society is contrary to Soviet doctrine. The preponderance of scientists and technologists among Soviet exchanges reflects Soviet interest in Western technology.

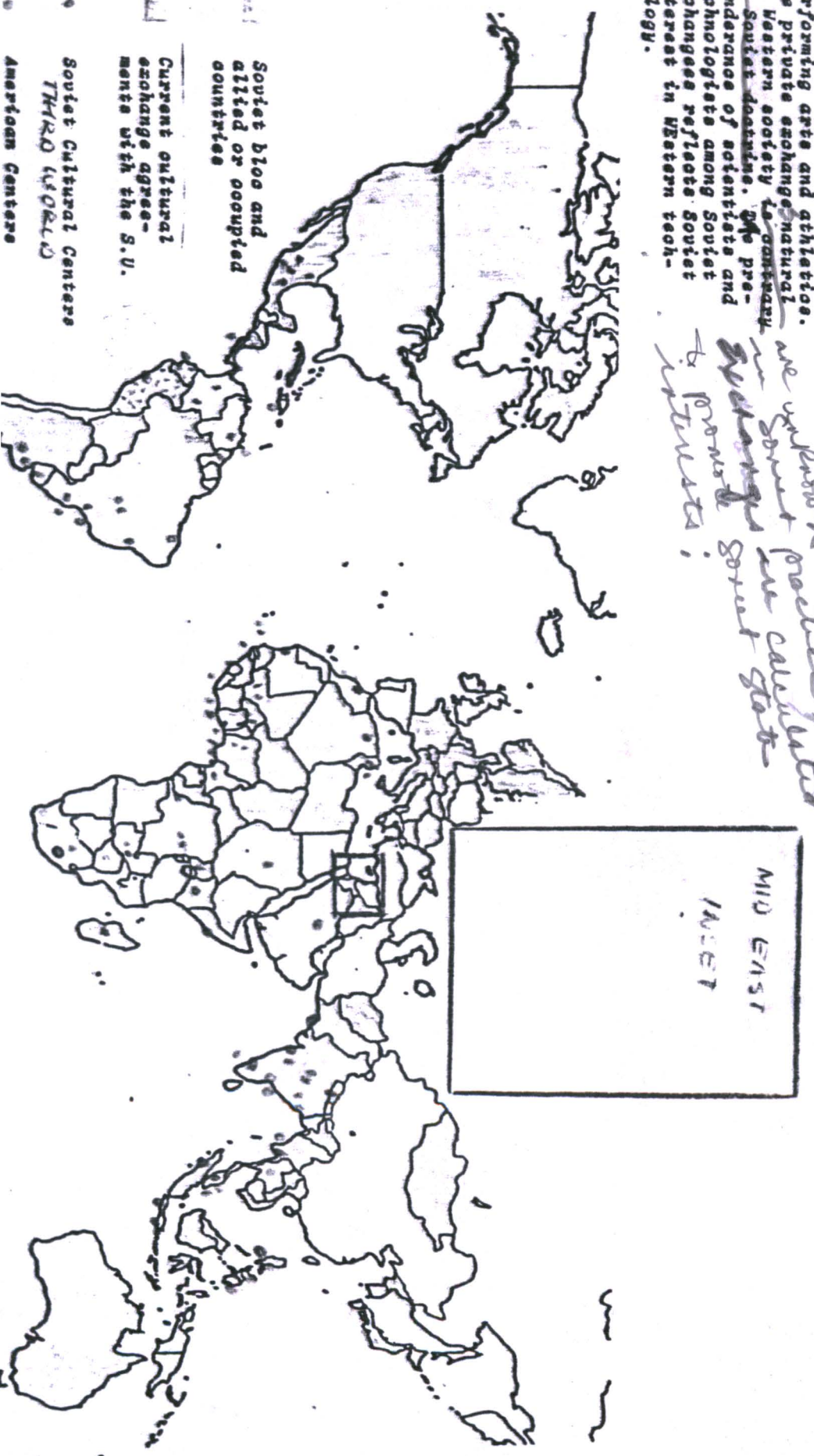
The first comprehensive U.S.-Soviet exchange agreement, signed in 1958, was renewable every two years. The 1973 agreement set a one-year term. But because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the agreement was not renewed until 1985. Subsequent agreements govern cooperation in special fields such as health, environmental protection, space research, and atomic energy.

led to suspension

Soviet cultural diplomacy in the Third World is designed to combat Western influence. Emphasis is on educational assistance -- the dispatch of instructors and coaches for athletics, the arts, and general subjects. The Third World, especially India, is a large market for Soviet textbooks published in the native tongues or in common working languages such as English and French.

Soviet cultural centers have first opened in providing facilities for lectures, exhibits, and language instruction, they are similar to the American Centers operated by the United States Information Service. In the Third World there are American Centers in countries and 70 Soviet Cultural Centers in 35 countries.

Do not open centers



Soviet bloc and allied or occupied countries

Current cultural exchange agreements with the S.U.

Soviet Cultural Centers

THIRD WORLD

American Centers

MID EAST

WEST

we were not renewed until 1985. Subsequent agreements govern cooperation in special fields such as health, environmental protection, space research, and atomic energy.

30

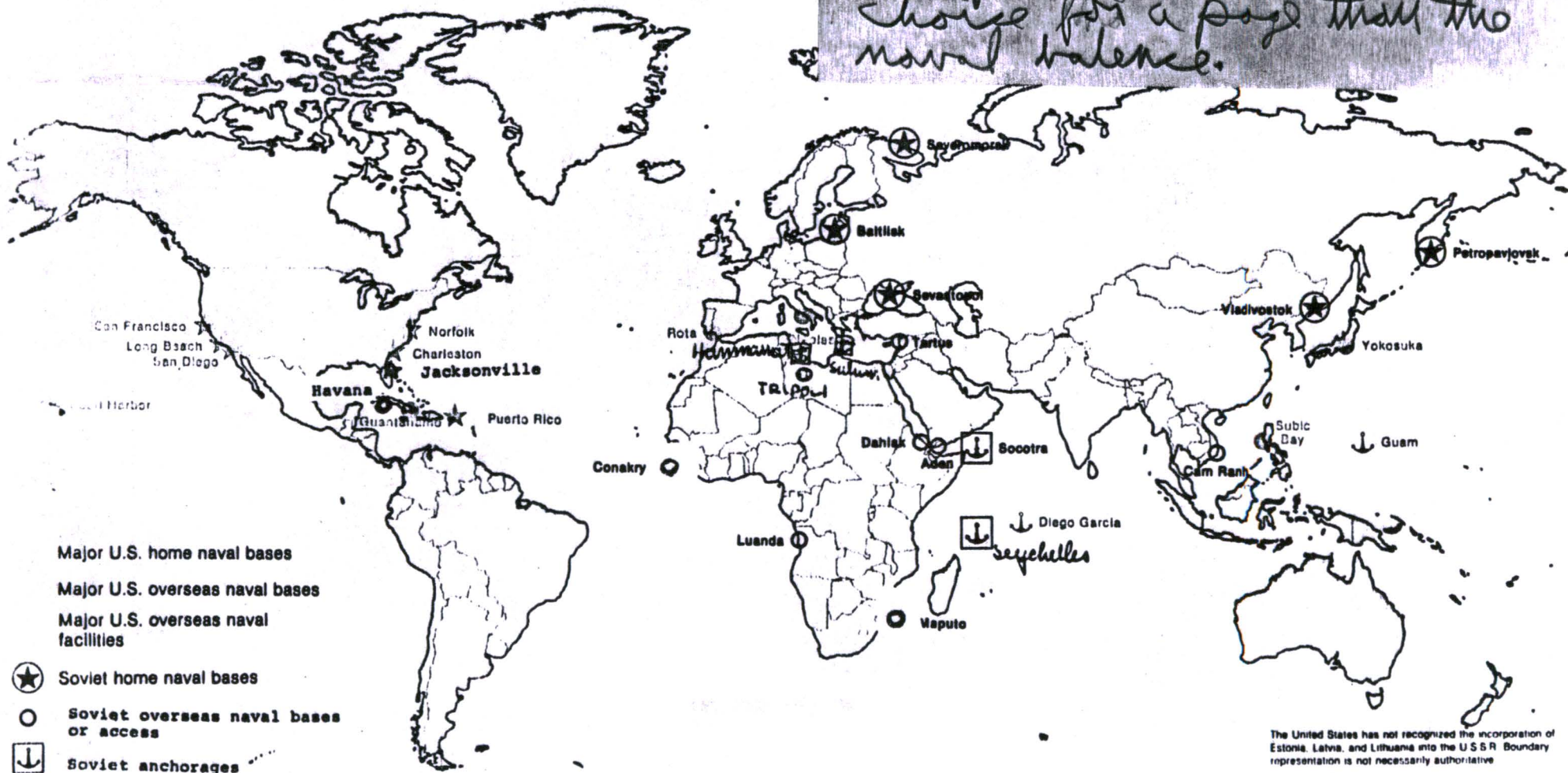
Since World War II the Soviet Union has built a large and modern naval arm and gained access to naval facilities in distant lands.

Soviet naval units were first deployed beyond home waters to the Mediterranean. The first visit in 1958 was followed by permanent assignment in 1964. Soviet naval units have been present continuously in the Indian Ocean since 1968, West African waters since 1975, and Vietnamese waters since 1979.

In 1977 Somalia revoked naval rights granted in 1974 but Ethiopia and Yemen (A) have since given the Soviet Union access to facilities at the approaches to the Red Sea.

Soviet naval visits to the Caribbean, where Cuban facilities are available, began in 1969.

If we're devoting 2 pages to the military balance - the US-Soviet INF balance, or NATO-Warsaw Pact conventional balance in Europe might be a better choice for a page than the naval balance.



The United States has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the USSR. Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Print for atlas of Sov U

The Soviet Union and the United States possess long-range, or strategic, nuclear weapons trained against one another. The equivalence of these forces depends not only on numerical limitations set by arms control agreements but the status of modernization programs.

The two countries conducted Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between 1969-79. SALT I (the 1972 agreement) placed tight limits on anti-ballistic missile deployment for an indefinite period and much looser limits on intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles for an interim period of five years. SALT II, signed in 1979, has never been ratified and has been violated by the Soviet Union. In 1986 the United States announced that it would not be bound by SALT numerical limits on offensive forces.

A new round of U.S.-Soviet negotiations, the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), began in 1982. The Soviet Union quit these talks in November 1983 when NATO reaffirmed its decision to deploy intermediate-range Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles to balance Soviet deployment of the modern intermediate-range SS-20 missile.

The U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in progress since March 1985 have a larger agenda including not only strategic offensive forces but intermediate-range forces (land-based systems of less than intercontinental range) and defense and space issues.

Check with INR

This from NATO, Atlantic NATO (85)

U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms: Modernity Compared'

★ U.S. | ★ U.S.S.R.

Year Introduced	Bombers		Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles'		Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles'		Submarines		Year Introduced
	U.S.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.	U.S.S.R.	
1960	★ B-52 H								1960
1965			★ Titan II		★ Polaris A-3	★ SS-N-5	★ Lafayette Class	★ Benjamin Franklin Class	1965
1970	★ FB-111		★ Minuteman II	★ SS-11		★ SS-N-4		★ Yankee	1970
1975		★ Bockstern		★ SS-11(2), -11(3) ★ SS-13(2)	★ Poseidon C-3			★ Delta I	1975
1980			★ Minuteman III (MK 12A)	★ SS-19(2) ★ SS-19(4) ★ SS-17(2), -19(2) ★ SS-19(2)	★ Trident 1(C-4)	★ SS-N-17 ★ SS-N-18(2) ★ SS-N-18, -19(2) ★ SS-N-8(2)	★ Delta III, Yankee III	★ Typhoon	1980
1985		★ B-1B ★ B-21		★ SS-24, -24		★ SS-N-23 ★ SS-N-20	★ Ohio Class		1985

'Currently operational systems only.

'The modification series for Soviet intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missiles is shown in parentheses. For example, SS-19(2), SS-N-17(2).

Source: Data from NATO, NATO and the Warsaw Pact Force Comparisons, 1984.

Dratt for Atlas of Sov U.

30
As this trend?

The Soviet Government was the first to make permanent use of the radio to influence foreign audiences. Its first programs, in 1929, were in English, French, German, and Russian. In 1985 the Soviet Union broadcast hours per week in 82 languages. (The U.S. Government is the second largest international radio broadcaster, with weekly hours in languages in 1985.)

The chief stations, broadcasting to all parts of the world, are Radio Moscow and Radio Peace and Progress.

The Alma Ata and Tashkent local stations send Kazakh and Uighur programs to China's western province of Xinjiang. Certain Soviet transmitters openly promoting subversion in China, Iran, and Turkey, pretend to be underground radios in these countries. Soviet allies having the largest international radio broadcasting schedules are Cuba and East Germany.

The West's first permanent Russian-language radio programs for the Soviet Union were the BBC's in 1946. The Voice of America's Russian-language

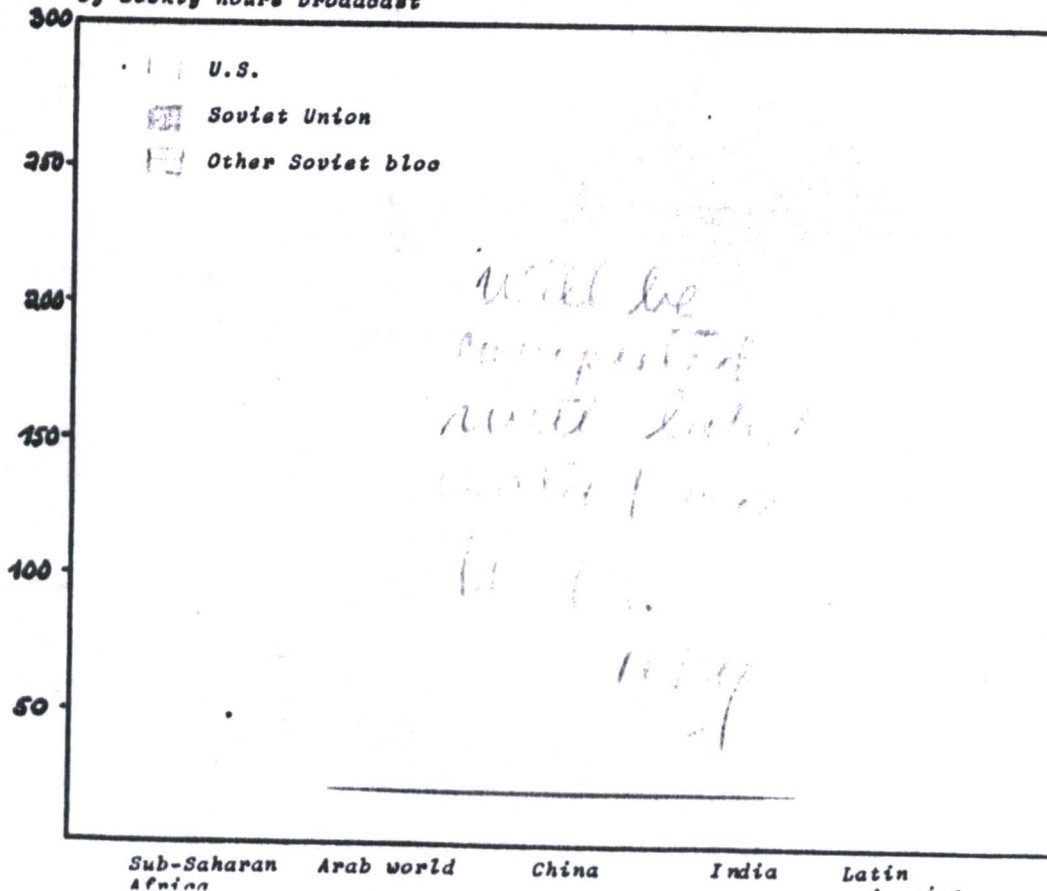
broadcasts to the Soviet Union began in 1947. U.S.-funded Radio Liberty, established in 1950, broadcasts exclusively to the Soviet Union in Russian and 17 other languages. (U.S.-funded Radio Free Europe broadcasts to the other East European countries.)

Western countries have made no effort to inhibit Soviet international broadcasting. But Moscow's response to Western programs has been to jam the air waves -- except between 1973 and 1980 -- and exert diplomatic pressure on the broadcasting countries and at the UN to eliminate or emasculate the programs.

More this, it makes us sound as if our broadcasts are also just propaganda

Disseminate Soviet Propaganda and

INTERNATIONAL RADIO BROADCASTING TO MAJOR TARGETS
by weekly hours broadcast



33
MILESTONES IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

1917
U.S. refused to recognize Soviet government established by Bolshevik (communist) coup, as Bolsheviks did not represent Russian people and flouted obligations toward other countries.

1918
U.S. joined Allied ~~andings~~ at White Sea ports and Vladivostok in hopes of reviving Russian resistance to Germans and protecting military supplies.

1919
Communist International (Comintern) created as single world communist party with seat in Moscow.

1920
U.S. lifted prohibition of U.S.-Soviet trade.

1921
U.S. communist factions, under threat of expulsion by Comintern, merged as Communist Party of America (later Communist Party of United States of America).

1922
American Relief Administration, headed by Commerce Secretary Herbert C. Hoover, provided food, shelter, medical and sanitary supplies, and technical publications to help combat Soviet famine and general distress.

1923
Soviet Information Bureau opened in Washington -- point for unofficial contacts with Soviet Government.

1924
AMTORG Trading Corporation established in New York to represent Soviet foreign trade organizations.

1930
American experts completed assembly of Stalingrad Tractor Plant, Europe's largest.

1932
American-assembled Gorki Automobile Plant, Europe's largest, began to produce copy of Ford's Model A.

1933
U.S. recognized Soviet Government, ambassadors exchanged.

1941-45
Under Lend-Lease U.S. shipped to Soviet Union over \$10 billion worth of arms, raw materials, food, and industrial equipment to sustain war against Germans.

1945
Crimea (Yalta) Conference -- Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin agreed on steps to create general international organization (UN), jointly assumed supreme authority for Germany after surrender, and pledged joint responsibility for free elections in countries liberated from Nazi domination.

1945-48
Soviet Union, violating Yalta agreement, established communist governments in Eastern Europe; Greece beset by communist guerrillas, Turkey by Soviet diplomatic campaign.

1947
Truman Doctrine asserted U.S. policy of containing Soviet expansion through economic and military aid to threatened countries.

1948-49
Berlin blockade -- U.S. and Western powers nullified Soviet closure of land routes with massive airlift of supplies for Berlin's Western sectors.

1950 *support for North Korea*
Soviet proxy invasion of South Korea repelled by U.S. and UN forces and led to rapid build-up of Western defenses under North Atlantic Treaty Organization

1958
First U.S.-Soviet agreement on cultural, technical, and educational exchanges, to be renewed every two years.

1959
Eisenhower-Khrushchev Camp David meeting -- first visit by top Soviet leader to U.S., first H.S.-Soviet summit.

1962
Cuban Missile Crisis -- under threat of U.S. interdiction, Soviet Union withdrew offensive missiles being installed in Cuba.

1963
Washington-Moscow direct communications link ("Hot Line") established.

Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, first major-power agreement regulating nuclear weapons testing, banned explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water.

1969-79
U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) -- 1972 agreements set limitations on defensive and offensive nuclear weapons, and established strategic arms negotiations as ~~continuing process~~; 1979 agreement (SALT II) has not entered into force.

1973
U.S.-Soviet General Agreement on Contacts, Exchanges, and Cooperation, ~~to be renewed every six years (instead of, as previously, two)~~, enlarged exchange program.

1975
Moscow refused to implement 1972 U.S.-Soviet trade agreement because of Jackson-Vanik amendment to 1974 Trade Act requiring certification of free emigration, ~~from Soviet Union.~~

Helsinki Final Act of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe enjoined U.S., Soviet Union, 32 East and West European countries and Canada to respect state sovereignty and ~~civil rights~~ and enlarge East-West contacts.

Cuban combat forces in Angola began series of overt Soviet-bloc military operations in Third World -- by Cuba in Ethiopia (1977 --), Vietnam in Cambodia (1978 --), and Soviet Union in Afghanistan (1979 --).

1981
First Soviet tanks delivered to Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

~~1982~~ *START, INF talks begin*
Intervention by U.S. and Organization of EAst Caribbean States ended Soviet-bloc military buildup in Grenada.

1985
U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations -- ~~begun in 1982 and stalled end 1983 following Soviet walkout, resumed MARCH 19,~~ to cover strategic offensive forces (START), intermediate-range forces (INF), and defense and space issues.

1972 - 74
agreements on Sci + Tech cooperation signed

Thurs Nov. 13

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMO FOR JUDYT MANDEL

FROM: SCOTT DEAN (x6959 or 5113)

SUBJECT: Atlas of the Soviet Union

I spoke with the PA editor, Harry Young, on Wed. about any changes made since the draft came over on Oct. 24.

He listed the following:

- p. 3 Wakhan Corridor comment to be revised at SOV's request (after I called SOV about this). The Soviets have not annexed the area, but de facto occupy it.
- p. 3 Japan claims comment to be revised to use standard, US-Japanese agreed language.
- p. 7 As the page notes, CIA is to provide updated data (the numbers shown are larger than the reality). If the new numbers show a different trend requiring a rewrite of the text, it will be sent out again for clearance.
- p. 10 SOV suggested putting in something about the limits on SMUN size. PA doesn't like that because the section deals with the UN Secretariat, not the SMUN.
- p. 17 First sentence in last column will delete the idea that "Soviet cultural centers...are similar to the American centers."

The maps will bear the normal caveats on the Baltic states and boundaries. The Geographer's Office is reviewing them to make sure they describe all areas according to US views. The maps also will be more legible--with country names etc.

As you noted, it's really not safe to assume State has reviewed this adequately. In the draft response I sent you with the Atlas were some of my suggestions about page 4. PA is not in any particular rush for this, but the NSC due date was Nov. 7, so I'd appreciate your review as soon as you get the chance. Thanks.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/5 #8701
BY RW NARA DATE 3/14/01

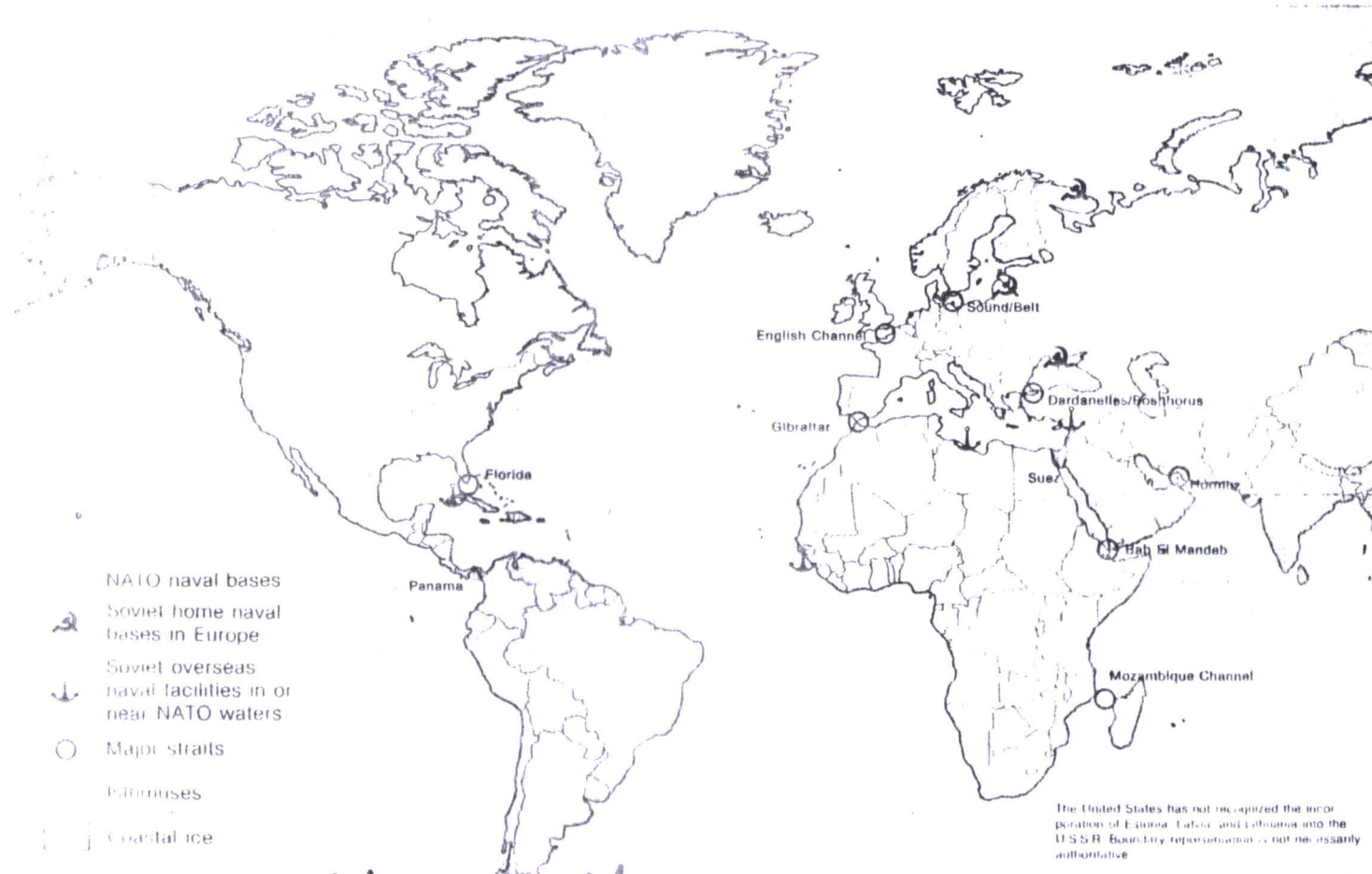
NATO-Warsaw Pact Naval Forces

NATO's geography—territory divided by the Atlantic Ocean and coasts approachable from ice-free seas—creates the need for durable logistics, land-based air cover, a long-range amphibious landing capability, and a strong defense against submarines.

NATO has larger naval forces than the Warsaw Pact in the North Atlantic and the seas bordering Europe. But in 1983 the Warsaw Pact had a force of 142 long range submarines and 700 land based tactical and support aircraft capable of operating over vital NATO seaways. Warsaw Pact naval forces also

can threaten Norway's northern coast, Turkey's Black Sea coast, and NATO's eastern Mediterranean seaways. The Soviet high seas fleet can operate in seaways from the South Atlantic, the Persian Gulf, and the China Sea.

The United States and the United Kingdom are the only countries taking part in the integrated military structure that have naval forces outside the NATO area. France has a substantial naval presence in the Indian Ocean.



NATO's Integrated Naval Commands

Area	Command and Base	Participants
North Atlantic	Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT), Norfolk Virginia	Canada, Norway, Portugal, U.K., U.S.
English Channel	Commander-in-Chief Channel (CINCHAN), Northwood, U.K.	Belgium, Denmark, F.R.G., Netherlands, and U.K. occasionally Norway, U.S.
European Coastal and Mediterranean	Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR), Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), Belgium	Denmark, F.R.G., Turkey, U.K., U.S.

30. Strategic Nuclear Forces

The U.S. strategic nuclear force is NATO's ultimate deterrent and must, therefore, be able to inflict unacceptable damage upon a potential aggressor. To counter Soviet improvements over the last decade, the United States has begun to modernize its strategic forces. The United States consults with the other NATO allies at the highest level on the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms re-

duction efforts. NATO policy is to encourage verifiable agreements that would maintain the deterrent and reduce the risk of nuclear war.

France and the United Kingdom possess independent nuclear forces capable of retaliation in the event of Soviet attack.

U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms: Modernity Compared¹



¹Currently operational systems only
²The modification series for Soviet intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missiles is shown in parentheses-- for example SS-19(3), SS-N-18(2)

Source: Data from NATO, NATO and the Warsaw Pact Force Comparisons, 1984

← '85 NATO Atlas

37. NATO-Warsaw Pact Conventional Forces

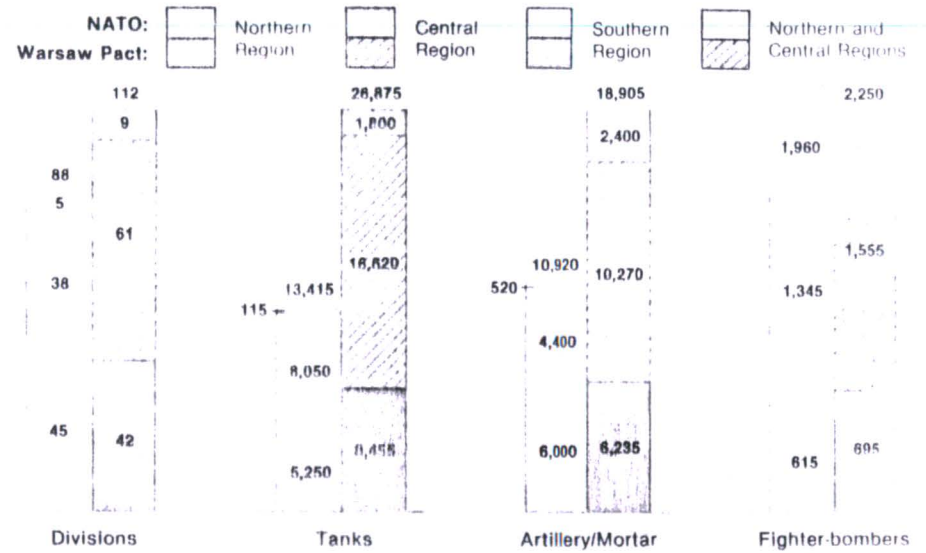
Each NATO member taking part in the integrated military structure allocates a certain portion of its armed forces to NATO, generally reserving some units for purely territorial duty. Almost all national forces remain under national command in peacetime; only in wartime are the NATO-allocated or -earmarked forces transferred to NATO's integrated command. Some air defense units are under NATO operational command in peacetime.

Only in the F.R.G. are there substantial NATO-allocated forces from other countries—Belgium, Canada, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. By agreement with the F.R.G. France also maintains combat forces (at present three armored divisions) in Germany. The concentration of forces there reflects NATO's strategy of forward defense.

Warsaw Pact forces facing NATO in the Central Region include the standing armed forces of the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.), Czechoslovakia, and Poland and the Soviet troops based in these countries. G.D.R. forces are permanently and directly subordinated to the Soviet military command in Germany, whereas other Warsaw Pact forces are ostensibly under joint command. Romania is the only pact member that keeps its forces under tight national control.

The United States is the only NATO member that has more than liaison forces in NATO countries other than the F.R.G.

Conventional Force Comparisons In Place and Rapidly Deployable¹



¹Regions are NATO designations.

Source: NATO, *NATO and the Warsaw Pact Force Comparisons*, 1984

U.S. Forces in NATO Europe¹

Country	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total
Belgium	1,387	117	29	663	2,196
F.R.G.	212,452	329	84	39,665	252,530
Greece	553	447	14	2,664	3,678
Greenland (Den.)	—	—	—	345	345
Iceland	2	1,879	112	1,206	3,199
Italy	4,325	4,457	271	5,166	14,219
Netherlands	779	16	9	1,917	2,721
Norway	36	40	16	130	222
Portugal	75	387	13	1,191	1,666
Spain	19	4,288	202	5,205	9,714
Turkey	1,326	82	19	3,811	5,238
United Kingdom	220	2,290	369	25,681	28,560
TOTAL	221,174	14,332	1,138	87,644	324,288

¹Countries with 100 or more U.S. military members as of March 31, 1984.

Source: Department of Defense *Defense*, September 1984

- Major U.S. and other NATO ground forces in place
- NATO chiefly or exclusively national ground forces
- Countries with U.S. air bases
- Soviet and other pact forces in place
- Soviet forces only (U.S.S.R. western military districts)
- Non-Soviet pact forces only

The United States has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the U.S.S.R. Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.



Note: France and Spain do not take part in NATO's integrated military commands. Iceland has no military forces.

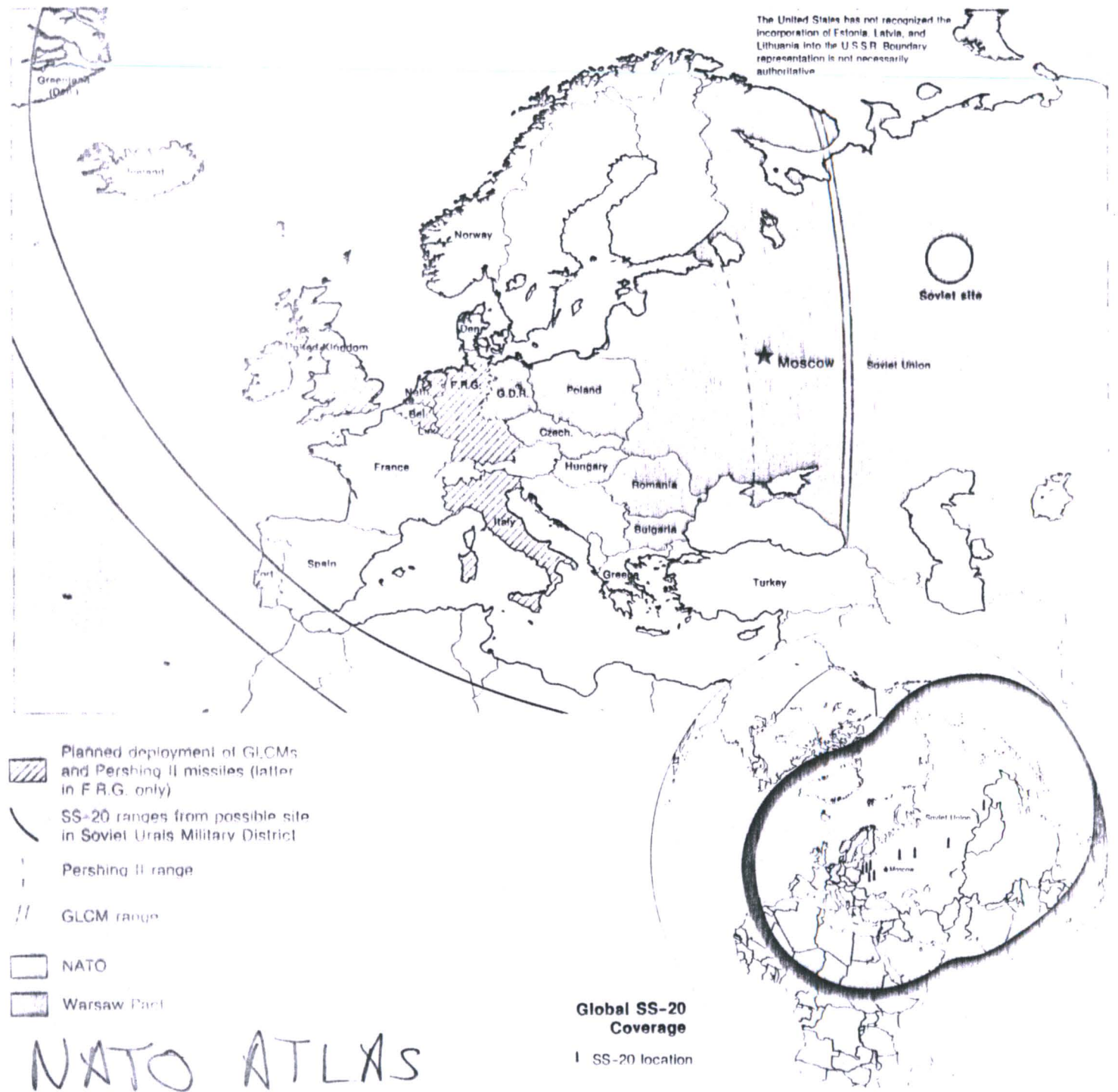
38 Intermediate-range and Short-range Nuclear Forces

NATO also has intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) and short range nuclear forces (SRNF), which are deployed in Europe in order to provide an essential link between the alliance's conventional deterrent and the U.S. strategic nuclear deterrent. INF include land based missile systems of less than intercontinental range and aircraft capable of delivering nuclear warheads. SRNF consist of tube artillery and short-range missiles.

In the 1970s the Warsaw Pact modernized its air defenses. At the same time the Soviet Union began to increase its longer range intermediate-range nuclear forces (LRINF) by deploying the SS-20 missile, a highly accurate mobile missile with three independently targetable warheads and a range of 2,300-3,100 miles. NATO's response to this threat was the 1979 decision calling for deployment of U.S. Pershing II missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles over time beginning at the end of 1983 and for U.S. Soviet negotiations to reduce INF deployment.

The INF talks began in November 1981. The Soviets walked out in November 1983. NATO deployments began at the end of 1983 in accordance with the 1979 decision.

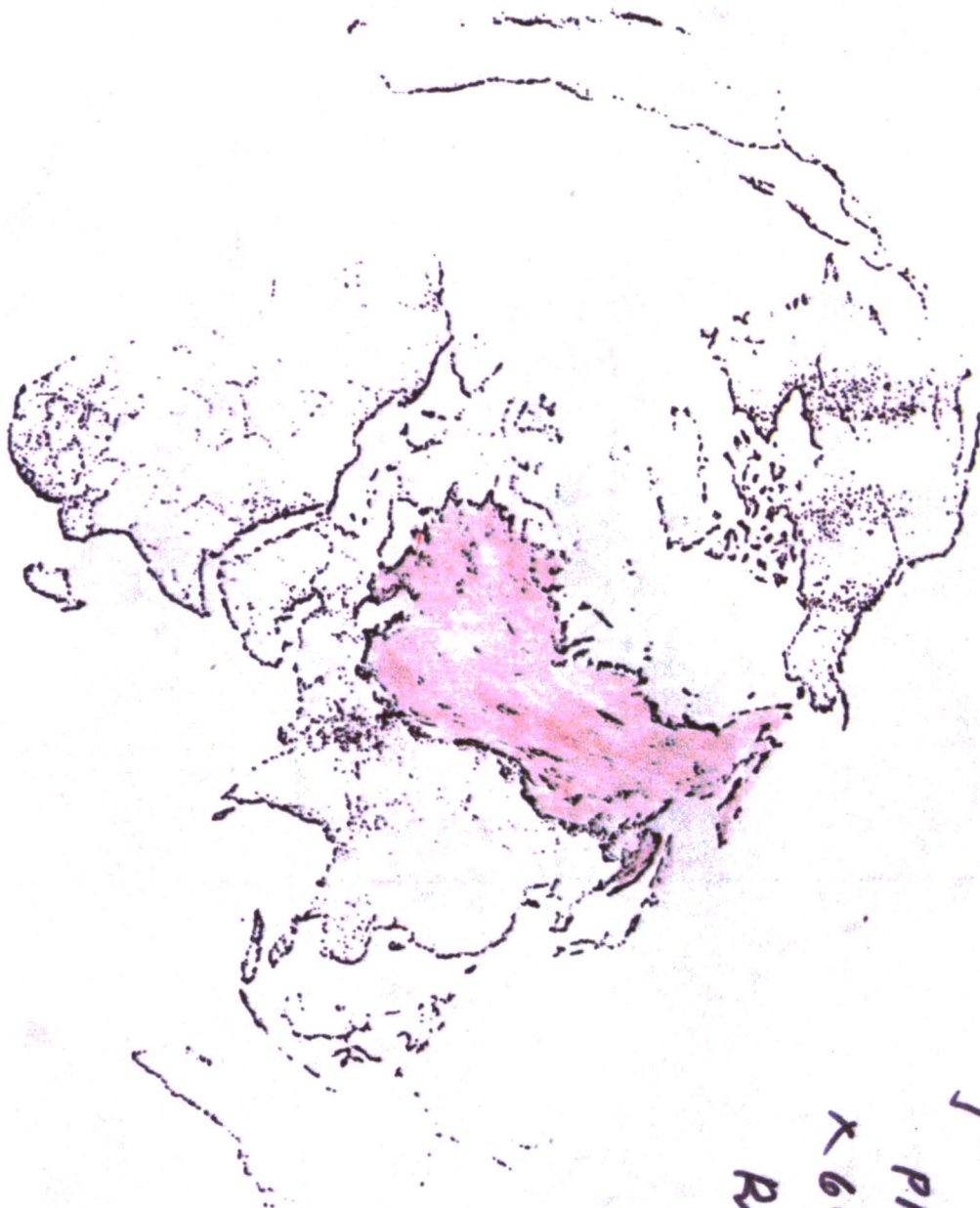
The United States wishes to set global limits on LRINF, as these highly mobile and transportable missiles also pose a threat to U.S. friends and allies in Asia.



From 85 NATO ATLAS

Draft
Atlas of the Soviet Union

Cover and 21 pages



Ray Henry F. Young
PR/PC

X 647-3942

Rm 4881

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/5 #8702

BY RW NARA DATE 3/14/11

2
1

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Will consist of three columns (as in other atlases)
explaining:

- purpose and compass of atlas (maps and charts illustrating Soviet role in international affairs, with emphasis on U.S. - Soviet relations);
- features of Soviet government and ideology that affect Soviet relations with other countries; and (hence)
- instruments and methods peculiar to Soviet foreign relations.

THE SOVIET UNION AS A WORLD POWER

	USSR	US	USSR WORLD RANK
AREA	8.6 mill. sq. miles	3.6 mill. sq. miles	1
AGRICULTURAL LAND	2.34 mill. sq. miles	1.67 sq. miles	1
POPULATION*	279 mill.	239 mill.	3
GNP PER CAPITA (1985)	\$7,400	\$16,710	18
DEFENSE SHARE OF GNP	15%	6.1%	1 (9 incl. Third World)
ARMED FORCES (ACTIVE)	5 mill.	2 mill.	1
ARMS EXPORTS TO THIRD WORLD **	\$38 bill	\$17 bill	1
GRAIN PRO- DUCTION (Av. '81-5)	178 mill. mt	308 mill. mt	3
CRUDE OIL PRO- DUCTION (Av. '81-5)	11,714 thou. barrels per day	8,716 thou. barrels per day	1

DISTANCES

Moscow-Vladivostok	--	4,000 miles
Moscow-Paris	--	1,500 miles
Moscow-Washington	--	4,800 miles
Washington- San Francisco	--	2,400 miles



* mid-1985, U.S. Bureau of Census estimates

** deliveries 1980-4

The Soviet Union occupies essentially the territory of the Russian Empire of 1914.

Three years of fighting followed the Bolshevik coup in 1917. The new government held on to Russian domains in Asia and the Caucasus but in the west gave up large territories to Poland, lost Bessarabia to Romania, and recognized the independence of Finland and the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

World War II (1939-45) brought the following gains:

- 1939 - eastern Poland, seized by agreement with Berlin
- 1940 - Baltic states annexed with Berlin's acquiescence

- sections of Finland ceded after Winter War 1939-40
- Bessarabia and E. Bukovina ceded by Romania, with Berlin's acquiescence
- 1944 - Tuvianian People's Republic (independent but under Sov. influence since 1921) annexed
- 1945 - northern East Prussia from Germany
- Finnish territory in north
- Carpatho-Ukraine ceded by Czechoslovakia

- southern Sakhalin, the Kurils, and other islands from Japan.

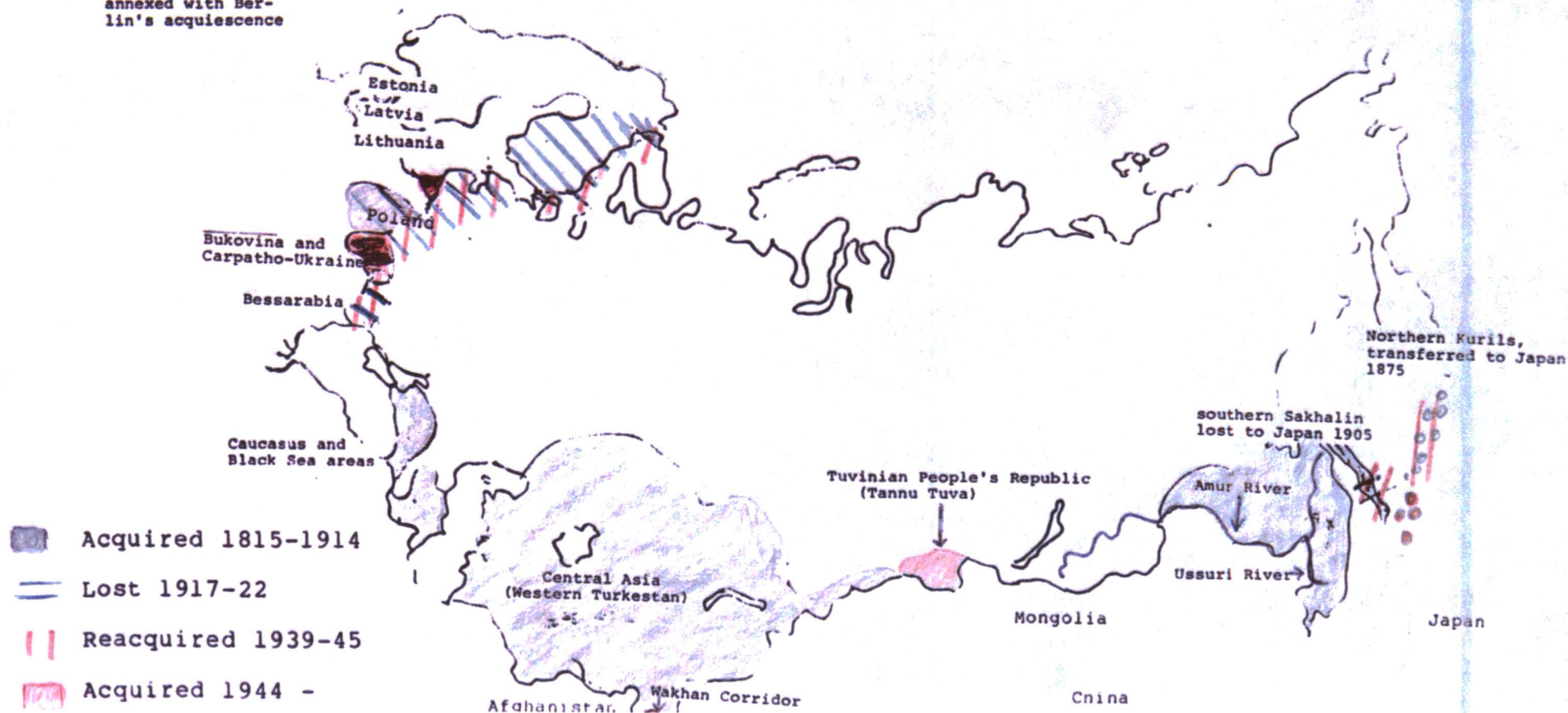
Since 1979 the Soviet Union has quietly annexed Afghanistan's Wakhan Corridor.

The United States does not recognize the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

China disputes Soviet possession of certain Amur and Ussuri River islands and a tract on the Afghan border.

Japan claims the Southern Kurils and adjacent Soviet-occupied islands as not included in the 1945 Yalta allotment.

The Soviet Union had de facto control over the Chinese western province of Xinjiang from the mid-1930s until the Chinese communists entered the province in 1949.



The Soviet Union is divided into 15 "soviet socialist republics" -- union republics -- each representing one of the major nations that were living under Russian rule.

This multinational structure provides Moscow advantages in world affairs. The republics are in fact administrative units of the central authority and cannot conduct an independent domestic or foreign policy. But the original Asiatic and Muslim character of the Central Asian republics enables Moscow to claim affinity with the Afro-Asian world and send representatives to some international Islamic functions.

At Yalta in 1945 the United States and the U.K. agreed that Belorussia and Ukraine should be charter members of the UN.

Within the union republics there are ethnic subunits for 38 of the more than 100 officially recognized peoples (nationalities). Every Soviet citizen has a nationality -- that is, ethnic affiliation -- recorded in the internal passport. Russian is the language of the central administration and the armed forces and is propagated among non-Russians as the second mother tongue.

REPUBLIC	POPULATION (ROUNDED MILLIONS)	% OF POPULATION RUSSIAN (rounded)
Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic	137	83
Ukrainian	50	21
Uzbek	15	11
Kazakh	15	41
Belorussian	10	12
Azerbaijan	6	8
Georgian	5	7
Moldavian	4	13
Tadzhik	4	10
Kirghiz	4	26
Lithuanian	3	8
Armenian	3	2
Turkmen	3	13
Latvian	3	33
Estonian	1	28
total	263	Soviet Union total: 52
(U.S. estimate for mid-1985)		279



- Slavs
- Russians
- Ukrainians
- Belorussians

- Balts, Finno-Karelians, Moldavians, Caucasian peoples
- Turkic peoples
- Others

FUNCTION	National Policy and Leadership	Review and certification of government plans & policies	Military policy and defense	Ceremonial & formal state functions	Economic coordination	Economic and budgetary planning	Administration of economic plan & public services	Foreign affairs
AGENCY	Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU	Secretariat	Defense Council	Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the USSR	Council of Ministers of the USSR	Gosplan Minister of Finance Central Statistical Directorate	20 plus ministries and state committees	Foreign Ministry Defense Ministry KGB S
SOVIET TITLE OF LEADING OFFICIAL	GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU		Chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet	Chairman of the Council of Ministers	ministers + chairmen of state committees			
COMPARABLE WESTERN POSITION OF LEADING OFFICIAL	head of government UK: Prime Minister US: President		head of state UK: monarch US: President	Chairman of the Council of Ministers now	agency heads (U.S.)			

Khrushchev was also Chairman of the Council of Ministers 1958-64; Brezhnev, Andropov, and Chernenko chairmen of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet. Gorbachev, Secretary General since March 1985, has not yet assumed any other high offices.

54

Propaganda

FUNCTIONS	Policy decisions	Policy planning & formulation + <i>HPS some DECISIONS</i>	Diplomacy: relations with other countries & intern. Orgs.	Relations with comm. parties & intern. fronts	Economic & cultural-scientific relations	Propaganda	Clandestine operations	Foreign assignments & travel clearance
AGENCIES	Politburo	Foreign Ministry Secretariat ● International Department ● Department of Defense Industries Defense Ministry <i>HPS KGB (Committee for State Security)</i> <i>(HPS) State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations</i>	Foreign Ministry	Secretariat ● Department for Liaison with Communist & Workers Parties of Socialist countries ● International Department (nonruling CPs, fronts, insurgencies)	Foreign Ministry Foreign Trade Ministry State Committee for External Economic Relations State Committee for Science & Techn. State Committee for Cultural Relations with For. Countries	Secretariat (International Information Department) ● Foreign radio broadcasting ● books and periodicals ● news agencies Institute for the Study of the United States and Canada Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Culutral Relations with For. Countries	KGB ██████████ GRU (Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff) Secretariat (International Department) ● clandestine broadcasting Institute for the Study of the United States and Canada	Secretariat and KGB (clearance) Interior Ministry (passports)

The Soviet Union has diplomatic missions to countries and to the UN in New York and Geneva and UN-affiliated organizations in Paris, Vienna, and Montreal.

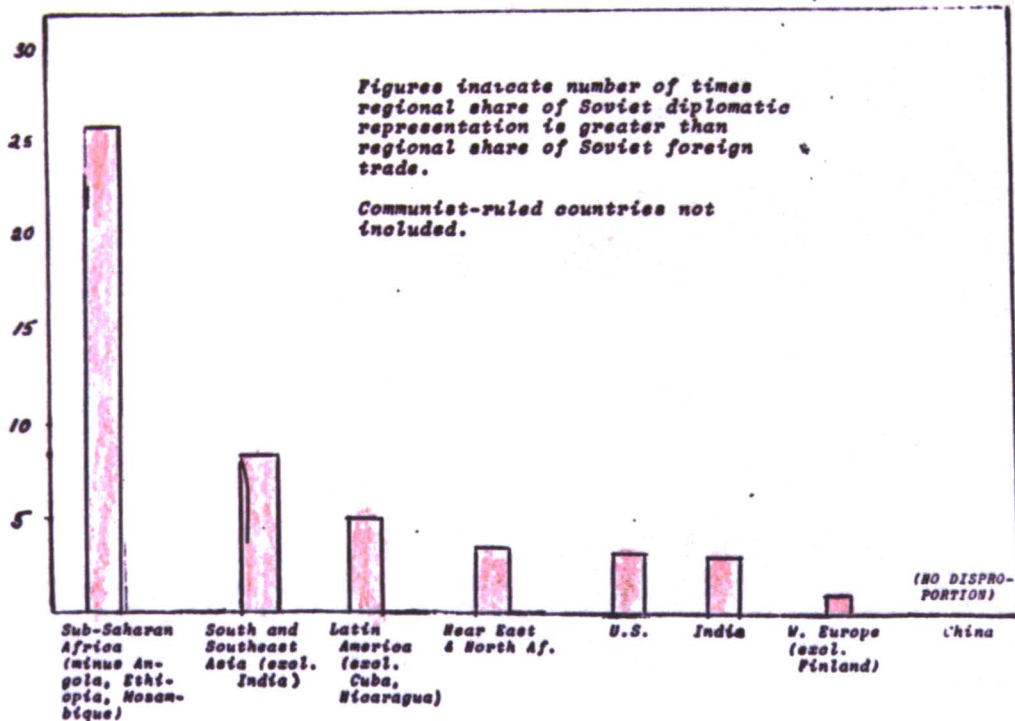
Some 18,500 Soviet citizens are assigned to these missions as diplomats, consular and commercial officials, and support personnel. (This total does not include military advisors and technicians and economic aid personnel working abroad under special arrangements.)

The United States, by comparison, assigns some 8,000 U.S. citizens to foreign posts with the U.S. Foreign Service, U.S. Commercial Service, and Foreign Agricultural Service. The Soviet missions are larger partly because the Soviet Union does not hire local persons for nonsensitive work but fills all positions with Soviet citizens. Still, the total staff, including foreign nationals, at U.S. Department of State facilities abroad is about 3,000 than the total at Soviet missions.

The largest Soviet missions are to the United States (1,300), India (1,100), and France (). Iceland, with 240,000 inhabitants, hosts the largest Soviet mission (100) in relation to population. The largest Soviet mission in Africa is to Zambia -- a country that buys arms from but has insignificant trade and aid relations with the Soviet Union.

The chart is based on the assumption that trade is a tangible indication of normal civilian contact between two countries. It shows that in most parts of the world the size of Soviet missions bears no relationship to actual exchange.

DISPROPORTION BETWEEN SOVIET DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION AND SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE



CIA is compiling new data which will be used in the final preparation of the chart

2, 1, 2, 4

305-

will make final count before entering it

47

KGB exclusively
 KGB and GRU

KGB = Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti - Committee for State Security

GRU = Glavnoye razvedyvatel'noye upravleniye generalnovo shtaba - Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff

DOMESTIC

Public control	Government & Party security	Counter-espionage & espionage	Codes & Ciphers
suppress dissent investigate economic crimes decide on foreign travel ensure armed forces' loyalty protect frontiers	protect and guard officials & facilities clear candidates for higher appointments and foreign assignments	detect and prosecute espionage agents manage Soviet contacts with foreigners penetrate embassies recruit foreigners as Soviet agents	safeguard gov. communications break foreign codes

FOREIGN

Intelligence collection	Covert political action	Covert warfare	Counter-intelligence
obtain classified information in all fields by agents & technical means	take "active measures" through agents to - influence foreign governments - manipulate media - control propaganda campaigns - assassinate special enemies support communist parties	smuggle arms train foreigners for unconventional warfare <i>conduct special operations</i>	detect and control operations of and infiltrate foreign intelligence services

48

The Soviet Union is the only country in which virtually the entire inhabited and physically accessible countryside is, as a rule, closed to travel by foreigners.

The officially closed area covers about one-third of the country. Here travel is strictly limited to a number of open cities and other tourist attractions. In practice the open area is also limited to larger towns reachable by prescribed routes, in some cases only by air. The open area also contains some closed cities.

Moscow began to restrict foreign diplomatic and consular travel in May 1941 (one month before Hitler attacked the Soviet Union). Except for two months at that time, the United States did not retaliate until 1952. Current U.S. restrictions on Soviet official travel cover about one-fourth of the country. The restrictions do not apply to Soviet citizens taking part in U.S.-Soviet exchange programs and Soviet employees of the UN.

This will be simplified version of CIA map

MAY



Remote or inaccessible areas

Closed areas:

formally

de facto

The Soviet Union is a charter member of the United Nations (UN) and a permanent member of the UN Security Council. The 1945 Yalta agreement also granted charter membership to two constituent Soviet republics, Belorussia and Ukraine.

The Soviet Union is a selective participant in UN activities. Moscow has joined only eight of the 15 Specialized Agencies created to provide services throughout the world. The Soviet Union has never contributed to the UN high

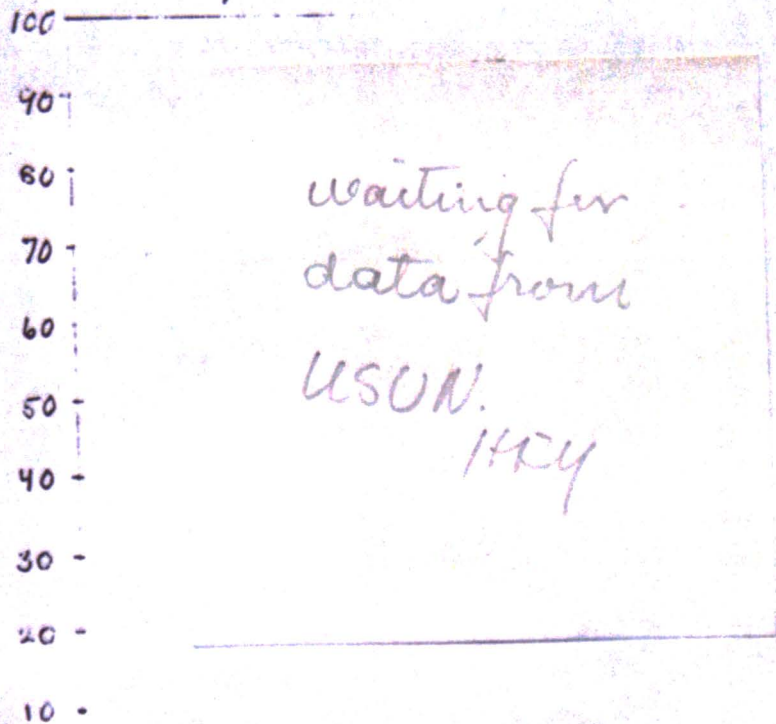
Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the UN World Food Program, or any of the UN peacekeeping operations (except, beginning in 1986, to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon).

The UN Secretariat and the UN Specialized Agencies employ Soviet citizens. The impartiality expected of international civil servants is contrary to Soviet doctrine. All Soviet UN employees are chosen and cleared for their assignments by the Communist

Party; they are instructed by their government and turn over to the Soviet exchequer anything they earn above the applicable Soviet scale. Up to half of Soviet UN employees are members of the KGB or GRU, and all others are required to perform secret duties when needed.

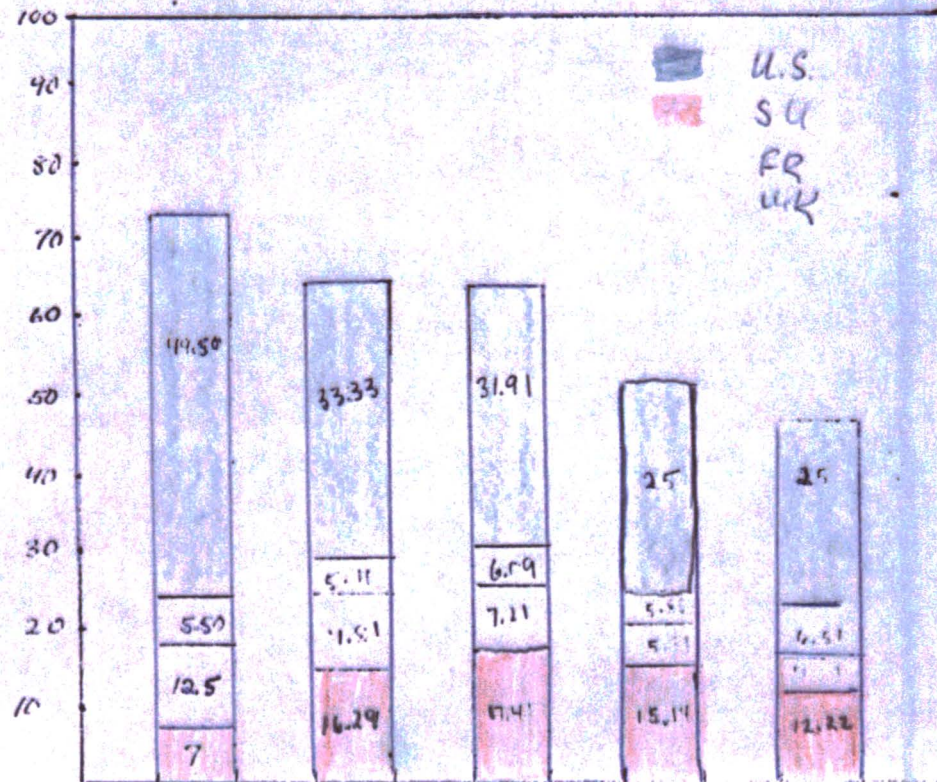
NATIONAL ORIGIN OF UN SECRETARIAT EMPLOYEES 1946 - 85

Percentage from U.S., Western Europe, & Soviet Union



SHARES OF UN EXPENSES 1946 - 85

U.S., U.K., France, Soviet Union (with Belorussia and Ukraine)



The Soviet Bloc

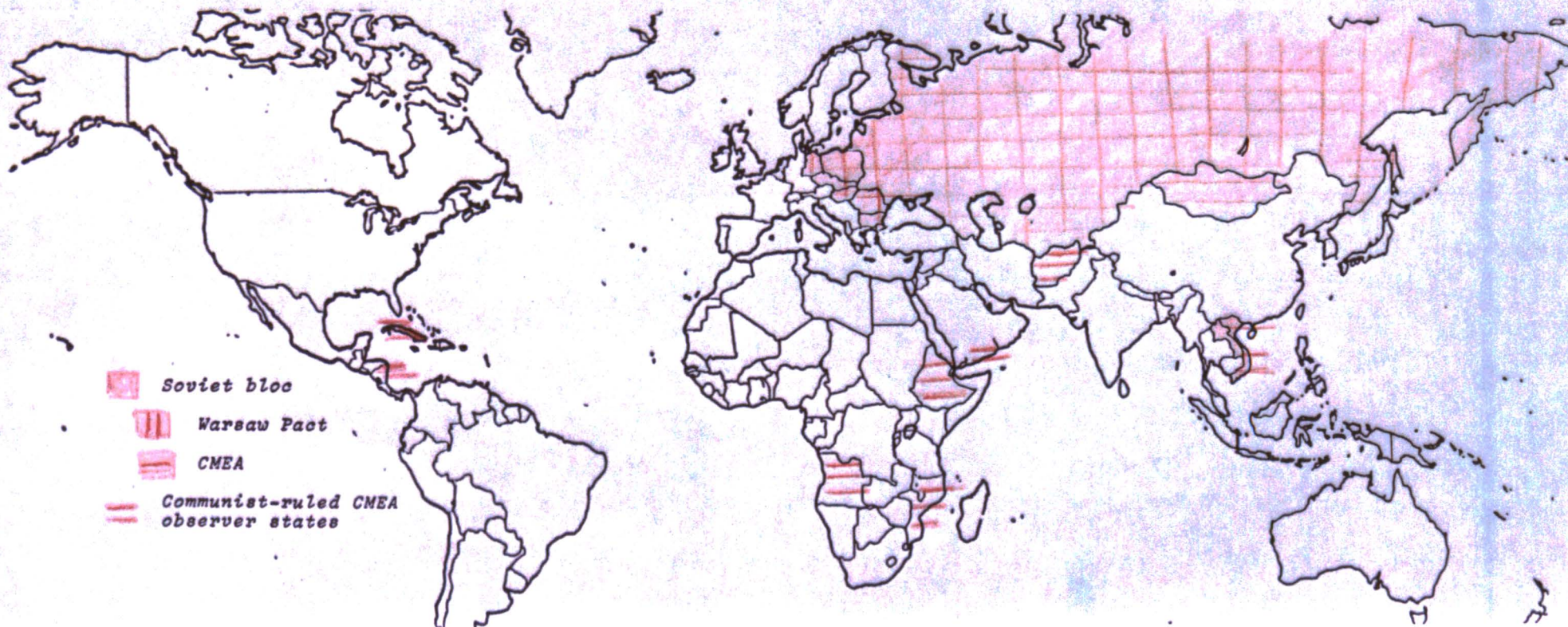
The Soviet Union is the largest, and dominant, power in the bloc of 12 communist-ruled countries that refer to themselves as the socialist community. Except for Laos, they are all members of the Warsaw Pact or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The Warsaw Pact is the bloc's military organization. Between 1945-8 the Eastern European countries signed standard treaties of alliance with the Soviet Union and were integrated into the Soviet military system. The Warsaw Pact

was concluded in 1955 after W. Germany was admitted to NATO. The pact has a joint command under Soviet leadership, and all forces come under Soviet command in wartime. CMEA members Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam take part in pact affairs as observers.

CMEA is the bloc's economic organization. Founded in the 1949 as Eastern Europe's counterpart to the Marshall Plan, CMEA added its first non-European member, Mongolia, in 1962. Members coordinate their economic plans and undertake joint industrial projects with the intention of creating a unified economy.

Bloc relations are governed by a doctrine the bloc calls socialist internationalism which implies a collective duty to intervene in member states whenever communist rule is threatened (as in Czechoslovakia in 1968).



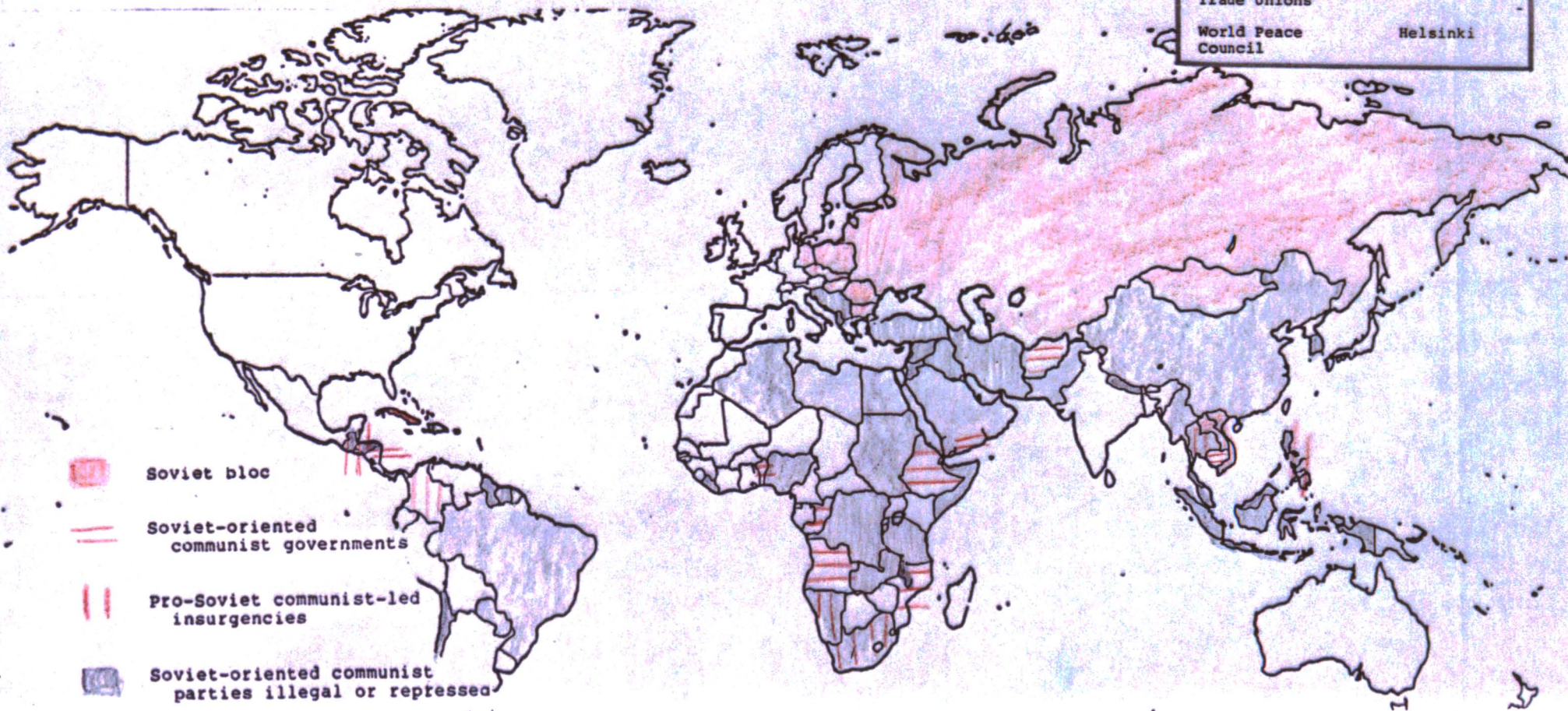
The world communist movement led by the Soviet Union consists of some 100 political parties and insurgencies whose voice is the World Marxist Review published in Prague in 35 languages.

Soviet relations with nonruling parties are conducted by the International Department of the CPSU's Central Committee Secretariat. The Soviet and other Warsaw Pact and CMEA governments provide advice, schooling, military training, money, arms, and sanctuary, depending on each party's need.

The International Department also is responsible for the international front organizations created after World War II to mobilize public support in other countries for Soviet policies. The World Peace Council (WPC) has the largest following in the West. Founded in 1949, the WPC has been closely associated with all ~~countries~~ ^{campaigns} against Western military preparedness.

The eight major front organizations serve as consultants to the United Nations Economic and Social Council or the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and five of them are among the organizations to be contacted for information about events given by the UN-sponsored International Year of Peace (1986).

Major Front Organizations	Headquarters
Intern. Assoc. of Democratic Lawyers	Brussels
Intern. Org. of Journalists	Prague
Intern. Union of Students	Prague
Women's Intern. Democratic. Fed.	E. Berlin
World Fed. of Democratic Youth	budapest
World Fed. of Scientific Workers	London & Lyon
World Fed. of Trade Unions	Prague
World Peace Council	Helsinki



- Soviet bloc
- Soviet-oriented communist governments
- Pro-Soviet communist-led insurgencies
- Soviet-oriented communist parties illegal or repressed

The Soviet Union regards the Third World as an area where the balance of power can be changed in its favor. Since the 1950s Soviet policy has been to cultivate good relations with nonaligned non-communist and "socialist-oriented" countries as well as those ruled by parties that are part of the international communist movement.

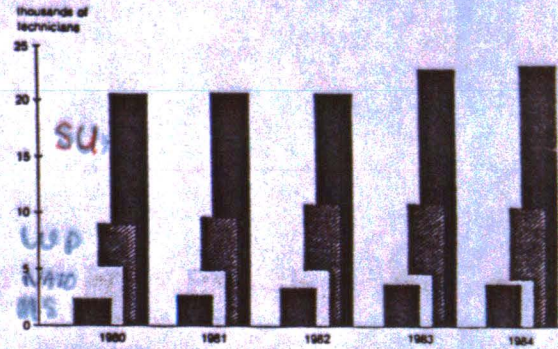
Arms sales and military assistance are a major source of Soviet influence. Since 1978 the Soviet Union has sold arms to more than 30 noncommunist developing countries and accounted for more than a third of all arms sales to the Third World (including Cuba). Arms sales generally involve dispatch of technicians to service the weapons and provide training in their use.

The Soviet Union and its allies provide military training and arms for insurgencies and specialists or combat units to help new communist regimes (as in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Nicaragua) to defeat their domestic opponents.

Soviet-bloc Combat Troops Outside Home Areas

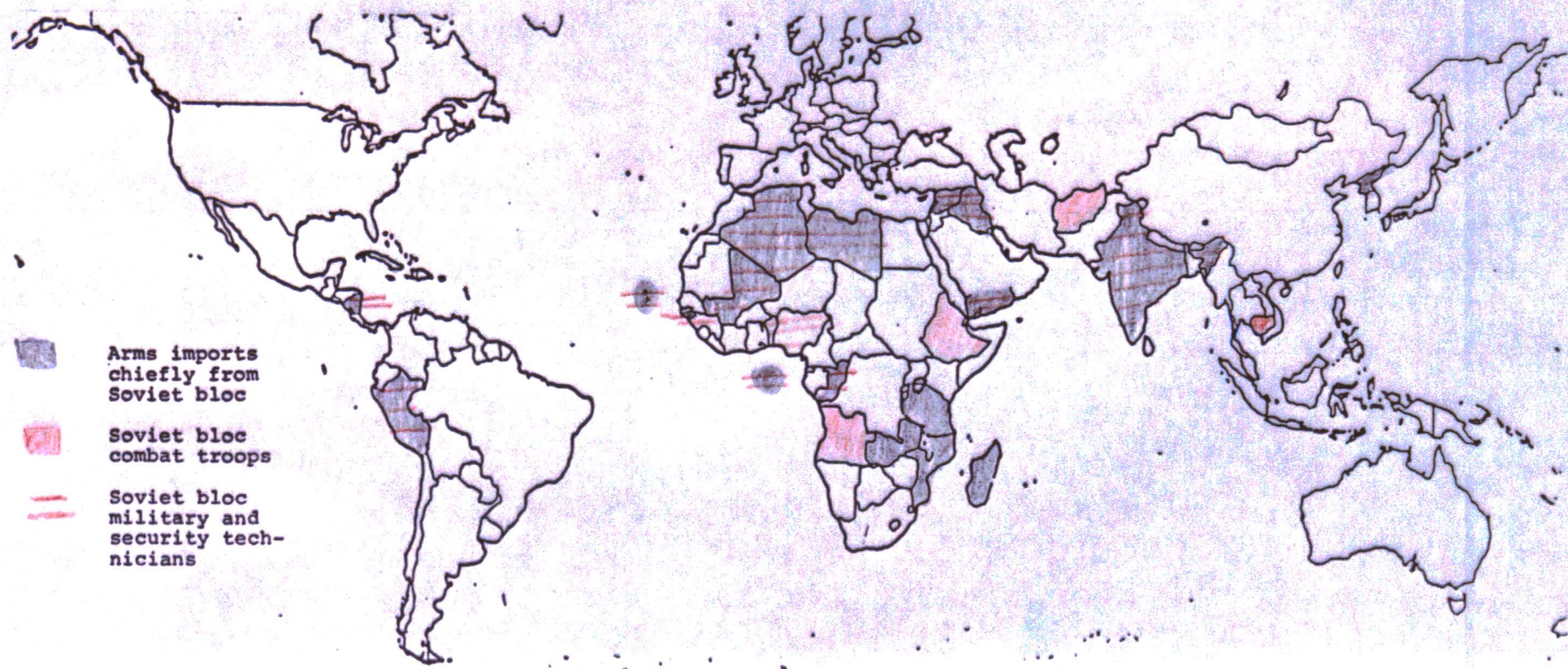
Soviet-bloc Presence	Country	Troop Strength, June 1985	Present Since:
U.S.S.R.	Afghanistan	115,000	1979
Cuba	Angola	15-20,000	1975
	Ethiopia	6-7,000	1977
Vietnam	Cambodia	180,000	1978

Military Technicians on Extended Tours Abroad, 1980-84*



* U.S. figures include military and civilian personnel in Foreign Military Sales, International Military Education and Training, and Field Training Service

From H.R., Release of US Foreign Relations, vol. 11 (86)



Arms imports chiefly from Soviet bloc

Soviet bloc combat troops





Soviet bloc military and security technicians

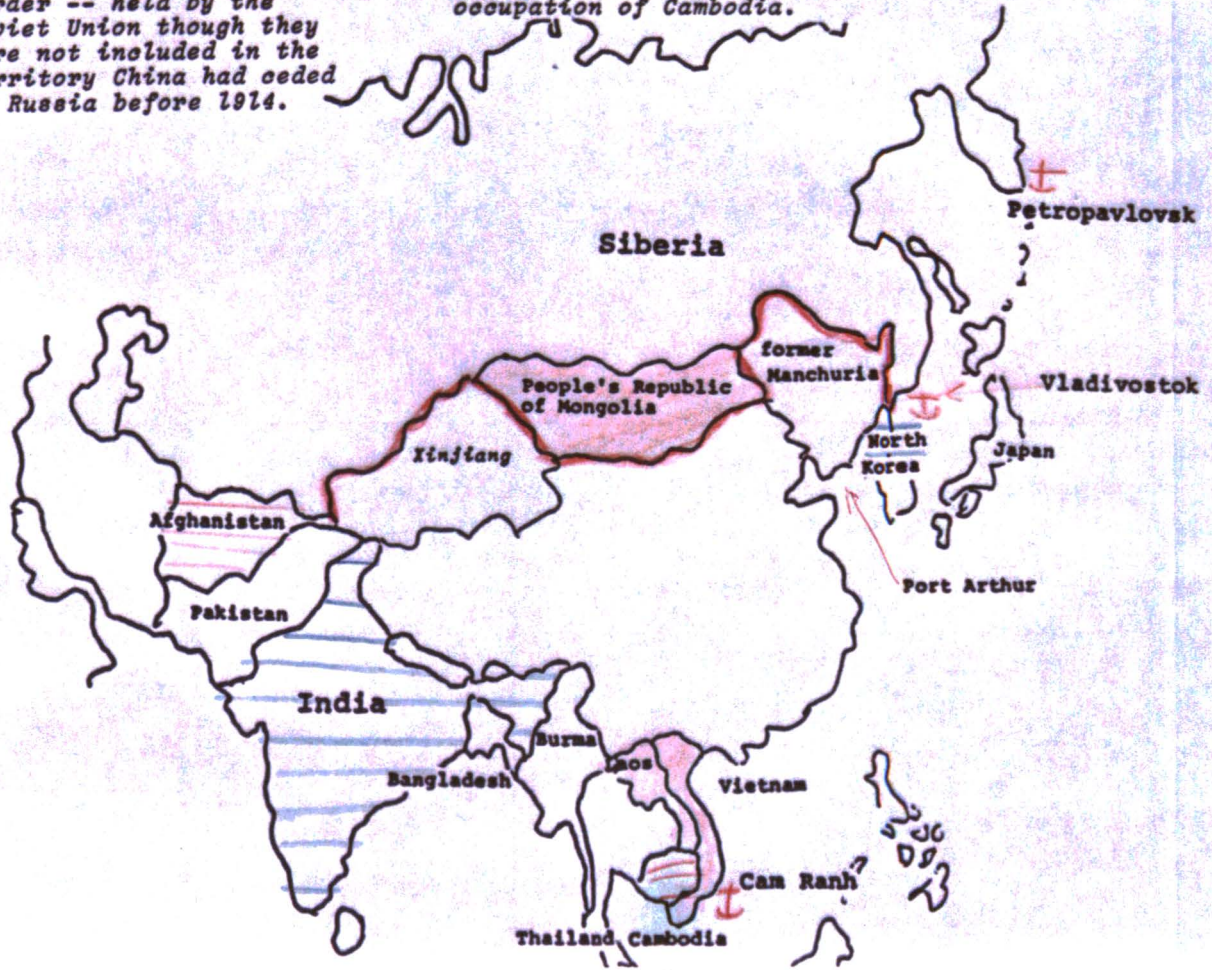
The Soviet Union inherited Russia's involvement in the Far East. In the 1920s and 1930s Soviet policy was to defend Siberia against Japan and promote pro-Soviet government in China. In the 1940s it was to replace Japan as the dominant power in China, and since the mid-1950s to extend Soviet influence in south and south-east Asia.

After the Chinese communists came to power in 1949, Moscow withdrew from Xinjiang and, in 1954, gave up special rights in Manchuria and the former Russian naval base at Port Arthur promised to the Soviet Union at Yalta. But Moscow refused to discuss the status of the People's Republic of Mongolia (where the Kuomintang had given up China's suzerainty in 1947) or of the lands -- a few river islands and a tract on the Afghan border -- held by the Soviet Union though they were not included in the territory China had ceded to Russia before 1914.

Since the early 1960s, when Sino-Soviet differences broke into the open, Moscow has stationed large forces in Mongolia and Siberia, strengthened ties with India, and obtained naval and air facilities in Vietnam. Since 1983 the two countries have been engaged in talks.

China's preconditions for efforts to restore normal relations are that Moscow reduce its forces on China's border, withdraw from Afghanistan, and give up its support of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

-  Soviet bloc
-  Soviet-bloc occupied
-  Major recipients of Soviet-bloc arms and economic assistance
-  Soviet home and overseas naval bases



Soviet and CMEA Foreign Aid

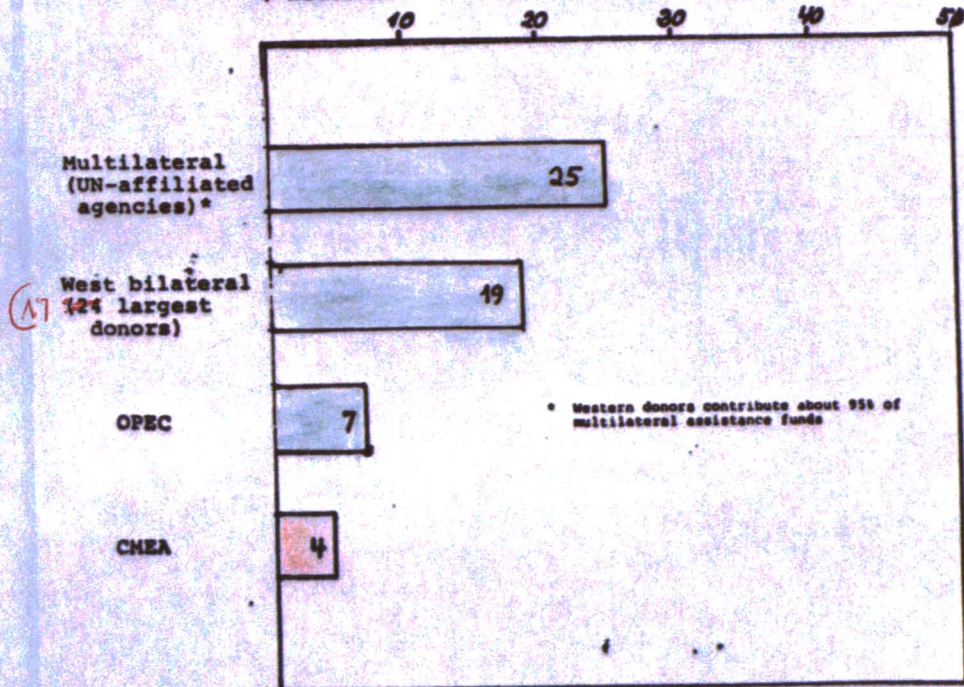
The Soviet Union and other CMEA countries, singly or jointly, provide economic assistance directly to some 40 developing countries. Except for a small donation to the United Nations Development Program (which affords technical assistance to other agencies), the Soviet Union does not take part in the UN-centered multilateral aid effort. Its emergency aid is also limited. Soviet food aid to Africa in the famine year of 1984 was 14% of that by Western countries.

CMEA aid does not correspond to the Western concept of development assistance. It purports to be a mutually beneficial form of economic cooperation, akin in most of its projects to Western trade and private investment. CMEA aid to noncommunist countries consists largely of plants for the public sector, infrastructure, and technical assistance -- paid for in hard currency -- and training, at home or in the CMEA countries, partly defrayed by scholarships. In 1984 some 70,000 trainees from noncommunist countries were enrolled in CMEA institutions.

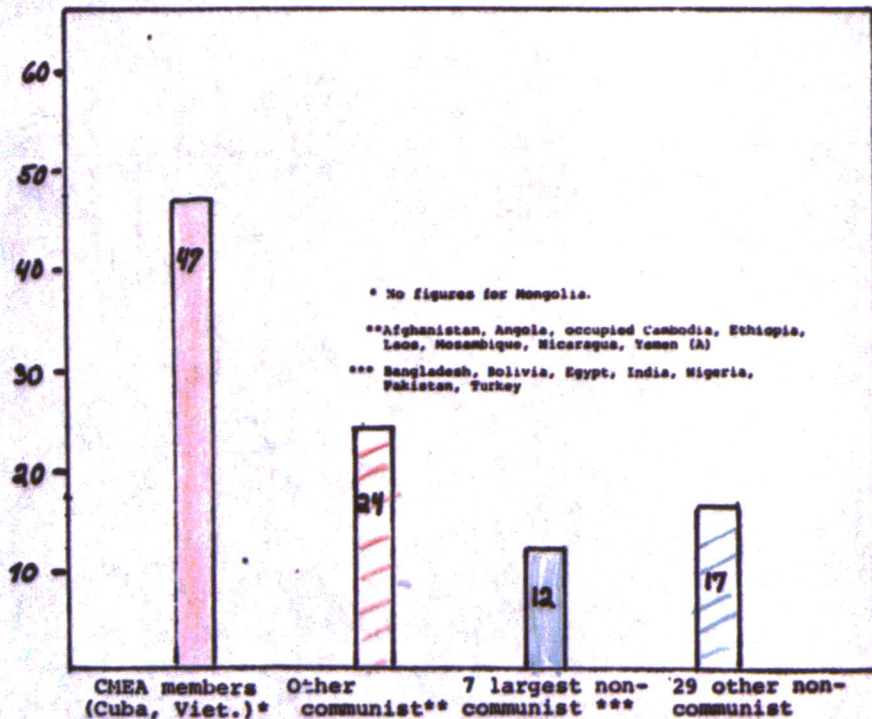
Cuba and Vietnam -- the Soviet Union's major aid recipients -- receive general economic support through conversion of trade deficits into long-term loans; Cuba receives subsidies for sugar exports and oil imports; and Afghanistan receives free shipments of commodities and food.

CMEA observer states Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, and Yemen (A) still receive most of their aid from noncommunist donors.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE COMPARED
1981-84 average for country grouping
\$ millions



CMEA ECONOMIC AID CONCENTRATION 1981-84
% of total aid by groups of countries



5

Self-sufficient in most raw materials and energy and with an economy closed to foreign competition, the Soviet Union has the industrialized world's smallest share of world trade -- 3%. Most trade with noncommunist countries is conducted in Western, hard, currencies.

The West accounts for about 30% of Soviet foreign trade. Chief Soviet imports are industrial equipment and high-technology items and (as part of an effort to improve the national diet) grains. NATO countries

(except Iceland) and Japan meet periodically in the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Security Controls to review the list of items with direct or possible military application that are not to be sold to countries in the Warsaw Pact.

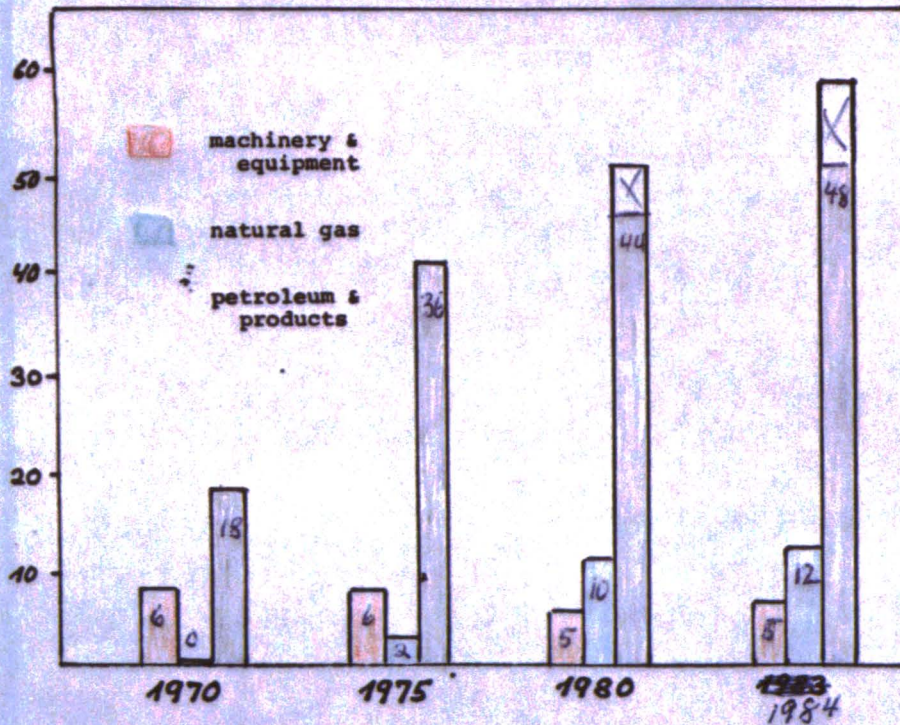
Petroleum has been the chief Soviet export to the West for over 25 years. Natural gas exports rose after completion in 1983 of the Siberian pipeline to Western Europe.

The Soviet Union accounts for less than 2% of U.S. foreign trade but has been a large importer of U.S. agricultural products since the mid-1970s (the second largest in 1984 and 1985). The United States does not have a general commercial treaty with the Soviet Union. The trade agreement signed in 1972 has not entered into force because of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act requiring certification by the President of free emigration from the Soviet Union. Moscow will not accept a treaty dependent on a finding as to Soviet domestic policy by the other party.

Ten percent of Soviet foreign trade is with developing countries. Weapons make up over 50% of Soviet exports. Chief imports are grain and bauxite.

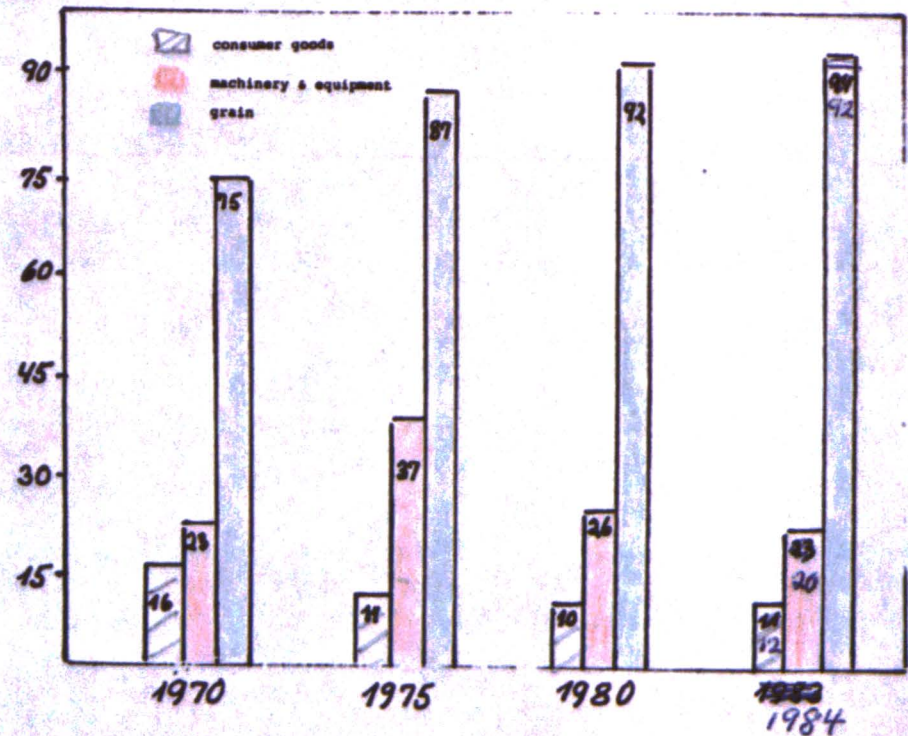
SOVIET HARD-CURRENCY EXPORTS 1970-83

% of key items in total hard currency exports



SOVIET HARD-CURRENCY IMPORTS 1970-83

as share of total imports of



15

Soviet Cultural Diplomacy

Soviet cultural diplomacy began in the 1920s with an effort to influence foreign opinion through the societies for friendship with the Soviet Union established in many countries.

Since the 1950s the Soviet Union has developed a system of cultural and scientific exchange based on intergovernmental agreements involving many academic fields and professions as well as the performing arts and athletics. The private exchange natural to Western society is contrary to Soviet doctrine. The preponderance of scientists and technologists among Soviet exchangees reflects Soviet interest in Western technology.

The first comprehensive U.S.-Soviet exchange agreement, signed in 1958, was renewable every two years. The 1973 agreement set a six-year term. But because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the agreement was not renewed until 1985. Subsidiary agreements govern cooperation in special fields such as health, environmental protection, space research, and atomic energy.

Soviet cultural diplomacy in the Third World is designed to combat Western influence. Emphasis is on educational assistance -- the dispatch of instructors and coaches for athletics, the arts, and general subjects. The Third World, especially India, is a large market for Soviet textbooks published in the native tongues or in common working languages such as English and French.

Soviet cultural centers were first opened in _____. Providing facilities for lectures, exhibits, and language instruction, they are similar to the American Centers operated by the United States Information Service. In the Third World there are _____ American Centers in _____ countries and 70 Soviet Cultural Centers in 35 countries.



5

The Soviet Government was the first to make permanent use of the radio to influence foreign audiences. Its first programs, in 1929, were in English, French, German, and Russian. In 1985 the Soviet Union broadcast hours per week in 82 languages. (The U.S. Government is the second largest international radio broadcaster, with weekly hours in languages in 1985.)

The chief stations, broadcasting to all parts of the world, are Radio Moscow and Radio Peace and Progress.

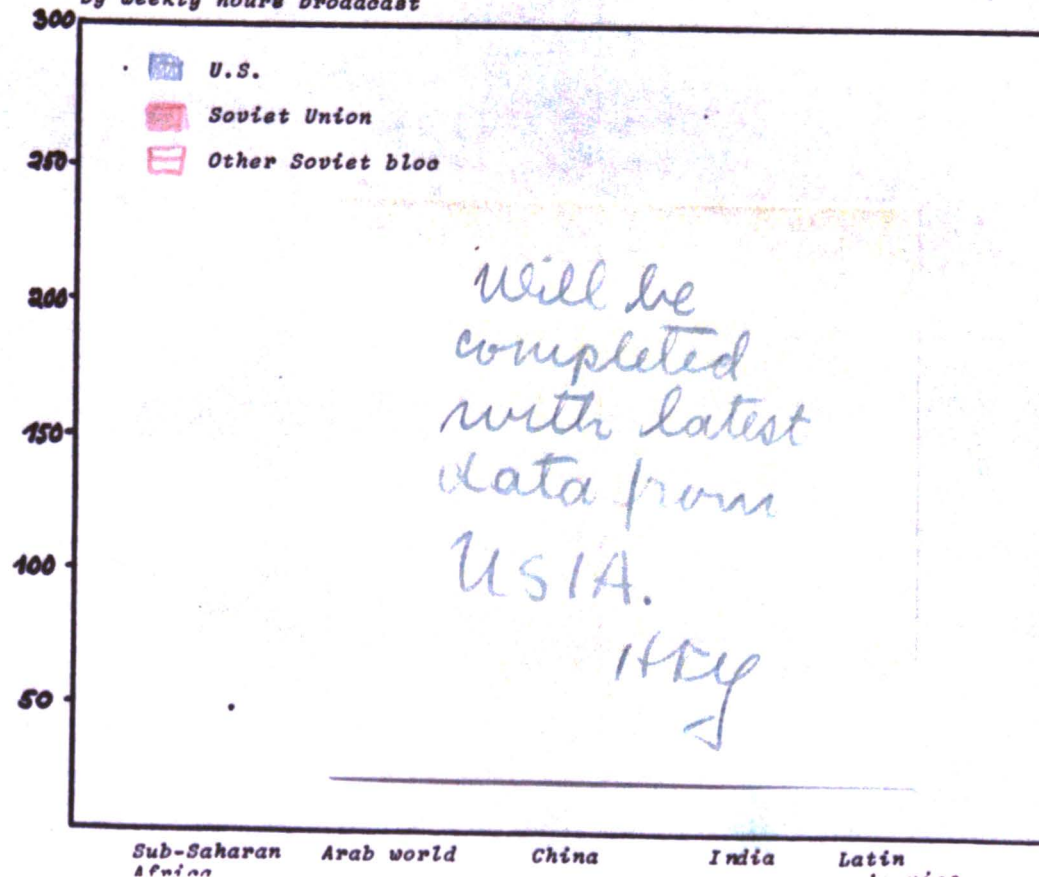
The Alma Ata and Tashkent local stations send Kazakh and Uighur programs to China's western province of Xinjiang. Certain Soviet transmitters openly promoting subversion in China, Iran, and Turkey, pretend to be underground radios in these countries. Soviet allies having the largest international radio broadcasting schedules are Cuba and East Germany.

The West's first permanent Russian-language radio programs for the Soviet Union were the BBC's in 1946. The Voice of America's Russian-language

broadcasts to the Soviet Union began in 1947. U.S.-funded Radio Liberty, established in 1950, broadcasts exclusively to the Soviet Union in Russian and 17 other languages. (U.S.-funded Radio Free Europe broadcasts to the other East European countries.)

Western countries have made no effort to inhibit Soviet international broadcasting. But Moscow's response to Western programs has been to jam the air waves -- except between 1973 and 1980 -- and exert diplomatic pressure on the broadcasting countries and at the UN to eliminate or emasculate the programs.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO BROADCASTING TO MAJOR TARGETS
by weekly hours broadcast



Cleared with SVR TPIV

95
The Soviet Union and the United States possess long-range, or strategic, nuclear weapons trained against one another. The equivalence of these forces depends not only on numerical limitations set by arms control agreements but the status of modernization programs.

The two countries conducted Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between 1969-79. SALT I (the 1972 agreement) placed tight limits on anti-ballistic missile deployment for an indefinite period and much looser limits on intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles for an interim period of five years. SALT II, signed in 1979, has never been ratified and has been violated by the Soviet Union. In 1986 the United States announced that it would not be bound by SALT numerical limits on offensive forces.

A new round of U.S.-Soviet negotiations, the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), began in 1982. The Soviet Union quit these talks in November 1983 when NATO reaffirmed its decision to deploy intermediate-range Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles to balance Soviet deployment of the modern intermediate-range SS-20 missile.

The U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in progress since March 1985 have a larger agenda including not only strategic offensive forces but intermediate-range forces (land-based systems of less than intercontinental range) and defense and space issues.

*This from HCY, Alliance of NATO (85)
↓
HCY*

U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms: Modernity Compared¹

★ U.S. 🇷🇺 U.S.S.R.

Year Introduced	Bombers		Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles ²		Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles ²		Classes of Submarines		Year Introduced
	U.S.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.	U.S.S.R.	U.S.	U.S.S.R.	
Now Testing	★ B-1B	🇷🇺 Blackjack	★ Peacekeeper <i>MX</i>	🇷🇺 SS-25, -24		🇷🇺 SS-N-23			Now Testing
1985		🇷🇺 Bear H				🇷🇺 SS-N-20		★ Ohio Class	1985
								🇷🇺 Typhoon	
1980			★ Minuteman III (MK 12A)			🇷🇺 SS-N-17			1980
				🇷🇺 SS-19(3)		🇷🇺 SS-N-18(3)			
				🇷🇺 SS-18(4)	★ Trident 1(C-4)	🇷🇺 SS-N-18, -18(2)		🇷🇺 Delta III, Yankee III	
				🇷🇺 SS-17(2), -19(2)		🇷🇺 SS-N-9(2)			
				🇷🇺 SS-18(2)				🇷🇺 Delta II	
1975		🇷🇺 Backfire		🇷🇺 SS-11(2), -11(3)		🇷🇺 SS-N-6(3), -6(2), -8		🇷🇺 Delta I	1975
				🇷🇺 SS-13(2)	★ Poseidon C-3				
1970	★ FB-111		★ Minuteman III			🇷🇺 SS-N-6			1970
			★ Minuteman II	🇷🇺 SS-11				🇷🇺 Yankee	
1965			★ Titan II		★ Polaris A-3		★ Benjamin Franklin Class		1965
	★ B-52 H					🇷🇺 SS-N-5	★ Lafayette Class		
1960									1960

¹Currently operational systems only.
²The modification series for Soviet intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missiles is shown in parentheses. For example, SS-19(3), SS-N-18(3).

modified
Source: Data from NATO, NATO and the Warsaw Pact: Force Comparisons, 1984.

U.S. - Soviet Naval Balance

Classified 10/7/6 EUR/PNI + (NR/PNI) 20

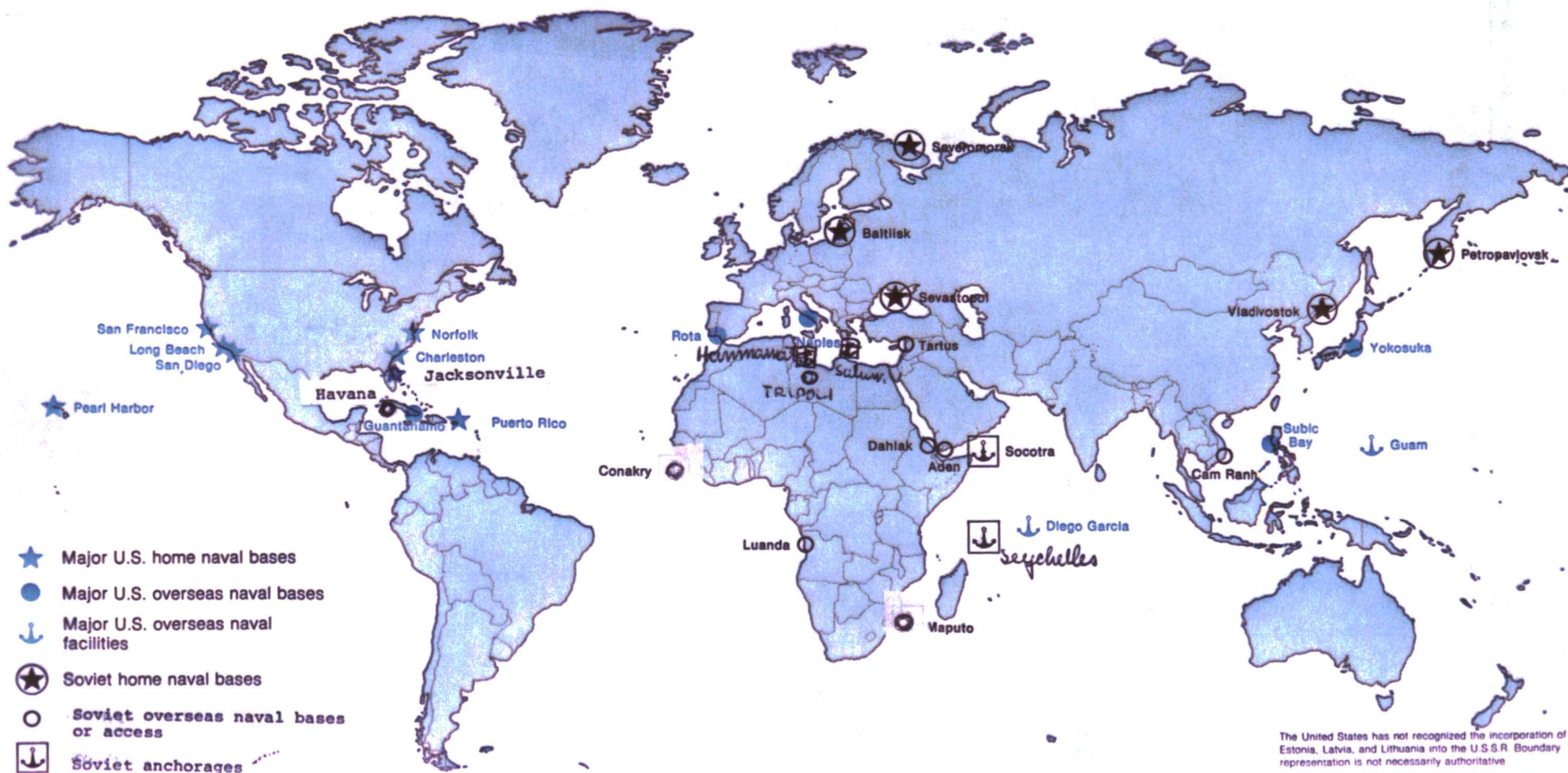
Since World War II the Soviet Union has built a large and modern naval arm and gained access to naval facilities in distant lands.

Soviet naval units were first deployed beyond home waters to the Mediterranean. The first visit in 1958 was followed by permanent assignment in 1964. Soviet naval units have been present continuously in the Indian Ocean since 1968, West African waters since 1975, and Vietnamese waters since 1979.

In 1977 Somalia revoked naval rights granted in 1974, but Ethiopia and Yemen (A) have since given the Soviet Union access to facilities at the approaches to the Red Sea.

Soviet naval visits to the Caribbean, where Cuban facilities are available, began in 1969.

Revised from (Hoy Alay) US Foreign Relations (S.A. 1974)



The United States has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the U.S.S.R. Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

199

MILESTONES IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

1917

U.S. refused to recognize Soviet government established by Bolshevik (communist) coup, as Bolsheviks did not represent Russian people and flouted obligations toward other countries.

1918

U.S. joined Allied landings at White Sea ports and Vladivostok in hopes of reviving Russian resistance to Germans and protecting military supplies.

1919

Communist International (Comintern) created as single world communist party with seat in Moscow.

1920

U.S. lifted prohibition of U.S.-Soviet trade.

1921

U.S. communist factions, under threat of expulsion by Comintern, merged as Communist Party of America (later Communist Party of United States of America).

1922

American Relief Administration, headed by Commerce Secretary Herbert C. Hoover, provided food, shelter, medical and sanitary supplies, and technical publications to help combat Soviet famine and general distress.

1923

Soviet Information Bureau opened in Washington -- point for unofficial contacts with Soviet Government.

1924

AMTORG Trading Corporation established in New York to represent Soviet foreign trade organizations.

1930

American experts completed assembly of Stalingrad Tractor Plant, Europe's largest.

1932

American-assembled Gorki Automobile Plant, Europe's largest, began to produce copy of Ford's Model A.

1933

U.S. recognized Soviet Government, ambassadors exchanged.

1941-45

Under Lend-Lease U.S. shipped to Soviet Union over \$10 billion worth of arms, raw materials, food, and industrial equipment to sustain war against Germans.

1945

Crimea (Yalta) Conference -- Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin agreed on steps to create general international organization (UN), jointly assumed supreme authority for Germany after surrender, and pledged joint responsibility for free elections in countries liberated from Nazi domination.

1945-48

Soviet Union, violating Yalta agreement, established communist governments in Eastern Europe; Greece beset by communist guerrillas, Turkey by Soviet diplomatic campaign.

1947

Truman Doctrine asserted U.S. policy of containing Soviet expansion through economic and military aid to threatened countries.

1948-49

Berlin blockade -- U.S. and Western powers nullified Soviet closure of land routes with massive airlift of supplies for Berlin's Western sectors.

1950

Soviet proxy invasion of South Korea repelled by U.S. and UN forces and led to rapid build-up of Western defenses under North Atlantic Treaty Organization

1958

First U.S.-Soviet agreement on cultural, technical, and educational exchanges, to be renewed every two years.

1959

Eisenhower-Khrushchev Camp David meeting -- first visit by top Soviet leader to U.S., first U.S.-Soviet summit.

1962

Cuban Missile Crisis -- under threat of U.S. interdiction, Soviet Union withdrew offensive missiles being installed in Cuba.

1963

Washington-Moscow direct communications link ("Hot Line") established.

Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, first major-power agreement regulating nuclear weapons testing, banned explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water.

1969-79

U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) -- 1972 agreements set limitations on defensive and offensive nuclear weapons and established strategic arms negotiations as continuing process; 1979 agreement (SALT II) has not entered into force.

1973

U.S.-Soviet General Agreement on Contacts, Exchanges, and Cooperation, to be renewed every six years (instead of, as previously, two), enlarged exchange program.

1975

Moscow refused to implement 1972 U.S.-Soviet trade agreement because of Jackson-Vanik amendment to 1974 Trade Act requiring certification of free emigration from Soviet Union.

Helsinki Final Act of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe enjoined U.S., Soviet Union, 32 East and West European countries and Canada to respect state sovereignty and civil rights and enlarge East-West contacts.

Cuban combat forces in Angola began series of overt Soviet-bloc military operations in Third World -- by Cuba in Ethiopia (1977 --), Vietnam in Cambodia (1978 --) and Soviet Union in Afghanistan (1979 --).

1981

First Soviet tanks delivered to Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

1983

Intervention by U.S. and Organization of East Caribbean States ended Soviet-bloc military buildup in Grenada.

1985

U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations -- begun in 1982 and stalled end 1983 following Soviet walkout, resumed March 1985 to cover strategic offensive forces (START), intermediate-range forces (INF), and defense and space issues.