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FOIA MARKER

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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Scowcroft, Brent, Collection
Series: USSR Chronological Files
Subseries: Soviet Power Collapse in Eastern Europe Files

OA/ID Number: 91124
Folder ID Number: 91124-002

Folder Title:
Soviet Power Collapse in Eastern Europe - Berlin Wall

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	34	3	3	3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01a. Memo	Robert L. Hutchings to Brent Scowcroft Re: The President's Meeting with Berlin Governing Mayor Walter Momper, April 19, 1989, 2:00-2:15 p.m. (2 pp.)	4/14/89	(b)(1)	S
01b. Outline	Re: Meeting with Berlin Governing Mayor Walter Momper (2 pp.)	4/18/89	(b)(1)	S
01c. Talking Points	Re: Points To Be Made for Meeting with Berlin Governing Mayor Walter Momper (2 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	C
01d. Report	Re: Biography (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Page 1 of 1

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Scowcroft, Brent, Files
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WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Soviet Power Collapse in Eastern Europe - Berlin Wall

Pinksheet Number: cap1045
OA/ID Number: 91124-002
Date Closed: 3/18/2009
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2009-0275-S
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

April 17, 1989

CHRON FILE

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. GATES

THROUGH: ROBERT D. BLACKWILL *RB*
FROM: ROBERT L. HUTCHINGS *RLH*
SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Initiative on the Berlin Wall

Attached at Tab I is a proposed response to the Tab II note from David Bates, forwarding a public diplomacy proposal on the Berlin Wall from USIA director-designate Bruce Gelb. Gelb also mentions a speech he proposes to give on the Wall.

We see problems with the proposal -- not with its intent, but with its strategy. This approach is unlikely to evoke the broad moral pressure it intends, nor will it persuade Moscow that it is "in its own best interests" to tear down the Wall. While the occasional well-placed speech is a highly useful reminder of the hideous symbol of Europe's division, a sustained campaign might be seen as empty posturing. We and our Allies also have strategic interests in Berlin worth keeping in mind.

We believe a better approach is to tie our outrage over the Wall to concrete proposals. The Berlin initiative President Reagan announced in June 1987, and whose specifics were given to Moscow in December of that year, is still on the table. The national security review process is the appropriate means for considering further initiatives that will either improve the situation in and around Berlin or expose Soviet "old thinking."

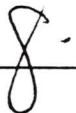
The proposed reply at Tab I suggests that our approaches to Berlin be reviewed and considered via the comprehensive review process.

NBD
Nancy Bearg Dyke concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to David Bates at Tab I.

Approve



Disapprove

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to Bates
Tab II Incoming from Bates

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 17, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID Q. BATES

FROM: ROBERT M. GATES *RG*

SUBJECT: Public Diplomacy Initiative on the Berlin Wall

Thank you for your note forwarding Bruce Gelb's ideas on a public diplomacy initiative on the Berlin Wall. The initiative echoes the President's strong statements on the subject.

I believe our public diplomacy regarding Berlin should proceed from our reviews of U.S. policy toward Europe, now nearing completion, and be led by the President's trip to Europe for the NATO Summit. In this connection, we will certainly be pushing the "Berlin Wall" theme.

Launching a public diplomacy initiative would be premature at this point, though we will very much want USIA's views as we think more broadly about new approaches to Berlin.

**National Security Council
The White House**

PROOFED BY: _____
 URGENT NOT PROOFED: ✓
 BYPASSED WW DESK: ✓

LOG # 2647
 SYSTEM PRS NSC INT
 DOCLOG _____ A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Perito	_____	_____	_____
Philip Hughes	_____	_____	_____
Bob Gates	_____	_____	_____
Brent Scowcroft	_____	_____	_____
Philip Hughes	_____	_____	_____
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	_____	<u>CM 4/7</u>	<u>D</u>
NSC Secretariat	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

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

cc: VP Sununu Other _____

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
 (Date/Time)

APR 12 1989

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2647

DATE: 4/12/89

*Staff
Blair*

TO: BOB GATES

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES
Assistant to the President
and Secretary to the Cabinet

Bruce Gelb, soon to be confirmed as Director of USIA, sent the attached for our review and guidance. He intends to give a speech on the Berlin Wall if we concur.

Will you please advise me or Bruce directly (with a copy to me).

Many thanks.



David -

as talked, if
this strategy is O.K.
the speech will follow.

By the way Leonard Wickes,
Chairman of the U.S. delegation
to the CSCE independantly
recommended this strategy.

Regards,

Swel



April 10, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Eyes Only

From: D -- Gerald L. Campbell *GLC*
Subject: Public Diplomacy Initiative -- The Berlin Wall

Proposal -- To initiate a broad-based, high profile, and sustained public diplomacy effort designed to focus international attention on the most visible relic of the Cold War -- the Berlin Wall. The Berlin Wall is the preeminent symbol established during the past four decades of artificial barriers that have been erected against people.

Purpose -- This initiative will seek to build sufficient moral pressure to convince the Soviet Union that the continued presence of the Berlin Wall -- both as a symbol and as a reality -- is contrary to the "spirit of glasnost" and "the policy of perestroika." At a time when barriers dividing people are being removed -- and as democratic expectations are increasing throughout the European continent-- every effort should be made to convince the Soviet Union that it is in its own best interest to eradicate the most powerful symbol of a 'divided world' which it itself has erected -- the Berlin Wall. No action could have greater symbolic value to individuals throughout the European continent who seek a more open and constructive future. And, no gesture could better express Gorbachev's publicly announced commitment to the goals of the Helsinki Process -- the "free flow of ideas, information, and people across national boundaries."

Continuity of Existing Policy -- On June 12, 1987 in remarks delivered at the Brandenburg Gate, President Reagan called upon General Secretary Gorbachev to "tear down this [Berlin] wall." In a August 8, 1987 Radio Address, the President noted the 26th Anniversary of the Berlin Wall [August 13, 1961] and said: "let us resolve to do all we can to hasten the day when the wall is down." This question was also raised at the Moscow Summit in May/June last year. And finally, in the concluding following his meeting with West German Chancellor Kohl last December, President Reagan underscored U.S. determination to pursue the Berlin initiative I outlined in June of 1987" [at the Brandenburg Gate], calling it a "litmus test of East-West relations."

Strategy -- The key to the success of this initiative lies in the creation of a momentum of interest that will be sustained over an extended period of time. It is imperative that popular opinion be used to convince the Soviet Union that they share with the West a 'community of interest' in bringing down the Wall. The campaign should not be negative. It should look to the future, enlisting the

idealism of youth and the legitimate aspirations of those who desire a freer and more peaceful world.

Initially, an announcement should be made by an official of the current Administration that there will be a continuation of policy on the question of the Berlin Wall. To provide time to build a groundswell of official and public support for this objective, the announcement should not be made by the President or the Secretary of State. Ideally, the USIA Director could begin the process in a speech at the London CSCE Information Talks at the end of April in which he invites the Soviet Union to continue the process of breaking down barriers by tearing down the edifice that is symbolic of all barriers, the Berlin Wall. USIA would begin immediate preparation of a long term, global action plan designed to enlist other governments and foreign audiences in support of the objective. Every effort would be made to get international media attention on the issue with a view to generating the support of popular opinion. Strong bi-partisan congressional support -- via letters, resolutions, speeches, special orders, and so forth -- is to be expected and will attract national and international media attention. Once interest begins to build, the U.S. could raise the issue again at the NATO Ministers Conference in late May, thereby encouraging additional interest on the part of the European public. Further strategies will follow from opportunities produced by our initial efforts.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

CHRON FILE

April 17, 1989

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: ROBERT D. BLACKWILL *RB*
FROM: ROBERT L. HUTCHINGS *RLH*
SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Berlin Governing
Mayor Walter Momper, April 19, 1989, 2:00-2:15
p.m.

At Tab I is the President's briefing package for his meeting with Berlin Governing Mayor Walter Momper.

Now that Momper's meeting with the President has been set, he will probably seek a separate meeting with you. This would be an important opportunity for you to drive home the two messages we believe important:

- a restatement of our commitment to work with the Berliners and the Allies to improve the situation in and around Berlin.
- a polite but firm marker that the actions of his Administration are important to maintaining the Allied status on which Berlin's security depends.

Although Momper has emphasized -- and followed through on -- his commitment to work in close cooperation with the U.S., British, and French Allies in Berlin, we can expect sharper challenges to Allied rights and prerogatives from Momper and his Alternative List ("Green") coalition partners. It will be important in this, Momper's first official visit as governing mayor, for the President to welcome Momper's constructive attitude, but also to let him know what we expect of his Administration.

We would not, of course, want to enter into a debate with a Berlin Governing Mayor about our basic rights and prerogatives in and around Berlin.

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MM 5/12/2015

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~~SECRET~~

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Don ~~Snider~~ concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I	Memorandum for the President
Tab A	Points to be Made
Tab B	Momper biography
Tab C	Participants List

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THE WHITE HOUSE

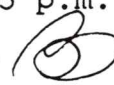
WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT HAS ¹⁹SEEN

4/21/89

April 18, 1989

MEETING WITH BERLIN GOVERNING MAYOR WALTER MOMPER

DATE: April 19, 1989
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 2:00 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.
FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT 

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 13526

2009-0996-MR
MM 5/12/2015

I. PURPOSE

To establish early and close cooperation between the U.S. and Berlin's new government.

II. BACKGROUND

Walter Momper, who became Berlin's Governing Mayor on March 16, is paying an early call on you, to be followed by meetings next month with Prime Minister Thatcher in London and President Mitterrand in Paris.

Momper governs in a coalition of his Social Democrats (SPD) and the environmentalist "Alternative List" (AL) as a result of the January 1989 Berlin elections. Momper is Governing Mayor of Berlin, not of West Berlin, owing to the city's special status under the Four-Power administration.

The U.S., of course, has strategic interests in Berlin that go far beyond the city itself; our position there gives us a direct voice in European affairs beyond any rights deriving from NATO or bilateral agreements. These basic rights should not be a subject of debate with Governing Mayor Momper, and we do not expect him to raise them.

Momper will want to convey his intention to work closely and constructively with the U.S., British, and French Allies in Berlin. His moderating influence over his "AL" coalition partner and his efforts to establish good relations with the Allies have been encouraging. Nonetheless, we can expect sharper challenges to Allied rights in and around Berlin, particularly from the more radical elements of the "Alternative List." They, like other Berliners, increasingly chafe under what they see as "occupation" forces in their city and worry that broader improvements in East-West relations seem to be passing them by.

It will be important to convey our continued commitment to protecting the freedom and security of the Western Sectors of Berlin and our readiness to work with the new Berlin

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cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

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government, as we have with its predecessors, to improve life in the city. At the same time, however, this would be an important occasion to lay down some polite but firm markers that we look to his government to act so as to support, rather than undermine, the Allies' legal status. That status is the ultimate guarantor of Berlin's security, and the only foundation on which to make further progress to ease the consequences of the city's division.

Momper is likely to raise environmental issues, with the aim of getting a U.S. commitment to reduce our civilian flights to Berlin and our troop exercises in the city. While we recognize the concerns of Berliners and are seeking to minimize the environmental impact of these activities, we should avoid any commitment to curtail our aviation or military operations.

Finally, Momper may suggest expanding on the Allies' Berlin Initiative, launched by President Reagan in June 1987 as a demonstration of our commitment to include Berlin in an improved climate in East-West relations. The Initiative -- involving improving air service to Berlin, bringing to it more international meetings and sports events (including possibly the Olympic Games), and encouraging youth exchanges between East and West Berlin -- has yet to receive an encouraging Soviet response. You may want to assure Momper that your Administration is taking a fresh look at the Initiative within the context of a comprehensive review of U.S. policy.

III. PARTICIPANTS

A list of participants is attached at Tab C.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open photo, writing pool.

V. SEQUENCE

Photo opportunity and meeting in Oval Office.

Attachments

Tab A	Points to be Made
Tab B	Momper biography
Tab C	Participants List

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2179

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR MEETING WITH
BERLIN GOVERNING MAYOR WALTER MOMPER

- I want to underscore the continued commitment of the United States to the security of the free people of Berlin.
- As we mark this year the 40th anniversary of the ending of the Berlin Blockade, be assured that the dedication of the American people to the vitality of Berlin remains today just as strong as in those earlier difficult times.
 - oo If asked: Although I will not be able to attend the May 12 commemoration of the lifting of the Berlin Blockade, I do hope to be able to visit the city at a later date.
- I want to assure you that my Administration will be working hard to ensure that improvements in East/West relations do not bypass Berlin.
- We look forward to working cooperatively with your Administration to better life for people in free Berlin.
- It is important for us all to keep in mind that, while the Allies are responsible for the city's legal status, actions by others can also affect our ability to carry out our role as "Protective Powers."
- We look to you and your Administration to help us preserve the fundamentals of the city's special legal status. That status is the foundation of Berlin's security, and the

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prerequisite for further improvements in the situation in and around Berlin.

-- We are currently reviewing the Allies' Berlin Initiative to determine how best to achieve its important goals.

-- My Administration is committed to a healthy environment, so we are sensitive to Berliners' concerns about the noise caused by increased Allied flights to and from Berlin.

oo For this reason we are encouraging our airlines to use modern, quiet equipment on their Berlin routes.

oo At the same time, there are fundamental security considerations at stake, which call for preserving commercially viable air service to Berlin.

-- As you know, our 6,000 troops in Berlin take great care to minimize the impact of their exercise activities on the people of Berlin, whom they are there to protect.

oo Our objective will remain to explore whatever avenues are available to meet the public's environmental concerns while keeping our troops as a credible presence assuring Berlin's security.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01d. Report	Re: Biography (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(1)	S

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
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File Location: Soviet Power Collapse in Eastern Europe - Berlin Wall

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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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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)(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

List of Participants

U.S.

The President
The Vice President
Secretary Baker
Governor Sununu
General Brent Scowcroft
Robert M. Gates
Robert D. Blackwill
Deputy Assistant Secretary Charles Thomas
Minister Harry Gilmore

Berlin

Governing Mayor Walter Momper
West German Ambassador Juergen Ruhfus
Wolf Calebow, First Secretary, German Embassy (notetaker)