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**WHORM Subject File Code:** ND018

(National Security – Defense: Weapons-Ordinances-Munitions)

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*Last Updated: 09/24/2024*

TJ

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1983

Dear Congressman Smith:

I realize that you did not support the MX resolution. However, I know that you share the President's desire and priority to conclude an equitable arms reduction agreement with the Soviets.

Since the resolution approval in May, supported by 148 of your Republican colleagues, the movement by the Soviets in the START negotiations is clear evidence on the importance of the MX to the negotiations. I hope we can count on your support this time which would be a vote to give the President an opportunity for success in his arms reduction effort.

With best regards.

Sincerely,



William P. Clark

The Honorable Christopher H. Smith  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

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

June 16, 1983

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer-  
National Security Council  
Arms Control Disarmament Agency  
Department of State

SUBJECT:

Defense draft report on S. 994, "To prohibit the production of lethal binary chemical munitions by the United States and to call on the President to continue and intensify recently begun efforts in the Committee on Disarmament with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other countries to achieve an agreement establishing a mutual, verifiable ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons."

The Office of Management and Budget requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

A response to this request for your views is needed no later than WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1983.

Questions should be referred to Tracey Lawler (395-4710) the legislative analyst in this office.

*Ronald K. Peterson*

RONALD K. PETERSON FOR  
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

NSC# 8301934

Enclosures  
cc: Bob Howard  
John Eisenhour

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June 23

Horace

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

June 13, 1983

Honorable David A. Stockman  
Director, Office of Management  
and Budget  
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Stockman:

The views of the Department of Defense have been requested on S. 994, 98th Congress, a bill "To prohibit the production of lethal binary chemical munitions by the United States and to call on the President to continue and intensify recently begun efforts in the Committee on Disarmament with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other countries to achieve an agreement establishing a mutual, verifiable ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons."

Advice is requested as to whether there is objection to the presentation of the attached report to the Committee.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Werner Windus", is positioned above the typed name.

Werner Windus  
Director  
Legislative Reference Service

Enclosure



GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

Honorable John Tower  
Chairman, Committee on  
Armed Services  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Defense (DoD) on S. 994, 98th Congress, a bill, "To prohibit the production of lethal binary chemical munitions by the United States and to call on the President to continue and intensify recently begun efforts in the Committee on Disarmament (CD) with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other countries to achieve an agreement establishing a mutual, verifiable ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons."

S. 994 would impose a unilateral ban on the production of lethal binary chemical munitions by the United States, and would call on the President to continue and intensify on-going multi-lateral negotiations for a verifiable ban on chemical weapons.

The Department of Defense strongly supports a mutual and verifiable ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, but believes that enactment of S. 994 would create a substantial additional obstacle to achievement of this objective, and thereby would be contrary to the interests of world peace. Therefore, the Department of defense opposes S. 994.

The Department of Defense firmly believes that the United States program to modernize its chemical weapons stockpile provides, inter alia, the crucial incentive for the Soviet Union to agree to a verifiable treaty banning the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons as well as providing the needed military ability to deter the use of chemical weapons until such time as an effective, total and verifiable ban comes into force.

In the absence of a verifiable ban on chemical weapons, it is essential that their use be deterred by denying a significant military advantage to an initiator. Deterrence of chemical warfare requires both a protective capability to allow sustained operations in a toxic environment and a retaliatory capability which threatens to force an initiator to suffer an equivalent loss of efficiency by being required to take defensive measures.

The United States has unilaterally refrained from producing chemical weapons for over 14 years and the current retaliatory stockpile is not a credible deterrent. Although the total amount of agent available appears significant, 11 percent of this agent is in munitions that cannot be used or be repaired for use, and 61 percent of the agent is in bulk containers without any current utility in combat. The remaining agent is in ready to issue or repairable munitions, but most of these munitions are either for weapons systems being phased out of service or are themselves becoming obsolete, so that only about ten percent of the current stockpile will be available for all theaters in the 1990 time frame. Even that ten percent is suspect because these 12 to 27 year old munitions are deteriorating.

The use of bulk agent to produce unitary munitions is not a satisfactory option for correcting our stockpile deficiencies since there are no facilities readily available for this purpose. The unitary munitions give rise to serious logistical and tactical problems due to the difficulties in storage, transportation, handling and demilitarization caused by the hazards of unitary lethal chemical agents, particularly in a theater of operation during time of war.

We cannot rely on conventional and nuclear capabilities to deter chemical weapons use. Certainly nuclear and conventional forces are deterrent to war, and as such, they are potential deterrent to chemical warfare, but the conventional component is presently at a significant military disadvantage if chemical warfare is initiated. Thus, the Soviets are encouraged to use chemical weapons in a non-nuclear conflict to place our conventional forces at a significant disadvantage. We cannot rely on our nuclear posture as a credible deterrent to chemical use, because the Soviets have gained at least parity in the nuclear arena. Furthermore, barriers to nuclear weapons use must be kept as high as possible; not lowered to counter threats which can be effectively handled in other ways.

In view of the inherent safety advantages of the binary chemical concept, whereby no lethal chemical agent is present until the munition is on its way to a target, of the life cycle cost advantages of binary over unitary munitions, and of the necessity for a credible chemical retaliatory capability, production of lethal binary chemical munitions is essential to the national interest, as certified by President Reagan on February 7, 1982. The objective of this retaliatory portion of the chemical warfare deterrence program is not to gain a superiority in chemical weapons or even to match the sizeable Soviet capability, but to replace the current logistically cumbersome agent stock-

pile of limited military utility with one that is smaller, safer, more mobile, and will effectively deter chemical attack by an aggressor.

As the facts in the "Report to Congress on the United States Chemical Warfare Deterrence Program, March 1982 (U)" demonstrate, there can be no doubt that the Soviet Union would have an incentive to use chemical weapons under present circumstances. There can also be no doubt that while protective measures may save lives initially from chemical attacks, the resulting 30% to 50% degradation of combat efficiency compared to an unencumbered initiator would still invite chemical use. Therefore, a retaliatory capability to impose the same degradation on his forces is essential for deterrence.

The United States has been actively pursuing a ban on chemical weapons in both bilateral and multilateral fora for more than seven years. After a year of technical discussions the U.S. conducted intensive bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union from 1977 to 1980. These bilateral negotiations failed to produce progress on critical verification and compliance issues, prompting the United States to set aside -- after a thorough review of all aspects of the chemical weapons arms control situation -- the bilateral negotiations and to redirect its efforts for an effective and verifiable ban to the multilateral Committee on Disarmament. Our objective is to break the bilateral deadlock which has been created by longstanding Soviet intransigence, and to stimulate international support for a sound approach to a chemical weapons prohibition. The Department of Defense is convinced that a decision to proceed with the CW modernization program -- in parallel with an active and vigorous United States multilateral chemical weapons arms control negotiating effort -- is the right path to take because it is the only one which gives us the vital negotiating leverage absolutely essential if the United States is to persuade the Soviet Union to agree to the necessary precedent-setting level of verification indispensable to an effective treaty banning these weapons.

Our concern about the verifiability of any future chemical weapons agreement has been heightened by the detailed evidence we now have of Soviet non-compliance with the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the 1972 Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention by the use of lethal chemical and toxin weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. (On March 22, 1982 the Secretary of State provided a report to the Congress on "Chemical Warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan" and in November 1982 Secretary of State Shultz provided an updated report, Special Report No. 104, which indicates that Soviet forces continue their selective use of chemicals and toxins in Afghanistan). These violations not only call into greater question Soviet arms control intentions but demonstrably underscore the need for stringent verification of future agreements. Certainly, a precedent-setting level of



verification will be required for an effective chemical weapons prohibition because such a prohibition cannot be verified by national technical means alone. Other measures, including systematic on-site verification, will be essential. We must emphasize that we are not seeking absolute verification. We recognize that some risks will have to be accepted. However, we, as a nation, must insist that these risks be minimized in order to safeguard our security and that of all other countries. We must have a level of verification which meets that objective. Our approach to verification is tough, but fair and practical.

At present the 40-nation Committee on Disarmament is in session and is negotiating -- with the fullest U.S. support and participation as outlined by Vice President Bush during his visit to Geneva -- a comprehensive chemical weapons ban. The Soviet Union also participates in this forum. However, although the Soviets continue to profess flexibility and a willingness to negotiate, their record to date is one of failure to show that they are truly prepared to cooperate in finding mutually acceptable solutions to the key issues. For example, the Soviet Union has blocked productive discussion of CW thus far in the 1983 session by a series of thinly veiled procedural delays and constant attempts to obscure real issues. Our allies and the non-aligned countries are aware and resentful of this tactic. Until the Soviet Union shows a willingness to negotiate seriously we do not believe that resuming bilateral negotiations on chemical weapons would be productive. Such a move would simply allow the USSR to hide its intransigence behind a block of bilateral confidentiality. The U.S. had repeatedly made clear a willingness to consider any and all channels, including bilateral negotiations, that promise to be productive. However, while the option of bilateral negotiations remains open for future consideration, we think the U.S. should have good reason to expect that such bilateral negotiations would be productive before we enter into them again. The Administration would look positively at this option once the Soviets give a clear signal that they are ready to work out and accept effective arrangements to verify compliance. They could do this very easily by exhibiting a genuine change of attitude at the CD. This change must be coupled with something more than mere protestations of good intentions -- in short, a demonstration of Soviet readiness to abide by the obligations they already have undertaken to respect existing agreements not to use chemicals and toxins is also essential for meaningful progress toward a comprehensive ban. This is a position which is entirely consistent with that expressed by Congress in Section 1124 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1983.

It is the Department of Defense's view that our past inability to persuade the Soviet Union to join us in resolving critical negotiating issues was exacerbated by the asymmetry which exists in our respective capabilities for chemical warfare in favor of

the Soviet Union. It is this asymmetry -- not the Administration's modernization program -- which increases the Soviet temptation to use chemical weapons and thus poses a serious threat to world security. The Administration has proposed only a modest chemical weapons modernization program -- a step designed to reestablish both a credible and effective deterrent to such warfare and to demonstrate to the Soviet Union that there is nothing to be gained by its continuing to refuse seriously to pursue a chemical weapons ban. The Administration needs the support of the Congress for its approach to the mutually supportive goals of chemical warfare deterrence and arms control if progress at the CD is to be achieved. Drawing back on the pace of the chemical weapons modernization program at this time would convey immediately to the Soviets a sense of U.S. indecisiveness and give them an impression that they can continue to accomplish their objectives without any compromise of their long-standing hostility to meaningful verification. Such a development would, in our opinion, make it even more difficult -- if not impossible -- to achieve our arms control objective. Noting that we are some years away from achieving an acceptable agreement -- and expressing his hope for Congressional support of U.S. negotiating efforts -- the head U.S. negotiator in the Committee on Disarmament, Ambassador Fields, has underscored this point and has told Senator Warner's Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces Subcommittee that modernization would provide a powerful incentive for the Soviets to negotiate seriously. The United States must demonstrate a clear resolve to maintain appropriate deterrent capabilities, while simultaneously seeking to engage the Soviet Union in purposeful negotiation of a chemical weapons convention. This approach has been articulated to our colleagues at the CD and we have found understanding, sympathy and support for our position by allies as well as by some non-aligned countries.

In the meanwhile, the United States continues to work within the framework of the United Nations Committee on Disarmament and our role was instrumental in reestablishing the Chemical Weapons Working Group under an able chairman. The U.S. will continue to press for progress. The key to progress, however, is in the hands of the Soviet Union. Thus, the United States has made clear through our presentation of "Detailed Views" to all parties that the Soviet Union's acceptance of effective verification and compliance provisions is a prerequisite for progress toward a convention. We are continuing to advocate our position on verification and compliance very strongly. The Department of Defense is convinced that there is little incentive for the Soviet Union to negotiate away the clear, preponderant advantages it enjoys in chemical warfare capabilities if the Soviets are not convinced of the United State's commitment to maintain a viable deterrent capability. Prudence dictates, in the Department of Defense's view, that we avoid reducing such negotiation leverage as we may have by undercutting our acquisition of a modernized and effective deterrent capability -- a capability which could provide a powerful incentive

to the Soviet Union to seriously engage itself in the task of finding mutually acceptable solutions to the complex issues of verification and on-site inspection. As the Department of Defense has testified, the thrust of all our efforts in this area is to deter the use of chemical weapons, and to give incentive to the Soviet Union to join us in our objective of seeking a complete and verifiable ban on the development, production and stockpiling of such weapons.

The Department of Defense believes we are a considerable way from resolving the numerous and critical verification issues blocking progress. Even if there should be a "breakthrough", negotiation of detailed arrangements would be a protracted and time consuming effort. If we were to succeed in reaching agreement with the Soviet Union for a mutual and verifiable ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, the Department of Defense would fully support prompt termination of efforts to modernize our stockpile of such weapons. However, for reasons stated above, our unilateral termination of modernization would further hinder efforts to achieve a mutual and verifiable ban, and would endanger world peace. Therefore, the Department of Defense is opposed to enactment of S. 994.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report for the consideration of Congress.

Sincerely,

William H. Taft, IV

RECEIVED 17 JUN 83 14

TO CLARK

FROM PETERSON, R

DOCDATE 16 JUN 83

KEYWORDS: CBW

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

SUBJECT: DEFENSE RPT RE S-994 TO PROHIBIT PRODUCTION OF LETHAL BINARY CHEMICAL MUNITIONS BY US

ACTION: MEMO KIMMITT TO PETERSON DUE: 13 JUL 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

~~KRAEMER~~

RUSSELL

SOMMER

LORD

*Russell*

*Kraemer*

COMMENTS

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ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO


DISPATCH \_\_\_\_\_ W/ATTCH FILE \_\_\_\_\_ (C)

RECEIVED 22 MAR 83 17

TO WHEELER

FROM PETERSON, R

DOCDATE 22 MAR 83

KEYWORDS: LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL      CBW  
USSR

SUBJECT: DEFENSE DRAFT RPT HR-822 RE PROHIBITION TO PRODUCE LETHAL BINARY  
CHEMICAL MUNITIONS BY US & PROCEED W/ NEGOTIATIONS W/ USSR

ACTION: COMMENTS/CONCURRENCE      DUE: 02 APR 83 STATUS S      FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
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DISPATCH \_\_\_\_\_ W/ATTCH FILE *W4* (C) *[Signature]*

July 21, 1983

Honorable Paul Tsongas  
Democratic Senator from Massachusetts  
U.S. Senate  
Offices  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable John Glenn  
Democratic Senator from Ohio  
U.S. Senate  
Offices  
Washington, D.C. 20510

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file

Dear Senators Tsongas and Glenn:

The weapons I have in mind which would improve U.S. combat readiness in the next missile war, which, as I am sure you know, the Battle for the Falklands made clear is the wave of the future, would include:

- 1) Submarine transport ships (since surface ships would be extremely vulnerable especially if the Soviets put radar in space as it has been suggested in at least one magazine article that this country do). If run like trains (a locomotive pulling freight), there could be savings in many ways. Perhaps conventional shipping should be run this way and the ships automated, anyhow.
- 2) Submarine battleships--again, less vulnerable. Remember the "Monitor vs. the Merrimack."
- 3) Submarine destroyers - mini--Used as decoys and to attack/patrol
- 4) Concorde troop transport planes.
- 5) Anti-missile death rays. What has to be tested is a) the best way to generate a ray--are xrays, say, better than laser beams? b) what materials should be used? c) what configuration is best to generate a beam d) how to obtain maximum destructive force--how important is volume of particles vs. speed of particles vs. type of particle vs. penetration, e) which ray will give the most destructive force for the least power invested? e) Would be cosmic rays be better? Can they be generated. However, 80 years of experience with x-rays has been acquired. f) what type of destructive reaction will the ray cause? Will lasers melt the target? Will x-rays cause a structural melting reaction or nuclear fission? What about causing the fuel to explode? Perhaps microwaves could do this! How far can microwaves be generated? (AH HA!) How can microwaves be concentrated? Heating ability intensified? Work on a tracking system would be important. They could also probably be used as an anti-equipment and anti-personnel device, if worked on!
- 6) Missile fuel that would explode with the missile--increasing destructive power.
- 7) Submarine drones to decoy missiles.
- 8) Portable anti-equipment missiles.

I hope you find this interesting. I have already sent a copy to "Sunnry" Stepehn Solarz who misrepresents me vehemently. Thank you, once again, for your polite response in the past. I remain,

Sincerely yours,

X  
(Mr.) Neil Levine  
545 Neptune Avenue  
Apartment #3F  
Brooklyn, New York 11224

cc: "Honorable" Pete Wilson, Republican Senator from California

Dear Senator Wilson: I think it is a shame that you have no conception of what you vote on and what is ethical and not.

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

March 7, 1983

Honorable Caspar Weinberger  
Secretary of Defense  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Secretary Weinberger:

I think it is nice that the federal government is developing an accurate computer/radar guided missile. Have the good folks making plans in the Pentagon looked into miniaturizing radar (or laser, as in "smart bombs") gunsights for "M-16s" and machine guns. By pushing a button, an operator could lock his sights on to a target, i.e., the beam could lock onto the target for a second or two and help improve the soldier's accuracy. (If not locked on the target, the gun would not fire unless overridden). It could also be used to guide a "gun" (i.e., help turn the turret). Of course, human adjustments would have to be made for wind, etc. Then again, when I was in the Army, about ten years ago, soldiers were not provided with telescopic sights which, in my opinion, would have been nice.

The other enclosed items are for your information. Perhaps you can be of assistance.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Neil Levine  
545 Neptune Avenue  
Apartment #3F  
Brooklyn, New York 11224

/nl

(BPS: Dear Member of Congress: Please do not refer the matters covered herein to "my" Congressman as he misrepresents me quite vehemently - patronage to favored "parties" and the like. I am considering taking any future proposals elsewhere - especially in light of the reception I am receiving at present.)



July 8, 1983

Equal Time Requests

CBS News

c/o WCBS TV -

Channel 2 - New York

c/o CBS, Inc. (Corporate Headquarters) 51 West 52nd Street

New York, New York 10019

EQUAL TIME REQUEST

Dear Sir:

There are two parts to this letter. The first part is to protest the mistreatment of Dr. Edward Teller by CBS Reporter (Co-Anchor) Christopher Glenn in an interview broadcast last week on CBS News Nightwatch. The interview centered around a new space weapon that Mr. Glenn insisted existed and which Dr. Teller, who should know more than Mr. Glenn, insisted was only partially in space. Mr. Glenn continued to press Dr. Teller, who appeared to show "stress."

I hope Mr. Glenn's intention was not to reveal national secrets. If it was not, he certainly did not appear to be on the right track. Mr. Glenn's intentions were surely not good journalism since his best efforts were made to badger Dr. Teller. I would also like to rule out Mr. Glenn's trying to reveal defense secrets, if I may. Whether the entire mechanism in question is in space or only partly in space would not seem to be a major issue unless one wants to tell the "Russians" something they should not know.

This seems to be symptomatic of CBS News' policies in general. It has no interest in debating the issues. Take energy policies, in which I have a vested interest (I have retained a patent attorney). The only topics and issues covered by CBS News are those that benefit advertisers and the political interests which CBS protects. This may be good business but I wish to draw into question the fact that there has been no national discussion of alternative energy sources to oil (and to a lesser degree coal) other than to pump up "solar" which is not now cost competitive.

One good way to end any debate would be to make the Sha of Iran fall. Can you think of any other way to quickly double the price of oil than by making OPEC see red. It is certainly a good way of ending any discussion on alternatives to rewarding what has come to be known as "The Seven Sisters" and their allies. Indeed, that is the problem with the national energy debate. There is none. One reason is that CBS and its two brethren, NBC and ABC, have insured that anyone wishing to do so must follow network policy only. Any other points of view do not count, no matter how valuable they may be.

I still believe I am entitled to "Fairness," "Equal Time," compliance with the anti-trust laws and all other applicable legal statutes. I urge your cooperation.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Neil Levine  
545 Neptune Avenue  
Apartment #F3F  
Brooklyn, New York 11224

/nl

cc: Mr. Christopher Glenn, CBS

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

December 15, 1982

Honorable Richard Schweiker  
Secretary of Health and Human Services  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Secretary Schweiker:

I would still like to complain about the lack of cooperation I am receiving from your department. While I have been put on HHS's mailing list for news release, I have not been put on any list for research information whatsoever as much as I would like to receive same.

Secondly, I have been informed that, indeed, interferon is being tested on psoriasis and would like to receive information on same. More importantly, since my medicine gives me cardio-vascular symptoms such as drowsiness in the middle of the day, numbness in my limbs and so on, I would like to get into ANY such program as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Neil Levine  
545 Neptune Avenue  
Apartment #3F  
Brooklyn, New York 11224

/nl

Enclosure

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

December 27, 1982

Honorable Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Oval Office  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

I believe it is obvious that I am not receiving any cooperation from the Department of Health and Human Services on a matter which is very important to my health. I am hoping that instead of taking the neo-Nazi approach to my rights (that is NEO-NAZI as opposed to pure NAZI, there being some difference which I need not explain). As I have made clear to Secretary Schweiker, I have medical symptoms which any competent doctor would consider quite serious and I need the courtesy of the cooperation of the Reagan Regime and the time of day, both of which I have not received to date because of the patronage policies of the current Administration.

Should I not receive a satisfactory response (and based on the current incumbent's record, I do not EXPECT one but would be delighted to be pleasantly surprised), I shall appeal to the Congress individually and assembled and to any sympathetic overseas governments that I can find.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Neil Levine  
545 Neptune Avenue  
Apartment #3F  
Brooklyn, New York 11224

/nl

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Dr. Lawrence E. Shulman  
Director  
Division of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal,  
and Skin Diseases  
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes,  
and Digestive and Kidney Diseases  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Public Health Service  
National Institutes of Health  
Building 31  
Room 9A04  
Bethesda, Maryland 20205

RE: Your Letter of February 24, 1983

Dear Dr. Shulman:

I have received your letter of February 24, 1983.

You have to be kidding.

I know that the federal government gives permission for medical research in the first place, approves that research and, knowing its largesse is overwhelming (except in my case), I assume a barrel of federal money is involved not to mention the truckload of federal bureaucrats in on every phase of such a program (patronage, you know).

Your response is entirely unsatisfactory. I am not being given access to research, to which I feel I have an invaluable contribution to make and an indelible right. I have no access to first class research since, in the first place, I am receiving no cooperation and, in the second place, I need either credentials or recognition which your letter makes clear the Reagan regime has every intention of denying me. I have been in contact with the National Psoriasis Foundation (Ms. Zimmerman and at least one medically qualified member of the Board of Directors). Big deal. I sometimes know more than they do. I am the one who broached the possibility of testing interferon on psoriasis to them in the first place. All I get from them is politeness and something in the way of promises, which is nice, but nothing in the way of results.

What I want to know is how do I get on the waiting list for interferon treatment? How do I get cooperation? What can't I get first class research materials such as those ubiquitous "Research Updates." What's wrong with the American government?

Sincerely,

Neil Levine  
545 Neptune Avenue  
Apartment #3F  
Brooklyn, New York 11224

/nl

ND018

**WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 831081CS

Name of Correspondent: Carl Hambrecht

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: US/Soviet relations, arms reduction.

**ROUTE TO:**

**ACTION**

**DISPOSITION**

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>✓ OS K. Lamalee</u>	ORIGINATOR	<u>83108124</u>			<u>C 8310106</u> <sup>PWT</sup>
<u>✓ DOS Executive Secretariat</u>	R	<u>8308126</u>			<u>A 831091</u> <sup>CS</sup>
	Referral Note:	<u>On behalf of James A. Baker III.</u>			
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				
	Referral Note:				

**ACTION CODES:**

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

**DISPOSITION CODES:**

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

**FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:**

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

# RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

## CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: L Individual Codes: 4200 \_\_\_\_\_

Prime Subject Code: ND 018 Secondary Subject Codes: CO 165  
FO 006 \_\_\_\_\_

## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

**SIGNATURE CODES:**

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**  
 n - 0 - Unknown  
 n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan  
 n - 2 - Ronald Reagan  
 n - 3 - Ron  
 n - 4 - Dutch  
 n - 5 - Ron Reagan  
 n - 6 - Ronald  
 n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**  
 n - 0 - Unknown  
 n - 1 - Nancy Reagan  
 n - 2 - Nancy  
 n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**  
 n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan  
 n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

**MEDIA CODES:**

- B - Box/package  
 C - Copy  
 D - Official document  
 G - Message  
 H - Handcarried  
 L - Letter  
 M - Mailgram  
 O - Memo  
 P - Photo  
 R - Report  
 S - Sealed  
 T - Telegram  
 V - Telephone  
 X - Miscellaneous  
 Y - Study

PRESIDENTIAL

Unclassified  
(Classification)

S/S# 8326026

Date October 4, 1983

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM

FOR: Mr. William P. Clark  
National Security Council  
The White House

REFERENCE:

TO: James Baker FROM: Mr. Carl Lambrecht  
DATE: 8/5/83 SUBJECT: U.S./Soviet relations,  
arms reductions  
WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL DATED: 8/26/83 NSC# 165189  
(if any)

THE ATTACHED ITEM WAS SENT DIRECTLY  
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION TAKEN:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.
- Other.

REMARKS:

*for Kristie A Kenney*  
Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

Unclassified  
(Classification)



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 30, 1983

Mr. Carl Lambrecht  
General Manager  
Laurel Industries  
280 Laurel Avenue  
Highland Park, IL 60035

Dear Mr. Lambrecht:

I am responding on behalf of James Baker to your letter of August 5, 1983, in which you urge the President to begin a regular series of monthly summit meetings with President Andropov. I regret the delay in replying to your letter. It reached us just as the crisis over the Soviet attack of the Korean airliner began, and we have only just now had the opportunity to prepare a reply.

We appreciate your sharing your views with us, particularly in light of your business experience with the Soviets. Let me assure you that this Administration has no higher priority than enhancing international security and achieving a more stable and constructive relationship with the Soviet Union. Indeed, we have made clear to the Soviets from the beginning of the Administration that we are willing to expand U.S.-Soviet cooperation in all areas on the basis of reciprocity, restraint in international conduct and respect for other states' interests.

The shooting down of the Korean airliner by a Soviet fighter on September 1 has once again, however, raised serious questions about the Soviets' commitment to respect basic human rights and to improve international security. The Soviet effort to cover-up their responsibility for this attack has only exacerbated the seriousness of the Soviet action.

As you know, the President has frequently said that he is willing to meet with President Andropov, but that this would require careful preparation and the expectation of tangible results. While the Korean airliner tragedy certainly casts serious doubts about the possibility of any type of summit in the near future, the Administration remains open to discussing with the Soviets solutions to problems which are in our mutual interest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Thomas W. Simons, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

Thomas W. Simons, Jr  
Director  
Office of Soviet Union Affairs



8326026

T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

AUGUST 26, 1983

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ATTN: EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ACTION REQUESTED:  
DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 165189

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED AUGUST 5, 1983

TO: JAMES BAKER

FROM: MR. CARL LAMBRECHT  
GENERAL MANAGER  
CRL LAUREL INDUSTRIES  
280 LAUREL AVENUE  
HIGHLAND PARK IL 60035

SUBJECT: U. S. / SOVIET RELATIONS, ARMS REDUCTION

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN  
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE  
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE  
(OR DRAFT) TO:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

*Received in 515-1  
8/26/83-1615-88*



# CRL

## LAUREL INDUSTRIES

280 LAUREL AVENUE · HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS 60035 · USA  
TELEPHONE 312 · 432-8204  
TELEX: 720457 HLPK

165189

August 5, 1983

The Honorable James A. Baker, III  
Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President  
White House Office  
Executive Branch  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Sir:

My unique business experience during the past 12 years as an exporter to the Soviet Union has given me an insight to the thinking and behavior of the typical, and not so typical, Soviet bureaucrat and businessman. May I pass on a few thoughts that are pertinent when dealing with the Soviet Union and its bureaucrats.

Dealing with the Soviet Union means dealing only with Mr. Andropov and a few close associates. It is this small group of people who wield the central power and are the real decision makers. In the Geneva discussions, our negotiators find it difficult, if not impossible, to deal with their Soviet counterparts because these Soviets do not have the authority to make decisions.

The growing polarization we are experiencing with the Soviets is asserbated by the absence of mutual trust which is the catalyst in all such negotiations. I am personally convinced this problem can be over come and arms reduction gotten underway if the chief executive of both of our countries would begin a series of one-day monthly meetings on a regular basis. These meetings would prove to be the means, within a relatively short time, to bring understanding and trust to the meaningful relationship which I am convinced would result. Excessive concentration on secondary issues, such as Libya and the PLO, requires excessive time and the wasteful effort of countless experts . . . and with but the same result, mistrust.

No program is more important to this nation than the President's START program. The sooner these problems are faced the sooner he will see results. Past administrations have only remotely dealt with these problems. Let us, and this administration, face them directly.

Sincerely yours,

CARL LAMBRECHT  
General Manager

CL:ga

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

4501

June 28, 1983

166451

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NO 018

WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

FG 011

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Speaker Programming on Nuclear Arms Reduction,  
January-June 1983

Programming speakers (from State, ACDA and DOD) to discuss the nuclear arms reduction issue has continued at a relatively high rate since the peak period last fall. From January through June 1983, nuclear arms speakers have made 97 trips to 167 cities and participated in 268 public affairs events. While we anticipate a decline in requests during the summer months, an increase can be expected beginning in September.

The level of activity can be increased, particularly in major media markets, depending on the availability of speakers from all agencies.

*for* *Bonnie Nettles*  
Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8304501

RECEIVED 29 JUN 83 11

TO CLARK

FROM HILL, C

DOCDATE 28 JUN 83

KEYWORDS: ARMS CONTROL

MEDIA

SUBJECT: SPEAKER PROGRAMMING ON NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTION / JAN - JUN 1983

ACTION: ANY ACTION NECESSARY

DUE: 30 JUN 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

KRAEMER

LEHMAN, R

MATLOCK

LEHMAN, C

FORTIER

SIMS

SOMMER

COMMENTS

REF# 8319471

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NSCIFID

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ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

*8/17*  
*C No further action necessary - 8/17 -- sh*

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH

FILE

*WH*

(C) *SL*

8325365

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520



August 22, 1983

83 AUG 23 A 1: 28

166 463

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
SITUATION ROOM

ND 018

Subject: Reply to Irish Labor Party

The Department concurs with the NSC draft letter from the Vice President to the Irish Labor Party.

However, the third sentence in paragraph 3 should read "...we have proposed the elimination of an entire class of missiles."

*Brown*  
for Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

Attachment: Draft Letter and related correspondence.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

August 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *Peter*

SUBJECT: Reply to Irish Labor Party

Adm. Murphy in the Vice President's office has requested that we obtain formal State concurrence on the draft letter we redid for the Vice President.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Charles Hill at Tab I.

Approve *W* Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Tab I Kimmitt to Hill  
Tab A Redrafted letter and USIA correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

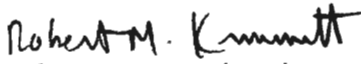
5697 Add-On

August 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES HILL  
Executive Secretary  
Department of State

SUBJECT: Reply to Irish Labor Party

Attached is an NSC redraft of a USIA draft response to the Irish Labor Party letter to the Vice President. Please provide us your comments no later than August 22. The Vice President will be signing the letter and we plan on forwarding his reply to the Department for transmission to Embassy Dublin.

  
Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary

Tab A Redrafted letter and related correspondence

National Security Council  
The White House

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System # \_\_\_\_\_

Package# 5697

Add-OK

83 AUG 18 P 4: 34

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Executive Secretary	1	<i>mm</i>	
John Poindexter			
Bud McFarlane			
Jacque Hill			
Judge Clark			
John Poindexter			
Executive Secretary			
NSC Secretariat	2		D
Situation Room			

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

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP    Meese    Baker    Deaver    Other    \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)



National Security Council  
The White House

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83 AUG 18 P 5: 19

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	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Executive Secretary	<u>1</u>	<u>mmmm</u>	<u>      </u>
John Poindexter	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Bud McFarlane	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Jacque Hill	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Judge Clark	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
John Poindexter	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Executive Secretary	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>	<u>      </u>	<u>A</u>
Situation Room	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>

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

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP    Meese    Baker    Deaver    Other          

COMMENTS

Should be seen by:         
(Date/Time)

RECEIVED 15 AUG 83 11

TO BUSH, G

FROM BROWN, TONY

DOCDATE 04 JUL 83

EARLE, R

11 AUG 83

KIMMITT

16 AUG 83

KEYWORDS: IRELAND

ARMS CONTROL

CENTRAL AMERICA

VOA

SUBJECT: IRISH LABOR PARTY FWDS LTR TO VP / US POLICIES ON DISARMAMENT & CENTRAL AMERICA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR KIMMITT

DUE: 22 AUG 83 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

SOMMER

KRAEMER

SAPIA-BOSCH

LORD

MATLOCK

FORTIER

SIMS

RAYMOND

COMMENTS TO NSC/S We passed the one change -- which was a typo -- directly to the VP's office. No further action required. Peter Somme (H / )

REF# LOG NSCIFID

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	D 8/18	KIMMITT SGD MEMO TO HILL	8/22	PS, RK
	Z 8/24	RECD STATE MEMO		
SOMMER	S 8/24	PREPARE MEMO KIMMITT TO VP		
	C 8/25	NO FURTHER ACTION PER SOMMER		IRS

DISPATCH df 8/18 W/ATTCH FILE WH (C) SL

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5697 Add-On

RECEIVED

ACTION: EUR

Dist To:

August 18, 1983

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83 AUG 24 AIO: 14

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES HILL  
Executive Secretary  
Department of State

ARA  
PM  
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TMA

SUBJECT: Reply to Irish Labor Party

TMC  
RF (SHM)

Attached is an NSC redraft of a USIA draft response to the Irish Labor Party letter to the Vice President. Please provide us your comments no later than August 22. The Vice President will be signing the letter and we plan on forwarding his reply to the Department for transmission to Embassy Dublin.

*Robert M. Kimmitt*  
Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary

Tab A Redrafted letter and related correspondence

83050501317

*Received in SKY  
8/19/83-0936-08*

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter of July 4, in which you questioned U.S. policies on disarmament and Central America, has just arrived here. I understand that you have already received an interim reply from our Embassy in Dublin, but I also wish to respond personally.

We are, of course, disappointed that you question our efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and a secure peace. The President has no higher goal than achieving significant, verifiable reductions in both nuclear and conventional armaments. Deterrence, i.e., the prevention of war, remains at the heart of our nuclear policy.

Rather than go into further details, let me assure you of our commitment to peace and allow me to enclose a recent Department of State publication entitled "Security and Arms Control: The Search for a More Stable Peace." It gives a comprehensive overview of our intensified efforts to negotiate arms reductions. This applies in particular to the INF negotiations in Geneva where we have proposed the elimination of <sup>an</sup> ~~our~~ entire class of missiles. As Secretary Shultz notes in the publication's introduction, the United States is also presently engaged in negotiations to reduce strategic nuclear weapons, to cut conventional forces in Europe, to ban chemical weapons, and to prevent nuclear proliferation. I hope this publication will contribute to your understanding of our sincere efforts to reduce arms.

You also questioned our policy in Central America. Let me restate our fundamental goals: everything we are doing in Central America is aimed at encouraging the development of

democracy, economic development, and peaceful dialogue. Our efforts toward these goals have been systemically threatened by the use of hostile force, especially in El Salvador, where the government came to office through free elections. We, thus, have had to assist in providing a security shield behind which democracy can grow. Moreover, economic development simply cannot flourish so long as it is subject to daily attacks by guerrillas bent on destroying a country's infrastructure.

Your letter, however, is evidence that our policies are little understood. In recognition of shortcomings in explaining our Central American policy publicly we have recently been speaking out more frequently. In this regard permit me to enclose copies of President Reagan's April 27 speech to the U.S. Congress and Secretary Shultz' statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on August 4. Both detail U.S. efforts to prevent a wider crisis in the region and bring about a lasting peace for Central America.

I have also taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of my speech in Copenhagen on July 4 -- I believe it firmly addresses the points on disarmament and Central America you raised in your letter of the same date.

Sincerely,

George Bush

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AUG 11 1983

USIA

5697

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary  
National Security Council

FROM: Robert L. Earle *RE*  
Executive Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT: Irish Labor Party Correspondence

Attached is a letter from Tony Brown, of the Irish Labor Party, addressed to the Vice President. Mr. Brown criticizes U.S. policies on disarmament and Central America.

Mr. Brown unsuccessfully tried to deliver a letter to the Vice President (Tab A) when Mr. Bush was in Dublin. He then sent it to our Public Affairs Officer, requesting that it be forwarded to Washington. PAO Dennis sent an interim reply to Brown (Tab B) and forwarded Brown's letter to USIA for transmittal to the Vice President.

Also attached is a proposed response, either from the Vice President or a member of Mr. Bush's staff. If you decide to send it, USIA will forward the letter along with the proposed attachments to USIS Dublin. PAO Dennis will insure that Mr. Brown receives the correspondence.

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Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter of July 4, in which you questioned U.S. policies on disarmament and Central America, has just arrived here. I understand that you have already received an interim reply from our Embassy in Dublin, but I also wish to respond personally.

We are, of course, disappointed that you question our efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and a secure peace. The President has no higher goal than achieving significant, verifiable reductions in both nuclear and conventional armaments. Deterrence, i.e., the prevention of war, remains at the heart of our nuclear policy.

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I have also taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of my speech in Copenhagen on July 4 -- I believe it firmly addresses the points on disarmament and Central America you raised in your letter of the same date.

Sincerely,

George Bush

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# THE LABOUR PARTY

4th July 1983

16 Gardiner Place Dublin 1  
Ireland - Phone 788411

Hon. George Bush  
Vice President of the United States  
U. S. Embassy  
Dublin

Dear Mr. Bush,

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On the occasion of your visit to Dublin we wish to express to you the very deep concern of the Labour Party at two aspects of the policy of the present U.S. Administration. We refer to Disarmament and to Central America.

The policy of the Labour Party, in line with that of the Socialist International, favours general and complete disarmament which alone can lift the threat of nuclear holocaust from the world and thus free vital resources - human and material - to combat the world economic crisis and the particular crisis of the Third World. The Party condemns the tendency of the great powers to treat disarmament negotiations as an extension of the Cold War rather than as a most serious responsibility in the face of world public opinion.

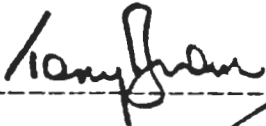
Specifically, the Labour Party views with alarm the stated policy of the U.S.A. and the NATO alliance to introduce new and terrible nuclear weaponry in Europe. At present levels of nuclear overkill the addition of the Cruise and Pershing systems will serve only to escalate a senseless and immoral arms-race and will add only greater danger and economic distortion to the present perilous situation. We call on the U.S. Administration to reconsider this policy as a matter of urgency, while redoubling its negotiating efforts in the Geneva talks.

The Labour Party, together with the worldwide movement of the Socialist International, supports the struggle of the peoples of Central America to end the hideous history of tyranny imposed by the oligarchies and their business backers. We fully support the Nicaraguan revolution of the Frente Sandinista, the struggle of the DFR/FMLN in El Salvador, the New Jewel Government in Grenada, together with all those progressive forces which seek to end the old repressive order. We support in particular the emphasis of these movements on the creation of a new order on *the basis of* the values of democratic socialism.

The policies of the U.S. Administration in Central America are based on a misinterpretation of the facts and impede the search for lasting political settlements. The revolutionary movements which we support have sought democracy, non-alignment and social justice and have earned the support of their peoples. Attempts by the U.S. to destabilise governments, to shore up repressive regimes and to support the return of influences such as that of Somoza will not result in peace and will undermine genuine peace efforts. We call on the U.S. to reconsider its present course of action and to facilitate a permanent settlement.

The Labour Party wishes to emphasise the importance it attaches to these two areas of concern. New approaches on the part of the U.S. are vital if the causes of peace and justice are to be served.

Yours sincerely,



Tony Brown International Secretary

*On behalf of:*

~~Senator Michael D. Higgins~~

-----  
Brendan Halligan MEP  
Chairman, International Affairs Committee

3 0 0 5 0 5 0 1 8 2 2 4



# THE LABOUR PARTY

12th July 1983

16 Gardiner Place Dublin 1  
Ireland - Phone 788411

Dr. R. B. Clifton  
Political Officer  
Embassy of the United States  
Elgin Road,  
Dublin 4

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Dear Dr. Clifton,

Last Monday (4th July) we were unable to have the enclosed letter accepted at the Embassy for transmission to Vice President Bush.

I wish to request you to have the letter forwarded to Mr. Bush as the expression of the Labour Party's views on Disarmament and Central America.

With kind personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Tony Brown  
International Secretary

Post: Sen. M. D. Higgins



EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 22, 1983

Mr. Tony Brown  
International Secretary  
The Labour Party  
16 Gardiner Place  
Dublin 1

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter to Dr. Clifton arrived after his departure from Ireland. I have recently been assigned to replace him at the United States Embassy.

I will, of course, forward your letter to Washington where your views will be taken into consideration.

My government respects your right not only to hold divergent views but also to express them publicly and freely without reservation or fear of reprisals. This freedom which you enjoy here in Ireland and which is guaranteed in all western democracies is among the most fundamental and widely enjoyed in my country. This, unfortunately, is not the case in those countries you choose to support. There is no opposition, minority opinion or freedom of press in Nicaragua, Grenada or Cuba.

Please be assured that the United States is as fully committed as you are to securing peace and the full protection of all human rights. Unlike totalitarian states, democratic governments can only act within the framework of the mandate of the people who elect them. It is through open debate that consensus is reached and upon that consensus policies and actions are taken. Isn't this the way it should be?

Thank you for your views.

Sincerely yours,

John L. Dennis  
Public Affairs Officer

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter of July 4, in which you questioned U.S. policies on disarmament and Central America, has just arrived here.

Rather than go into detail here about America's efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and a secure peace, permit me to enclose a copy of "Security and Arms Control: The Search for a More Stable Peace." Published by the U.S. Department of State, it is detailed and complete. I hope it will contribute to your understanding of our position and persuade you of U.S. sincerity in its arms control efforts.

Also enclosed are copies of President Reagan's April 27 speech to the U.S. Congress on Central America, and Secretary of State

Mr. Tony Brown  
International Secretary  
The Labour Party  
16 Gardiner Place  
Dublin 1  
Ireland

030501027

Shultz's statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee August 4 on the same subject. These detail U. S. efforts to prevent a wider crisis in the region and bring about lasting peace for Central America.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

8 3 0 5 0 1 8 2 8

8325365

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520 166463

August 22, 1983 NO018

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Reply to Irish Labor Party

The Department concurs with the NSC draft letter from the Vice President to the Irish Labor Party.

However, the third sentence in paragraph 3 should read "...we have proposed the elimination of an entire class of missiles."

*Brammonek*  
for Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

Attachment: Draft Letter and related  
correspondence.

MEMORANDUM

ACTION

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM:

PETER R. SOMMER *Peter*

SUBJECT:

Reply to Irish Labor Party

Adm. Murphy in the Vice President's office has requested that we obtain formal State concurrence on the draft letter we redid for the Vice President.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Charles Hill at Tab I.

Approve   *✓*        Disapprove       

Tab I      Kimmitt to Hill

Tab A      Redrafted letter and USIA correspondence



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5697 Add-On

"D"  
status

August 18, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES HILL  
Executive Secretary  
Department of State

**SUSPENSE**

SUBJECT: Reply to Irish Labor Party

Attached is an NSC redraft of a USIA draft response to the Irish Labor Party letter to the Vice President. Please provide us your comments no later than August 22. The Vice President will be signing the letter and we plan on forwarding his reply to the Department for transmission to Embassy Dublin.

*Robert M. Kimmitt*  
Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary

Tab A Redrafted letter and related correspondence

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter of July 4, in which you questioned U.S. policies on disarmament and Central America, has just arrived here. I understand that you have already received an interim reply from our Embassy in Dublin, but I also wish to respond personally.

We are, of course, disappointed that you question our efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and a secure peace. The President has no higher goal than achieving significant, verifiable reductions in both nuclear and conventional armaments. Deterrence, i.e., the prevention of war, remains at the heart of our nuclear policy.

Rather than go into further details, let me assure you of our commitment to peace and allow me to enclose a recent Department of State publication entitled "Security and Arms Control: The Search for a More Stable Peace." It gives a comprehensive overview of our intensified efforts to negotiate arms reductions. This applies in particular to the INF negotiations in Geneva where we have proposed the elimination of our entire class of missiles. As Secretary Shultz notes in the publication's introduction, the United States is also presently engaged in negotiations to reduce strategic nuclear weapons, to cut conventional forces in Europe, to ban chemical weapons, and to prevent nuclear proliferation. I hope this publication will contribute to your understanding of our sincere efforts to reduce arms.

You also questioned our policy in Central America. Let me restate our fundamental goals: everything we are doing in Central America is aimed at encouraging the development of

democracy, economic development, and peaceful dialogue. Our efforts toward these goals have been systemically threatened by the use of hostile force, especially in El Salvador, where the government came to office through free elections. We, thus, have had to assist in providing a security shield behind which democracy can grow. Moreover, economic development simply cannot flourish so long as it is subject to daily attacks by guerrillas bent on destroying a country's infrastructure.

Your letter, however, is evidence that our policies are little understood. In recognition of shortcomings in explaining our Central American policy publicly we have recently been speaking out more frequently. In this regard permit me to enclose copies of President Reagan's April 27 speech to the U.S. Congress and Secretary Shultz' statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on August 4. Both detail U.S. efforts to prevent a wider crisis in the region and bring about a lasting peace for Central America.

I have also taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of my speech in Copenhagen on July 4 -- I believe it firmly addresses the points on disarmament and Central America you raised in your letter of the same date.

Sincerely,

George Bush

RECEIVED 15 AUG 83 11

TO BUSH, G

FROM BROWN, TONY

DOCDATE 04 JUL 83

EARLE, R

11 AUG 83

KIMMITT

16 AUG 83

**SUSPENSE**

KEYWORDS: IRELAND

ARMS CONTROL

CENTRAL AMERICA

VOA

SUBJECT: IRISH LABOR PARTY FWDS LTR TO VP / US POLICIES ON DISARMAMENT & CENTRAL AMERICA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR KIMMITT DUE: 22 AUG 83 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	D 8/18	KIMMITT SGD MEMO TO HILL	8/22	PS, RK
	Z 8/24	REC'D STATE MEMO		
Sommer	S 8/24	PREPARE MEMO KIMMITT TO VP		

DISPATCH JP 8/18 W/ATTCH FILE (C)

AUG 11 1983

USIA

5697

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary  
National Security Council

FROM: Robert L. Earle *RE*  
Executive Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT: Irish Labor Party Correspondence

Attached is a letter from Tony Brown, of the Irish Labor Party, addressed to the Vice President. Mr. Brown criticizes U.S. policies on disarmament and Central America.

Mr. Brown unsuccessfully tried to deliver a letter to the Vice President (Tab A) when Mr. Bush was in Dublin. He then sent it to our Public Affairs Officer, requesting that it be forwarded to Washington. PAO Dennis sent an interim reply to Brown (Tab B) and forwarded Brown's letter to USIA for transmittal to the Vice President.

Also attached is a proposed response, either from the Vice President or a member of Mr. Bush's staff. If you decide to send it, USIA will forward the letter along with the proposed attachments to USIS Dublin. PAO Dennis will insure that Mr. Brown receives the correspondence.



# THE LABOUR PARTY

4th July 1983

16 Gardiner Place Dublin 1  
Ireland - Phone 788411

Hon. George Bush  
Vice President of the United States  
U. S. Embassy  
Dublin

Dear Mr. Bush,

On the occasion of your visit to Dublin we wish to express to you the very deep concern of the Labour Party at two aspects of the policy of the present U.S. Administration. We refer to Disarmament and to Central America.

The policy of the Labour Party, in line with that of the Socialist International, favours general and complete disarmament which alone can lift the threat of nuclear holocaust from the world and thus free vital resources - human and material - to combat the world economic crisis and the particular crisis of the Third World. The Party condemns the tendency of the great powers to treat disarmament negotiations as an extension of the Cold War rather than as a most serious responsibility in the face of world public opinion.

Specifically, the Labour Party views with alarm the stated policy of the U.S.A. and the NATO alliance to introduce new and terrible nuclear weaponry in Europe. At present levels of nuclear overkill the addition of the Cruise and Pershing systems will serve only to escalate a senseless and immoral arms-race and will add only greater danger and economic distortion to the present perilous situation. We call on the U.S. Administration to reconsider this policy as a matter of urgency, while redoubling its negotiating efforts in the Geneva talks.

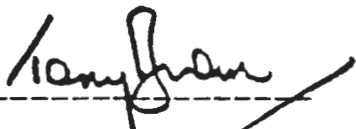
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.../

The policies of the U.S. Administration in Central America are based on a misinterpretation of the facts and impede the search for lasting political settlements. The revolutionary movements which we support have sought democracy, non-alignment and social justice and have earned the support of their peoples. Attempts by the U.S. to destabilise governments, to shore up repressive regimes and to support the return of influences such as that of Somoza will not result in peace and will undermine genuine peace efforts. We call on the U.S. to reconsider its present course of action and to facilitate a permanent settlement.

The Labour Party wishes to emphasise the importance it attaches to these two areas of concern. New approaches on the part of the U.S. are vital if the causes of peace and justice are to be served.

Yours sincerely,



Tony Brown International Secretary

*On behalf of:*

~~Senator Michael D. Higgins~~

-----  
Brendan Halligan MEP  
Chairman, International Affairs Committee

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# THE LABOUR PARTY

4th July 1983

16 Gardiner Place Dublin 1  
Ireland - Phone 788411

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Vice President of the United States  
U. S. Embassy  
Dublin

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The policies of the U.S. Administration in Central America are based on a misinterpretation of the facts and impede the search for lasting political settlements. The revolutionary movements which we support have sought democracy, non-alignment and social justice and have earned the support of their peoples. Attempts by the U.S. to destabilise governments, to shore up repressive regimes and to support the return of influences such as that of Somoza will not result in peace and will undermine genuine peace efforts. We call on the U.S. to reconsider its present course of action and to facilitate a permanent settlement.

The Labour Party wishes to emphasise the importance it attaches to these two areas of concern. New approaches on the part of the U.S. are vital if the causes of peace and justice are to be served.

Yours sincerely,

*Tony Brown*

Tony Brown International Secretary

*On behalf of:*

~~Senator Michael D. Higgins~~

-----  
Brendan Halligan MEP  
Chairman, International Affairs Committee

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# THE LABOUR PARTY

12th July 1983

16 Gardiner Place Dublin 1  
Ireland - Phone 788411

Dr. R. B. Clifton  
Political Officer  
Embassy of the United States  
Elgin Road,  
Dublin 4

Dear Dr. Clifton,

Last Monday (4th July) we were unable to have the enclosed letter accepted at the Embassy for transmission to Vice President Bush.

I wish to request you to have the letter forwarded to Mr. Bush as the expression of the Labour Party's views on Disarmament and Central America.

With kind personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Tony Brown  
International Secretary

Post: Sen. M. D. Higgins

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EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 22, 1983

Mr. Tony Brown  
International Secretary  
The Labour Party  
6 Gardiner Place  
Dublin 1

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter to Dr. Clifton arrived after his departure from Ireland. I have recently been assigned to replace him at the United States Embassy.

I will, of course, forward your letter to Washington where your views will be taken into consideration.

My government respects your right not only to hold divergent views but also to express them publicly and freely without reservation or fear of reprisals. This freedom which you enjoy here in Ireland and which is guaranteed in all western democracies is among the most fundamental and widely enjoyed in my country. This, unfortunately, is not the case in those countries you choose to support. There is no opposition, minority opinion or freedom of press in Nicaragua, Grenada or Cuba.

Please be assured that the United States is as fully committed as you are to securing peace and the full protection of all human rights. Unlike totalitarian states, democratic governments can only act within the framework of the mandate of the people who elect them. It is through open debate that consensus is reached and upon that consensus policies and actions are taken. Isn't this the way it should be?

Thank you for your views.

Sincerely yours,

John L. Dennis  
Public Affairs Officer

Dear Mr. Brown:

Your letter of July 4, in which you questioned U.S. policies on disarmament and Central America, has just arrived here.

Rather than go into detail here about America's efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and a secure peace, permit me to enclose a copy of "Security and Arms Control: The Search for a More Stable Peace." Published by the U.S. Department of State, it is detailed and complete. I hope it will contribute to your understanding of our position and persuade you of U.S. sincerity in its arms control efforts.

Also enclosed are copies of President Reagan's April 27 speech to the U.S. Congress on Central America, and Secretary of State

Mr. Tony Brown  
International Secretary  
The Labour Party  
16 Gardiner Place  
Dublin 1  
Ireland

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Shultz's statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee August 4 on the same subject. These detail U. S. efforts to prevent a wider crisis in the region and bring about lasting peace for Central America.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 16, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR DON GREGG

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT *Bob*  
SUBJECT: Reply to Irish Labor Party

Per the USIA memo at Tab B, Tony Brown of the Irish Labor Party, has written the Vice President about his party's concern over our nuclear arms and Central American policies.

We understand that the Vice President likes to respond to all his correspondence and have beefed up the USIA's draft response. While we appreciate USIA's willingness to take the lead in forwarding the Vice President's reply once it is signed, we believe -- given the level of the correspondence -- that State should forward the reply for the Ambassador's attention.

Please arrange for the Vice President's signature of the draft letter at Tab A and provide us the original. We will arrange for State to forward it to our Embassy in Dublin (including the attachments cited in his reply) and we will explain to USIA why we went back via State channels.

Tab A Draft Reply for VP's signature  
Tab B Incoming package from USIA

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NO 018

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CO 001-09

FG 038

CO 073

NSC # 8305697

Dear Mr. Brown:

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I have also taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of my speech in Copenhagen on July 4 -- I believe it firmly addresses the points on disarmament and Central America you raised in your letter of the same date.

Sincerely,

George Bush



## MEMORANDUM

ACTION

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 15, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *Peter*

SUBJECT: Reply to Irish Labor Party

Don Gregg tells me that the Vice President likes to reply to all his correspondence. Hence, I recommend that you forward Don Gregg our beefed up version of USIA's draft reply to Tony Brown of the Irish Labor Party.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Gregg at Tab I.

Approve *K* Disapprove           

*SK* Sven Kraemer, *Al* Al Sapia-Bosch, and *PRS for* Don Fortier concur. Jack Matlock is out of town.

Tab I Memo to Gregg  
 Tab A Draft Reply for VP's signature  
 Tab B Incoming package from USIA

RECEIVED 15 AUG 83 11

TO BUSH, G

FROM BROWN, TONY

DOCDATE 04 JUL 83

EARLE, R

11 AUG 83

KEYWORDS: IRELAND

ARMS CONTROL

CENTRAL AMERICA

VOA

SUBJECT: IRISH LABOR PARTY FWDS LTR TO VP / US POLICIES ON DISARMAMENT & CENTRAL AMERICA

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR KIMMITT

DUE: 18 AUG 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

SOMMER

KRAEMER

SAPIA-BOSCH

LORD

MATLOCK

FORTIER

SIMS

RAYMOND

COMMENTS

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ACTION OFFICER (S)

ASSIGNED

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*KIMMITT SGD MEMO*

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DISPATCH

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National Security Council  
The White House

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NSC Secretariat			
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DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP    Meese    Baker    Deaver    Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Redo Tab A.

re-clarify

National Security Council  
The White House

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5697

83 AUG 16 P 3: 23

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
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NSC Secretariat	2		D
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I-Information    A-Action    R-Retain    D-Dispatch    N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP    Meese    Baker    Deaver    Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)

United States  
Information  
Agency

FORM NO. 64 (REV. 5-82)

AUG 11 1983



MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary  
National Security Council

FROM: Robert L. Earle *RE*  
Executive Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT: Irish Labor Party Correspondence

Attached is a letter from Tony Brown, of the Irish Labor Party, addressed to the Vice President. Mr. Brown criticizes U.S. policies on disarmament and Central America.

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# THE LABOUR PARTY

4th July 1983

16 Gardiner Place Dublin 1  
Ireland - Phone 788411

Hon. George Bush  
Vice President of the United States  
U. S. Embassy  
Dublin

Dear Mr. Bush,

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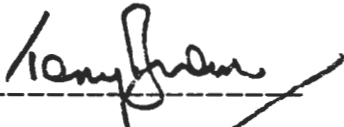
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Yours sincerely,



Tony Brown International Secretary

On behalf of:

~~Senator Michael D. Higgins~~

---

Brendan Halligan MEP  
Chairman, International Affairs Committee



# THE LABOUR PARTY

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International Secretary

Post: Sen. M. D. Higgins





EMBASSY OF THE  
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The Labour Party  
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Mr. Tony Brown  
International Secretary  
The Labour Party  
16 Gardiner Place  
Dublin 1  
Ireland

-2-

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With best wishes.

Sincerely,