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Last Updated: 03/31/2023



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

November 19, 1981

16/6 PD

PERSONAL

27067

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: WILLIAM P. CLARK Deputy Secretary of State RICHARD V. ALLEN Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs FROM: ED HARPE

As this memo contains candid personal assessments it should not be widely circulated.

As you know, Ed Meese asked me to be the U.S. representative to the NATO/CCMS meeting for the purpose of evaluating the costs and our future participation.

This memo_specifically addresses the issues of:

- Should the U.S. participate in NATO/CCMS?
- Who should have the responsibility for that participation, should we decide to participate?

I am asking for your comments on my recommendations in the hope that we can present an agreed upon set of recommendations. May I have your comments by November 27?

Background

CCMS - the Committee on the Challenges of a Modern Society - was created in 1969 at the instigation of the U.S. (and in particular Daniel P. Moynihan) to give NATO a non-military dimension focusing on the quality of life of NATO member citizens. The emphasis has been on technical studies of environmental problems - e.g., transnational pollution, saving national monuments from the effects of pollution, computer modelling of air pollution problems, techniques of technical assessment, etc.

CCMS has three visible activities:

- Semi-annual plenary sessions where all members meet to review the progress on technical studies;
- 2. Pilot studies; and
- 3. 10 fellowships of \$10,000@ paid for out of NATO funds.

The plenary session I attended was described by the "old hands" as the best plenary session CCMS has held. To give you an idea of how good it was, the leader of the British delegation suggested that if we could not eliminate the plenary sessions could we at least limit them to once a year. The essence of the problem with the plenary session is that you have a large group of people with very diverse technical abilities and backgrounds, trying to discuss a highly specialized technical paper - stemming from a pilot study.

The ideal pilot study

- 1. Has a technical non-military content.
- Is focused on NATO at least to the extent that the benefits of the study will be relatively greater for NATO than NON-NATO countries.
- 3. Is practical in that it relates to policy decisions.
- Can be initiated and completed in a relatively short period of time (24 months).

Not all of the pilot studies meet these standards but there may be some marginal value to securing international perspectives on policy related technical studies which U.S. agencies have undertaken or are sponsoring.

While the benefits are marginal, the costs are (or can be) minimal. The main variable in the cost of the plenary is the size of the delegation. The size of the delegation has in turn been a function of the number of people who can fit in the Coast Guard jet. (I'm sure that the Deputy Secretaries of Transportation have been asked to be a member of the delegation for substantive reasons as well.) It is argued that if there is a progress report on a particular pilot study due at the plenary session, that the pilot study leaders should be there. This accounted for the fact that the U.S. delegation at the Spring '81 meeting numbered 12 people travelling from the U.S.

The delegation I headed was comfortable with only 5 people. The cost of the plenary session could be cut in half by making the plenary sessions annual instead of semi-annual events.

The pilot studies costs are controllable. The U.S. does not have to participate in nor fund any study that it does not wish to. We can and should only participate in those studies which we would do if there were no CCMS. Foreign travel can be controlled by the agency head.

U.S. personnel dedicated to CCMS total one person at EPA full time (Mrs. Margaret Brown) and 10% or less of one person in the European section of the State Department.

Analysis

"If there were no CCMS, we would not invent it now. But killing totally now would be too much." This analysis volunteered by the British delegate is about where I come out.

Alan Hill, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, who attended the session with me felt that the CCMS was without merit. Dick Walsh, of DOT's policy analysis office who has led several of the pilot studies, feels that the U.S. should continue its participation. NATO Deputy Chief of Mission Steve Ledogar felt that it was important for NATO to have a non-defense activity for political reasons. Other State Department personnel with NATO responsibilities do not care so much whether or not CCMS continues as they do that a decision is made promptly, because they are embarrassed not knowing what the U.S. position really is. Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Environment Malone's proposal to have CCMS tackle broader, more controversial and North/South issues is strongly opposed by the U.S. NATO mission. (After having participated in this group's round table on Global 2000, I vigorously support the opposition to Assistant Secretary Malone's proposal.)

In any evaluation of CCMS one must take account of other potentially overlapping international environmental committees which might duplicate the work of the CCMS. For example, both the UN and the OECD have environmental committees which can take on the same type of projects as CCMS. In which form do we want to discuss which issue? The answer to this question as well as holding down costs depends upon the leadership we give U.S. participation in CCMS.

The Chairman of the CCMS (Professor Robert Chabbal) hopes that the U.S. will select a ministerial level person, because they have the funds to pay for the studies or a White House staff person because they have some clout in getting things done.

In fact, there are several possibilities based on tradition or expressed interest:

- Administrator Gorsuch, EPA (Prof. Chabbal's choice) (Her aide has also told State she would like the job).
- Deputy Secretary Trent, Transportation
- Chairman Hill, CEQ (not interested)
- Assistant Secretary Malone, State
- Dr. Keyworth, President's Science Advisor

The environment is a favored CCMS topic, I am reluctant to cede CCMS to environmentalists or any other single technical interest. The President's science advisor should have a perspective beyond that of any single technical interest and should be in a position to help coordinate the studies of CCMS and the other international technical organizations in which the U.S. participates.

Recommendation:

- That the U.S. continue to participate in CCMS under a specific set of guidelines designed to minimize costs.
- 2. That the guidelines include the following
 - a. There be only one plenary session each year.
 - b.; The minimum number of people possible from the States go to the conference but that in no case should that number exceed 5.
 - c. Any pilot study in which the U.S. participates be a study which has a top priority in the relevant U.S. agency or that it be an already completed study which we could contribute and that participation be approved and budgeted by the agency head.
 - d. Foreign travel should be kept to a minimum.
 - e. All CCMS involvement be ok'd by the permanent U.S. representative to the CCMS.
- That the President's Science Advisor be the permanent representative to CCMS and have control over all U.S.
 - involvement in CCMS.
- 4. That the EPA Administrator, the Deputy Secretaries of DOT and HUD, and the Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Environment be considered as alternative representatives.
- cc: Ed Meese Martin Anderson Darrell Trent

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Office of the Counsellor West Wing/First Floor

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2UNOV 1981



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503 November 19, 1981

PERSONAL

49616

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: WILLIAM P. CLARK Deputy Secretary of State

> RICHARD V. ALLEN Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

FROM:

ED HARP

SUBJECT:

U.S. Participation in NATO/CCMS

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Recommendation:

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- 2. That the guidelines include the following
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 - d. Foreign travel should be kept to a minimum.
 - e. All CCMS involvement be ok'd by the permanent
 - U.S. representative to the CCMS.
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- 4. That the EPA Administrator, the Deputy Secretaries of DOT and HUD, and the Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Environment be considered as alternative representatives.

cc: Éd Meese Martin Anderson Darrell Trent MEMORANDUM



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL WITH CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

November 14, 1981 //30-//3C

ACTION

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6527

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FG006-12

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN Duk

SUBJECT: Meeting with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns (November 16-17, 1981) (U)

I strongly favor State's recommendation (Tab A) that you meet with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns when he visits here November 16 and 17.

Along with the factors which State cites in support of such a meeting, I would note that Luns' visit will occur very near to that of Brezhnev in Bonn - another reason for reemphasizing our firm links to the Atlantic Alliance. (\emptyset)

RECOMMENDATION:

CONFIDENTIAL WITH

Review on 11/13/87

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

That you meet briefly with NATO Secretary-General Luns during the period of November 16-17.

Approve Date and Time

Disapprove_____

cc: Ed Meese Mike Deaver donedom 1/14/81 IPm Jim Baker

DECLASSIFIED the House Guidalines, August . NARA. Cate.

NSC#8106527



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 7, 1981

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD V. ALLEN THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: CALL ON VICE PRESIDENT BY SECRETARY GENERAL LUNS

The Department of State recommends that the Vice President agree to meet with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, who will be visiting Washington on November 16 and 17.

Luns is not seeing the President on this trip. A meeting with the Vice President would be an important symbol of our continuing strong commitment to NATO and of our support for Luns himself as Secretary General. Luns is very well-disposed towards the United States and has always been extremely helpful and effective on behalf of our positions in the Alliance. This visit comes less than a month before the December NATO Ministerial meetings, where some divisive issues will be under discussion. Luns' assistance would take on added importance.

Please let us know whether the Vice President can receive Luns for a brief meeting.

> L. Paul Bremer, III Executive Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL RDS-1 (1/5/91)

DECLASSIFIED Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997 By _____ NARA, Date _____ MEMORANDUM



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL WITH CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS November 13, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

JAMES M. RENTSCHLER FROM:

VP Meeting with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns SUBJECT: (November 16-17, 1981)

Your memo to the Vice President (Tab I) endorses State's recommendation (Tab A) that he meet with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns during the latter's November 16-17 visit here. (C)

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memo to the Vice President at Tab I.

As Amended Approve

Tab I Memo to the Vice President A - State's Memo

DECLASSIFIED the House Guidelines, August - NARA, Data_

CONFIDENTIAL WITH CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS Review on 11/13/87





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FROM BREMER

TO ALLEN

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LUNS, JOSEPH

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KEYWORDS: NATO

SUBJECT: REQUEST FM NATO SECRETARY GENERAL TO MEET W/ VP NOV 16 - 17

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1981



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MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER, III Executive Secretary The Department of State

SUBJECT:

Vice President's Meeting with NATO Secretary General Luns

The Vice President will be meeting with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns on Tuesday, November 17.

Recommended talking points and background papers for the Vice President's use would be appreciated by close of business today, November 16.

Many thanks.

Charles P. Tyron

CHARLES P. TYSON Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (Coordination)

cc: Guhin

NGC#8106521

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

November 16, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMIRAL NANCE

FROM: Nancy Bearg Dyke MBD

SUBJECT: Vice President's Meeting with NATO Secretary General Luns

The Vice President will meet with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns tomorrow, Tuesday, November 17 at 5:15 p.m. for 20 minutes in his White House West Wing office. May we please have recommended talking points and background papers for the Vice President's use by close of business today, November 16.

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Thank you.

Cy to: Allen Lenz

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THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION

MEMORANDUM

March 29, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK Leve

SUBJECT: Ratification of Protocol to North Atlantic Treaty on Spanish Accession

Issue

Whether to sign the instrument of ratification of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of Spain.

Facts

The Senate has given its advice and consent to ratification of the Protocol. Presidential signature on the instrument will formalize the process and provide a significant step toward Spanish membership in NATO, an important U.S. policy objective.

Discussion

Prompt action in this matter is highly desirable, not only because we are the depositary for the North Atlantic Treaty but as an example for other NATO members whose national ratification procedures must be completed before Spain can join. State fully concurs in the positive recommendation indicated below.

RECOMMENDATION:

OK NO

That you sign in duplicate the instrument of ratification for Spain's NATO membership at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A

Instrument of Ratification

4/1/82: Inst. of Rutification (indeplect) Prepared by: James M. Rentschler Sgd., dtd., + returned to STATE, Rm. 7241, via receipted WH Msoft WH Msoft WH Msoft WH Msoft WSC/5, Coti, abised (1:30 pm) NSC#8201858

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RONALD REAGAN

President of the United States of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of Spain was signed on behalf of the United States of America on December 10, 1981; and

The Senate of the United States of America by its resolution of March 16, 1982, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Protocol; NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, ratify and confirm the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of Spain.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed this ratification and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington

friend.

our Lord one thousand nine hundred eighty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred sixth.

By the President:

Frond Reagon

Secretary of State

RONALD REAGAN

President of the United States of America

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Poneld Reagon

By the President:

Secretary of State

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MEMORANDUM

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1982

ACTION

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FROM:

WILLIAM P. CLARK less-

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RECOMMENDATION:

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Attachment

Instrument of Ratification Tab A

Prepared by: James M. Rentschler

National Security Council The White House 1858

Package # __

86

ne Martin P. B : 47

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Jacque Hill	2	-1_	
Judge Clark	3	V	H
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COMMENTS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

1858

ACTION

March 23, 1982

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

- FROM: JAMES M. RENTSCHLER
- SUBJECT: Ratification of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of Spain

Your memorandum to the President (Tab I) recommends that he sign (in duplicate) the instrument of ratification of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of Spain. Prompt Presidential follow-through on this recommendation will help speed Spain's formal membership in the Alliance, an important U.S. objective.

RECOMMENDATION:



That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

1 - **B**

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Instrument of Ratification



8207407



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 19, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM2P: CLARKP 0: 53 THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Ratification of the Protocol to the M North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of Spain

Attached for signature by the President is the instrument of ratification, in duplicate, of the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of Spain, signed on behalf of the United States at Brussels on December 10, 1981.

The Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification on March 16, 1982.

Spain's rededication to the values and purposes underlying the North Atlantic Treaty, and her decision to seek full partnership in the effort to maintain Western security, are historic developments and a source of inspiration in these troubled times. Spain's strategic location, and human and material resources, will make a major contribution to the security of the Alliance.

Prompt deposit of the instrument of ratification by the United States is highly desirable not only because we are the depositary for the Treaty but as an example for other parties to deposit their instruments of ratification, thus enabling Spain to assume a full partnership in the North Atlantic Treaty structure and institutions. The Department urges early signature by the President of the attached instrument of ratification.

Paul Bremer, ITA Executive Secretary/

Attachment:

Instrument of ratification, in duplicate

NSC/S PRO	FILE	UNCLAS	SIFIED		ID 8201858	-
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TO	CLARK	FROM	1 BREMER	DOCDAT	E 19 MAR 82	
	*					
KEYWORDS	• CDA TN		NATO			
KE IWORLD	TREATIES		NATO			
SUBJECT:	RATIFICATION OF	PROTOCOL 7	TO NORTH ATLANTIC TH	REATY ON ACC	CESSION OF	
	SPAIN					
ACTION:	PREPARE MEMO FO	R CLARK	DUE: 24 MAR 82	2 STATUS S	FILES	
	FOR ACTION		FOR CONCURRENCE		FOR INFO	
	RENTSCHLER				PIPES	
				I	KRAEMER	

COMMENTS attackment not veroved

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ACTION OFFICER	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO	
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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

5/4/82 Openedo

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Dick-

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MATO Force Comparison laper, Press Statement

NSC #8203109

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

May 4, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMIRAL POINDEXTER

FROM:

IR/SVEN KRAEMER

SUBJECT:

NATO Force Comparison Paper, Press Statement

Attached for your approval is a proposed press statement to be issued by the White House at the regular noon briefing. Its purpose is to call attention to the NATO Force Comparison Paper (copy attached) released earlier this morning by NATO. We hope this paper, revised annually, will become the definitive East-West military balance reference.

Both State and Defense will be issuing statements in their regular briefings. This White House statement is based on the longer State guidance.

Once you approve, Mort Allin will ensure that the guidance statement is run through Dick Darman and then released at noon.

RECOMMENDATION:

OK

1

That you approve the press statement at Tab I.

Poindexter Approved 5/4/82 10:00 Def

NO

Attachments:

Tab I Proposed Press Statement

Tab II "NATO and the Warsaw Pact Force Comparisons"

N.B. Florence, please call Blair (X5732) once the Admiral approves.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS RELEASE

NATO FORCE COMPARISON PAPER

Today in Brussels NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns released an Alliance publication entitled "NATO and Warsaw Pact Force Comparisons." This is the first unclassified document published by NATO comprehensively listing * Alliance and Warsaw Pact conventional and nuclear forces in Europe.

The Force Comparison Paper contains a wealth of detailed data on the military balance. Its overall message is summed up in an introduction by Secretary General Joseph Luns: "The numerical balance of forces has moved slowly but steadily in favour of the Warsaw Pact over the past two decades ... It is clear that the trend is dangerous. Nevertheless the overall deterrent continues to safeguard peace."

The President believes strongly that the reversal of this dangerous trend is essential if we are to safeguard the interests of the United States and its allies and to provide the incentive to the Soviet Union to negotiate a stable military balance at reduced levels of force. He welcomes the contribution that this NATO paper makes in public understanding of the balance.

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