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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: COUNTRY FILE

Withdrawer

RBW 12/9/2009

File Folder GERMANY, FRG (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY)
(01/26/1983-02/17/1983)

FOIA

F07-080/3

Box Number 14

GALA

26

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
81516 CABLE	STATE 023376	4	1/26/1983	B1
81517 MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO WILLIAM CLARK RE. PROPOSED STATEMENT [W/NOTATION]	1	1/26/1983	B1
81518 STATEMENT	RE. US-FRG LUNCHEON [ATTACHED TO DOC. 81517]	1	1/26/1983	B1
81519 STATEMENT	RE. US-FRG LUNCHEON [ATTACHED TO DOC. 81518]	1	ND	B1
81520 CABLE	BONN 02056	7	1/26/1983	B1
81521 MEMO	DON GREGG THRU ADMIRAL MURPHY TO VICE PRESIDENT RE. GERMAN 300TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION	1	1/28/1983	B1
81522 CABLE	STATE 026816	3	1/29/1983	B1
81523 CABLE	BERLIN 0006	2	1/31/1983	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
81524 CABLE	011830Z FEB 83	3	2/1/1983	B1 B3
81525 PAPER	RE. WEHRKUNDE CONFERENCE	3	ND	B1

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81517	MEMO GEORGE SHULTZ TO WILLIAM CLARK RE. PROPOSED STATEMENT [W/NOTATION]	1	1/26/1983	B1

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81518	STATEMENT RE. US-FRG LUNCHEON [ATTACHED TO DOC. 81517]	1	1/26/1983	B1

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81519	STATEMENT RE. US-FRG LUNCHEON [ATTACHED TO DOC. 81518]	1	ND	B1

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81520	CABLE BONN 02056	7	1/26/1983	B1

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MEMORANDUM

0699

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

January 28, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: DENNIS C. BLAIR

SUBJECT: Invitation to Vice President to Attend Tri-centennial Ceremonies in Krefeld, Germany on June 25, 1983

The attached note in the Vice President's handwriting says that on next week's trip to Germany, he would like to accept an invitation to return on June 25 in connection with the Tricentennial ceremonies in Krefeld.

He would like to have your and the President's concurrence on the State Department recommendation. Could you mention it to the President at your earliest possible opportunity, so that we can get word to the Vice President before he arrives in Bonn on Sunday evening.

RECOMMENDATION

That you clear this second stop in Germany on June 25 through the President and inform the Vice President by Sunday evening, January 30. *WPC informed RR + VP. 1/29/83*

Approve ☒ Disapprove ☐

Tab I VP correspondence

Please add the Brothers (Tricentennial members) friends of President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To Don

16

Gregg

Don

I am all for this
Be sure N. S. C.
on board - +
president (Bill
Clark can do
this easily as on
all other trips)

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81521	MEMO DON GREGG THRU ADMIRAL MURPHY TO VICE PRESIDENT RE. GERMAN 300TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION	1	1/28/1983	B1

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S/S 8302664
United States Department of State

18

Washington, D.C. 20520

January 27, 1983

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DONALD P. GREGG
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Vice Presidential European Trip: Attendance at
FRG Ceremonies Commemorating the Tricentennial
of German Immigration to the United States in
Krefeld, June 25, 1983

We recommend that during his meeting with Chancellor Kohl
on January 31 the Vice President inform the Chancellor of his
intention to accept the invitation to attend ceremonies in
Krefeld commemorating the Tricentennial of German Immigration
to the United States on June 25, 1983.


L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY RW NARA, DATE 12/9/09

521

National Security Council
The White House

19

1615P

JAN 28 1983

Package # 699

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>A</u>
Bud McFarlane	<u>2</u>	<u>m</u>	
Jacque Hill	<u>3</u>		
Judge Clark	<u>4</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>A</u>
John Poindexter			
Staff Secretary			
Sit Room			

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

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

*To be handled
Perhaps in a call
to the Pres today?*

36
effort by Turkey to recover from the twin threats of terrorism and economic instability and to work toward the full restoration of democratic rule. These are trends that deserve to be encouraged in steady, quiet, and positive ways.

(2) The alliance must continue its efforts on behalf of nuclear security and arms control. This means recognizing certain basic truths. First, that nuclear arms control is a painstaking process. Because results cannot be achieved overnight, the most destabilizing threats must be addressed first. That is why we have focused--both in START and INF--on the weapon systems most likely to upset the nuclear balance.

Second, our commitment to arms control must be--and must appear--sincere. Otherwise we will never achieve progress. Nor will we be able to maintain public support for the measures that must be taken if our initial efforts fail.

Third, we must seek results, not atmospherics. The Soviet arms buildup during the period of detente shows that the Soviets turned Churchill's maxim about "arming to parley" on its head. For the Soviets have used arms control dialogues not to reduce the threat to peace, but rather to obscure the dramatic growth of their own forces. Current Soviet proposals--which maintain the Soviet INF monopoly and attempt to divide ally from ally--have so far, sadly, not departed much from past practices. The Soviet willingness to negotiate at all, however, as well as the slight improvement in the Soviet INF position, are the direct result of alliance unity and of our resolve to deploy. Should this resolve weaken, Soviet incentives would be reduced to nil.

It was Churchill who said if we open a quarrel between the past and the present, we shall find that we have lost the future. It is to the future that I would like to speak, in the brief time I have here with you today. Where, in short, are we heading? Are we on the right track? Where do our energies need to be redirected? And above all, what are the requirements for maintaining the viability of the alliance in the years ahead. These are broad and vital topics, and I will not presume to do more than sketch some provisional answers which this conference--and those that follow it--will surely improve upon.

(1). The Alliance must exhibit dynamism and be capable of renewal. In addition to the immediate and highly visible issue of arms control and INF, the alliance faces a deeper and more subtle challenge--of which certain current issues may be but symptoms. That challenge is to maintain and renew the domestic consensus upon which NATO's strength ultimately rests. This will not be achieved by smooth advertising or episodic speechmaking. Success will depend on statesmanship of the highest sort, on a willingness to explain patiently the decisions of the past, on a determination to revalidate the basic logic of our defense structure, and on our ability to highlight the fundamental values that bind the alliance together.

The dynamism of today's alliance is itself proof of the process of renewal. That dynamism can be seen in many ways: in the democratization of the Iberian Peninsula; in the hoped-for accession of Spain into NATO; and in the steady

Draft Remarks
for the
Wehrkunde Conference

It is a pleasure to attend the Wehrkunde Conference--a conference dedicated to strengthening both alliance security and the trans-Atlantic relationship. Secretary Lehman left few stones unturned in his excellent presentation. John is right in suggesting that we not dwell on the theme of crisis. In the last two years alone, the alliance--for all of its problems--has compiled an impressive record of achievement. At the Bonn Summit Allied leaders agreed on a far-reaching agenda of security initiatives--reaffirming the dual track decision; supporting conventional defense initiatives; and taking new conceptual and practical strides in protecting Western interests outside the NATO Treaty area.

This year the alliance exhibited a growing capacity for problem solving. Not only did we reach agreement on vexatious trade issues, such as steel, we also achieved a consensus on the need to approach East-West relations with security considerations foremost in our minds. Additional effort is needed to achieve concreteness and results, but the President is convinced that we are moving toward solid new understandings that will assure that the hard-won technological and economic heritage of the West is not squandered and lost through inadvertence and shortsightedness. We must not allow our trade practices to confer on our adversaries the very advantages our alliance is designed to defend.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: DONALD R. FORTIER *DF*

SUBJECT: Wehrkunde Remarks

I am attaching a draft set of remarks for your appearance at Wehrkunde. I tried to produce a statement that satisfied two sometimes irreconcilable demands: i.e., both safe and interesting. Let me know what you think. I will continue to polish it over the weekend and will also check out specific sections with Dick Boverie and others. I wanted to get something to you before the weekend, though, so that some time was left for revision before your departure.

Attachment:

Tab I Wehrkunde remarks

NSC/S PROFILE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ID 8300784

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

RECEIVED 01 FEB 83 17 26

TO

CLARK

FROM BREMER

DOCDATE 01 FEB 83

FORTIER

04 FEB 83

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

NATO

INF

ARMS CONTROL

SPEECHES

SUBJECT: SUGGESTED THEMES FOR THE WEHRKUNDE CONF

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK

DUE: 03 FEB 83 STATUS IX FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

FORTIER

MYER

KRAEMER

BOVERIE

LINHARD

LORD

KIMMITT

DOBRIANSKY

SIMS

SOMMER

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG 8300796

8300804

NSCIFID

(M /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

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Clark *IX 2/67* *for information*
C *MAY 03 1983* *OK*

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	BERLIN 0006			

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W/ATTCH FILE

(C) MB

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ASSIGNED

ACTION OFFICER (S)

Clark approved

JAN 29 1983

DB

REF#

LOG

NSC/FID

(J /)

COMMENTS

CLARK

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

ACTION: FOR DECISION

DUE: 02 FEB 83 STATUS X FILES

SUBJECT: VP INVITATION TO TRICENTENNIAL CEREMONIES IN KREFELD 25 JUNE

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

ANNIVERSARIES

TO

CLARK

FROM BLAIR

27 JAN 83

BREMER

28 JAN 83

GREGG, D

DOCDATE 28 JAN 83

RECEIVED 28 JAN 83 19

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

CONFIDENTIAL

NSC/S PROFILE

ID 8300699

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(3) The alliance must be a force for peace, both in Europe and abroad. Nothing is more important for world security. Nothing could be more decisive for maintaining the confidence and commitment of the young.

In thinking critically about the urgent problem of preventing nuclear war, one quickly realizes that our peril comes less from the prospect of a sudden and premeditated strike than from our inability to contain small regional wars where vital interests are at stake. This is why the United States, along with its allies, is focusing so energetically on peace initiatives in critical areas of the world. This is why our troops together patrol both Lebanon and the Sinai. This is why the President has committed his fullest energies to the quest for a Middle East peace. This is why alliance members are involved in the search for a settlement in Southern Africa. And this is why we have collectively devoted large foreign assistance resources to remove the conditions upon which instability breeds.

Our record in pursuit of peace is one of which the alliance can be truly proud. It is a record we have every right to trumpet, and a record that should serve as a magnet for the idealistic energies of NATO's next generation. In all corners of the world our sacrifices and commitment to peace are manifest. We have left the "vivid air"--in Stephen Spender's phrase--"signed with our honor."

In sorry contrast to this, the Soviet Union continues to sow

tension; to supply arms rather than fostering armistice; and to seek tactical and geographic gains out of the suffering of others. If the hard peace is really to be won, then it is Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Africa and the Middle East--not missiles in the heart of a free and defensive alliance--that should be the proper and most immediate concern of our citizenry. And if East-West relations are to evolve to a higher and more productive plane--and nothing would please us more--then Soviet efforts to promote change by violent means must cease. This is no strident, hawkish demand; rather it is a basic and irreducible precondition for a peaceful world order. As the Latin American statesman, , once wrote: "Respect for the rights of others is peace."

(4) The Alliance needs to pay greater recognition to the growing interdependence of the world and to the impact that areas beyond NATO can have upon the security of the alliance as a whole. Two examples come immediately to mind: the Persian Gulf and nuclear proliferation.

Policies of oil conservation, of price decontrol, and of domestic preparedness have indeed improved our overall energy position from the precariousness of the not-to-distant past. Likewise, our ability to cushion the impact of short-term interruptions has gradually improved. But the broader strategic problem of protecting the strategic resources, the geography, and our friends in the Gulf remains acute. And, irrespective of fluctuations in U.S. dependency, the overall energy vulnerability of the alliance means that the Persian Gulf must be a continuing concern for U.S. policy.

We hope the prospects of a sudden Soviet move into the Gulf are remote. And we are working through our program of military restoration to make it so. But this contingency is no more improbable than a threat against NATO itself--a contingency to which we devote deservedly large resources. More relevant, perhaps, is the prospect that the Soviets will seek to use their latent power in the region to coerce vulnerable states in ways favorable to Soviet interests. The only counter to this is the knowledge that a steady, timely, and strategically relevant Western presence is also at hand.

The alliance has taken steps to deal with this problem. But more must be done. As the famed conductor Leopold Stowkowski used to eagerly urge his orchestra, we must all: "Do Better." Even within the existing limits of the NATO charter there is much that we can do to discourage the prospects for adventurism in the Persian Gulf. Chief among these are greater and more coordinated bilateral programs of security assistance and military training and more vigorous efforts to strengthen alliance partners most directly adjacent to the Gulf. Because of the inescapable realities of geography, a strengthened Southern Flank would --simply by its existence-- contribute significantly to deterring threats further to the East.

Nothing would make our problems in the Persian Gulf and Middle East worse than to have nuclear weapons spread to this sensitive and war-torn region. As nations who form the core of the nuclear export community--and as allies who would

surely feel the tangible effects of proliferation--we have a deep responsibility to work more energetically and more cooperatively not just to prevent the flow of sensitive nuclear technologies, but also to lower the incentives for nuclear weapons acquisition.

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(5) Finally, and most basic of all, for the alliance to be viable into the future it will have to be a working and not merely a paper alliance. In practical terms this means hard and continuing efforts to strengthen command arrangements, to improve our response to ambiguous warning, and to exercise our forces regularly and in ways that are relevant to realistic military contingencies. It means summoning the will to overcome--on both sides of the Atlantic--the political and other barriers to greater standardization and to the two-way street. And it means having the flexibility of mind and structure to accommodate important new technologies that have the potential of creating a more credible conventional defense posture at a tolerable economic cost.

These measures--technical and unglamorous though they may appear--can make the difference between an alliance that deters and one that appears vulnerable and open to coercion. For these are the indicators that our adversaries monitor to measure our own seriousness. Cumulatively, they may, indeed, make the difference between peace and war.

If the alliance is to fulfill its ultimate mission and be responsive to the stresses and opportunities of the future, then one final requirement must also be met. We must remain at peace with ourselves. This is why we so deeply regret the current strains that exist between Greece and Turkey and why

In conclusion, then, let me return to Churchill on the subject of the alliance, for the words he spoke in 1948 remain prophetic for us today:

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"If we allow ourselves to be rent and disordered by pettiness and small disputes, if we fail in clarity of view or courage in action, a priceless occasion may be lost forever. But if we pull together and pool our luck and comradeship...and firmly grasp the larger hope of humanity...then we may find ourselves not the victors or the vanquished but the heir of all the treasures of the past...and of the abundance and glories of the future."



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United States Department of State

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Washington, D.C. 20520

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February 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Suggested Themes for the Wehrkunde Conference

I understand that when you attend the Wehrkunde Conference next month, you may be asked to speak briefly following Secretary of the Navy Lehman's address. Attached are suggested themes for your use.


L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

As stated.

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81525	PAPER RE. WEHRKUNDE CONFERENCE	3	ND	B1

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