

CANADASummary

- Iran: Canada has given the US full support. Canada protected and brought out the six "houseguests."
- Afghanistan: Canada has given the US strong support, cutting back on visits, negotiations, contacts and trade with the Soviet Union.

ChecklistIran

- Canada has enforced informal financial restrictions, in concert with the major European Allies and Japan.
- Canada is prepared to carry out further measures assuming similar efforts by other Allies.
- As a result of bringing out the "houseguests", the Canadian Embassy in Tehran is closed and relations are strained.

Afghanistan

- From the first, Canada cut back on high-level visits, broke off negotiations on a consular treaty and generally reduced contacts with the USSR. High technology exports have been cut back, and the export agreement which expired in December will not be renewed. Canada will continue its \$50 million in annual aid to Pakistan.
- On grain, Canada has given assurances that its exports to the USSR will not exceed "normal and traditional"-levels. In May, following high-level representations by the US, Canada agreed to limit shipments in the current crop year (ending July 31) to 3.8 million tons. There are indications that during the next crop year, Canada will seek to make substantially larger shipments.
- Both the Canadian Government and the Canadian Olympic Association have announced support of the Olympic boycott.

State Department review completed

CANADA

- Called for further NATO pooling of information to come up with criteria for bilateral decisions.
- Announced cancellation or postponement of all forthcoming visits at level of ministers or senior officers.
- Announced cancellation of negotiations towards a consular agreement.
- Announced that scientific and technical exchanges will be cancelled or restricted.
- No sponsorship of cultural exchanges beyond existing commitment.
- At reinforced NAC January 15, stressed that Allied cohesion will be needed to overcome domestic special interest groups.
- Sent critical letter to Brezhnev.
- Endorsed continuing effort to pool information in NATO.
- On grain, Canada has given assurances that its exports to the USSR will not exceed "normal and traditional" levels. However, on May 5 Canada indicated that it wishes to accelerate shipments this year, bringing the total to 5 million tons. We have expressed high-level concern at this development.
- Canada will work with other major industrial countries to tighten up on the export of strategic and high-technology items to the USSR.
- Canada has stopped its line of export credits to the Soviet Union, and will consult with other countries about tightening official export credits in the future.
- Canada has decided to deny Aeroflot the normal increase of one scheduled flight per week for the summer season.
- Canada will contribute to humanitarian relief for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.
- Both the Canadian Government and the Canadian Olympic Association have announced support of the Olympic boycott.
- Canada has proposed a diplomatic initiative to declare Afghanistan neutral and non-aligned. Soviet rejection of this proposal would expose the hypocrisy of the Soviet position in Afghanistan.

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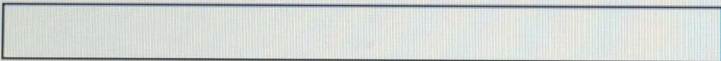
DENMARK K6Summary

- Iran: The Danes have been supportive of the US on the hostage question and taken a lead in fashioning the most recent EC position. (U)
- Afghanistan: Denmark has officially condemned the invasion, but will look for an EC consensus before taking any concrete action. (U)

ChecklistIran

- The Danish Ambassador to Iran was, until his recent departure, particularly helpful and active as number two in the diplomatic corps. (U)

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- Prime Minister Jorgensen sent a personal message in March to Bani-Sadr urging release of the hostages. (C)
- Both the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister have publicly expressed understanding for the rescue attempt. (U)
- The Foreign Minister and other MFA officials have firmly stated that Denmark will adhere to the April 22 EC decision on sanctions. (U)

Afghanistan

- The Parliament on February 28 strongly condemned the invasion and reaffirmed support for NATO. (U)
- Throughout, Denmark has shown greater concern with the detente side of the problem than with trying to support punitive actions toward the Soviets. (C)
- The Danish government has adopted a hands-off policy on the Olympic boycott question, but indicated it would support a European consensus. (U)

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Summary

--Iran: Finland has publicly urged Iranian authorities to release the hostages and has joined the other Nordics in diplomatic efforts to assist us.

--Afghanistan: Finland alone and jointly with the other Nordic Foreign Ministers has urged that foreign troops withdraw from Afghanistan, although Finland abstained on the UN vote, citing its long-standing policy of not taking sides in disputes between the superpowers.

Checklist

Iran

--Finland has indicated that as a neutral, non-aligned country it will not formally break relations with Iran.

Afghanistan

--Finland has consistently avoided rhetoric aimed at either superpower. This policy has been maintained vis-a-vis the Soviet Union following its invasion of Afghanistan.

--Finland's Olympic Committee decided in 1978 not to allow political factors to influence Finland's participation in the Olympic games. The Government of Finland has publicly supported that policy and said that Finland will participate in the Summer Olympics in Moscow.

--Finland believes that its foreign policy objectives are best served when relations between the US and the Soviet Union are not in a state of high tension. Consequently, Finnish leaders are concerned about the present state of our relations with the USSR.

--Finnish leaders have publicly stated that they see no threat to Finland as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, citing Finland's own strong democratic traditions and the significant differences between the Soviet Union's treaty with Afghanistan and its 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance with Finland.

Drafted:EUR/^{WJ}NE:WDameron:clm

FRANCE

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SUMMARY:

- Iran: While the French have been strongly supportive of international efforts to free the hostages, they continue to stress the need for patience and quiet diplomacy as the surest means of assuring the hostages' release. The French support the EC sanctions by claiming legal difficulties with the freezing of assets and are not likely to end diplomatic relations.
- Afghanistan: Although the French continue to denounce the Soviet invasion and label the Soviet rationale unacceptable, differences over how to react persist and complicate efforts to convey a unified and coherent western signal to the Soviets. The French do not believe Soviet withdrawal of all forces is a realistic precondition for settling the crisis but must be linked to a political negotiation. The French favor efforts to strengthen regional security. Giscard's proposal of a summit meeting is not so much a response to the Warsaw Pact declaration as it stems from his personal conviction of the necessity of maintaining communications with the Soviets.

CHECKLISTIran

- Supportive of international efforts to free the hostages, including support for the Security Council resolutions;
- Assistance in Tehran in efforts to assure the welfare of the hostages;
- Stopped delivery of military supplies and equipment in the pipeline;
- Ordered French petroleum companies not to increase supplies from Iran to take up slack created by American boycott;
- Agreed to EC action regarding economic sanctions and diplomatic representation.

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Afghanistan

- Olympics: The French have been very cool to the boycott effort. The French Olympic Committee voted ahead of most others in Western Europe, knowing that the vote would favor participation in Moscow. The GOP tell us they are lobbying individual teams to stay away, but it is likely that most teams will participate.
- Grain Sales: Agreement not to undercut our embargo.
- COCOM: They tell us confidentially they will observe a "no exceptions" policy in COCOM, though they will not make this blanket statement publicly.
- Major Projects: Agreement not to replace American companies who have withdrawn from signed contracts. No commitment where U.S. bidders have withdrawn, but the French are very cautious in this area.
- Credits: The GDF has refused to cut off support for exports. They recently signed a new credit agreement with the USSR with terms that appear to be unaffected by Afghanistan.
- High Level Contacts: With few exceptions, the level and frequency of contacts continues, most notably, Giscard's recent meeting with Brezhnev in Warsaw. While the French reportedly limit the agenda to Afghan-related issues, the Soviets will continue to use these occasions to exploit perceived differences between us and key allies on a range of issues, particularly Afghanistan, Iran and TNF.

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IRAN

The Federal Republic has been strongly supportive of the United States' position in the Iran crisis and has sought to mobilize support for us within the European Communities. The Federal Government has made clear that it will go along with the economic sanctions we have requested even if the other members of the European Communities fail to do so.

- The Germans agreed in December to implement the following measures against Iran:
 - no new credits;
 - no new time or demand deposits;
 - no substantial increases in existing non-dollar deposits;
 - require punctual payment of principal and interest by Iran.
- The FRG played a decisive role in securing EC agreement to implement economic sanctions against Iran, and in addition made clear that should the EC be unable to act as a body, the FRG would implement these sanctions bilaterally.

AFGHANISTAN

The Federal Government has strongly condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and has stressed its readiness to take measures in Southwest Asia designed to prevent further Soviet expansionism while resisting bilateral steps vis-a-vis the USSR.

- The FRG is committed to a 3.2 percent increase in defense spending.
- Organized multilateral aid to Turkey and will match US contribution of \$295 million. Plans military aid increase.
- Will double economic aid to Pakistan.
- No commitment to tighten credits to USSR, but has indicated FRG would support modest collective action to shorten maturities to five years. FRG reviewing Hermes applications to be sure German firms not taking place of US bidders. This has slowed credit issuance.
- Willing to apply COCOM rules more strictly if Allies agree to do same.
- On May 15, the FRG Olympic Committee voted 59-40 not to send a team to Moscow.

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GREECESUMMARY (UNCLASSIFIED)

- Iran: Greece has been consistently supportive of the U.S. position, but has been following the lead of other EC nations with respect to sanctions.
- Afghanistan: The Prime Minister publicly condemned the Soviet invasion. The principal Greek concern is the implications of the Soviet action for post-Tito Yugoslavia. Greece can be expected to join in any measures taken by the EC in reaction to Afghanistan.

CHECKLISTIran (UNCLASSIFIED)

- The Prime Minister, in an address to Parliament, criticized the taking of U.S. hostages in Iran.
- GOG publicly announced that Greece had participated in the protest of the Tehran diplomatic corps.
- GOG has maintained its representation in Tehran at the Charge level.

(CONFIDENTIAL)

- GOG has decided not to respond to Iranian applications for maintenance and overhaul of Iranian military aircraft by the state-owned Hellenic Aerospace Industries.
- GOG is studying -- it is not clear how positively -- a USG request for an additional frequency for Persian broadcasts from VOX stations in Greece.

Afghanistan (UNCLASSIFIED)

- The Prime Minister, before Parliament and in a press conference, condemned the Soviet invasion.
- GOG joined in sponsoring UNGA resolution condemning the invasion.
- GOG has offered an extraterritorial site near ancient Olympia as a permanent home for the summer Olympic games, but will participate in the Moscow Olympics as planned.

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The GOG has:

- Reduced the Soviet Embassy staff by one.
- Reduced the number of Soviet media representatives.
- Deferred negotiations for the opening of Consulates General in Odessa and Thessaloniki.
- Suspended talks for the opening of a Soviet 12-member economic unit in Athens.
- Sent a special emissary to Prague, Bucharest and Budapest to state that the Soviet invasion cannot be seen in isolation and stress Greek fears on what Soviet action could mean in the Balkans.

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ICELAND

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Summary

--Iran: The Icelanders have been entirely supportive but have have no trade with Iran and are therefore not in a position to apply sanctions.

--Afghanistan: Iceland went out of its way to be helpful early on, but has been rather quiet on the subject since a government with Communist members was formed.

ChecklistIran

--The GOI has offered to cooperate in any effort to deny agreement or accreditation of a new Iranian ambassador.

--Iceland has supported publicly and diplomatically all US efforts on the hostages.

Afghanistan

--Former caretaker Prime Minister Grondal cancelled a visit by Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Zemskov, and no other official visits are to be authorized.

--The GOI helped ensure that a Soviet aircraft was denied permission to refuel at Keflavik.

--The GOI has strongly condemned the Soviet invasion, despite Iceland's almost total dependence on Soviet oil.

--Both the new coalition government and the previous caretaker government have taken a hands-off policy on the Olympic decision, and the IOC has voted to participate.

--The new government, which includes the communists, is now limited in how forcefully it can speak out against the invasion.

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IRELANDSummary

- IRAN: Charge has taken part in numerous EC approaches seeking release of the hostages or improvement of their living conditions. Has applied the EC sanctions.
- AFGHANISTAN: Has been mild in its own statements but joined in EC statements condemning the Soviet Union. Urged National Olympic Committee not to go to Moscow, but Committee voted to go.

ChecklistIRAN:

- Took part in numerous EC approaches in Tehran seeking release or better living conditions.
- Joined in EC statements condemning the holding of hostages.
- Has only one low-ranking diplomat in Tehran-- have not broken relations.
- Has applied the economic sanctions agreed with its EC partners.
- Hopes US will limit itself to peaceful efforts.

AFGHANISTAN:

- Expressed public concern over the Soviet invasion in a low-key statement and joined in stronger EC statements.
- Would impose sanctions only within the EC framework.
- For a long time the Irish Government took a hands-off position on the Olympic question, but finally issued a strong statement advising the National Committee not to go. The Committee nevertheless voted to go, but the Irish team will be weakened by lack of government funding and withdrawal of some federations.
- The Government has rejected our suggestion they delay implementation of a new agreement giving Aeroflot transit rights at Shannon.

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SUMMARY

- Iran: Despite their sizeable interests in Iran and some backsliding on their cooperation in the military embargo against Iran, the Italians have gone to painful lengths to show solidarity with us against the Iranians.
- Afghanistan: The Italians have gone along with our other allies in adopting concrete measures against the Soviets and are willing to do more but only on condition that their EC partners agree not to undercut them.

CHECKLISTIran

- Italy has generally taken the same measures against Iran as our other allies (on export credits, bank deposits, oil payments, and military exports)
- The military embargo has been more difficult for Italy than for others because it involved stoppage of a lucrative helicopter contract and, as a result, considerable Iranian pressure against the GOI.
- Italy is now applying the economic sanctions adopted by the EC as a whole.

Afghanistan

- General: Italy has stressed need for strict allied coordination.
- Credits: Italy has postponed negotiations on new credits. It is willing to limit credits to amount of reimbursement and to raise interest rates if others do.
- Olympics: The GOI tried unsuccessfully to discourage Italian Committee (IOC) participation. It now says there will be no official Italian involvement at Moscow despite the IOC's decision to go.
- COCOM: Italy is prepared to discuss list revision and forego exception requests if others do.
- Pakistan Aid: Italy has promised loans plus \$250 million share in aid consortium; will consider debt restructure and arms financing.
- Defense expenditure: GOI will reach NATO 3 percent real growth target this year.
- Diplomatic: Early recall of Ambassador from Kabul, interruption of bilateral exchanges with USSR

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CONFIDENTIALLUXEMBOURGSummary

- IRAN: Luxembourg is adhering to the EC decision to implement sanctions retroactive to November 4.
- AFGHANISTAN: Luxembourg has gone along with our other EC allies.

ChecklistIRAN:

- Supported EC sanctions from November 4.
- Asked Luxembourg banks to support financial sanctions against Iran.
- Participated in EC demarches in Tehran and Moscow.
- Strongly condemned the hostage taking.

AFGHANISTAN:

- General: Strongly condemned Soviet invasion and will join in any EC sanctions.
- Defense: More than met three percent goal for defense budget.
- Olympics: Asked Olympic Committee to boycott Moscow games.
- COCOM: Luxembourg supports US proposals. Does not produce goods on COCOM list.
- Credits: Will align self with Belgium. No new contract is under negotiation.
- Grain: Supported embargo. Does not export grain outside the EC.

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RDS-3 6/2/2000 (HOLMES, H. Allen)

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NORWAYSummary:

- Iran: The Norwegians have taken a strong public stance supporting the US, including our rescue attempt.
- Afghanistan: The government has strongly condemned the invasion while stressing the need to continue efforts at detente and arms control.

ChecklistIran

- Foreign Minister Frydenlund offered to go to Tehran in December to speak to the terrorists.
- The GON promptly recalled its Ambassador in April, leaving only one official in Teheran.
- The GON has offered to apply still further economic restrictions in conjunction with other European nations.
- Prime Minister Nordli gave strong support to the rescue attempt, saying no nation could stand idly by and allow a situation like the one in Iran to continue.

Afghanistan

- The GON has publicly condemned the invasion throughout the past 4 months.
- The GON has shown a strong concern, however, for detente and arms control, and has taken certain decisions aimed at minimizing Soviet displeasure.
- Prime Minister Nordli responded very positively to a letter from the Vice President and gave the Norwegian Sports Federation a strong message on Afghanistan, prior to the Federation's vote in favor of an Olympic boycott. The GON did not formally request the Federation to boycott, however.
- The GON declined to participate in informal Washington discussions on post - Olympic competition and declined as well to serve as a contact between U.S. and Norwegian sports groups interested in setting up some form of international competition this summer.
- Foreign Minister Frydenlund has accepted an invitations to visit Moscow in the Fall.

PORTUGAL 56SUMMARY

- Iran: Portugal took the lead in imposing economic sanctions on Iran, and PM Sa Carneiro believes Europe must not "leave all the hard work to the United States."
- Afghanistan: Portugal regards the Soviet invasion as a challenge to the West which must be met by firm measures on the part of the NATO allies.

CHECKLISTIran

- Portugal announced April 17 that it had instituted economic sanctions against Iran, including the breaking of trade relations. Portugal was the first Western ally to institute these measures.
- Prime Minister Sa Carneiro declared April 21 to the Council of Europe that "solidarity is necessary, and principles must be placed first" in relationships between the West and Middle East.
- Portuguese President Eanes extended condolences on the failed rescue mission in an April 30 letter to President Carter.

Afghanistan

- Portugal terminated an agreement with the Soviet Union on cultural and scientific cooperation, and refused to sign a fisheries accord recently negotiated.
- Portugal has also placed restrictions on visas for Soviet citizens; deferred indefinitely meetings of the Portuguese/Soviet Commercial Consultative Group; and the GOP recalled its Ambassador for consultations in early January immediately after taking office, before other allies took similar steps.
- Prime Minister Sa Carneiro, the Portuguese Foreign Ministry and the National Assembly have all publicly repudiated the Soviet interference in Afghanistan.
- The GOP requested the Portuguese Olympic Committee to decide not to participate in the Moscow Olympics. Although the seriously split Committee did vote to attend, there are indications that at least two of Portugal's three world-class athletes will not go. The GOP will extend no assistance to the Committee, which will attempt to raise travel funds on its own.

SPAIN

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Summary

-- Iran: Spain has supported our position both in Teheran and in the UN and the GOS has been involved in recent efforts to secure the release of the hostages.

-- Afghanistan: High GOS officials have publicly condemned the invasion; contacts with the Soviets have been curtailed; but the Spanish Olympic Committee voted to ignore the GOS request that it not send a team to Moscow.

ChecklistIran

-- Spanish Ambassador in Teheran was helpful in early stages of the crisis. He has since been replaced by a new envoy who has been a leader in the recent Western diplomatic approaches on the hostage issue.

-- Spain has expressed strong opposition directly to the Iranian Government over the hostage issue and has generally supported US efforts in the UN.

-- Has cut back on economic relations with Iran by cancelling housing and port projects.

-- GOS leaders have privately expressed understanding and support for our latest actions but have noted limited Spanish economic ties with Iran.

-- We expect Spain will limit any new economic cooperation with Iran, and we have requested the GOS to prevent shipment of military spare parts to Iran.

Afghanistan

-- Prime Minister Suarez publicly denounced the Soviet invasion as "brutal aggression."

-- As a result of the invasion, Spain refused to sign a new trade agreement with the Soviets, and cancelled several exchange visits and cultural events.

-- There are no confirmed reports to date of Spain taking commercial advantage of our trade restrictions.

-- Although the Spanish Government eventually supported an Olympic boycott, the Olympic Committee voted to send a team to Moscow.

-- The GOS worked to get the May Islamic Conference to support the neutralization of Afghanistan using an Islamic peace-keeping force.

Summary

- Iran: Strong public position urging release of the hostages coupled with private efforts to secure release or at least better treatment.
- Afghanistan: Vocal in demands for Soviet withdrawal but unwilling to take sanctions in the absence of a Security Council Resolution.

ChecklistIran

- Repeated public condemnation of the taking of hostages.
- Swedish Ambassador has been very active in Tehran seeking release or, failing that, visits by outside observers.
- Say they cannot apply sanctions except in U.N. framework.
- The Foreign Minister in Tokyo April 15 was cited as stating Sweden would give the US only "spiritual cooperation" in seeking hostage release, and would replace the US economically in case of a break in economic relations between Iran and the U.S. and other countries. But since then Sweden has sharpened its criticism of Iran.
- Considered withdrawal of Ambassador, but concluded it would be useful for him to remain as an intermediary.
- The Foreign Ministry statement commenting on our rescue attempt emphasized Iranian responsibility for the situation and urged immediate release of the hostages.

Afghanistan

- Vocal in condemnation of Soviets and demands for withdrawal.
- Will not apply sanctions except in U.N. framework.
- GOS said it would not interfere with decisions of National Olympic Committee, which decided to go to Moscow.
- Concerned about effects of superpower differences on detente, disarmament negotiations, and the CSCE process.
- Foreign Minister Ullsten visited Moscow May 29-30

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SWITZERLAND

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Afghanistan

The Federal Council has expressed its concern over violation of international law by the Soviet Union, and the Swiss Parliament has condemned Soviet actions and called for greater Swiss attention to a credible Swiss defense.

-- The Swiss have noted that their neutrality precludes participation in sanctions, but they have assured us they will not frustrate sanctions, nor seek to take advantage of them.

-- The Swiss Foreign Minister has postponed a proposed Moscow visit.

-- The Swiss government has pledged \$30 million in assistance to Turkey and has indicated it will seek to strengthen relations with Pakistan. The Swiss have begun relief operations for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

-- The Swiss Olympic Committee voted 24-22, with two abstentions, to send a team to the Moscow Olympics. However, the Swiss riding and shooting teams have both decided not to participate.

Iran

Switzerland has been quietly sympathetic to US efforts to obtain the return of the hostages. More importantly, the Swiss have played a key role in the Tehran negotiations and are now acting as protecting power for the US in Iran. The Swiss see their neutrality as a formal bar to participation in sanctions against Iran, but they have agreed privately to join in our informal financial measures.

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NODISTURKEYSUMMARY:

- Iran: Condemns the taking of hostages but believes that sanctions would enhance the risk of regional conflict and lead to greater Soviet involvement in Iran.
- Afghanistan: Firmly condemns Soviet aggression and has decided to boycott Moscow Olympics; willing to support other Alliance measures in response to Soviet aggression.

CHECKLISTIran

- Hostages: Publicly condemns seizure of hostages and violation of diplomatic premises.
- Sanctions: Refuses to participate in economic sanctions against Iran; will not interfere with EC-9 measures, or allow goods from countries taking part in sanctions to be falsely invoiced for shipment to Iran via Turkey; otherwise, will continue normal bilateral and transit trade with Iran.
- Rescue: Demirel and Erkmen publicly denied April 26 that the US rescue mission had used Turkish bases, and expressed concern that it could increase tension in the region.
- Diplomacy: Insists on need to maintain diplomatic relations with Iran and to keep resident Ambassador (Tulumen) in Tehran; advocates quiet diplomacy to obtain safe release of hostages; at May 14 DPC meeting offered "good offices" in mediating US-Iranian hostage dispute; Erkmen told us on May 29 that he will seek progress on hostage issue during Ghotzbadah visit to Ankara, possibly in June, on basis of "Islamic equity."
- Economic: Postponed bilateral commercial talks until after Iranian parliamentary elections. Erkmen told us on May 29 that no new agreement is contemplated.

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Afghanistan

- General: GOT leaders publicly and repeatedly condemned Soviet aggression; voted for condemnatory resolution at January Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, and worked for similar resolution at May Conference; on May 22, Erkmens again condemned USSR invasion and called for withdrawal of Soviet troops.
- Olympics: On May 22, GOT announced that athletes will not go to Olympics; Turkish National Olympic Committee confirmed this decision on May 23.
- Defense: Moving to ratify DECA, signed with US on March 29; supports NATO efforts to take strong, long-term measures to enhance defensive capability of Alliance; resists concept that NATO has defense role outside traditional area of concern in Europe.
- Exchanges: Postponed indefinitely visit by USSR Tourism Minister Nikitin, and visits planned under cultural exchange program.
- Economic: Agreed not to increase sales of wheat to USSR.

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Summary

- Iran: Strong public stance against taking of hostages, and qualified support for EC sanctions.
- Afghanistan: More supportive of our positions than any other ally.

Checklist

Iran

- The British have strongly condemned the taking of the U.S. hostages and have urged their release.
- They also have helped us with approaches to the Iranian authorities in Tehran.
- The British Government joined the EC consensus on economic sanctions but a fight in the Commons forced a retreat from retroactive sanctions.
- The implementation order for the British sanctions contains large loopholes.
- The British understood our rescue attempt but oppose military action against Iran.

Afghanistan

- Prime Minister **Thatcher** has made several strong statements condemning the Soviet invasion and calling on the allies to support the U.S.
- In Afghanistan, the British withdrew their Ambassador, stopped aid, closed the British Council, and withheld recognition of the new regime.
- Vis-a-vis the Soviets, the British decided not to renew the UK-USSR credit agreement; stopped high-level visits and military exchanges; and suspended cultural events. The British also are supporting tighter rules in COCOM on technology exports to the USSR, and joined the EC decision not to replace U.S. food exports.
- The British Government called for moving the Olympic Games out of Moscow, and asked the British Olympic Association to decide against participating in the games (a majority of the BOA's member bodies have voted in favor of participating).
- The British have been active in developing an EC policy for a neutral Afghanistan which would require the withdrawal of Soviet forces.