

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: DeGraffenreid, Kenneth E.: Files
Folder Title: Soviet "Active Measures" and the
Freeze 11/01/1982-12/31/1982
Box: RAC Box 27

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name DEGRAFFENREID, KENNETH: FILES

Withdrawer

CAS 8/26/2016

File Folder SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES AND THE FREEZE 11/1/82-12/31/82

FOIA

F02-0083/01

Box Number 27

PRADOS

2713

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
179791	MEMO AND PAPERS	RE SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES	5	11/15/1982	B1

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

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

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

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

MEMORANDUM

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file: Scott
0073 in peace
memorandum
DeGraffenreid

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *wpc*
SUBJECT: Soviet Influence in the Freeze Movement

During your press conference on November 11, 1982, you were asked:

"You've said recently that you believe a number of sincere Americans who support a nuclear arms freeze are being manipulated by those who want the weakening of America. Could you elaborate on this for us? Do you have any evidence of foreign involvement in the U.S. peace movement?"

You answered:

"Yes, there is plenty of evidence. It's even been published by some of your fraternity. There was no question but that the Soviet Union saw an advantage in a peace movement built around the idea of a nuclear freeze, since they are out ahead. And I want to emphasize again that the overwhelming majority of the people involved in that, I am sure, are sincere and well-intentioned, and as a matter of fact, they're saying the same thing I'm saying. And that is we must have a reduction of those nuclear weapons, and that's what we're trying to negotiate now in Geneva.

"But to put the freeze first, and then believe that we have not weakened our case for getting a reduction when the other side is so far ahead, doesn't make sense. But, yes, there has been, in the organization of some of the big demonstrations, the one in New York, and so forth, there is no question about foreign agents that were sent to help instigate and help create and keep such a movement going."

In July 1982 the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) held closed classified hearings on Soviet "active measures." The HPSCI, with concurrence of the intelligence community, declassified the bulk of these hearings, which were released in November. The testimony of Edward O'Malley, Assistant Director for Intelligence, of the FBI directly supports your statement. You may find the following unclassified quotes from O'Malley's testimony to be useful:

"The World Peace Council is, of course, the largest and most active Soviet front organization with affiliates in approximately 185 countries. It is one of the major Soviet instruments for political action and propaganda in the peace movement. The World Peace Council has placed the highest priority on the peace movement, and a program of action for 1982 calls for a worldwide campaign against the danger of nuclear war, and is clearly directed at US defense and arms control policies.

2

UNCLASSIFIED

2

"The World Peace Council has taken a direct hand in organizing and mobilizing the American peace movement.

"World Peace Council activities in the United States have been coordinated in the past by the CPUSA. In 1979, however, the CPUSA assigned two of its longtime members to establish a US chapter of the World Peace Council. At its founding convention in November 1979, the US Peace Council was formed as a US World Peace Council affiliate. The key leadership positions in the US Peace Council were given to CPUSA members.

". . . the KGB has clandestinely transferred funds to the CPUSA on behalf of the CP Soviet Union. Several Soviet officials affiliated with the KGB at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the Soviet Mission to the United Nations are in regular contact with CPUSA members and officials of CPUSA front groups. They monitor CPUSA activities and transmit guidance to the CPUSA officials.

"The US Peace Council and the World Peace Council, as well as CPUSA members, were actively involved in the planning and implementation of the June 12 demonstration connected with SSOD II in New York. There were some 500,000 people who participated in that demonstration. I would not attribute the large turnout at this demonstration to efforts of the US Peace Council, the World Peace Council, or the CPUSA. However, there was significant involvement by all these people concerned.

"The Soviet Union, of course, was not only aware of the plans of the American peace movement concerning the rally but was involved in them through its international front organizations and the CPUSA.

"A primary focus of the KGB has been arms control and disarmament matters and the American peace movement. KGB officers have recently instructed their contacts to devote serious attention to the anti-war movement in the United States, especially with respect to coalitions forming among the various factions within the movement. The KGB is particularly interested in information concerning the peace movement's slogans, political platforms, plans for conferences or demonstrations, and relations with European anti-war groups.

"In addition KGB officers have recently asked their contacts in the peace movement to report on meetings, participate in the planning of demonstrations, and distribute leaflets and other publications. Some KGB officers are also directly involved in efforts to influence the US peace movement.

"A Soviet diplomat involved in active measures operations assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington has been actively attempting to influence the American peace movement. He has attended numerous conferences and has made substantial number of speeches to various

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONINFORMATION

January 8, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *wpc*

SUBJECT: Soviet Influence in the Freeze Movement

During your press conference on November 11, 1982, you were asked:

"You've said recently that you believe a number of sincere Americans who support a nuclear arms freeze are being manipulated by those who want the weakening of America. Could you elaborate on this for us? Do you have any evidence of foreign involvement in the U.S. peace movement?"

You answered:

"Yes, there is plenty of evidence. It's even been published by some of your fraternity. There was no question but that the Soviet Union saw an advantage in a peace movement built around the idea of a nuclear freeze, since they are out ahead. And I want to emphasize again that the overwhelming majority of the people involved in that, I am sure, are sincere and well-intentioned, and as a matter of fact, they're saying the same thing I'm saying. And that is we must have a reduction of those nuclear weapons, and that's what we're trying to negotiate now in Geneva.

"But to put the freeze first, and then believe that we have not weakened our case for getting a reduction when the other side is so far ahead, doesn't make sense. But, yes, there has been, in the organization of some of the big demonstrations, the one in New York, and so forth, there is no question about foreign agents that were sent to help instigate and help create and keep such a movement going."

In July 1982 the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) held closed classified hearings on Soviet "active measures." The HPSCI, with concurrence of the intelligence community, declassified the bulk of these hearings, which were released in November. The testimony of Edward O'Malley, Assistant Director for Intelligence, of the FBI directly supports your statement. You may find the following unclassified quotes from O'Malley's testimony to be useful:

"The World Peace Council is, of course, the largest and most active Soviet front organization with affiliates in approximately 185 countries. It is one of the major Soviet instruments for political action and propaganda in the peace movement. The World Peace Council has placed the highest priority on the peace movement, and a program of action for 1982 calls for a worldwide campaign against the danger of nuclear war, and is clearly directed at US defense and arms control policies.

UNCLASSIFIED

"The World Peace Council has taken a direct hand in organizing and mobilizing the American peace movement.

"World Peace Council activities in the United States have been coordinated in the past by the CPUSA. In 1979, however, the CPUSA assigned two of its longtime members to establish a US chapter of the World Peace Council. At its founding convention in November 1979, the US Peace Council was formed as a US World Peace Council affiliate. The key leadership positions in the US Peace Council were given to CPUSA members.

". . . the KGB has clandestinely transferred funds to the CPUSA on behalf of the CP Soviet Union. Several Soviet officials affiliated with the KGB at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the Soviet Mission to the United Nations are in regular contact with CPUSA members and officials of CPUSA front groups. They monitor CPUSA activities and transmit guidance to the CPUSA officials.

"The US Peace Council and the World Peace Council, as well as CPUSA members, were actively involved in the planning and implementation of the June 12 demonstration connected with SSOD II in New York. There were some 500,000 people who participated in that demonstration. I would not attribute the large turnout at this demonstration to efforts of the US Peace Council, the World Peace Council, or the CPUSA. However, there was significant involvement by all these people concerned.

"The Soviet Union, of course, was not only aware of the plans of the American peace movement concerning the rally but was involved in them through its international front organizations and the CPUSA.

"A primary focus of the KGB has been arms control and disarmament matters and the American peace movement. KGB officers have recently instructed their contacts to devote serious attention to the anti-war movement in the United States, especially with respect to coalitions forming among the various factions within the movement. The KGB is particularly interested in information concerning the peace movement's slogans, political platforms, plans for conferences or demonstrations, and relations with European anti-war groups.

"In addition KGB officers have recently asked their contacts in the peace movement to report on meetings, participate in the planning of demonstrations, and distribute leaflets and other publications. Some KGB officers are also directly involved in efforts to influence the US peace movement.

"A Soviet diplomat involved in active measures operations assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington has been actively attempting to influence the American peace movement. He has attended numerous conferences and has made substantial number of speeches to various peace and disarmament groups throughout the United States."

UNCLASSIFIED

5

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

MODE

PAGES 2

IMMEDIATE

DACOM # 15

RELEASER WHC

PRIORITY

DEX #

DTG 080747Z JAN 83

ROUTINE

TTY #

FROM/LOCATION/

1. WILLIAM P. CLARK/THE WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. DAVID FISHCER FOR THE PRESIDENT/CAMP DAVID

tol 080804Z

INFORMATION ADDEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

DELIVER IN O.O.B.

83 JAN 8 11 51 A 3: 29

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 4, 1983

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: KENNETH deGRAFFENREID *kd*

SUBJECT: Unclassified Evidence on Soviet Influence in
the Freeze Movement

Attached for the President is a memorandum of key extracts from the unclassified House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence report released in November on Soviet "Active Measures." Despite initial media accounts which claimed the report did not support the President's statement, it does precisely that. He may find it useful.

Mort Allin and I have drawn on this material for a short talking point for the President's news conference.

Recommendation

That you forward the attached memorandum to the President for his information.

Approve _____ ✓

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President for Signature

MEMORANDUM

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file: Scit AM
0073 in peace movement 7

DeGraffenried

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT: Soviet Influence in the Freeze Movement

During your press conference on November 11, 1982, you were asked:

"You've said recently that you believe a number of sincere Americans who support a nuclear arms freeze are being manipulated by those who want the weakening of America. Could you elaborate on this for us? Do you have any evidence of foreign involvement in the U.S. peace movement?"

You answered:

"Yes, there is plenty of evidence. It's even been published by some of your fraternity. There was no question but that the Soviet Union saw an advantage in a peace movement built around the idea of a nuclear freeze, since they are out ahead. And I want to emphasize again that the overwhelming majority of the people involved in that, I am sure, are sincere and well-intentioned, and as a matter of fact, they're saying the same thing I'm saying. And that is we must have a reduction of those nuclear weapons, and that's what we're trying to negotiate now in Geneva.

"But to put the freeze first, and then believe that we have not weakened our case for getting a reduction when the other side is so far ahead, doesn't make sense. But, yes, there has been, in the organization of some of the big demonstrations, the one in New York, and so forth, there is no question about foreign agents that were sent to help instigate and help create and keep such a movement going."

In July 1982 the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) held closed classified hearings on Soviet "active measures." The HPSCI, with concurrence of the intelligence community, declassified the bulk of these hearings, which were released in November. The testimony of Edward O'Malley, Assistant Director for Intelligence, of the FBI directly supports your statement. You may find the following unclassified quotes from O'Malley's testimony to be useful:

"The World Peace Council is, of course, the largest and most active Soviet front organization with affiliates in approximately 185 countries. It is one of the major Soviet instruments for political action and propaganda in the peace movement. The World Peace Council has placed the highest priority on the peace movement, and a program of action for 1982 calls for a worldwide campaign against the danger of nuclear war, and is clearly directed at US defense and arms control policies.

8

UNCLASSIFIED

2

"The World Peace Council has taken a direct hand in organizing and mobilizing the American peace movement.

"World Peace Council activities in the United States have been coordinated in the past by the CPUSA. In 1979, however, the CPUSA assigned two of its longtime members to establish a US chapter of the World Peace Council. At its founding convention in November 1979, the US Peace Council was formed as a US World Peace Council affiliate. The key leadership positions in the US Peace Council were given to CPUSA members.

". . . the KGB has clandestinely transferred funds to the CPUSA on behalf of the CP Soviet Union. Several Soviet officials affiliated with the KGB at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the Soviet Mission to the United Nations are in regular contact with CPUSA members and officials of CPUSA front groups. They monitor CPUSA activities and transmit guidance to the CPUSA officials.

"The US Peace Council and the World Peace Council, as well as CPUSA members, were actively involved in the planning and implementation of the June 12 demonstration connected with SSOD II in New York. There were some 500,000 people who participated in that demonstration. I would not attribute the large turnout at this demonstration to efforts of the US Peace Council, the World Peace Council, or the CPUSA. However, there was significant involvement by all these people concerned.

"The Soviet Union, of course, was not only aware of the plans of the American peace movement concerning the rally but was involved in them through its international front organizations and the CPUSA.

"A primary focus of the KGB has been arms control and disarmament matters and the American peace movement. KGB officers have recently instructed their contacts to devote serious attention to the anti-war movement in the United States, especially with respect to coalitions forming among the various factions within the movement. The KGB is particularly interested in information concerning the peace movement's slogans, political platforms, plans for conferences or demonstrations, and relations with European anti-war groups.

"In addition KGB officers have recently asked their contacts in the peace movement to report on meetings, participate in the planning of demonstrations, and distribute leaflets and other publications. Some KGB officers are also directly involved in efforts to influence the US peace movement.

"A Soviet diplomat involved in active measures operations assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington has been actively attempting to influence the American peace movement. He has attended numerous conferences and has made substantial number of speeches to various

MEMORANDUM

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

January 8, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *wpc*

SUBJECT: Soviet Influence in the Freeze Movement

During your press conference on November 11, 1982, you were asked:

"You've said recently that you believe a number of sincere Americans who support a nuclear arms freeze are being manipulated by those who want the weakening of America. Could you elaborate on this for us? Do you have any evidence of foreign involvement in the U.S. peace movement?"

You answered:

"Yes, there is plenty of evidence. It's even been published by some of your fraternity. There was no question but that the Soviet Union saw an advantage in a peace movement built around the idea of a nuclear freeze, since they are out ahead. And I want to emphasize again that the overwhelming majority of the people involved in that, I am sure, are sincere and well-intentioned, and as a matter of fact, they're saying the same thing I'm saying. And that is we must have a reduction of those nuclear weapons, and that's what we're trying to negotiate now in Geneva.

"But to put the freeze first, and then believe that we have not weakened our case for getting a reduction when the other side is so far ahead, doesn't make sense. But, yes, there has been, in the organization of some of the big demonstrations, the one in New York, and so forth, there is no question about foreign agents that were sent to help instigate and help create and keep such a movement going."

In July 1982 the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) held closed classified hearings on Soviet "active measures." The HPSCI, with concurrence of the intelligence community, declassified the bulk of these hearings, which were released in November. The testimony of Edward O'Malley, Assistant Director for Intelligence, of the FBI directly supports your statement. You may find the following unclassified quotes from O'Malley's testimony to be useful:

"The World Peace Council is, of course, the largest and most active Soviet front organization with affiliates in approximately 185 countries. It is one of the major Soviet instruments for political action and propaganda in the peace movement. The World Peace Council has placed the highest priority on the peace movement, and a program of action for 1982 calls for a worldwide campaign against the danger of nuclear war, and is clearly directed at US defense and arms control policies.

UNCLASSIFIED

"The World Peace Council has taken a direct hand in organizing and mobilizing the American peace movement.

"World Peace Council activities in the United States have been coordinated in the past by the CPUSA. In 1979, however, the CPUSA assigned two of its longtime members to establish a US chapter of the World Peace Council. At its founding convention in November 1979, the US Peace Council was formed as a US World Peace Council affiliate. The key leadership positions in the US Peace Council were given to CPUSA members.

". . . the KGB has clandestinely transferred funds to the CPUSA on behalf of the CP Soviet Union. Several Soviet officials affiliated with the KGB at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the Soviet Mission to the United Nations are in regular contact with CPUSA members and officials of CPUSA front groups. They monitor CPUSA activities and transmit guidance to the CPUSA officials.

"The US Peace Council and the World Peace Council, as well as CPUSA members, were actively involved in the planning and implementation of the June 12 demonstration connected with SSOD II in New York. There were some 500,000 people who participated in that demonstration. I would not attribute the large turnout at this demonstration to efforts of the US Peace Council, the World Peace Council, or the CPUSA. However, there was significant involvement by all these people concerned.

"The Soviet Union, of course, was not only aware of the plans of the American peace movement concerning the rally but was involved in them through its international front organizations and the CPUSA.

"A primary focus of the KGB has been arms control and disarmament matters and the American peace movement. KGB officers have recently instructed their contacts to devote serious attention to the anti-war movement in the United States, especially with respect to coalitions forming among the various factions within the movement. The KGB is particularly interested in information concerning the peace movement's slogans, political platforms, plans for conferences or demonstrations, and relations with European anti-war groups.

"In addition KGB officers have recently asked their contacts in the peace movement to report on meetings, participate in the planning of demonstrations, and distribute leaflets and other publications. Some KGB officers are also directly involved in efforts to influence the US peace movement.

"A Soviet diplomat involved in active measures operations assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington has been actively attempting to influence the American peace movement. He has attended numerous conferences and has made substantial number of speeches to various peace and disarmament groups throughout the United States."

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

MODE

PAGES

2

IMMEDIATE

DACOM #

15

RELEASER

WHC

PRIORITY

DEX #

#

DTG

080747Z JAN 83

ROUTINE

TTY #

#

FROM/LOCATION/

1. WILLIAM P. CLARK/THE WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. DAVID FISHCER FOR THE PRESIDENT/CAMP DAVID Tol 080804Z

INFORMATION ADDRESSEES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1.

2.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

DELIVER IN O.O.B.

83 JAN 9 A 3: 29

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 4, 1983

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: KENNETH deGRAFFENREID *Kd*
SUBJECT: Unclassified Evidence on Soviet Influence in
the Freeze Movement

Attached for the President is a memorandum of key extracts from the unclassified House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence report released in November on Soviet "Active Measures." Despite initial media accounts which claimed the report did not support the President's statement, it does precisely that. He may find it useful.

Mort Allin and I have drawn on this material for a short talking point for the President's news conference.

Recommendation

That you forward the attached memorandum to the President for his information.

Approve _____ ✓ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President for Signature

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

January 4, 1983

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: KENNETH deGRAFFENREID *kd*

SUBJECT: Unclassified Evidence on Soviet Influence in
the Freeze Movement

Attached for the President is a memorandum of key extracts from the unclassified House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence report released in November on Soviet "Active Measures." Despite initial media accounts which claimed the report did not support the President's statement, it does precisely that. He may find it useful.

Mort Allin and I have drawn on this material for a short talking point for the President's news conference.

Recommendation

That you forward the attached memorandum to the President for his information.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President for Signature

I

MEMORANDUM

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

SUBJECT: Soviet Influence in the Freeze Movement

During your press conference on November 11, 1982, you were asked:

"You've said recently that you believe a number of sincere Americans who support a nuclear arms freeze are being manipulated by those who want the weakening of America. Could you elaborate on this for us? Do you have any evidence of foreign involvement in the U.S. peace movement?"

You answered:

"Yes, there is plenty of evidence. It's even been published by some of your fraternity. There was no question but that the Soviet Union saw an advantage in a peace movement built around the idea of a nuclear freeze, since they are out ahead. And I want to emphasize again that the overwhelming majority of the people involved in that, I am sure, are sincere and well-intentioned, and as a matter of fact, they're saying the same thing I'm saying. And that is we must have a reduction of those nuclear weapons, and that's what we're trying to negotiate now in Geneva.

"But to put the freeze first, and then believe that we have not weakened our case for getting a reduction when the other side is so far ahead, doesn't make sense. But, yes, there has been, in the organization of some of the big demonstrations, the one in New York, and so forth, there is no question about foreign agents that were sent to help instigate and help create and keep such a movement going."

In July 1982 the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) held closed classified hearings on Soviet "active measures." The HPSCI, with concurrence of the intelligence community, declassified the bulk of these hearings, which were released in November. The testimony of Edward O'Malley, Assistant Director for Intelligence, of the FBI directly supports your statement. You may find the following unclassified quotes from O'Malley's testimony to be useful:

"The World Peace Council is, of course, the largest and most active Soviet front organization with affiliates in approximately 185 countries. It is one of the major Soviet instruments for political action and propaganda in the peace movement. The World Peace Council has placed the highest priority on the peace movement, and a program of action for 1982 calls for a worldwide campaign against the danger of nuclear war, and is clearly directed at US defense and arms control policies.

UNCLASSIFIED

"The World Peace Council has taken a direct hand in organizing and mobilizing the American peace movement.

"World Peace Council activities in the United States have been coordinated in the past by the CPUSA. In 1979, however, the CPUSA assigned two of its longtime members to establish a US chapter of the World Peace Council. At its founding convention in November 1979, the US Peace Council was formed as a US World Peace Council affiliate. The key leadership positions in the US Peace Council were given to CPUSA members.

". . . the KGB has clandestinely transferred funds to the CPUSA on behalf of the CP Soviet Union. Several Soviet officials affiliated with the KGB at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the Soviet Mission to the United Nations are in regular contact with CPUSA members and officials of CPUSA front groups. They monitor CPUSA activities and transmit guidance to the CPUSA officials.

"The US Peace Council and the World Peace Council, as well as CPUSA members, were actively involved in the planning and implementation of the June 12 demonstration connected with SSOD II in New York. There were some 500,000 people who participated in that demonstration. I would not attribute the large turnout at this demonstration to efforts of the US Peace Council, the World Peace Council, or the CPUSA. However, there was significant involvement by all these people concerned.

"The Soviet Union, of course, was not only aware of the plans of the American peace movement concerning the rally but was involved in them through its international front organizations and the CPUSA.

"A primary focus of the KGB has been arms control and disarmament matters and the American peace movement. KGB officers have recently instructed their contacts to devote serious attention to the anti-war movement in the United States, especially with respect to coalitions forming among the various factions within the movement. The KGB is particularly interested in information concerning the peace movement's slogans, political platforms, plans for conferences or demonstrations, and relations with European anti-war groups.

"In addition KGB officers have recently asked their contacts in the peace movement to report on meetings, participate in the planning of demonstrations, and distribute leaflets and other publications. Some KGB officers are also directly involved in efforts to influence the US peace movement.

"A Soviet diplomat involved in active measures operations assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington has been actively attempting to influence the American peace movement. He has attended numerous conferences and has made substantial number of speeches to various peace and disarmament groups throughout the United States."

17

INFORMATION RELATING TO SOVIET EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE
FOREIGN POLICIES OF OTHER NATIONS

Department of State Special Report Number 88, Soviet "Active Measures" - Forgery, Disinformation, Political Operations, October 1981; and its update, Special Report Number 101, Soviet Active Measures: An Update, July 1982.

Department of State Foreign Affairs Note, World Peace Council: Instrument of Soviet Foreign Policy, April 1982.

Department of State Foreign Affairs Note, Expulsion of Soviet Representatives in Foreign Countries, 1980-1981.

House Permanent Selection Committee on Intelligence entitled "Soviet Covert Action" (The Forgery Offensive), February 1980. This Committee has just completed extensive hearings on "Soviet Active Measures" and will issue an unclassified transcript in the very near future.

Among a number of interesting articles on this subject are:

John Barron's article in October 1982 Reader's Digest.

Others include an article in the May 1982 issue of Commentary by Vladimir Bukovsky, now connected with Kings College at Cambridge, England, "The Peace Movement and the Soviet Union."

A June 1982 article in The American Spectator by Rael Jean Isaac and Erich Isaac, "The Counterfeit Peacemakers" Atomic Freeze,"

June 1982 Reader's Digest article by Frank Chapple, general secretary of Great Britain's electrical union, "Perspective on the Peace Movement, I. Ban Whose Bomb?, II. Masters of Manipulation."

Plus studies published by Heritage Foundation, the American Security Council and others.

the Soviet Bloc, they expect Andropov to be hardline. On handling Soviet dissidents, again hardline. But on relations with the U.S., including arms control, a question mark. Administration officials say it would be a mistake to prejudge Andropov, but they view his rise to power with concern. One top advisor said, "For the last two years we've been dealing with a demoralized Soviet leadership. Now we must confront a very powerful leader." (Chris Wallace)

interview documents

NUCLEAR FREEZE MOVEMENT - In the aftermath of last evening's remarks made by President Reagan at his press conference concerning foreign agent involvement in the nuclear freeze movement, today a CIA spokesman said he couldn't comment. He suggested asking the FBI. The FBI spokesman said he couldn't comment either. Larry Speakes referred reporters to several documents--an 11-month old State Department report on the Soviet KGB. It makes no mention of involvement in the U.S. nuclear freeze movement. Two more State Department reports which talk about spies expelled from Europe and Asia, and a group called The World Peace Council that is not directly involved in the U.S. freeze movement. And a 21-month old House Intelligence Committee report that makes no mention of the freeze movement. Speakes also mentioned articles in the Readers Digest and American Spectator. They speak of Soviet front organizations marching in the New York demonstration last June, and of Soviet diplomats--probably agents--being invited to speak at various meetings. Freeze organizers say the speakers were invited for information and everyone knew they were Soviets. And the marchers were from splinter groups and played no role whatsoever in organizing. Senator Moynihan says he has access to as much intelligence as the President. (Footage of Moynihan statement: "There has never been from any of the intelligence agencies...the least suggestion--the least suggestion--that Soviet influences were behind the nuclear freeze movement.") And the nuclear freeze movement says the charges smack of McCarthyism. (Robert Haggard)

SOVIET WILLINGNESS TO STOP ARMS RACE - When the Reagan Administration looks at the Soviet Union it sees an enormous military buildup over the past 20 years, and a Soviet superiority in conventional weapons and some but not all nuclear missiles. When the new Soviet leaders look at the U.S. they see a Reagan Administration which is more interested in military power than detente. Over the years the balance of power has shifted from clear American superiority to what most experts today consider to be an overall balance of nuclear power or parity. At the Pentagon Secretary Weinberger said the U.S. is just trying to catch up. (Footage of Weinberger comment: "Q: Is the United States in the strategic field in an inferior position?" "A: Yes, it is. It's in an inferior position because while we have enormous strength, we don't have the modern highly accurate, very high yield weapons that the Soviets do, and we haven't hardened our targets as they have. We haven't put in air defense as they have. And all of these things give them a strategic edge.") Which side has the greater military force? (Footage of Robert O'Neil assessment: "I do not think the U.S. needs to panic about the balance of strategic forces. I do not think the Soviets have a sufficient edge strategic forces for them to be able to exercise any military pressure directly with them on the U.S.") If there is a balance of nuclear destructive power, the key question is whether the Soviet Union and the U.S. will accept that or whether one side will try to gain superiority. The new leaders in the Kremlin and Ronald Reagan will have to decide whether it continues. (Garrick Utley)

19

Smith

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING
BY
LARRY SPEAKES

November 12, 1982

The Briefing Room

12:35 P.M. EST

MR. SPEAKES: Where is the ABC -- You've got four correspondents here, pay one over \$400,000 a year and he's not here.

Q Did you say \$400,000 a year?

MR. SPEAKES: That's what Sam's making. Aren't you making that much?

Q Is that all?

MR. SPEAKES: The President today is announcing the appointment of C. Douglas Dillon to be a member of the National Council on the Arts and three individuals to be members of the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board.

Do you make \$400,000 a year?

Q No, only Donaldson and Donaldson makes more than that.

MR. SPEAKES: Oh, I see.

Q Oh, hush.

Q I hope so.

Q That's just for his White House coverage.

MR. SPEAKES: Sundays are that much again?

The President is in his last budget review or will be at 1:30 p.m. -- the last budget review meeting of the week.

At 3:00 p.m. he will meet with Youth Volunteers, part of the private sector task force effort -- writing pool and photo coverage at 3:00 p.m. The escort for prepositioning is at 1:00 p.m. due to the fact that there will be a briefing in the room beginning at 1:30 p.m. A list of the attendees is available in the press office for those of you who'd like to know who is there.

There will be a White House photo release of the President's meeting with Foreign Minister Ali of Egypt. The photo will be available mid-afternoon.

The sign-up list for the South American and Central American trip is posted. A reminder -- we'll need six photos and completed press credential in hand by Monday afternoon so the advanced men can take them to South America. If you don't make it, you don't go.

We're still working on visa requirements and as soon as we have final word from the host governments, we'll put out a notice.

The schedule for the President's trip to Chicago is available. The press check-in at Andrews is 11:30 a.m. Air Force One pool check-in is at 12:45 p.m.

MORE

#511-11/12

20
The President will address the nation by radio before departing for Chicago at 12:06 p.m. Eastern Standard Time tomorrow.

The Soviet Union today has announced arrangements --

Q Larry, when will you have a text on the --

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, you're on the trip and got to write? Do you want --

Q What's --

MR. SPEAKES: What?

Q What was the 1:30 p.m. briefing you mentioned?

MR. SPEAKES: I didn't tell you about no 1:30 p.m. briefing.

Q Well --

1:00 p.m.? Q I thought you said we have to do the set-up at

Q -- stairs or something --

MR. SPEAKES: No, you've got to take your camera over there before 1:30 p.m. in the East Room because --

Q Just sticks today, too, Bruce.

MR. SPEAKES: -- they start briefing.

Q Bring your Brownie Hawkeye over there?

Q I can handle that -- (laughter) --

MR. SPEAKES: Monday you do your imitation of your whole show right here. (Laughter.)

All right, the advanced text -- we'll definitely make it -- will it suit you to make it available on the press plane or are you going to have -- okay.

Q Yes.

MR. SPEAKES: Okay. We'll have either advanced -- we'll give you an advanced text on the airplane. I'll bring an as delivered with me on Air Force One.

Q Of what?

MR. SPEAKES: Of the radio address tomorrow.

Q -- about the Soviet Union.

Q What's it on?

MR. SPEAKES: Tune in here.

The Soviet Union today has announced arrangements for President Brezhnev's funeral which will be conducted on Monday at noon. They've asked that the delegations be small.

The President has named Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz and Ambassador Hartman to represent the United States government at the funeral services for President Brezhnev. Mrs. Bush will accompany the Vice President.

Questions?

Q Is Helmut Kohl going?

MR. SPEAKES: No, he's coming here.

Q Will Bush go back to Africa? Where will he depart from and --

MR. SPEAKES: I do not have those details. I think the Vice President's Office is still working out their specific schedule. I would check with them.

Q Press accompanying --

MR. SPEAKES: Press accompanying -- The State Department, is our understanding, is posting a sign-up list. They do not --

Q (Noise.)

MR. SPEAKES: What? Where did that come from?
(Laughter.)

Q Continue.

MR. SPEAKES: They -- I lost my train of thought with that. (Laughter.)

They're posting a sign-up list. They announced it at noon. They're posting a sign-up list and there are a limited number of seats. The arrangements have not been worked out. There's a possibility that there will be very, very few going.

Q What about a report that six former Secretaries of State have been invited? Will they be part of this delegation?

MR. SPEAKES: They will not be part of the delegation. There may be -- will be a number of people going privately and that's the arrangements that will be made between the private individuals and the Russian government.

Q When is the President going to sign the Book of Condolences at the Soviet Embassy?

MR. SPEAKES: There are no plans to at the moment. I just don't --

Q What was the question?

MR. SPEAKES: Will the President go to the Soviet Embassy and sign the Book of Condolences. There's nothing in the works right

MORE

#511-11/12

now. I'm not sure that's -- will take place.

Q Did the Soviets say why they wanted a small delegation?

MR. SPEAKES: No, they didn't.

Q Do you have any reaction to Andropov's selection?

MR. SPEAKES: No, nothing specific on Andropov.

Q Why is that?

MR. SPEAKES: Just the way it is.

Q What's Hartman's first name?

MR. SPEAKES: Arthur.

Q David. (Laughter.)

Q You know that too well, don't you?

Q So you don't know any of the details on when they're leaving --

MR. SPEAKES: The front row is getting tough.

Q You don't know any details?

MR. SPEAKES: Details on what?

Q When they leave and when they arrive and --

MR. SPEAKES: No. I'm sure a lot of these things are still being worked out, Helen, timing and so forth. The State Department really is handling it, so I'd go there. Curtis.

Q What evidence, aside from the Reader's Digest, does the President have that the Soviet Union is infiltrating the nuclear freeze movement?

MR. SPEAKES: The Soviet efforts to exploit the well-motivated intentions of those and other nations who are seeking peace are well known. There is considerable U.S. government documentation on this, and a good deal is on the public record. Number one, the Department of State Special Report Number 88, "Soviet Active Measures": Forgery, Disinformation, Political Operations, October 1981.

Q What is the document again?

MR. SPEAKES: Department of State Special Report Number 88, "Soviet Active Measures": Forgery, Disinformation, Political Operations, October 1981. And its update, Special Report Number 101, "Soviet Active Measures": An Update, July 1982.

Q Are these available for us to read?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, if you would like to go to the State Department, I'm sure they can be helpful.

Q What follows "Soviet Active Measures," Larry?

MR. SPEAKES: An Update, July 1982.

Department of State Foreign Affairs Note, World Peace Council: Instrument of Soviet Foreign Policy, April 1982. Item 3 --

Q Has the President read all of this?

MR. SPEAKES: He's certainly aware of it all.

Q That was part of number two that you just read?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes.

Q Oh.

MR. SPEAKES: Number one was a document and its update. Number two was a separate document called Department of State Foreign Affairs Note, World Peace Council: Instrument of Soviet Foreign Policy, April 1982. Number three, Department of State Foreign Affairs Note, Expulsion of Soviet Representatives in Foreign Countries, 1980-1981.

Also, I would like for you to look at --

Q What date?

MR. SPEAKES: 1980-1981. Like for you to look at a report by the House Permanent Selection Committee on Intelligence entitled, "Soviet Covert Action" (The Forgery Offensive), February 1980. The Committee has completed extensive hearings on "Soviet Active Measures" which will be issued in an unclassified transcript in the next week or so.

In addition, considerable body -- as the President said -- by members of your fraternity: The Reader's Digest has reported on it. May 1982 issue of Commentary, an article by Vladimir Bukovsky, who is now connected with Kings College at Cambridge, England, entitled "The Peace Movement and the Soviet Union."

Item number two, June 1982, an article in The American Spectator by Rael Jean Isaac and Erich Isaac entitled "The Counterfeit Peacemakers -- "

Q Spell that, please.

MR. SPEAKES: R-a-e-l J-e-a-n.

Q What issue was that?

MR. SPEAKES: June '82. It's available on the newsstand. R-a-e-l J-e-a-n I-s-a-a-c and Eric, E-r-i-c-h, Isaac. I pity the poor guy at the New York Times that gets the list, to have to read it and report on it. (Laughter.) Quote --

Q Is that for the record? (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: No, it's just a lot of work for some guy. "The Counterfeit Peacemakers: Atomic Freeze." Item three --

Q Is that the name of the article in The American Spectator?

Q Is that last one you read --

Q You have in your hand --

Q More, more.

MR. SPEAKES: The American Spectator was "The Counterfeit Peacemakers: Atomic Freeze."

Q The date?

Q June '82.

MR. SPEAKES: June '82.

Q Can we have the Dewey decimal system numbers on these? (Laughter.)

Q Got anything from Human Events?

Q Can't you just pass out the list?

MR. SPEAKES: The next article by Frank

MORE

#511-11/12

Chapple -- C-h-a-p-p-l-e -- General Secretary of Britain's electrical union, called "Perspective on the Peace Movement;" I, "Ban Who's Bomb?;" II, "Masters of Manipulation;" plus studies published by the Heritage Foundation.

Q What is the source of those Chapple articles?

Q Hold it. Larry, could you --

MR. SPEAKES: I thought you would like to hear them for the --

Q Couldn't we get this xeroxed or something?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes; we will work it out.

Q Great. Let's move on with the briefing.

MR. SPEAKES: Number four, Heritage Foundation; and number five, American Security Council.

Q Where was the Chapple article published?

MR. SPEAKES: Where did he put it out.

MR. ALLIN: June, '82 Reader's Digest.

MR. SPEAKES: June, '82 Reader's Digest.

MR. ALLIN: He, also, did not mention -- but you are all familiar with it, I know -- the September issue of Reader's Digest, John Barron's article on the KGB's role in the freeze movement.

Q Did the President read this article, Larry? Is that where he got his information, from Reader's Digest?

MR. SPEAKES: I am not sure. He is familiar with all of these articles. And he is familiar with a considerable body of other evidence, which he referred to last night.

~~John?~~

Q Larry, was the President specifically invited by the Soviet Union to attend the funeral?

MR. SPEAKES: I do not think that they gave a specific name.

Q Did they ask the level of the delegation? Did they prescribe it?

MR. SPEAKES: It was indicated that this would be the appropriate level; yes.

Q That Bush would be the appropriate level?

MR. SPEAKES: It was indicated that this would be the appropriate level. And those are the individuals that we chose to send, which -- as we described yesterday -- is an extremely high-level delegation.

Q Who did the -- was it Andropov? Have there been any direct communications?

MR. SPEAKES: I do not think that there have been any direct communications. I think it has been a matter of consultation with the Embassy there and the Embassy here.

Q Has the President sent him letter or a cable congratulating him?

MR. SPEAKES: Andropov?

Q Yes.

MR. SPEAKES: No; there has been none.

Q Do you know if Bush will meet with Andropov?

MR. SPEAKES: I do not know. At a time like this, we just do not have schedules that far ahead.

Q Will he not send him some kind of message?

MR. SPEAKES: We will just have to wait and see. If he does, we will let you know.

Q Will you let us know if he does?

MR. SPEAKES: We will be proud to.

Q Why would he not?

MR. SPEAKES: If he does, we will let you know.

Q But there is nothing in the works now?

MR. SPEAKES: There is nothing sent now.

Q There is a possibility that you will not send it?

MR. SPEAKES: I just would not want to entertain those types of questions. If we send one, we will send one.

Q Does he have an opinion on the choice? Does the United States have a position on it?

MR. SPEAKES: On the choice -- we have nothing to offer on that.

Peter?

Q Is there a date yet on when Reagan is going to make that speech that he talked about last night?

MR. SPEAKES: No; the date has not been set on the speech on arms reduction. No; no firm date. I would say in the next few weeks, for sure.

Q Oh, he changed it. He said, next week, did he not?

MR. SPEAKES: Did he? I do not know.

Q So it is changed now?

MR. ALLIN: I believe he said -- "the near future."

MR. SPEAKES: Yes; I have it here. Just a second.

Q So it has changed from next week?

MR. SPEAKES: No; it has not changed. It was never set. As he said, it has not been scheduled.

Q Well, everybody else said it was set.

MR. SPEAKES: It just goes to show you, everybody else --

Q Did the death of Brezhnev change the date of the speech?

MR. ALLIN: The date was never set. There was a lot of speculation on this last weekend. I did as much as I could, when people asked about it, to try to tell them it had not been set. It had not been set then. It has not been set now. There is no date set for this speech, despite wide speculation.

Q Has there been a date set, Mort? (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKES: Have you got the dates, Schuster?

Q I think it is next week.

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, sir? Go ahead.

Q Is there a concern that the death of Brezhnev will harm the U.S. efforts to get the pipeline sanctions agreement?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

MR. ALLIN: That was addressed.

MR. SPEAKES: Where was it addressed?

MR. ALLIN: I addressed it in the background briefing.

MR. SPEAKES: Oh, you did? It was addressed in the background briefing, I am told, this morning by Mort. I refer you to the transcript of the senior State Department official briefing here.

Q Larry?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes?

Q What kinds of Soviet actions and statements would indicate that they accept and will act on President Reagan's expressed desire to improve relations?

MR. SPEAKES: I do not know of anything specific to cite to you here today. What is the thrust? I do not quite get the thrust here?

Q What are you looking for?

MR. SPEAKES: What are we looking for?

Serious negotiations in Geneva.

Q Are they not negotiating seriously?

MR. SPEAKES: I do not want to say that. But we are looking for serious negotiations. We think there has been progress made. There are differing viewpoints on that. But I think that is what we are looking for -- arms agreement.

Yes, sir?

Q Has the CIA participated in domestic surveillance of the peace groups, or just the FBI?

MR. SPEAKES: Where does that come from?

Q The President remarked last night that he is getting intelligence reports.

MR. SPEAKES: We do not comment on intelligence.

MORE

#511-11/12

Q You don't mean to impugn the whole freeze movement, do you?

MR. SPEAKES: No, he said that last night.

Q I know he said that. But he does think it's vastly infiltrated by this documentation.

MR. SPEAKES: But he said the vast majority of people participating are certainly well meaning.

Q Well, does he think they were misled?

MR. SPEAKES: Some were.

Q What does the administration propose to do about it --

MR. SPEAKES: About what? The peace movement?

Q Infiltration and manipulation.

MR. SPEAKES: Make the public aware of it.

Q So you can't be for peace in this country --

MR. SPEAKES: What are you doing up here? I wondered where you were.

Q -- without being subversive?

MR. SPEAKES: You didn't bring -- Did you bring that fellow?

Q -- the double team, the double treatment.

MR. SPEAKES: Did you hear us last night? Where you'd -- where'd that guy come from? You sent him over here, didn't you?

Q I do want to ask you, without discussing and commenting on intelligence, the President seemed to indicate that he had gotten intelligence on -- to support his suggestion that this movement was organized and -- or instigated to a large extent by foreign elements. Is it the FBI that's plying him with that? Or, under his guidelines, which now permits it, does the CIA do that?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't know the answer to that, Saul, but we wouldn't comment on it if I did.

Q Does that effect the Bishops' Pastoral Letter calling for the nuclear freeze?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't get any connection.

Q Is it involved, I mean? Are you indicating that there's subversion there?

MR. SPEAKES: No. What? Go ahead, Dave.

Q On defense, Larry. Tell us again what --

MR. SPEAKES: I've told you three times.

Q -- the President intended to signal any flexibility last night on the defense budget or whether he intended to tell the American people that the election meant he was never going to change his previously announced plans on --

MR. SPEAKES: Now, you always try to ask a question like that, "any flexibility or did the election tell you anything?" It just didn't come in that context. Why don't you back up and ask it again?

Q Did the President see the election as any mandate or order from the people to change his plans on defense spending or, as you said this morning, does he consider those plans locked in concrete, not move one inch?

MR. SPEAKES: You ought to stop while you're ahead. On the first part, does he see it as a mandate to change his defense spending? No.

Now, "locked in concrete," I didn't use those terms.

Q Said he wouldn't budget one iota.

MR. SPEAKES: Well, all right. (Laughter). You don't do the translating.

Q Did he intend to signal any flexibility on defense? Any change at all?

MR. SPEAKES: No, he was talking about management savings. He's -- the seven percent figures still go.

Q Has his position changed?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

Q What he said last night did not represent a change --

MR. SPEAKES: No, did not. No way.

Q Can the American people expect to see the price of gas go up a nickel a gallon for federal reasons any time in the next six months?

Q Now that Brezhnev's dead. (Laughter).

MR. SPEAKES: Do you think Brezhnev would call it a "user tax"? I mean a "user fee" or a tax? What do you think?

What, now? Do you think the American people can see five cents added to the gasoline, cost of gasoline?

Q -- do you think they will see it go up five cents --

MR. SPEAKES: I think the President said last night no decision and that's honestly where it is.

Q Well, does he have all the information now that he wanted on the subject?

MR. SPEAKES: Yes, he does. He does. He may do some more talking. There may be some consultations with Congress and more staff discussions, but what he asked for that day he does have.

Q But you would admit that he signaled flexibility, certainly, on that as opposed to defense.

MR. SPEAKES: We were flexible last year on that when it came up.

Q When do you think he'll make a decision?

MR. SPEAKES: On it? There's really not a timetable for it, Helen. Chances are it will be a part of the '84 budget consultations, which continue on into December.

Q You wouldn't expect a decision to be acted on by the lame duck session --

MR. SPEAKES: I wouldn't rule it out. We've not taken it up in the terms of the lame duck session, but it's not to say that it might not be a possibility. I don't want to raise that as a serious possibility or something that's under --

Q It seems most likely to you this would be a decision that will be part of the budget?

MR. SPEAKES: That's right. Right now it does.

Q And on this proposition of what the revenues in that tax might go to, in the Drew Lewis proposal, some would go to highways, some to mass transit --

MR. SPEAKES: Four and one.

Q Four and one? Has the President basically decided to go up or down on that proposal or might he change the make-up of it?

MR. SPEAKES: No. He could. Yes, he could change the formula, but -- Drew's proposal is four cents for highways and one cent for mass transit. The President really has not made a decision on breakdown.

Q Will the President visit the Viet Nam Memorial?

MR. SPEAKES: No plans to. His participation the other day at the Cathedral --

Q If he does decide to go to the Soviet Embassy

MORE

#511-11/12

Soviet Embassy to sign that book, are we going to have a big surprise?

MR. SPEAKES: We could, but right now there is nothing --

Q Right now no surprise is being --

MR. SPEAKES: That is right -- no surprise is being prepared to be sprung.

Q What did the Foreign Minister have to -- the Egyptian Foreign Minister have to say to the President?

MR. SPEAKES: Do we have anything on that? No.

Q How long did they meet?

MR. SPEAKES: Just a few minutes.

Q How long -- twenty minutes?

MR. SPEAKES: A few, probably ten or fifteen, I guess.

Q Besides the Chicago trip, is there anything on on Sunday?

MR. SPEAKES: No.

MR. DRAKE: Will the Marines be home by Passover? (Laughter.)

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

12:56 P.M. EST

WP. 13 NOV 82
P. A5

Magazine Articles Cited in KGB-Freeze Link

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Staff Writer

The White House, challenged yesterday to produce documentation for President Reagan's charge that Soviet agents are manipulating the U.S. nuclear freeze movement, produced a list that included two Reader's Digest articles as well as State Department reports.

One of the Reader's Digest articles, by senior editor John Barron and published in October, says the Soviet KGB intelligence agency "helped organize and inaugurate" the freeze campaign.

In an interview, Barron refused to identify what he said were "three intelligence and/or security services" that were his sources, but he added: "I have reason to believe that the president made very extensive inquiries, before he spoke, on the facts in that article."

Freeze advocates, meanwhile, were outraged by the charge, which Reagan made at his Thursday night news conference.

Reuben McCornack, Washington spokesman for the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, called it "a red herring" produced to divert public attention from the international arms race.

Morton Halperin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Center for National Security Studies, accused Reagan of "returning to the tactics of McCarthyism," referring to the virulent anticommunist campaign of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) in the 1950s.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.), who cosponsored a call for a nuclear freeze with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), said he would demand that Reagan produce the names of the agents. "I fought the communists in China when I was with the Navy," Hatfield said. "I fought them on the platforms in a debate on an ideological basis. I just haven't found one in the nuclear freeze movement."

In his press conference Thursday night, Reagan said the Soviet Union "saw an advantage in a peace movement built around the idea of a nuclear freeze." He added: "There is no question about foreign agents that were sent to help instigate and help create and keep such a movement going."

Reagan said there was "plenty of evidence. It's even been published by some of your [journalistic] fraternity."

He had charged in October that the freeze was "inspired by . . . some who want the weakening of America." But nearly 11 million voters in eight states and the District of Columbia endorsed ballot measures earlier this month calling for a bilateral weapons freeze despite strong administration opposition.

Briefing reporters yesterday, White House spokesman Larry Speakes listed "considerable U.S. government documentation" for the charge, beginning with two State Department "special reports" on Soviet "active measures" and two department "foreign affairs notes," one titled "World Peace Council: Instrument of Soviet Foreign Policy," and the other on the expulsion of Soviet representatives from foreign countries since 1970.

"Soviet efforts to exploit the well-motivated intentions of those in other nations who are seeking peace are well known," Speakes said.

He mentioned a House Intelligence Committee report of February, 1980, called "Soviet Covert Action," and then ticked off four magazine articles: the Readers' Digest pieces, a May article in Commentary and a June article in The American Spectator.

Asked if Reagan had read all the State Department material, Speakes responded, "He's certainly aware of it." He added, however, that he was "not sure" whether Reagan was familiar with all the magazine articles.

The book excerpt by Barron, a former Navy intelligence officer, describes "active measures campaigns" by the KGB "to make people support Soviet policy unwittingly by convincing them they are supporting something else."

"Today, the KGB is concentrating on one of the largest 'active measures' campaigns mounted since World War II. Its objective is to secure military superiority for the Soviet Union by persuading the United States to abandon new weapons systems," the article continues. "The name of the campaign is the nuclear freeze."

After the late Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev called for a freeze in February, 1981, Barron

wrote, the KGB worked through one of "the most important fronts in the current 'peace' campaign," the World Peace Council, to organize mass pro-freeze demonstrations in Europe.

Barron wrote that when about 300 U.S. peace movement activists met in Washington in March to plan the effort here, two Soviet participants were a specialist in "active measures" and Soviet embassy counselor Yuri Kapralov. "Kapralov is a KGB officer," Barron asserted. "Thus, little more than two miles from the White House, the KGB helped organize and inaugurate the American nuclear freeze campaign."

Barron said "the pattern of assignments" for Kapralov made him "a probable suspect" to be a KGB agent, and that the unnamed intelligence/security agencies had confirmed it. "You will find that all these data were confirmed by the president," he said.

McCornack said the World Peace Council "has no role in the freeze campaign . . . they're just way off on this one, grasping for straws, trying to find any way possible to avoid the mandate of the people."

The American Spectator article, "The Counterfeit Peacemakers: Atomic Freeze" by Rael Jean Isaac and Erich Isaac, also tried to link the World Peace Council to the freeze drive. It said there is "hardly any gap between the peace movement's perspective and that of the Soviet Union on how to create a more just global society."

In his Commentary article, "The Peace Movement and the Soviet Union," exiled Soviet dissenter Vladimir Bukovsky argues that there is "not the slightest doubt that this motley crowd [of freeze advocates] is manipulated by a handful of scoundrels instructed directly from Moscow."

The April, 1982, "foreign affairs note" on the council says it "has exploited fears of nuclear war by stimulating and/or sponsoring antinuclear rallies" and is controlled by the Soviet Union. The "active measures" special reports list Soviet forged documents and hoaxes, stressing the October, 1981, expulsion of a Soviet KGB officer from Denmark for funding pro-freeze work there.

Staff writer David Hoffman contributed to this article

Special Memorandum

The Soviet Posture on The Nuclear Freeze Movement



Foreign Broadcast Information Service

CH 8/26/16
~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

This report is based exclusively on material carried in foreign broadcast and press media. It is published by FBIS without coordination with other U.S. Government components.

- 1 -

THE SOVIET POSTURE ON THE NUCLEAR FREEZE MOVEMENT

Moscow has publicly backed the movement for a nuclear freeze, seeing an opportunity to encourage resistance in the United States and Europe to current U.S. arms control and defense policies. It has shown less enthusiasm about the freeze proposals themselves. Soviet propagandists have given wide publicity to developments in the movement, focusing on European public opposition to the planned 1983 deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles and on popular sentiment for a negotiated bilateral freeze in the United States. While seeking to identify the USSR with the aspirations of freeze proponents, Soviet leaders have carefully stopped short of endorsing any of the specific proposals espoused by the U.S. movement.

Soviet Leadership Statements. Soviet leaders have endorsed the European antimissile and U.S. freeze movements in general terms but have continued to express a preference for specific arms control measures achieved through existing bilateral negotiating forums. In an attempt to associate Moscow with these movements, former President Brezhnev last March announced a widely publicized unilateral freeze on Soviet intermediate-range nuclear arms aimed at Europe. Two months later, he proposed that as an interim measure Washington and Moscow agree on a carefully hedged freeze on the deployment of new intercontinental strategic weapons pending a comprehensive strategic arms reduction (START) agreement. Foreign Minister Gromyko, in his 1 October address to the UN General Assembly, portrayed Brezhnev's May proposal as the Soviet Union's "concrete response" to calls for a nuclear freeze.

In his 15 June 1982 message to the UN General Assembly's special disarmament session, Brezhnev highlighted Moscow's arm's-length posture on the freeze movement's specific proposals, even as he sought to identify the USSR with them in a general way. The various proposals coming from the movement, he said, "on the whole" go "in the right direction." The idea of a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals as a first step toward their reduction and eventual elimination, he continued, "is close to the Soviet point of view."

Then Politburo member and now General Secretary Andropov, in a 22 April 1982 speech, expressed Moscow's most authoritative response to charges that the USSR is manipulating proponents of a freeze. "Only political fools or deliberate deceivers," he alleged, could say that the international antiwar movement is "a communist scheme."

- 2 -

Soviet Media Commentary. Soviet media have given broad publicity to the European antimissile movement since NATO decided to deploy a new generation of U.S. weapons in 1979. Media attention to the nuclear freeze movement, however, is relatively recent. The strength of the freeze movement in the United States, in fact, seemed to catch Soviet commentators by surprise last spring. Tying sentiment in favor of a freeze to a broader antiwar movement, Soviet commentators in March saw a "qualitative change" in U.S. political trends, noting a transformation "literally in the last days and weeks."

Soviet media continued to report widely on the successes of the freeze movement in the ensuing months. Most recently, they cited the November electoral victories for freeze resolutions in several states and American clerical support for a freeze as proof that domestic opposition to Administration policies is continuing to grow.

- 3 -

SELECTED SOVIET COMMENT ON THE NUCLEAR FREEZE MOVEMENT

LEADERSHIP STATEMENTS

President Leonid Brezhnev, 23 February 1981 speech to the 26th CPSU Congress, (PRAVDA, 24 February):

We propose that agreement be reached on establishing a moratorium now on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities of the NATO countries and the USSR--that is, to freeze quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of such facilities, including of course, U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in this region. This moratorium could come into force immediately as soon as negotiations on this question commence, and would be effective until a permanent treaty on limitation or, even better, on reduction of such nuclear facilities in Europe is concluded. (Emphasis in original)

Brezhnev, 2 November 1981 interview in DER SPIEGEL, (PRAVDA, 3 November):

Europe is, of course, called upon to play a special role in strengthening peace and deepening detente, at least because it is the most crowded and fragile of all of mankind's "homes," which would inevitably be a victim of nuclear conflagration. The Final Act of the Helsinki conference is evidence of the fact that the European states realize the value of peace and the danger of military threat. Is it not also seen from the spontaneous antiwar and antimissile movement, which is unfolding nowadays in a number of NATO countries as an answer to the dangerous militaristic policy of that bloc's leaders?

Brezhnev, 16 March 1982 speech at trade union congress in Moscow, (PRAVDA, 17 March):

The Soviet leadership has taken a decision to introduce, unilaterally, a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European USSR. We are freezing, in both the quantitative and qualitative aspects, the armaments of this kind already stationed here and are suspending the replacement of old missiles, known as the SS-4 and SS-5, by newer SS-20 missiles. (Emphasis in original)

Politburo member Yuriy Andropov, 22 April 1982 Kremlin speech, (PRAVDA, 23 April):

We are not alone in the historic struggle against the threat of a nuclear disaster. On the side of the cause of peace are the

- 4 -

socialist community, the fraternal communist parties, the international workers' movement and the peoples of the nonaligned countries. The widest popular masses on all continents, of all countries, including Western Europe, Japan and the United States itself, are struggling for peace. This movement, uniting people of the widest range of social positions and of the most different convictions grew from a natural feeling of self-preservation, from the burning need of our times to prevent a nuclear disaster. Only political fools or deliberate deceivers can say that "Moscow's hand" is behind the mass antiwar movement of our days or that it is a communist scheme. Such a broadly-based world coalition which today is opposing the nuclear threat has probably never before existed in the history of mankind.

Brezhnev, 18 May 1982 speech to Komsomol congress, (PRAVDA, 19 May):

We would be prepared to reach agreement that the strategic armaments of the USSR and the United States be frozen as soon as the [START] talks begin. Frozen quantitatively. And that their modernization be limited to the utmost.

It is also necessary that neither the USA nor the Soviet Union take such actions that would lead to an upsetting of the stability of the strategic situation. Such a freeze, an important thing by itself, would also facilitate movement toward a radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

Brezhnev, 15 June 1982 message to UN General Assembly special disarmament session, (PRAVDA, 16 June):

In the search for measures which would actually halt the arms race many political and public figures of various countries have recently turned to the idea of a freeze, in other words, stopping a further buildup of nuclear potentials. The considerations advanced in this connection are not all alike, but on the whole, we believe they go in the right direction. We see in them the reflection of people's profound concern for their fate. To use a figure of speech, people are voting for preserving the supreme value in the world, which is human life.

The idea of a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals as a first step towards their reduction and, eventually, complete elimination is close to the Soviet point of view.

- 5 -

Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, 1 October 1982 speech at UN General Assembly, (PRAVDA, 2 October):

It should be recalled that the Soviet Union has put forward an important proposal--namely, to agree to freeze the strategic armaments of the USSR and USA quantitatively as soon as the [START] talks begin, and at the same time to restrict their modernization to the utmost. We have proposed that for the duration of the talks the sides should take no action that might upset the stability of the strategic situation.

This is our concrete response to the sentiments mounting in many countries of the world in favor of a freeze on the existing levels of nuclear arms.

Andropov, 22 November 1982 speech to CPSU Central Committee plenum, (TASS, 22 November):

As to the nuclear strategic arms possessed by the USSR and the USA, the Soviet Union, as is known, agrees that the two sides should, as the first step on the way to a future agreement, freeze their arsenals and thus create more favorable conditions for the continuation of talks on the mutual reduction of these weapons.

MEDIA COMMENTARY

Prof. Daniil Proektor, Institute of World Economics and International Relations, KOMMUNIST, No. 15, October 1981:

A mass antiwar movement is growing up literally before our very eyes in the West European countries. It is embracing increasingly broad strata of society, including those who even recently gazed skeptically on the protests emanating from the democratic ranks against the increased danger of nuclear annihilation. This is not "Moscow's hand," as is trumpeted across the ocean. . . .

A broad fall-winter offensive of the peace forces is developing under the slogans of struggle against the nuclear rearmament of West Europe. It is acquiring various, including new, forms. Peace marches are being held from Copenhagen to Paris and from Perugia to Assisi. More than 1 million West Germans signed the "Krefeld Appeal," which contained a call for the renunciation of NATO's "double decision." A demonstration in support of peace unprecedented in the FRG was held in Bonn on 10 October. The opponents of

- 6 -

armaments have won a parliamentary majority in Holland. Broad anti-war protests are being expressed in Denmark. Fervent appeals for peace and the limitation of the arms race are resounding in the presence of 400 people at the authoritative "defense hearings" in [Kolling].

Yuriy Zhukoy, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, 26 March 1982 speech, (published in May issue of the committee's magazine, XX CENTURY AND PEACE):

The rapidly expanding anti-war movement worries the USA and NATO leaders more and more. Only recently they either tried to keep silent about the peace movement, or tried to discredit it by false propaganda that all people taking part in it were paid agents of the USSR. . . .

I repeat over and over again, that it is important in the present very complicated international situation to underscore vital interests common to all people and not things that divide us from the pacifists. We must expand cooperation with them for the sake of these interests.

Vitaliy Zhurkin, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute, Moscow domestic radio, 28 March 1982:

I think on the whole that this antiwar movement in the United States is a completely new phenomenon. Let's be frank. After the end of the war in Indochina there was an obvious decline in the antiwar movement in the United States. . . . Today we are witnessing what I would call a kind of qualitative leap forward. In the first place, there is the campaign for a nuclear freeze, as they call it. . . . So it really does seem to me that we are currently witnessing something new--a movement which could grow still further.

Political observer Valentin Zorin, Soviet television, 29 March 1982:

A very obvious turn has become apparent in the mood of the U.S. public. During the last year and a half or even more a considerable section of the U.S. public was deafened by the very concentrated and purposeful campaign of U.S. propaganda. . . . Under these conditions, U.S. public opinion had a passive attitude toward the new military program proposed by Reagan's Administration and to the Reagan Administration's very hard policy in the sphere of international relations. . . . It is now literally in the last days and weeks that a turn has become apparent.

- 7 -

Ivan Ablamov, TASS commentary, 12 April 1982:

A new wave of mass antiwar manifestations has swept the USA, the FRG, Britain, and other countries of the West in recent days. The number of active opponents of war is now reckoned in millions.

It is easy to understand why Europe has become the center of the antiwar movement. Official Washington's cynical talk of a "limited" nuclear war, in conjunction with plans for deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles, neutron and chemical weapons in West Europe, has shown to the European peoples that the ruling circles of the USA overtly work out scenarios of future military operations which, according to their designs, should develop in the European continent. It is not fortuitous that the calls "no to American missiles in Europe," "no to Reagan's 'zero option,'" "yes to disarmament in the West and East" have become the most popular slogans of the antiwar manifestations in West Europe.

Correspondent N. Kurdyumov, PRAVDA, 12 June 1982:

Like small rivers flowing together to form a mighty stream, the mass movement against the arms race in the United States is broadening-- both in the large urban centers and in remote corners of the country. Not without reason already at the end of the past year the newspaper the WALL STREET JOURNAL anxiously warned the Administration that the opposition to nuclear arms in the country had grown beyond the bounds of the pacifist organizations and "had reached the depths of society." The newspaper is not exaggerating. In the past six months to a year the antiwar movement acquired a national character and embraced the broadest circles of society--physicians and scientists, students and housewives, trade unions and religious leaders, and also influential conservative organizations like the American Medical Association, which only yesterday were silent.

Colonel G. Arzumanov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 16 November 1982:

The beginning of the eighties, which was marked by considerable increase in the danger of war through the fault of U.S. imperialist circles, generated a mighty wave of popular demonstrations all over the world in favor of preserving and developing detente and against the arms race, and especially the American doctrines of nuclear war in Europe.

That is why the scope of the antiwar movement in Europe has assumed an unprecedented nature in the eighties. . . . An important peculiarity of the present stage of the antiwar movement in West Europe is the fact that shoots of it are emerging in the NATO countries' armies. . . .

- 8 -

In this situation the Atlanticists have conceived a cunning and insidious scheme: to maneuver and declare that the objective of NATO's activity is . . . the struggle to preserve peace and against nuclear war, and thereby to split the antiwar movement and exploit the people's yearning for peace in order to justify and vindicate a continued arms race and a policy of military confrontations and aggressive wars.

Political observer Vissarion Sisnev, TRUD, 19 November 1982:

It is ridiculous to say that shifts of public opinion in a country like the United States can take place only under some kind of external influence. It is superfluous to prove that every people senses the approach of danger through its collective reason. But if there is anyone who requires such proof, there is plenty of it after the recent midterm elections in the United States. . . . Voters in nine states and 30 major cities were given the chance to say whether they were in favor of or against the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals. Eight states said a resolute "yes!" and supporters of the Administration prevailed in only two cities. . . .

If you think about it, external influence on the shaping of American public opinion should probably not be totally denied. It is clear that the Soviet peace offensive that has been mounted and is being mounted persistently and consistently throughout the post-war decades could not fail to influence and have an effect on the minds of millions of people on all continents--the Americans included.

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

46

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Secret AM

47

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

12-13-82

Bob Sims:

We put together some extracts from the HPCSI hearing on Soviet Active Measures which directly relate to questions posed the President and his answers. I believe they support his assertions in a helpful manner. You might want to pass to Mort Allin; this might be useful simply as a press handout.

Walt

Walt Raymond

Bob: I gave a copy of this to Mort. FYI on Friday evening's WRC Buchanan-Braden, Congressman Markey ~~was~~ founded on the (P) for getting his info from the Reader's Digest, claiming that the HPCSI report showed there was no intelligence to support the (P). In fact: the intelligence which supports the (P) can't be released and the HPCSI report does support! Ken

48
During his press conference on November 11, 1982
the President was asked:

You've said recently that you believe a number of sincere Americans who support a nuclear arms freeze are being manipulated by those who want the weakening of America. Could you elaborate on this for us? Do you have any evidence of foreign involvement in the U.S. peace movement?

He answered:

Yes, there is plenty of evidence. It's even been published by some of your fraternity. There was no question but that the Soviet Union saw an advantage in a peace movement built around the idea of a nuclear freeze, since they are out ahead. And I'm, I want to emphasize again that the overwhelming majority of the people involved in that, I am sure, are sincere and well-intentioned, and as a matter of fact, they're saying the same thing I'm saying. And that is we must have a reduction of those nuclear weapons, and that's what we're trying to negotiate now in Geneva.

But to put the freeze first, and then believe that we have not weakened our case for getting a reduction when the other side is so far ahead, doesn't make sense. But, yes, there has been, in the organization of some of the big demonstrations, the one in New York, and so forth, there is no question about foreign agents that were sent to help instigate and help create and keep such a movement going.

SOVIET ACTIVE MEASURES

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

PERMANENT

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

JULY 18, 14, 1982

STATEMENT OF EDWARD O'MALLEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,

The World Peace Council is, of course, the largest and most active Soviet front organization with affiliates in approximately 135 countries. It is one of the major Soviet instruments for political action and propaganda in the peace movement. The World Peace Council has placed the highest priority on the peace movement, and a program of action for 1982 calls for a worldwide campaign against the danger of nuclear war, and is clearly directed at U.S. defense and arms control policies.

The World Peace Council has taken a direct hand in organizing and mobilizing the American peace movement.

Page 203 49

World Peace Council activities in the United States have been coordinated in the past by the CPUSA. In 1979, however, the CPUSA assigned two of its longtime members to establish a U.S. chapter of the World Peace Council. At its founding convention in November 1979, the U.S. Peace Council was formed as a U.S. World Peace Council affiliate. The key leadership positions in the U.S. Peace Council were given to CPUSA members.

Page 203

As I previously mentioned, the KGB has clandestinely transferred funds to the CPUSA on behalf of the CP Soviet Union. Several Soviet officials affiliated with the KGB at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the Soviet Mission to the United Nations are in regular contact with CPUSA members and officials of CPUSA front groups. They monitor CPUSA activities and transmit guidance to the CPUSA officials.

Page 203

The U.S. Peace Council and the World Peace Council, as well as CPUSA members, were actively involved in the planning and implementation of the June 12 demonstration connected with SSOD II in New York. There were some 500,000 people who participated in that demonstration. I would not attribute the large turnout at this demonstration to efforts of the U.S. Peace Council, the World Peace Council, or the CPUSA. However, there was significant involvement by all these people concerned.

Page 216

POLITICAL INFLUENCE OPERATIONS: SOVIET EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE THE AMERICAN PEACE MOVEMENT

Page 232

In early 1982, it became apparent that peace activists in Western Europe and the United States were focusing on the Second Special Session on Disarmament at the United Nations (SSOD II) to make a major political statement on peace and disarmament. Peace organizations were urging concrete accomplishments from SSOD II, in particular, a U.S.-Soviet freeze on nuclear weapons, a comprehensive nuclear test ban, and a pledge of non-first use of nuclear weapons.

Their call for action at the SSOD II was accompanied by a pointed notice that they intended to join forces and converge on New York City for a mass rally on June 12 in conjunction with SSOD II. Some organizations warned of vigils, public fasts, and acts of civil disobedience.

The Soviet Union, of course, was not only aware of the plans of the American peace movement concerning the rally but was involved in them through its international front organizations and the CPUSA. Listed below are several examples of Soviet involvement in the U.S. peace movement, particularly the June 12 disarmament rally in New York City, which was attended by over 500,000 people and was one of the largest demonstrations of its kind in the United States.

KGB activities

A primary focus of the KGB has been arms control and disarmament matters and the American peace movement. KGB officers have recently instructed their contacts to devote serious attention to the anti-war movement in the United States, especially with respect to coalitions forming among the various factions within the movement. The KGB is particularly interested in information concerning the peace movement's slogans, political platforms, plans for conferences or demonstrations, and relations with European anti-war groups.

In addition KGB officers have recently asked their contacts in the peace movement to report on meetings, participate in the planning of demonstrations, and distribute leaflets and other publications. Some KGB officers are also directly involved in efforts to influence the U.S. peace movement.


A Soviet diplomat involved in active measures operations assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Washington has been actively attempting to influence the American peace movement. He has attended numerous conferences and has made substantial number of speeches to various peace and disarmament groups throughout the United States.

National Security Council
The White House

4D 50

Package # 400413

63-JAN 6 PR: 10

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>		_____
Staff Secretary	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

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

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

*President has seen and
endorses Judge's veto.
Send copy back to de Guffenried.*

copy to Walt Raymond