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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: SYSTEM FILE

Withdrawer SMF 4/22/2010

File Folder 8507188-8507199

FOIA F1263/2 LAHAM

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14

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
89993	LETTER	WICK TO MCFARLANE RE GENEVA SUMMIT *R 7/21/2006 NLSF1193 #110*	2	9/11/1985	B1
89994	PAPER	RE CALENDAR OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO NOVEMBER 19-20 GENEVA MEETING *R 7/21/2006 NLSF1193 #111*	3	ND	B1
89987	MEMO	PLATT TO MCFARLANE RE RECOMMENDED STATE/OFFICIAL AND OFFICIAL WORKING VISITS	2	9/11/1985	B1
89995	PAPER	JUSTIFICATION FOR RECOMMENDED VISITS	4	ND	B1
89988	MEMO	DUPLICATE OF 89988	2	9/11/1985	B1
89996	PAPER	DUPLICATE OF 89995	4	ND	B1
89989	MEMO	STARK TO MCFARLANE RE MEETING WITH THOMAS DINE	1	9/12/1985	B1
89990	TALKING POINTS	FOR MEETING WITH DINE	1	ND	B1
89991	MEMO	FROM MCFARLANE RE MEETING WITH US AMBASSADORS TO GENEVA ARMS TALKS	1	9/12/1985	B1

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

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions	
89992	MEMO	KRAEMER/STEINER TO MCFARLANE RE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH GENEVA AMBASSADORS	1	9/12/1985	B1	
89997	MEMO	MARTIN TO PLATT, ET AL RE US POLICY TOWARD GREECE *R 5/20/2002 F97-005/2 #94*	1	9/10/1985	B1	
89998	TRANSMITTAL SHEET	NSC DISTRIBUTION RECORD *P 5/20/2002 F97-005/2 #95*	1	9/30/1985	B1	B3
89999	MEMO	SOMMER TO MCFARLANE RE US POLICY TOWARD GREECE *P 5/20/2002 F97-005/2 #96*	2	9/19/1985	B1	B3
90000	MEMO	PLATT TO MCFARLANE RE IG STUDY *P 5/20/2002 F97-005/2 #97*	2	9/11/1985	B1	
90001	PAPER	US POLICY TOWARD GREECE *P 5/20/2002 F97-005/2 #98*	51	ND	B1	

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NSC/S PROFILE ~~SECRET~~ ID 8507188

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

RECEIVED 12 SEP 85 10

TO MCFARLANE FROM WICK, C Man 514103 DOCDATE 11 SEP 85

KORENGOLD 17 OCT 85

KEYWORDS: USSR USIA

~~SUSPENSE~~

SUBJECT: PREPARATION & COORDINATION FOR PRES NOV GENEVA MTG

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: STATUS C FILES PA

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE		FOR INFO
MATLOCK	SESTANOVICH	MANDEL	ROBINSON
	RAYMOND	LENCZOWSKI	CANNISTRARO
	MILLER		STEINER
			SMALL
			PEARSON

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (HW TC)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
X	6/17	OBE per NSC/S [redacted]		
Z	6/17	ONR		

DISPATCH _____ W/ATTCH FILE _____ (C)

w/ Koengold / Redo

SUSPENSE

SUSPENSE

10/18/85

E.7.

National Security Council
The White House

RECEIVED

85 OCT 17 P3: 18

System # I

Package # 7188

23

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	1	P	
William Martin			
John Poindexter			
Paul Thompson			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
William Martin			
NSC Secretariat			
Situation Room			
Koengold	2		Redo

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

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other

COMMENTS Should be seen by: (Date/Time)

Recommend no reply required – if you feel one is necessary, do as a Martin/LaSalle. Thx.

Bob

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

7188

October 17, 1985

~~SECRET~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: ROBERT J. KORENGOLD

SUBJECT: Reply Letter to Director Wick

At TAB I is a reply to Director Wick for your signature regarding his summary (TAB II) of USIA activities related to the November meeting in Geneva. We will be working closely with his staff to ensure that our joint efforts are fully coordinated.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Director Wick at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Jack Matlock, Walter Raymond, Stephen Sestanovich and Johnathan Miller concur in the reply.

Attachments:

TAB I Letter to Director Wick
TAB II Letter w/attachments from Director Wick

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By NSN NARA, Date 5/9/07

~~SECRET~~
Declassify: OADR

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

SUSPENSE tm 10/17

October 17, 1985

~~SECRET~~

ACTION 7188

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DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By MSA NARA, Date 5/9/03

~~SECRET~~
Declassify: OADR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~

Dear Charlie:

Thank you for your extensive summary of USIA activities related to the November 19-20 meeting between the President and Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva.

I have shared the information with the relevant NSC elements. I understand that a few minor points which needed clearing up are being worked out by our respective staffs, but our general feeling is that USIA's efforts appears to be both comprehensive and well focused. Keep up the good work.

Most sincerely,

Mr. Charles Z. Wick
Director
United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C. 20547

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By MSN NARA, Date 5/9/03

~~SECRET~~
Declassify: OADR

United States Information Agency

Washington, D.C. 20547

7188

Stapping
cc: Robert McFarlane

USIA

SECRET

SEP 11 1985

Dear Bud:

USIA is actively preparing for the November meeting in Geneva between the President and General Secretary Gorbachev. The attachment describes in detail what the Agency has done, what we plan on doing, and what we suggest might be done during the run-up to the meeting.

I draw your attention especially to Tab A, starting on page two, which is a description of the programs and products we are planning. The Initiatives section, starting on page five, presents a number of proposals for additional activities, most of which can be carried out by USIA, but some of which require White House, NSC, and State Department assistance. We will, of course, coordinate all our activities with Jack Matlock.

Tabs B through D in the attachment describe Soviet propaganda on the Geneva meeting and where it fits into the general pattern of worldwide propaganda. Tab E is a list of significant events and dates which may help or complicate our preparations for the meeting.

Concrete guidance from the White House on what to do and say will of course be indispensable for our programs, as well as continuing adequate advance notice of statements, press conferences, briefings, consultations with allied governments, texts of byliners, etc. If we are to be effective, senior officials must be made available for programs such as Worldnet and Foreign Press Center briefings.

The Honorable
Robert C. McFarlane
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

SECRET

(Unclassified upon removal of SECRET attachment)

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F1193 #110
BY CN NARA, DATE 7/21/06

I would appreciate any thoughts you might have on our anticipated activities or ideas for products or programs.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick
Director

COUNTERING SOVIET PROPAGANDA

USIA ACTIVITIES FOR THE LEADUP TO THE GENEVA MEETING

COMPLETED AGENCY PROJECTS

The Agency has produced, is producing, or plans to produce a continuous flow of supporting products for the November meeting. Between January and August of this year, for example, Agency programming elements produced 864 items on U.S.-Soviet relations; 179 items on summit meetings; 986 items on arms control, SDI, and CBW; 364 items on human rights; and well over a thousand items on multilateral issues such as peace in the Middle East, Central America, etc. We have also produced 348 items on Gorbachev (compared with 1,838 on the President).

Among the highlights of this output are:

WORLDNETS on Reagan-Gorbachev Agenda Issues

Elliot Abrams, Max Kampelman, Michael Armacost, Richard Burt, Chester Crocker, Paul Wolfowitz, Paul Nitze, Richard Schifter, Rozanne Ridgeway

Electronic Dialogues on U.S.-USSR Relations

Jeane Kirkpatrick, Otto Reich ?

Amparts on U.S.-USSR Relations

Zbigniew Brzezinski, William Griffith, James Rentschler, Adam Ulam

Amparts on SDI

No ~~Brent Scowcroft, Raymond Tanter~~ No

Amparts on Arms Control

Lincoln Bloomfield, James Goodby, Gary Hart, Steven Steiner

VOA Programs on Geneva-Related Issues

"Can Arms Control Work?" "The U.S.-Soviet Strategic Balance"

Pamphlets

Realism, Strength, Dialogue, Chronology of U.S. Arms Control and Reduction Initiatives, Soviet Military Power (distribution), Soviet-Cuban Connection in Central America and The Caribbean, President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, In Search of Peace, American Initiatives 1946-85.

PLANNED AGENCY PROGRAMS

Programming elements in VOA, TV, and P are planning many specially designed products and programs between now and the November meeting:

VOA

VOA plans editorials on technology transfer, Soviet active measures and disinformation, Afghanistan, Soviet emigration, human rights, Soviet exploitation of Western media, disinformation, the Soviets and the peace movement, KGB and espionage, the Soviet role in the peace movement, the Budapest cultural forum, and Soviet activities in South Asia. Also under discussion are editorials on U.S.-USSR cooperation in public health and medicine, environmental protection, agriculture, housing, transportation, and nuclear energy research. VOA is preparing an analysis of the specially-edited TASS version of the Gorbachev Time interview which focusses on what was left out of the full text as carried in Time. VOA plans additional editorials to coincide with the release of the document on Soviet strategic defense programs, Soviet ABM efforts, advanced technologies which the Soviets have adapted for their ongoing ABM efforts, and Soviet propaganda against SDI against the background of the Soviet program. Editorials will continue to respond to Soviet charges against the U.S. on these and other issues, and comment on behavior that is objectionable.

VOA's Current Affairs Division plans to air programs on the Grobachev pre-Geneva propaganda campaign, a look at past U.S.-Soviet summits, the new generation of Soviet leaders and long-term U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. A Focus program may also discuss areas of cooperatión between the U.S. and the USSR, such as health, housing, etc.

The Russian Service and Ukrainian Service plan to do a series of scene-setters, news analyses, and special interviews related to meeting issues, as well as regular coverage of breaking news events.

Press and Publications

Wireless File interview with Mark Palmer on status of Soviet dissidents; Wireless File update of the Chronology of U.S. arms control initiatives; Wireless File article relating McFarlane Santa Barbara speech to recent Soviet propaganda developments; Wireless File fact sheet on differences in U.S. and Soviet positions on verification; interview with Dr. Edward Teller on SDI; Wireless File article on human rights in the Soviet Union; Wireless File article on U.S.-Soviet relations; Wireless File coverage of conference on Soviet Jewry (September 8-10); Wireless File article comparing Soviet and Western military and economic aid.

Addendum File article on the mobilization of Soviet front organizations in support of the Soviet anti-SDI campaign; Addendum File article on human rights in the Soviet Union; Addendum File article on dissent and electoral avoidance in the USSR; Addendum File article on the role of military strength in Soviet society; Addendum File article on the Soviet Union in Afghanistan; Addendum File article on the reformist alternative in the Soviet economy; Addendum File article on the mobilization of Soviet front organizations in support of the Soviet anti-SDI campaign; Problems of Communism article on the Soviet united front strategy with European communist parties; language versions of an ACDA pamplet on the Soviet proopaganda campaign against SDI and a State/DOD pamphlet on Soviet strategic defense programs.

Policy Guidance

Public affairs guidances on the November meeting and related issues.

Amparts

Rodney Jones, CSIS (arms control/SDI); Frank Gaffney, DOD (SDI); Maurice Eisenstein, RAND (SDI); Jed Snyder, Hudson Institute (East-West relations, U.S.-NATO, arms control); Adam Ulam, Harvard (U.S.-Soviet relations); Elizabeth Valkener, Columbia (Soviet-Third World relations); Alex Gliksman, consultant (arms control/SDI); Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Brookings (U.S.-Soviet relations); Tapley Bennett, retired ambassador and assistant Secretary of State (East-West relations); Diego Ruiz-Palmer, BDM Corp. (U.S.-NATO strategy).

Foreign Press Briefings, Tours

U.S. tour (September 9-18) for senior European journalists from NATO countries on SDI and arms control issues; FPC briefing (September 9) by Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost on major global and regional issues; FPC briefing by Secretary of Agriculture Block on his recent trip to the Soviet Union (September 10).

TV

A Euronet in September on the U.S. defense bill and NATO access to U.S. military procurement (briefer to be determined); a Euronet on September 18 on U.S. technology transfer policy (briefer: William Schneider, Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology); an EAnet in November or December on Pacific Security and the Soviet Threat (briefer: Secretary Weinberger); a Euronet in October/November on "SDI Developments" (briefer: LTG. Abrahamson); an ARnet in the fall on U.S. Central American Policy (briefer: Vernon Walters).

The following are scheduled to be completed before the end of 1985: A video tape dealing with semantic corruption; a video tape dealing with Soviet atrocities against the civilian population in Afghanistan (English, Arabic, French, Spanish and Portuguese language versions); a VCR on the Strategic Defense Initiative in cooperation with DOD.

These are in addition to replay of Administration statements on all aspects of the meeting and related issues, Wireless File coverage via USINFO of U.S. press play on the issues, and coverages by VOA and TV.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Several Agency offices are preparing special studies on world public reaction to Gorbachev and on the November meeting. Among them:

- o A cable survey of West European posts on Soviet propaganda on the November meeting.
- o Two Soviet Propaganda Alerts; a comprehensive analysis of foreign media reports and commentary on U.S.-Soviet relations; a survey of public attitudes in key West European countries on SDI/arms control, human rights, and public expectations.
- o On-going watch list priority for the November meeting and reaction to Gorbachev statements; special report on reaction to Gorbachev's Time magazine interview.
- o An updated paper on appearances on U.S. TV by Soviet officials.
- o A parallel paper on appearances by Soviet officials in U.S. print media.
- o A background paper on U.S. free flow of information policies and Soviet jamming.
- o A brief lexicon of words and concepts misused by Soviet leaders and media, especially those relevant to major Geneva issues.

POSSIBLE INITIATIVES

Consultations with Agency programming elements are necessarily tentative; however, we do have suggestions ready that the Agency can act upon, with necessary clearance from the NSC as the Korengold office gets organized.

- o By-liners for distribution to foreign media on the U.S. search for peace, U.S. arms control initiatives, human rights, treaty compliance, and our "live and let live" policy.

- o Identification of conferences for participation by U.S. spokesmen.

- o Redistribution of the USIA booklet Realism, Strength, Dialogue.

- o Opportunities for consultations with Allied governments with ample press coverage, photo opportunities, and background briefing to demonstrate our commitment to Allied unity.

- o Special seminars hosted by ACDA for domestic and foreign press to cover major issues and outline U.S. policy.

- o Request for time on Soviet television for a speech by President Reagan. If the Soviets agree, good. If not, the President would mention in one of his press conferences what he would have liked to have told the Soviet people.

- o Worldnets

  - * Worldnets on specific Geneva agenda issues (SDI, East-West relations, human rights).

  - * Worldnet following the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting

- o Foreign Press Center program:

  - * Meeting by the President with foreign wire service bureau chiefs close to the date of his departure for Geneva.

  - * Foreign-press-only print and broadcast briefing and Q&A by the President in late October.

  - * Written Q&A's issued in the President's name about a week prior to the Geneva meeting.

  - * Seminar for 15 or so Washington print and broadcast bureau chiefs with briefings by senior NSC, State, and ACDA officials.

* FPC briefings from late October to early November on existing U.S.-Soviet agreements and U.S. policies on arms control, human rights, regional and bilateral issues by NSC Director McFarlane, Assistant Secretary Ridgeway, Ambassador Nitze.

* FPC briefing in late October on human rights by Ambassador Shifter.

* FPC briefing in mid-October on SDI by General Abrahamson or his deputy.

* Assist foreign correspondents in attending the North Atlantic Assembly (October 10-15) in San Francisco where 200 legislators from 16 NATO countries will be in attendance. Arrange for briefings from prominent officials such as ACDA Director Adelman, General Abrahamson, and others.

* New York FPC briefings and materials on Geneva starting September 17 for foreign journalists there to cover the opening of the UNGA.

o Interviews with newspapers and magazines published by sympathetic European publishers (Goldsmith, Springer, Murdoch) for the President.

o List of Soviet actions (e.g., KAL shoot-down) and destabilizing activities for Wireless File or Addendum File publication.

o A VOA talk program on Gorbachev. Soviet experts will discuss Gorbachev's strengths and weaknesses and what it means for the U.S.

o A VOA "Talk to America" call-in show on what can be expected of Gorbachev.

o A VOA "Features" profile of Gorbachev which emphasizes that he is the product of the Soviet system and beholden to it.

o A special VOA rubric on the November meeting. A regular ten-fifteen minute special feature which discusses developments in the run-up to the meeting, and offers commentary on Soviet and U.S. statements and actions.

o Wireless File chronologies of U.S. attempts to reach agreements on nuclear arms with the Soviets (Baruch plan to present) and on CBW (1925 to April 1984).

o Wireless File or Addendum File article comparing Gorbachev statements with statements on similar topics by Stalin, Khrushchev, and Brezhnev.

- o Report comparing European opinion on arms control issues before and after Gorbachev became General Secretary.
- o Seminar with leading Soviet specialists on Gorbachev, the November meeting, and Soviet propaganda.
- o Seminar with foreign specialists attending the Third World Slavic Congress (Washington, October 30).
- o State Department briefings on Soviet-American relations for attendees at the Third World Slavic Congress.

SOVIET PUBLIC STATEMENTS ON THE REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

Soviet internal and external media have provided a low-key but steady stream of commentary on the upcoming Reagan-Grobachev meeting. The main themes of the commentary have been fully consistent with past stated policy and propaganda on U.S.-Soviet relations. No new themes have been noted. The basic themes are:

- The U.S. is responsible for the poor state of Soviet-American relations. The U.S. has ignored or worked actively against repeated Soviet attempts to lower tensions and improve relations. Unilateral Soviet steps to advance arms control negotiations -- the INF, ASAT, and nuclear test moratoria, as well as no-first-use pledge -- have not been reciprocated or have been blatantly defied, as in the U.S. test of a nuclear device just days after the Soviet declaration of a moratorium on tests.

- The U.S. was forced to agree to the talks by domestic and Allied pressure (as well as doubts and fears about SDI). New Soviet initiatives and the desire for improved relations -- always present -- made the meeting possible.

- The "political will" to make the talks a success must be present. All things are possible with it; nothing is possible without it.

- The main agenda items will be dampening the arms race, reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons, and the prevention of the spread of the arms race into space. "Marginal" issues such as the resumption of Aeroflot flights, the opening of consultates, and the new general agreement on exchanges may also be discussed.

- The USSR wants the talks to succeed, but will not sacrifice its security to do so. The U.S. should not believe that an aggressive approach will force the Soviets to be more accomodating. The USSR will never permit the U.S. to gain military superiority.

Soviet media commentary always refer to the meeting as a "summit." To date, no Soviet commentator has discussed or even acknowledged the stated U.S. agenda for the meeting. Instead, the "summit" will concern almost solely measures to prevent nuclear war and the spread of the arms race to space. There has been no discussion of the President's physical ability to conduct the talks. There has been almost no commentary on Mr. Gorbachev's personal role in the meeting.

Secondary themes on the meeting include:

- U.S.-Soviet relations have a special but not exclusive role in the overall international situation. Early commentary on the meeting noted that Mr. Gorbachev would be meeting with President Mitterrand and then with President Reagan. Subsequent media coverage has put the U.S.-Soviet meeting in a more prominent place, but continues to emphasize that the Soviet Union has European and world-wide interests, and is not obsessed with U.S.-Soviet relations to the exclusion of all else.

- o The Soviet Union wants relations with the U.S. to return to normal. There is no inherent clash of national interests.

- o U.S. statements and actions have complicated the meeting. Tests of the Midgetman missile, ASAT, and nuclear devices, and the brouhaha over "spy dust" have cast doubt on U.S. sincerity and desire for agreement. Interviews and statements by senior U.S. officials cause further doubts. Unlike the Soviets, the U.S. has shown no restraint in its actions or statements in anticipation of the meeting.

- o By striking a harsh pre-"summit" attitude, the U.S. hopes to lower public expectations and protect the Administration against criticism for its uncompromising stands.

- o European publics recognize and appreciate the Soviet attitude toward the meeting and share Soviet concerns about U.S. intentions.

Almost all Soviet commentary begins or ends with a lengthy recitation of U.S. sins, especially in the area of arms control and space weapons. Standard arguments about SDI, ASAT, and nuclear arms are repeated in the context of the Geneva meeting.

0016B 9/5 P/G

SOVIET PROPAGANDA SINCE JULY

Despite Mikhail Gorbachev's complaint in his Time magazine interview that the USSR was showing restraint in its public statements on U.S.-Soviet relations while the U.S. was not, the Soviets have not let up in their wholesale criticism of the U.S., its leaders, and their policies. No U.S. foreign policy statement goes undenounced, no U.S. explanation for its actions goes unchallenged, no U.S. failure goes untrumpeted, and almost no U.S. success goes unattributed to brute force -- diplomatic, economic, political, or military.

The Reagan Administration's foreign policy is portrayed as dominated by the "military-industrial complex," driven by imperialist ambitions, and wholly devoted to dominating the world. The only obstacles to the Administration's plans are said to be the Soviet Union and its allies, assisted in some cases by the resistance of indigenous peoples to U.S. efforts to impose its "diktat" directly or through puppet regimes.

In these respects, Soviet propaganda has not varied since long before the early July announcement of the Geneva meeting between the President and the General Secretary. Their propaganda continues to pound away at security issues -- above all, SDI -- and the alleged responsibility of the United States for the ills of the world.

Soviet internal and external propaganda about the United States has always been dominated by security issues. In recent months, however, SDI has outstripped any other single issue by far. The themes in the anti-SDI campaign are well known (it is a further escalation of the arms race, it extends the arms race to outer space, it is destabilizing, it will permit the U.S. to deliver a first strike, it is opposed by large numbers of citizens in the U.S. and abroad, it violates the ABM treaty, it is one more attempt to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union will never permit this, etc., etc.).

The Soviets have seized upon SDI as a major tool in their attempts to split the U.S. from its allies; their propaganda emphasizes the differences between the U.S. and its allies on SDI and alternatively portrays U.S. policy as an attempt to force the Europeans to cooperate, to drain off their scientific expertise, and to render them vulnerable should SDI succeed in protecting the continental U.S.

The Soviets have made it very clear that SDI and related arms controls issues will be foremost on their agenda at the November Geneva meeting. As the accompanying analysis of Soviet propaganda on the meeting shows, however, Soviet propaganda has been low-key, almost civil with respect to the meeting, although there is still considerable doubt cast on U.S. motivations, intentions, and responsibility for the sorry state of U.S.-Soviet relations. Nonetheless, with respect to the November meeting, Gorbachev's claim about the moderate tone of Soviet propaganda is far closer to being correct that it is in describing the overall tenor of Soviet commentary on the U.S. and its policies.

Evidence for the existence of a two-track treatment of the U.S. is ample. The accompanying paper describes Soviet treatment of the November meeting since early July as, overall, being low-key and less polemical by past Soviet standards. It was business-as-usual with respect to almost everything else, however. In just the last week of August and the first week of September, the Soviets charged the U.S. with:

- o Refusing to respond to repeated Soviet proposals on nuclear, chemical, and biological arms reduction, control, or elimination.
- o Refusing to agree to moratoria on nuclear tests, INF deployment, and ASAT development.
- o Refusing to negotiate in good faith at Geneva, Stockholm, and Vienna.
- o Violating the ABM, nuclear test ban, and SALT treaties.
- o Pushing its European and other allies to participate in SDI.
- o Encouraging the proliferation of nuclear weapons.
- o Staging dangerous provocations by continuous military exercises with its NATO and other allies.
- o Participating in and encouraging the international drug trade.
- o Actively encouraging the government of South Africa in its attempts to suppress the black population and continue apartheid.
- o Organizing, financing, and directing terrorist acts against innocent people and legitimate governments ranging from Afghanistan and India to Angola, Cambodia, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.
- o Engaging in psychological warfare against the socialist countries.
- o Encouraging conflict in the Middle East and supporting Israeli aggression.
- o Planning and conducting terrorist operations in a number of countries.
- o Preparing for military intervention in Nicaragua.
- o Exerting pressure on a number of countries (e.g., Greece, the Philippines) to maintain or establish bases for U.S. forces.

These examples do not exhaust the Soviet propaganda repertoire and none of the themes are new. What is important is that there has been little or no perceivable change in overall Soviet propaganda behavior since the announcement of the November meeting.

As the time of the meeting between the President and Mr. Gorbachev approaches, the Soviet propaganda machine will undoubtedly launch a major campaign in an attempt to put the pressure of European public opinion on the U.S. to be "reasonable" at Geneva and accept the Soviet agenda. As yet, that campaign has not been launched.

Soviet Propaganda Highlights

August 29 - September 4

NATO Naval Exercises

The "show of force and allied unity" is clearly provocative in nature. "Ocean Hunt 85" reaffirms that the aggressive nature of NATO and its militarist goals have not altered one iota. And that is why it is necessary to increase the people's vigilance and attentively monitor the schemes of those fond of international provocations and adventures. (Pravda, September 1)

U.S. Aid for Contras

President Reagan has signed a decree founding an agency for "humanitarian" aid to the Nicaraguan contras. Reagan again made recourse to cliches about the growing threat to the U.S. from Nicaragua. He did not miss the chance to present in a crudely distorted light the stand of the Soviet Union and Cuba in giving economic aid and support to the people of Nicaragua. (TASS, September 3)

Weinberger American Legion Speech

The speech, as usual, abounded in slanderous fabrications and mendacious assertions about a mythical "Soviet military threat" In this respect, the fantasies of this unbridled person simply knew no bounds. This emphasizes that there are forces in the upper echelon of power in the U.S. that will pay any price to hinder the normalization of Soviet-American relations and the limitation of the arms race. Caspar Weinberger is first among their number. (Pravda, September 1)

Adelman Nonproliferation Conference Speech

The director of ACDA resorted to the usual phrases about the nonproliferation treaty's importance in order to conceal recent reports that the U.S. had actually grossly violated the treaty, having secretly shipped triggering devices to Israel and Pakistan, as well as the fact that Washington was blocking progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and the work of the conference on disarmament in contravention of the spirit and the letter of the treaty. (TASS, August 29)

Reagan South Africa Remarks

Embarassment of the Administration and indignation of the U.S. public -- such is the outcome of President Reagan's interview in which he reaffirmed the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa. The President's closest assistants had to urgently make explanations of his praises directed to the regime of apartheid and, in particular, his statements to the effect that segregation had been ostensibly eliminated. (TASS, August 28)

United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C.

Soviet Propaganda Highlights

August 23 - 28

McFarlane Santa Barbara Speech

McFarlane falsely accused the USSR of carrying out work in the field of space weapons. He ascribed to the Soviet Union actions to build up chemical weapons and medium-range missiles in Europe; indicted our country for supporting the national liberation movement; and, of course, did not omit the "dish of the day," those notorious "human rights." In this kind of situation, McFarlane stated innocently, the U.S. has no option but to take countermeasures. (Pravda, August 25)

"Spy Dust"

It looks as though some people in the United States are very reluctant for Soviet-U.S. relations to travel the path of normalization. In this connection the question of the position of the U.S. Administration itself arises. What is it counting on by encouraging those who seek to introduce new complications to these relations? (Izvestiia, August 24)

Reagan Radio Address on Central America

The U.S. President did not spare fine words, speaking of a "struggle for democracy" in Nicaragua. In actual fact, the U.S. is conducting an undeclared war against that sovereign country through the Somocistas. All means will do -- the murders of old men, women, and children, and piratic actions against peaceful merchant vessels of foreign states. The White House unceasingly gives greater scope to its anti-Nicaraguan actions and provokes expansion of the conflict, actively preparing for a U.S. armed forces' direct intervention. (TASS, August 23)

U.S. ASAT Test

The Reagan Administration has again produced for world public opinion a sample of absurd logic which has ruthlessly forced every sign of common sense out of its public statements on questions of war and peace. If one is to believe the logic, it turns out that the U.S. has decided to resume anti-satellite weapons testing, this time hitting concrete targets in outer space, guided by the "sincere wish" to reach a negotiated settlement on the same outer space systems. Washington's obstructionist stand on the fair and open initiative of the Soviet Union on anti-satellite systems has aroused protests from all unbiased people on earth. Now it is for Washington to act. (TASS, August 26)

"Discovery" Flight

"Discovery's" mission is a fresh demonstration of the importance the Pentagon attaches to the use of the space shuttle program in its militarist aims. Equipment tested during "Discovery's" flight last June is intended for accurate targetting of a laser ray from earth at objects in near-earth space which is essential to the development of attack space weapons. (TASS, August 27)

Soviet Propaganda Highlights

August 16 - 22

U.S.-South Africa

If so-called human rights champions in the Reagan Administration wanted to work to dismantle the ugly system of apartheid, they would have found effective ways of doing so. Racists are their friends. Together, Washington and Pretoria are in a state of constructive engagement: both despise blacks as second or even third rate people and both gain from cooperation. American companies get huge profits out of cheap black labor and Pretoria gets modern technology, allowing it to buttress its military might. (Radio Moscow English, August 16)

Micronesia

The U.S. course toward the complete enslavement of the Trust Territory of Micronesia and its transformation into a military-strategic bridgehead has been resolutely denounced by the UN Decolonization Committee. U.S. policy crudely contravenes the UN Charter, the trusteeship agreement, and the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. (Izvestiia, August 14)

U.S. Nuclear Test

The U.S. graphically demonstrated in practice at the Nevada range the worth of its avowed intention to make nuclear weapons "impotent and outdated." Washington's clumsy ploys are a poor cover for the carrying on the nuclear arms race and of testing and improving nuclear weapons in the illusory hope of achieving military superiority. (TASS, August 19)

Assam Accord

Indian observers say that the conclusion of the agreement will pave the way for complete normalization of the situation in Assam. The plans of India's enemies were also exposed. Assam was mentioned in the Brahmaputra plan hatched by Western intelligence agencies. The Kirkpatrick plan aims at Balkanization of India into many states dancing to foreign tunes. Support for the creation of Khalistan is part of this plan. The scope of anti-India activities keeps expanding: at least 27 organizations are working for Western interests. Without foreign support these organizations could not have survived for long. (Radio Moscow Hindi, August 17)

U.S. ASAT Test

While the peace-loving Reagan Administration continues with its multi-billion dollar military buildup, those Soviets accused of very mortal sins have introduced unilateral moratoriums on launching anti-satellite weapons and on all nuclear explosions. Announcing the coming test, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said we have to test and to test now. Those who ask themselves if there is every going to be an end to the arms race have got a very explicit answer. (Radio Moscow English, August 21)

United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C.

Soviet Propaganda Highlights

August 9 - 15

South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone

With the American Pacific fleet adopting Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles, Oceania may well turn into a giant American nuclear base. For this reason the island nations of the Pacific are resisting Washington's militarism in an effort to restrict its military expansion in the region. (Radio Moscow English, August 14)

Micronesia

It is strategic military considerations that have determined the American Administration's approach to Micronesia and prompted the U.S. general policy of sabotaging the fulfillment of the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples and U.S. attempts to arrogate step by step territories which have never belonged to it. (TASS, August 13)

U.S-South Africa

Reagan's national security advisor held a meeting in Vienna recently with South Africa's foreign minister and pledged America's continued support for the racist Pretoria regime. The Pretoria government sees Western cooperation as a green light for continued harassment and repression of those fighting against it. The U.S. and its allies have once again shown the world that they favor keeping the racist government in power and approve its actions. (Radio Moscow Zulu, August 12)

Soviet Testing Moratorium

Washington does everything to avoid accepting the Soviet proposal and the negative approach is covered up with fabrications, falsehoods, and even slander. Washington is still under the illusion that, with the help of nuclear weapons, it will be able to upset the military parity in its favor and ensure a victory in a nuclear war. And that is where the real reason should be sought for the refusal of official Washington to join the Soviet moratorium. (Radio Moscow English, August 12)

NSC Involvement in Nicaragua

The Reagan Administration admitted that officials of the NSC were involved in the operations of the Nicaraguan contras. The confirmation is an admission that the U.S. has got itself a real war waged in every way except with American troops. (Radio Moscow English, August 9)

Abduction of American Peace Group in Nicaragua

A new heinous crime has been committed by the Washington-financed contras: the abduction of a group of American religious workers who were on a trip on the San Juan River. This means that state terror masterminded from the White House is directed not only against countries whose policy official Washington does not like, but also against the citizens of the USA itself. (TASS, August 8)

United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C.

SECRET

September 9, 1985

CALENDAR OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE NOV 19-20 GENEVA MEETING

Date	Event
AUG 27-SEPT 23	Third Review Conference (Revcon) of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
SEPT 9-13	Dutch Atlantic Commission sponsored tour of Dutch Defense Journalists to Washington. Action: FPC/Turpin
SEPT 9-18	USIS USNATO-sponsored Multinational Journalist Tour on SDI. Action: FPC/Hudson
SEPT 10-OCT 18	Round VII of the CDE Negotiations in Stockholm.
SEPT 11	Projected release of White Paper on Technology Transfer.
SEPT 12-15	IISS Conference on "Power and Policy: Doctrine, the Alliance and Arms Control", Berlin.
SEPT 14-17	US Congress in Recess
SEPT 15	General Election in Sweden.
SEPT 16-20	FY 86 DOD Appropriations Bill to the President
SEPT 17	Opening of UNGA, New York
SEPT 17-24	Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp visits the US privately at the invitation of the US Catholic Conference.
SEPT 18	Projected WORLDNET on Technology Transfer.
SEPT 18	USS Alaska (7th Trident Submarine) begins sea trials.
SEPT 18-20	WEU Symposium in Munich - "The Space Challenge for Europe".
SEPT 18-21	Atlantic Treaty Association (ATA) Meeting, Oporto, Portugal on "Economics and Security".

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SEPT 19-MID-NOV	3rd Round of the Nuclear and Space Arms Talks in Geneva.
SEPT 22-OCT 3	Secretary Shultz attends the 40th Session of the UNGA in NYC.
SEPT 22-OCT 19	USIA Multiregional Project for International Visitors: "U.S. Global Defense Priorities."
SEPT 22-27	House CODEL to the NST Talks in Geneva.
SEPT 23-28	Wilton Park Conference on East/West Relations.
SEPT 24-26	Congressional Yom Kippur Recess for the House.
SEPT 24-28	General Jaruzelski of Poland visits the US to speak at the UN General Assembly (SEPT 27).
SEPT 25	Secretary Shultz meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in New York.
SEPT 26-Dec. 5	37th Round of Mutual and Balance of Force Reduction talks in Vienna.
SEPT 26-27	USNATO sponsored conference for selected European Think-Tank Directors at USNATO.
SEPT 27	President Reagan meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Washington.
SEPT 27	Dutch Atlantic Commission Conference (Amb. Nitze has agreed to speak).
SEPT 30-31	Conference for European Industrial Representatives in Colorado Springs.
SEPT	Projected US ASAT test.
SEPT	Projected meeting in Bonn, FRG of socialist parties from NATO countries to prepare for a Spring 1986 conference of European socialist leaders.
LATE SEPT	Projected announcement of new CINCSPACE command.
SEPT/OCT	Proposed Visit to the US of Italian Chamber of Deputies Defense Committee.
OCT 2-5	Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev visits Paris
OCT 3	Speech at the Philadelphia World Affairs Council, Philadelphia, PA - Secretary Weinburger.

[3]

OCT 3	Projected release date for the new DOD pamphlet on the Soviet Strategic Defense Program.
OCT 6	Parliamentary Elections in Portugal.
OCT 8	Parliamentary Elections in Belgium.
OCT 12-15	North Atlantic Assembly Session in San Francisco, plenary debate will be on SDI.
OCT 14-18	NATIS sponsored fact-finding visit to NATO Headquarters and Norway for ten US Congressional Staff.
OCT 15-NOV 25	CSCE Follow-up: Budapest Cultural Forum.
OCT 16-17	Socialist International Arms Control Conference, Vienna. Guests from US, USSR, and India (as head of the non-aligned movement) are invited.
OCT 23-24	Ceremonies commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the UN.
OCT 22-23	Warsaw Pact Meeting
OCT 24	Ceremony commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the UN in NYC.
NOV 1	Dutch INF Deployment Decision
NOV 1-2	Conference in London for British Labor leaders to discuss SDI.
NOV 5-DEC 20	Round VIII of the CDE Negotiations in Stockholm.
NOV 6-8	68th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution
NOV 13	Cambridge Union Debating Society of Cambridge University debate on the proposition that "the Strategic Defense Initiative is a needless escalation of the arms race." The Cambridge Union has requested USG participation. Soviet participation may also be solicited.
NOV 18-20	Hanns Seidel Stiftung Foundation (affiliated with CSU) sponsored International Symposium on Economic issues (Nov. 18), Security issues (Nov. 19), and Southern Africa (Nov. 20) in Wildbad Kreuth (FRG).
NOV 19-20	Reagan-Gorbachev Summit Meeting in Geneva
LATE NOV.	Interim Restraint Report to Congress.
DEC 31	Unratified SALT II pact expires.

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TO MCFARLANE FROM WICK, C DOCDATE 11 SEP 85

SUSPENSE

KEYWORDS: USSR USIA

SUBJECT: PREPARATION & COORDINATION FOR PRES NOV GENEVA MTG

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 13 SEP 85 STATUS S FILES PA

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE		FOR INFO
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	RAYMOND	LENCZOWSKI	CANNISTRARO
	MILLER		STEINER
			SMALL
			PEARSON

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TO MCFARLANE FROM PLATT, N DOCDATE 11 SEP 85

~~SUSPENSE~~

KEYWORDS: VISIT URUGUAY SANGUINETTI, JULIO
DENMARK UAE MARGRETHE II
CAMEROON BRUNEI ZAYID BIN SULTAN

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED STATE / OFFICIAL & OFFICIAL WORKING VISITS JAN - JUN 86

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 17 SEP 85 STATUS S FILES PA

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE		FOR INFO
MILLER	TILLMAN	COBB	STARK
	TEICHER	RINGDAHL	SIGUR
	CHILDRESS	SOMMER	NORTH
	LAUX	TEICHER	PEARSON
	SOOS	BURGHARDT	MARTIN

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ID	*Document Type* / *Document Description*	*No of pages*	*Doc Date*	*Restrictions*
89987	MEMO PLATT TO MCFARLANE RE RECOMMENDED STATE/OFFICIAL AND OFFICIAL WORKING VISITS	2	9/11/1985	B1

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B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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89995	PAPER JUSTIFICATION FOR RECOMMENDED VISITS	4	ND	B1

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TO MCFARLANE FROM PLATT, N DOCDATE 11 SEP 85

KEYWORDS: VISIT URUGUAY SANGUINETTI, JULIO
DENMARK UAE MARGRETHE II
CAMEROON BRUNEI ZAYID BIN SULTAN

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED STATE / OFFICIAL & OFFICIAL WORKING VISITS JAN - JUN 86

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 17 SEP 85 STATUS S FILES PA

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	CHILDRESS	SOMMER	NORTH
	LAUX	TEICHER	PEARSON
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89988	MEMO DUPLICATE OF 89988	2	9/11/1985	B1

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89996	PAPER DUPLICATE OF 89995	4	ND	B1

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January, 1985 to May, 1986 Scheduling

Specify Dates for All Activities

Operational Priorities

(What are the specific goals for the period?)

Current and Proposed NSDDs

(What issues are planned for formal Presidential study and decision?)

Proposed NSC Meetings

(What issues need top level Cabinet consideration and Presidential involvement?)

Legislative Action Plan

(What congressional action/involvement is required to move the operational priority forward?)

Presidential Scheduling Requests

(What Presidential participation -- meetings, visits to WH, travel, speeches -- is contemplated for the operational priority?)

Public Diplomacy Priorities

(What programs are planned in the public arena to support the President's priorities?)

Proposed National Security Themes

January to May, 1986

US-Soviet: Maintain momentum in US-Soviet relations after Geneva.

Tokyo Summit: Develop effective trade strategy leading to Tokyo Summit while avoiding protectionist measures; develop framework for managing Third World debt issue.

Americas: Stimulate democratization process in Central and South America; enhance relations with North American neighbors.

Middle East: Reengage the Middle East peace process dialogue and provide economic/military support to US friends in the region.

Asia: Promote economic growth and political development in ASEAN (especially Philippines) and Micronesia; pursue Pacific Basin initiatives.

Defense: Maintain agreed FY87 Defense budget priorities; support development of SDI program; support Packard Commission process.

South Asia: Facilitate South Asian dialogue and reduction of regional tensions.

Terrorism: Follow up on Vice President's Task Force Report on Terrorism.

Foreign Assistance: Develop legislative/executive action strategy for effective security and economic assistance.

AGENDA
NSC Senior Directors
November 6, 1985

I. Priority Themes

II. Scheduling

Operational Priorities

Current and Proposed NSDDs

Proposed NSC Meetings

Legislative Action Plan

Presidential Scheduling Requests

Public Diplomacy Priorities

Visits/Travel for 1986

Inputs for January-May 1986 NSC Schedule

Soviet/EUR

- Early January: NSC Post Geneva
- Late February: NSC Canada
- February: NIE on Soviet Forces and Capabilities for Strategic Nuclear Conflict Through the Mid-1990s
- March 18: Canadian PM Mulroney visits President
- April: Visit of Denmark's Queen Margrethe
- April: Visit of Iceland's PM Hermannsson

East Asia/Pacific

- May 2-5: Economic Summit at Tokyo
- May: Philippines Local Election

Middle East/Peace Process

- January 14 to March: Jordanian Arms Legislative and Public Diplomacy
- Mid January: First Meeting of US-Algeria Joint Economic Commission in Algiers
- Late January: Vice President visits the Middle East
- February 19: Anniversary of Egypt-Israel Exchange of Ambassadors (1980)
- March 26: Anniversary of Egypt-Israel Peace Agreement Ratification (1978)
- May 21: Beginning of Ramadan

21

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KEYWORDS: JORDAN FMS MIDDLE EAST DINE, T

SUBJECT: PROPOSED MTG W/ DINE RE JORDAN ARMS SALE

ACTION: FOR DECISION DUE: 13 SEP 85 STATUS X FILES PA

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William Martin	2		
John Poindexter	3		
Paul Thompson	4		
Wilma Hall	5, 7	copy given	
Bud McFarlane	6		A
William Martin			
NSC Secretariat	7		
Situation Room			

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cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other

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89989	MEMO STARK TO MCFARLANE RE MEETING WITH THOMAS DINE	1	9/12/1985	B1

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89990	TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH DINE	1	ND	B1

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TO MCFARLANE FROM KRAEMER DOCDATE 12 SEP 85

STEINER 12 SEP 85

KEYWORDS: USSR ARMS CONTROL KAMPELMAN, M

TOWER, J

GLITMAN, M

SUBJECT: PRES MTG W/ AMBASSADORS RE ARMS TALKS ON SEP 13

ACTION: FOR DECISION DUE: 13 SEP 85 STATUS X FILES PA

FOR ACTION FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO

MCFARLANE

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (PS PS)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	E 9/12	recd Hyan conf. memo		RL, SS, SE, CC, MW WM
	— 9/13	Poindexter Approved Recom		
	C 9/13	NOTED By Pres		SK-SS-RL-JM-

DISPATCH _____ W/ATTCH FILE _____ (C PS E.A.

26

299

National Security Council
The White House

85 SEP 12 P6:53

System # I

Package # 7196

1969

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	1	P	A
William Martin			
John Poindexter	2 - ~~has separate copy~~		
Paul Thompson	3		
Wilma Hall	4		
Bud McFarlane	5 - has separate copy		A
William Martin			
NSC Secretariat	6		N
Situation Room			

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

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: ASAP (Date/Time)

Pr 0930 9/13 photo op w/ Geneva negotiators — Presidential memo.

85 SEP 12 P 6: 53

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ID	*Document Type* / *Document Description*	*No of pages*	*Doc Date*	*Restrictions*
89991	MEMO FROM MCFARLANE RE MEETING WITH US AMBASSADORS TO GENEVA ARMS TALKS	1	9/12/1985	B1

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

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

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89992	MEMO KRAEMER/STEINER TO MCFARLANE RE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH GENEVA AMBASSADORS	1	9/12/1985	B1

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

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TO MCFARLANE FROM PLATT, N DOCDATE 11 SEP 85

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By JAS NARA, Date 4/17/00

KEYWORDS: GREECE MILITARY BASES
ARMS TRANSFERS NATO
TERRORISM TURKEY

SUBJECT: AGENCIES RESPONSE TO MCFARLANE 30 JUL MEMO / US / GREEK RELATIONS

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 17 SEP 85 STATUS S FILES PA

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE		FOR INFO
SOMMER	MATLOCK	FORTIER	
	MAHLEY	STARK	

COMMENTS

REF# 8526331 LOG 8505791 NSCIFID (LF)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
McFarlane	x 9/20	For decision	9/25	
	— 9/30	Poindexter Approved		
	C 9/30	Pearson Sgd	PS, MA, SS, JF, RM	

DISPATCH HW. w/1 W/ATTCH FILE

309

I

National Security Council
The White House

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85 SEP 20 P12: 07

System # I

Package # 7198

1983

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Bob Pearson	1	P	
William Martin	~~1~~		
John Poindexter	2	P	
Paul Thompson	~~2~~		
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane	~~4~~		~~A~~
William Martin	3	2nd sentence of 2nd para (tabs I) is incorrect - P	A
NSC Secretariat	4		A sentence corrected 9/30
Situation Room			2 copy for BCF & ECM per JMP

I = Information | A = Action | R = Retain | D = Dispatch | N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other DON FORTIER

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: (Date/Time)

Also send Bud an info copy of package less the thick study (just include Platt - McFarlane memo) P

85 SEP 20 P1:14

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7198

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

SECRET

September 30, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

COLONEL DAVID R. BROWN
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

MRS. HELEN ROBBINS
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Commerce

MR. JOHN H. RIXSE
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: U.S. Policy Toward Greece (U)

We commend the IG for all its hard work and we concur with the key policy judgments outlined in the Platt-McFarlane memo dated September 11, 1985, forwarding the IG study on U.S.-Greek relations. We ask that these key judgments -- to include specific steps we expect the Papandreou government to take to put meat on the bones of their stated desire to improve relations -- be incorporated into the Secretary of State's traditional goals and objectives letter, i.e., basic instructions to the new Ambassador. (S)

While there is obviously agreement on the need to protect classified information and sensitive technology, there is clearly disagreement on how best to accomplish this. On the one hand, the IG study appears to endorse Defense's recommendation for NDPC review. However, with regard to the recommendation for special CCL restrictions, given that Greece belongs both to NATO and COCOM, such a proposal seems excessive, especially the suggestion for a Presidential determination. (S)

Given the disagreement over export controls and our understanding that Defense did not submit its recommendations for IG review, we ask that the IG reconvene to consider Defense's proposals and to recommend what, if any, new country-specific measures for Greece are required. Export control experts should also participate in the IG review. The IG review should take into account the findings of the GSOMIA security site survey team and other steps, like the recent arrests, that Greece is taking to improve its protection of classified material. (S)

Robert Carson

William F. Martin
Executive Secretary

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BY CA, NARA, DATE 5/20/02

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
DISTRIBUTION RECORD

Log Number 7198

Date September 30, 1985

Subject: U.S. POLICY TOWARD GREECE

CLASSIFICATION: ☐ TOP SECRET ☒ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

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EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:	# CYS	Date	Time	Received/Signed For By:
NICHOLAS PLATT				
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	1	1 oct 85	1637L	Jackson
COL. DAVID R. BROWN				
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	1	1 OCT	1647L	[illegible]
HELEN ROBBINS				
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	1 —	2 oct 85	1232	Taken To OA Room 52
JOHN H. RIXSE				
CIA	1	2 Oct 85		[redacted] FOIA (b)(3)

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By CN, NARA, Date 5/20/02

DATE, TIME & SIGN THIS RECEIPT & RETURN TO: BT MERCHANT, SITUATION ROOM, WHITE HOUSE

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By CXS NARA, Date 5/20/02

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7198

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

SECRET

September 19, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: PETER SOMMER

SUBJECT: U.S. Policy Toward Greece

We have now received the IG paper on U.S. policy toward Greece (Tab II). It moves the process forward considerably. The IG agreed on a broad policy framework, i.e., that we should react positively, but cautiously to Papandreou's more conciliatory posture. Our paramount objective remains to preserve our military presence in Greece beyond 1988. There is also general agreement on a flexible, but firm policy toward the Papandreou government. This means that we should make clear to Papandreou tangible steps that would help put relations back on an even keel.

While the IG agreed on almost all aspects of our policy toward Greece, Defense made some last minute proposals for tighter export controls that were not considered by the IG. FOIA(b)(1)

[redacted]

Most of what Defense is proposing [redacted] is already in place. In my view, special broad export controls for Greece seriously risk hindering relations. Nonetheless, we do need to consider Defense's proposal. This could be done by reconvening the IG, reinforced with export control experts from the concerned agencies. The IG also needs to take account of ongoing security work, like the visit to Greece by the security site survey team; plus independent Greek steps -- like the recent arrests -- aimed at improving security.

[redacted] The IG paper also addresses bilateral issues such as VOA

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Declassify on: OADR

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modernization (we should wait for Greek's to get back to us) and civilian air (we should let Greeks set the pace).

To both recapture the good work of the IG and to address the disagreement over export controls, I recommend that you authorize Bill Martin to send a memo to the concerned agencies (Tab I). The proposed memo authorizes State to incorporate the agreed IG policy recommendations into the goals and objectives letter that goes from the Secretary to the new Ambassador i.e., basic instructions for the new Ambassador. It also asks the IG to reconvene to address Defense's proposal on export controls.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Bill Martin to sign the Tab I memo.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Don Mahley and Jim Stark concur. Jack Matlock and Don Fortier are on travel.

Attachments
Tab I Memo to Concerned Agencies
II U.S. Policy Toward Greece

FOIA(b)(1)

[redacted]

7198

United States Department of State

8526331

Washington, D.C. 20520

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September 11, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: IG Study on US-Greek Relations

The attached IG paper on U.S. Policy Toward Greece, responds to your memorandum of July 30, 1985, expressing the President's interest in moving cooperatively toward better relations with Greece. As requested, it recommends both an overall approach and specific courses of action.

The paper concludes that Prime Minister Papandreou's current, conciliatory posture suggests we have an opportunity to shape positively the quality of our relations with Greece over the next few years. Our paramount objective should be to preserve our position in Greece beyond 1988. We need also to demonstrate--to our allies, public and Congress--that we have done our best to respond to Papandreou's overtures and to put the relationship on a more stable footing. [redacted] FOIA(b)(1)

With this in mind, the IG paper makes the following key judgments about what must be accomplished, in descending order of priority:

-- US Bases in Greece. We should ask Papandreou to make clear, publicly if possible but privately if necessary, that he will be prepared to negotiate a continued US military presence beyond 1988. [redacted]

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By Ces, NARA, Date 5/20/02

-- Behavior in NATO. We should work, with our allies and bilaterally, to convey that an improved Greek attitude toward NATO will be important for the Alliance and for improved US-Greek relations. We should press Greece to return to non-Aegean NATO exercises (and to participate more reliably in bilateral military exercises).

-- Terrorism. Papandreou should know that this, too, will bear heavily on our attitude toward Greece, but we should make clear our willingness to assist and to expand anti-terrorism cooperation.

There are other areas where we should tell the Greeks clearly that positive movement will contribute to better relations. [redacted] FOIA(b)(1)

-- Greek-Turkish Relations. We should continue to encourage a bilateral dialogue and work for a fair and lasting Cyprus settlement. We might also press both sides to consider confidence building steps.

-- VOA. We should wait for the Greeks to get back to us and be ready to negotiate expeditiously when they are.

-- Economic Dialogue. We should continue bilateral economic talks, and use economic relations as a means of reinforcing positive movement in the overall relationship.

-- US-Greek Civair Relations. We should let the GOG set the pace for talks. [redacted]

-- Public Diplomacy. We should continue and expand our efforts to reverse the negative image of the US in the minds of the Greek population.

This paper has been cleared by the Interdepartmental Group with one exception. All IG participants except DOD considered existing mechanisms adequate to deal with the issue of export licensing for Greece. A status report on the situation is contained in Attachment [redacted]

Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

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US POLICY TOWARD GREECE

A Study by the Interdepartmental
Group on Greece

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By CH, NARA, Date 5/20/02

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ATTACHMENT 1

Greek Election Results

	1981		1985		1981-85
	% Vote	(Seats)	% Votes	(Seats)	% Change
PASOK (Socialists)	48.06	(172)	45.82	(161)	-2.24
New Democracy (Conservatives)	35.86	(115)	40.85	(126)	+4.99
KKE (Communists)	10.96	(13)	9.89	(12)	-1.07
KKE-Int. (Eurocommunists)	1.37	--	1.84	(1)	+0.47
Progressive Party/EPEN (radical right)	1.69	--	0.6	--	-1.09
Other (left, right, center)	2.06	--	1.0	--	-1.06

Voter participation in the 1981 and 1985 elections was 78.67% and 83.82% respectively.

This table is Unclassified

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89998	TRANSMITTAL SHEET NSC DISTRIBUTION RECORD	1	9/30/1985	B1 B3

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89999	MEMO SOMMER TO MCFARLANE RE US POLICY TOWARD GREECE	2	9/19/1985	B1 B3

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90000	MEMO PLATT TO MCFARLANE RE IG STUDY	2	9/11/1985	B1

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90001	PAPER US POLICY TOWARD GREECE	51	ND	B1

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