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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name RAYMOND, WALTER: FILES

Withdrawer

KML 2/27/2012

File Folder U.S.-SOVIET PUBLIC DIPLOMACY (1983)

FOIA

M10-326/2

Box Number 11

PARRY

56

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
132308	PAPER	STRATEGY PAPER ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS	13	4/20/1983	B1
132309	PAPER	RE STRATEGY PAPER ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS	13	4/20/1983	B1
132310	PAPER	RE ACTION PLAN	25	ND	B1
132312	MEMO	JACK MATLOCK TO WILLIAM CLARK RE U.S. EXCAHNGE PROGRAMS <i>R 6/8/2018 M326/2</i>	1	10/6/1983	B1
132314	LETTER	CHARLES WICK TO WILLIAM CLARK (WITH ATTACHMENT A)	3	9/29/1983	B1
132316	MEMO	WALTER RAYMOND, JR. TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE DRAFT ACTION PLAN <i>R 6/8/2018 M326/2</i>	1	11/23/1983	B1
132317	MEMO	ROBERT MCFARLANE TO LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER RE DRAFT ACTION PLAN	1	ND	B1
132319	MEMO	LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE ACTION PLAN	1	11/17/1983	B1
132320	PAPER	RE ACTION PLAN	1	ND	B1

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

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
132321	PAPER	RE STRATEGY PAPER ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS	1	ND	B1
132322	MEMO	CHARLES HILL TO ROBERT KIMMITT, ET AL RE MEETING	1	11/25/1983	B1
132327	LIST	OF ADDRESSEES	1	ND	B3
132324	PAPER	RE IPC COMMITTEE ON SOVIET AFFAIRS	2	11/22/1983	B1
132328	MEMO	WALTER RAYMOND, JR. TO MEMBERS...	2	12/30/1983	B1

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132308 PAPER

13 4/20/1983 B1

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TO: M - Ronald I. Spiers

THROUGH: P - Lawrence S. Eagleburger

FROM: EUR - Richard R. Burt
PM - Jonathan T. Howe

SUBJECT: Request for Funding to Establish a U.S.-Soviet
Relations Speakers' Training Course at FSI

As you know, the NSC and the Secretary have given high priority to our public affairs and public diplomacy efforts, particularly in the area of arms control. In the U.S., Europe, and in many other areas of the world, there is heightened interest in nuclear strategy issues and arms control policies, and growing public concern about the risk of nuclear conflict. The state of U.S.-Soviet relations is a related topic which likewise has received increased attention. We have a number of publications which address these issues, but we do not have enough knowledgeable speakers who are available to discuss these subjects in the many public fora where such concerns are aired. We currently have difficulty meeting requests for speakers in the U.S. As the year progresses, we anticipate even greater demand both here and in Europe for the limited number of individuals who can address these issues.

To expand the pool of potential speakers, we believe it is important to establish a special training course on nuclear arms, arms control issues, and U.S.-Soviet relations which will enable the participants to present an informed and persuasive case for U.S. positions publicly. The course would be modeled on the arms control speakers' course, which was established in fall 1983. Like that course, this new program would include both substantive training and a public speaking component, and might last about seven work days. Mid-level and some senior officers, including overcomplement personnel, could benefit from such training, and would then be asked to make themselves available for speaking commitments. An initial class of up to 20 officers would get us off to a good start, and the course would be repeated at intervals in the coming year.

We have informally discussed this possibility with Stephen Low, who is interested in offering such a course at FSI. He indicated, however, that FSI did not have the funds to establish the course. He estimated that about \$8,000 would be needed to establish the kind of course we have in mind.

We believe that a special course at FSI on nuclear arms control issues and U.S.-Soviet relations would bring long-term benefits in support of our positions on a wide range of arms control, foreign policy, and defense issues. We therefore urge that you make available the funds necessary to establish the program.

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Course Outline

day 1

0830 - 0930	overview (Tom Simons/Mark Palmer)
0930 - 0945	break
0945 - 1100	overview of Soviet history/influence of history on current policy (Pipes?)
1100 - 1115	break
1115 - 1230	economic and trade issues (CIA SOVA)
1230 - 1330	lunch
1330 - 1445	Soviet society/demographics (Feschbach)
1445 - 1500	break
1500 - 1630	human rights (Max Kampelman/Elliott Abrams)
1630 - 1700	Afghanistan (NEA/SOV)

day 2

0830 - 1000	Soviet ideology/global strategy (Lenczowski)
1000 - 1015	break
1015 - 1115	Soviet approach to arms control (Vershbow)
1115 - 1215	the Soviet side (tentative) - Soviet Embassy counselor
1215 - 1300	lunch
1300 - 1400	wrapup, questions - course coordinators, SOV

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

October 6, 1983

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM:

JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT:

U.S. Exchange Programs in the Soviet Union

Charlie Wick has sent you a memorandum (Tab I) reporting on the current status of some educational and exchange programs with the USSR. Specifically, he points out that the Soviets have withdrawn 20 of their scholars who were in the U.S. under the IREX program (doctoral and post-doctoral research) on grounds that they were unsure of their safety. The Soviets have, however, permitted the U.S. scholars under the exchange to remain in the Soviet Union. Wick feels that, inasmuch as the "reciprocity" aspect of this is running in our favor, we should not withdraw ours, and asks if this policy is in line with your thinking.

I agree with Wick that this situation is working to our advantage at this time and that it would be a mistake on our part to emulate the Soviet action. Therefore, I would recommend that we let the situation continue as it is evolving. My guess is that the Soviets will send their researchers back in the near future.

No reply is necessary unless you disagree with the above.

JK
Fortier, Lenczowski, Lord *out* and Raymond concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That there be no change in our current policy of continuing our side of the IREX exchange.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment:

Tab I

Memorandum from Mr. Wick

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR 11326/2#132312

BY

DW

NARA DATE 6/8/18

National Security Council
The White House
RECEIVED

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System #

Package#

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83 OCT 6 P 6: 30

SEQUENCE TO

HAS SEEN

DISPOSITION

Executive Secretary

1

K

John Poindexter

2

✓

Bud McFarlane

Jacque Hill

Judge Clark

3

✓

A

John Poindexter

Executive Secretary

NSC Secretariat

Situation Room

I-Information

A-Action

R-Retain

D-Dispatch

N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP

Meese

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Deaver

Other

COMMENTS

Should be seen by:

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132314	LETTER CHARLES WICK TO WILLIAM CLARK (WITH ATTACHMENT A)	3	9/29/1983	B1

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132316

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F/PO

US-0512

SS
WN
GA

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

November 23, 1983

~~SECRET~~ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: WALTER RAYMOND, JR. WL

SUBJECT: Draft Action Plan for Public Diplomacy on
US/Soviet Relations

Following up on SPG tasking, the International Political Committee has drafted an interagency action plan for public diplomacy on US/Soviet relations. The Action Plan is a base paper on which more detailed specific programs and actions will be developed. It provides a good framework for development of a series of psychological and political actions. The group working on the problem is a strong one and includes middle level representation from Defense, State, USIA, NSC and an observer from CIA.

At an organizational meeting on November 22, several sub-committees were established to help carry out the program. One sub-committee will develop timetables for actions, speakers schedules and develop a series of themes. A second sub-committee will inventory actions which are now underway and planned by other agencies. A third sub-committee will develop a series of papers comparing the two social systems. The fourth sub-committee--which will be the most important one--will be a political action working group. This group, which will be chaired by NSC staff, will develop plans that can be utilized by the National Endowment for Democracy, elements of the government--particularly USIA--, programs run by the private sector and will review activities and themes utilized by our various radios targeted toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Steve Steiner and I will provide overview for this committee and I will ensure that there is no overlap between overt and covert activities vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. As you are aware, there is a complex and multi-faceted series of covert political actions directed to Soviet bloc regions.

I have included a brief memorandum for you to send to Larry Eagleburger in his capacity as Chairman of the IPC.

WA ^{lgm} ^{absent}
Steve Steiner, Jack Matlock and John Lenczowski concur.

Recommendation

That you sign the attached memorandum to Eagleburger.

Agree _____

Disagree _____

Attachment

Tab I Draft memorandum to Larry Eagleburger
Tab II Action Plan and Strategy Paper

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

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NLRR M326/2*132316

BY FW NARA DATE 6/8/18

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132317	MEMO ROBERT MCFARLANE TO LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER RE DRAFT ACTION PLAN	1	ND	B1

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8335361, 8335362

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

61
8385

November 18, 1983

UNCLASSIFIED
W/SECRET ATTACHMENTS

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Draft Action Plan for Public Diplomacy on
US/Soviet Relations

Attached please find a memorandum from Under Secretary
Eagleburger on the Action Plan with a description of future
implementing steps.

for Robert M. Hill
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated.

2/27/12
UNCLASSIFIED
W/SECRET ATTACHMENTS

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TO KIMMITT FROM HILL, C

DOCDATE 25 NOV 83 65

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OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

21 2/27/12

(4)

KEYWORDS . PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

USSR

SUBJECT: MINUTES FOR NOV 22 IPC MTG RE US - SOVIET PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE:

STATUS C FILES IF

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

RAYMOND

LENCZOWSKI

SIMS

KRAEMER

MATLOCK

Robinson

Fortier

COMMENTS

REF# 8336348

LOG 8308385

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132324 PAPER	RE IPC COMMITTEE ON SOVIET AFFAIRS	2	11/22/1983	B1

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IPC COMMITTEE ON SOVIET AFFAIRS
November 22, 1983

Agenda

- Objectives and Scope of Committee
- Reports on Current Status of Public Diplomacy on Soviet-related Issues
 - o USIA
 - o State (PA, EUR/SOV)
 - o DOD
- Assignment of Responsibilities
 - o Timetables and Schedules
 - o Input from Posts and Other Agencies
 - o Working Groups
 - o Future Initiatives (Ideas)

DECLASSIFIED
Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY KML NARA, DATE 2/27/12

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132328	MEMO WALTER RAYMOND, JR. TO MEMBERS...	2	12/30/1983	B1

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FACT SHEET ON THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY
IN RESPONSE TO LEONID ZAMYATIN ARTICLE

"IMPASSES OF CONFRONTATION AND HORIZONS OF COOPERATION"

The November 28 Literaturnaya Gazeta article by Leonid Zamyatin, Chief of the International Information Department of the Communist Party of Soviet Union, includes several inaccuracies about USIA, its mission and operations. A clarification in response to selected statements in that article follows.

1. Mr. Zamyatin Says: "American imperialism, having suffered a series of major defeats in the world arena, is undertaking attacks on an increasingly massive, unprecedented scale against the Soviet Union's social system and Marxist-Leninist ideology and is striving to misrepresent Soviet foreign policy objectives and block the growing influence of real socialism."

The Facts are: USIA is responsible for explaining U.S. policies and sharing the underlining values of our own democratic society. Both the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948 and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (the Fulbright-Hays Act) have as their purpose to "increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries."

USIA strives to provide factual reporting on U.S.-Soviet relations and on Soviet activities around the world. Necessarily, these have included Soviet actions such as the invasion of Afghanistan and human rights abuses, and U.S. reaction.

2. Mr. Zamyatin Says: U.S. authorities "use the U.S. President's speeches; Congress; the State Department, whose staff includes a special assistant to the Secretary of State on human rights; and various Zionist and emigre organizations and committees.....in whipping up the campaign about so-called 'human rights violations' in the USSR and their other socialist countries.

The Facts Are: One of USIA's most important goals is to communicate the fundamental American commitment to individual freedom and human rights. For example, the U.S. has just completed its national elections, a free and open experience in democracy that captivates and serves as inspiration for the rest of the world. These elections were witnessed around the world through the Worldnet televised satellite transmissions referred to in Mr. Zamyatin's article.

This type of accusation by Soviet media services is a daily occurrence. If the U.S. makes reference to actual Soviet human rights abuses, such as the forced exile of the Sakharovs, or of psychiatric abuse, or the crackdown on the Helsinki monitoring group,

the USSR attacks us for "interfering in its internal affairs." Yet the free press in nations around the world report the same abuses. These are not imaginary.

USIA does indeed quote President Reagan and other ranking Administration officials when they speak out on human rights abuses around the world, including the Soviet Union.

In his Human Rights Day remarks, Dec 10, 1984, the President said: "...we do a serious disservice to the cause of human rights if we forget that, however mistaken and wrong, however stumbling the actions of democracies in seeking to achieve the ideals of freedom and brotherhood, our philosophy of government permits us to acknowledge, debate, and then correct mistakes, injustices, and violations of human rights. Let us always remember the critical moral distinction of our time -- the clear difference between a philosophy of government that acknowledges wrong-doing and injustice and one that refuses to admit to such injustices, and even justifies its own assaults on individual liberty in the name of a chimeric utopian vision. Such brutal affronts to the human conscience as the systematic suppression of individual liberty in the Soviet Union, and the denial of religious expression by Christians, Jews, and Muslims in that country, are tragic examples.

3. Mr. Zamyatin Says: "Real ideological warfare is being waged against us. Bourgeois information organs have become an instrument of interference in states' internal affairs." We are dealing with attempts to turn radio and television channels into an instrument of interference in states' internal affairs and of the execution of subversive acts.

The Facts Are: This charge, like so many in the article, represents an inversion of the reality in which the Soviet use of information as an instrument of subversion outside its borders, known as "active measures," has become an increasing cause for concern for all around the world who cherish accuracy in information. For example, the Soviet dissemination of reports alleging American government involvement in the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is only the latest in a series of spurious and often clandestine charges which recently appeared, such as:

- A fake airgram that surfaced in Peru depicting a U.S. plan to sell nuclear weapons to Chile.
- A forged letter that appeared in the Paris-based Jeune Afrique suggesting that the U.S. was about to sell arms to South Africa.

- Forged telegrams faked to appear as though they originated at the American Embassy in Rome, used in 1982 to insinuate a U.S. campaign behind the Italian indictments of Bulgarians in the plot to kill the Pope.
- A forged telegram providing the text of a Washington speech neither written nor delivered by UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick advocating the balkanization of India.
- Forged leaflets threatening the lives of African and Asian athletes participating in the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles that appeared worldwide over the signature of the Ku Klux Klan.

4. Mr. Zamyatin Says: "Priority is given to radio warfare. The volume of radio broadcasts from capitalist countries to the Soviet Union has increased to 240 hours a day."

The Facts Are: As of January 1984, Radio Moscow was broadcasting 2,175 program hours a week in more than 80 languages. VOA during the same period was broadcasting 967 hours in 42 languages, although that figure has now increased slightly to 986 hours per week. This averages out to approximately 140 program hours a day. The Soviet daily average is almost 311 program hours.

Soviet ally states broadcast a total of 2,334 radio program hours a week broken down as follows:

Warsaw Pact states: 1,615
Cuba: 420
Viet-Nam: 189
Laos: 53
Cambodia 18
Mongolia 39

Thus Soviet Bloc weekly radio broadcasts total 4,509 program hours a week, or a daily average of over 644 hours.

5. Mr. Zamyatin Says: "This year the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) received some \$800 million for its subversive purpose. R. Reagan's administration is stepping up the implementation of a large-scale program of measures for the use of radio broadcasting abroad as a means of subversive propaganda against the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as the developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Within the framework of the program announced last year for the modernization and technical reequipping of the VOA and its replenishment with cadres (\$1

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billion is allocated for these purposes for the current 5-year period), new, high-power short- and medium-wave transmitters are being built in countries of the Near East, the Persian Gulf, and the Far East. Special attention is devoted to the modernization of the VOA's technical potential for broadcasting to Central American countries. Washington is engaged in active diplomatic work on the leaders of states in those regions with the aim of enlisting their consent to the siting of radio transmitters."

The Facts Are: USIA's FY-1985 appropriated budget totaled \$796.4 million. Soviet expenditures on information, cultural and radio activities comparable to those of USIA for 1982, the latest estimate available to us, were approximately \$2.125 billion, not including cultural exchange programs. The Soviets outspend the U.S. more than fourfold.

The Voice of America is required by law (Public Law 94-350, July 12, 1976, commonly referred to as the Charter of the Voice of America) to "serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. VOA news will be accurate objective and comprehensive." VOA must also "present a balanced and comprehensive projection of American thought and institutions" and "present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively as well as responsible discussion and opinion on those policies."

USIA is projecting a budget of over \$1 billion for the completion of VOA technical and program modernization over the five or six years. This includes the construction of new overseas relay stations and the upgrading of existing transmitting facilities in the U.S. and overseas. Agreements for new construction have been signed with the governments of Sri Lanka, Morocco, Thailand, and Belize and a private association in Costa Rica.

Over 110 million people throughout the world listen to VOA each week. They do so voluntarily, many at risk to their safety; no one forces them to turn their dials to VOA.

6. Mr. Zamyatin Says: "New VOA bureaus have been opened this year in Geneva, Rome, Islamabad, and other cities."

The Facts Are: VOA now has a total of 19 overseas bureaus; Radio Moscow has 26 official foreign bureaus.

7. Mr. Zamyatin Says: "The VOA seeks to break up the unity of Soviet society and turn the country's population against the CPSU's policy. The materials concerning questions of the Soviet economy are also of a subversive, diversionary nature."

The Facts Are: This statement refers to the fact that, in addition to Russian, VOA broadcasts in seven other languages which are spoken in the Soviet Union: Ukrainian, Azerbaijani, Uzbek, Georgian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian. VOA's reporting is factual. VOA programming does include news about events and developments in ethnic communities in the U.S. which the various language services believe would be of interest to their specific audiences.

8. Mr. Zamyatin Says: Daily, the bourgeois propaganda thesis of "socialism's economic bankruptcy" is pushed persistently. They also take good care to keep quiet about the concrete facts of the dynamic development of the Soviet economy, which today accounts for one-fifth of world industrial production and is ahead of the United States in a number of the most important indicators. The radio station, filling its broadcasts with assertions about the "defects" of the Soviet national economy, claims that the centralized economic management system adopted in the USSR must be renounced and a "market system" introduced.

The Facts Are: VOA includes factual coverage of newsworthy developments in the Soviet Union in its programming. All items are based on Western agency news reports. Economic reporting includes such items as Soviet harvest information and U.S. grain sales to the USSR, which reveal weaknesses in the Soviet economy. It also includes reportage more favorable to the Soviet economy, for example Soviet oil exports to the West.

9. Mr. Zamyatin Says: "The Voice of America [VOA] regularly comes out in support of the activity of clericalist sects and groups that violate Soviet laws. The measures adopted by Soviet organs against the organizers and leaders of such groups are represented in VOA broadcasts as "the USSR's persecutions of believers for their religious convictions."

The Facts Are: The U.S. is firmly committed to the principle and practice of religious freedom. There is no law in the U.S. requiring state sanction of a religious group or sect. Such a law would not be tolerated in the U.S. The Soviet law referred to is just such a law. Any religious group attempting to practice its belief without state sanction is therefore violating that law.

10. Mr. Zamyatin Says: These broadcasts continue to be permeated with the spirit of a "crusade" against communism. The radio station makes great efforts to instill a stereotype into the listener's consciousness: "The USSR is an undemocratic State." The same old myth about the "USSR's failure to observe the basic rights and freedoms of the individual" is constantly harped on.

The Facts Are: NEW LANGUAGE THAT INCORPORATES HELSINKI WATCH INFO INTO RESPONSE EMPHASIZING THAT VOA REPORTS EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS ATTESTED TO BY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES.

11. Mr. Zamyatin Says: It is characteristic that attacks on the USSR's foreign and domestic policy are contained in many of the "commentaries" on the VOA, which is an official organ of the U.S. Government.

The Facts Are: VOA does have the responsibility to present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively. This it does in daily editorials, clearly identified as such. These editorials do deal with differences we have with the Soviet Union, particularly on human rights. QUOTE FROM A RECENT EXAMPLE.

12. Mr. Zamyatin Says: "A system of direct television broadcasting through communications satellites is being developed rapidly and is already being put into outright piracy of the air. We are dealing with attempts to turn radio and television channels into an instrument of interference in states' internal affairs and of the execution of subversive acts.

"Washington experts in planning "psychological warfare" operations place particular emphasis on the use of television combined with satellite technology. E. Fyulner (sic), Chairman of the 'U.S. Consultation Commission on Questions of Public Diplomacy (sic),' asserted: 'Out of all the means of contact with a foreign audience at the USIA's disposal, the most powerful is television.'

"An organizational restructuring of the services of the main U.S. propaganda department (USIA) was undertaken in 1983. A new subunit was set up within its framework -- the Department of Television Propaganda Abroad (sic). The Department's brief is to prepare daily television newscasts for dissemination on the American 'Worldnet' system ('Worldnet' is a worldwide television network set in 1983-1984 on the basis of an improvement of the satellite communications network servicing the USIA). The Worldnet system has now been brought into operation in the main salients, ensuring two-way communications between USIA headquarters in Washington and its 205 missions in 126 countries. The television channel makes it possible to receive pictures at U.S. missions from USIA studios and to hold direct intercontinental 'television linkups,' television meetings, and press conferences by prominent officials in the U.S. Administration.

The Facts Are: USIA's radio and television broadcasting complies with all international laws. The suggestion of "piracy" of the air is ridiculous, implying that the "air" is somehow the property of certain states when in fact--as with freedom of the seas--the atmosphere is open to all nations.

Worldnet is a satellite television delivery system which allows foreign journalists, academics, government officials and other prominent national representatives to interact directly with leading Americans on important issues of current and common concern. The sessions take place without any form of censorship by USIA.

USIA's Film Service was established in 1953. The Television Service began in 1956. They have since been merged into the Television and Film Service. ADD DESCRIPTION OF WORLDNETS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS AND REACTION FROM HERE AND ABROAD.

13. Mr. Zamyatin Says: According to the calculations of the system's creators, it is supposed to increase the chances of USIA television propaganda programs reaching a wide audience abroad.

The Facts Are: USIA does seek to reaching a wide audience through television programming. This is only possible when an overseas television network or station makes the decision to accept a USIA produced program or satellite transmission for telecast to its own viewers. That only happens if the program contains reliable material of appeal and interest to those particular audiences.

14. Mr. Zamyatin Says: The danger inherent in the plans nurtured by the U.S. Administration for carrying our television propaganda aggression from space by means of direct television broadcasting is well understood, especially by the vast majority of the developing countries, which call for a New Information Order and the elimination of "information imperialism." The newspaper LE SOLEIL, published in Senegal, wrote, reflecting the view of a number of African states: "Direct television broadcasting opens the way for broad ideological penetration of the liberated countries by the former colonial powers."

The Facts Are: USIA television programs offer information wanted by the viewers. We would otherwise not have an audience. No one is forced to watch.

Worldnet programs are presented in an open format that allows foreign journalists and other participants to ask probing, unrehearsed questions of their choice directly to prominent Americans. They are interactive, offering a two-way exchange.

Information imbalance is a genuine concern for much of the developing world and the U.S. is certainly sympathetic with that concern. But, the interests of developing nations are served not by limiting their access to information and differing viewpoints, but by expanding it and by their developing their capability to participate more fully in the exchange of global information. CLEAR WITH BOB MARTIN.

The right of unimpeded access to information is clearly recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states (Article 19): "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." The news media of both developing and developed countries have spoken out in favor of freedom of information on numerous occasions; in May, 1981, representatives of the private media of 21 nations, meeting in France, issued the Talloires Declaration which among other things decries censorship and press restrictions as a violation of every individual's right to be informed.

15. Mr. Zamyatin Says: This technology, the newspaper notes, makes it possible to "inundate the developing countries with a torrent of information that suits imperialism, undermines the emerging national telecommunications systems, and will have a negative effect on the development of national culture."

The Facts Are: Rather than harming the telecommunication systems of developing nations, the U.S. and other developed countries have launched programs to assist Third World nations to develop up-to-date communications technology. U.S. contributions of 1.4 million dollars have helped support UNESCO's International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC) which is now administering 64 training projects. The United States Technical Training Institute (USTTI) trained 205 students from 55 developing countries in its first year of operation. General advances in communications technology have benefitted all nations through lower telephone rates and increasing availability of low-cost transistor radios and televisions, for example. This has aided economic growth in the countries that most need it and by extension contributed to, rather than detract from, the enrichment of their cultures.

16. Mr. Zamyatin Says: "In a covering letter from the USSR Foreign Minister to the UN Secretary-General, the main elements of the Soviet position on direct television broadcasting were formulated as follows: "Broadcasts to other states conducted without the clearly expressed consent of those states and broadcasts detrimental to the cause of maintaining international peace and security, constituting interference in states' internal affairs, encroaching on basic human rights, containing propaganda of violence and terror, undermining the foundations of the local civilization and culture, or misinforming the population are deemed to be unlawful and culpable under international law."

The Facts Are: The U.S. believes that societies prosper when open to the free circulation of ideas and information, with access to the give and take of myriad points of view. The underlying supposition of the Soviet position suggests that societies flourish best when their members are ignorant of the worldwide flow of facts and ideas.

Presumably, Foreign Minister Gromyko's concern would also apply to Radio Moscow. The U.S. has never attempted to stifle the broadcasts of Radio Moscow.

17. Mr. Zamyatin Says: American representatives on various UN organs have done everything possible, under the pretext of the "free flow of information," to thwart the elaboration of legal principles for the use of direct broadcasting satellites, and also to block the preparation of an appropriate convention.

The Facts Are: The U.S. stands ready to work with the United Nations in the consideration of international conventions dealing with the question of direct broadcasting satellites. Our longstanding policy, based on shared values with other open societies, stresses flexibility in planning international communications relations, openness and the free flow of information.