

international relations

The Nicaraguan Revolution and the U.S. Reagan Administration's Public Diplomacy toward Western Europe* ——The Perspective of Transatlantic History

Jiang Zhenpeng

Abstract: During the Reagan era, the United States adopted a policy of open hostility and covert armed intervention against the Nicaraguan revolution, which triggered active resistance from public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic. To this end, the U.S. State Department established the Latin American and Caribbean Public Diplomacy Office, aiming to provide support to Reagan's tough Central America. Policies are used to promote public opinion. The United States uses the press offices of its embassies in Western Europe to include European news media, intellectual circles, and social interest groups as important targets of public diplomacy. It formulates and implements a series of public diplomacy actions in an attempt to persuade European allies. Pay attention to the international impact of the Central American threat, thereby seeking international public opinion support for the US military intervention and infiltration policy. The Western Hemisphere under the control of the United States adopted a hostile and blockade policy towards the new regime of Ortega in Nicaragua. The Sandinista National Liberation Front had to use overseas Immigration, Catholic organizations and other non-governmental organization networks went to Europe to actively solicit overseas support. In the transatlantic interaction, the United States and Nicaragua launched a propaganda contest in the public space of Western European public opinion. The U.S. Public Diplomacy Office hyped communism, anti-democracy, The new Nicaraguan regime was denigrated by discourse issues such as the destruction of human rights, while Nicaraguan non-governmental groups in Europe actively exposed Somoza's dictatorship supported by the United States, the opposition's human rights misdeeds, sovereignty and independence and other issues to win support from Europe. In the end, the Reagan administration in the United States The internal "Iran-Contra" incident broke out and the Public Diplomacy Office was forced to be closed down. However, the international environment faced by Nicaragua also deteriorated significantly.

Keywords: Nicaraguan Revolution, Reagan Administration Public Diplomacy Office, Western European Public Diplomacy,

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Public Diplomacy generally refers to a country's diplomatic actions to directly "win the understanding and support of the public of other countries". It is not only an academic concept that emerged in the United States in the 1960s, but also an ideological contest between the United States and the Soviet Union throughout the Cold War. In the Cold War environment, public diplomacy was given a part of the national strategy of the United States. It played an important role in the United States' "psychological warfare" against the socialist camp represented by the Soviet Union and in "telling the American story" to the world. After the 9/11 incident, the rise of anti-Americanism on an international scale and the call to "win the hearts and minds of foreign publics" again caused the American government and academia to rethink the strategic role of public diplomacy. Public diplomacy is a term proposed by the famous American scholar Joseph Nye Jr. An important manifestation of "soft power", it is favored by academic circles and policy-making circles. Since Edmund Gullion, a professor at Tufts University and retired diplomat in the United States, proposed the term "public diplomacy" in 1965, domestic Foreign scholars have made great achievements in the research on the theory and practice of public diplomacy. Most of these academic achievements focus on the specific "period" and "region" of the United States' public diplomacy in Europe during the Cold War. Among them, most scholars focus on the U.S. government's response to European public diplomacy during the Cold War. Issues such as Europe's cultural Cold War policy, the expansion of popular culture in European countries, and European countries' resistance to "Americanization" in the cultural field. The extraterritorial background and transnational interactions of the United States' public diplomacy in Latin America are often ignored by the academic community.

Liu Debin: "The Era of Public Diplomacy", published in "Journal of Social Sciences of Jilin University", Issue 3, 2015, Page 18. "The Past and Future of Public Diplomacy" in ORBIS Vol 42 No 1 July 49 - 73 Richmond Practicing Public Diplomacy: A Cold War Odyssey New York: Berghahn Books 2008 p 1

Joseph Nye believes that public diplomacy can play an important role in helping people through daily communication, strategic communication and long-term cultural relations. It helps the government create an attractive international image and improve the prospects of obtaining the desired results, thus forming soft power. See [US] Joseph Nye: "The Future of Power", Beijing: CITIC Press, 2012, pp. 148-150

Most of the international academic research on American public diplomacy during the Cold War focuses on American culture and public diplomacy toward Europe. See Kenneth A. Osgood and Brian C. Etherington (eds) The United States and Public Diplomacy: Directions in Cultural and International History 2010 pp 8 - 14

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At present, academic research on the spread of American popular culture in Europe during the Cold War mostly appears in the form of propositions such as "Americanization", "Coca-Colaization" and "cultural imperialism". Especially with the end of the Cold War and Europe's huge acceptance of American popular culture. Concerns about cost, research in this area is extremely active. See Ralph Willett The Americanization of Germany 1945-1949 London: Taylor and Francis 1989 Richard F. Dilemma of Americanization of California Press 1993 Reinhold Wagnleitner Coca-colonization and Cold War Chapter Hill: Universality of North Carolina Press 1994 Uta G. Poiger and Ultimate in a Divided Germany Berkeley Berkeley: University of California Press 2000 etc.

Beginning in the 1980s, European and American academic circles began to emerge to study environmental issues from the perspective of transnational interaction. The so-called "Atlantic historiography" research paradigm of Western history. Bernard Bailyn, a historian at Harvard University in the United States, defined "Atlantic history" as three centuries (from the conquest of America to the end of the colonial era). The history of the socio-economic, political and cultural interaction network of a continent (Europe, Africa, North and South America). The significance of the paradigm shift in Atlantic history research is to introduce the isolated and narrow historical events of the region into a grand vision that spans nation-states. The trans-Atlantic level The interactive network, difference and homogeneity between various elements (including capital, immigration, military, culture, system, etc.) are the gist of its research.

This article focuses on the international public opinion triggered by the Reagan administration's response to the U.S. armed intervention in the Nicaraguan revolution. Based on the interpretation of declassified documents, this article sorts out the special background of the establishment of the Public Diplomacy Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (referred to as the Office of Public Diplomacy) of the U.S. Department of State during the Reagan administration, and its impact on Western Europe. The guiding principles of public diplomacy, the process of policy formulation and implementation, and the evolution characteristics and limits of the Reagan administration's public diplomacy policy from a transatlantic perspective. At the same time, this article also analyzes the Sandinista National Liberation Front (hereinafter referred to as the Sandinista Front). Anti-American propaganda activities in Europe are analyzed, trying to construct a "transnational history" spanning both sides of the Atlantic, with the United States and Nicaragua competing in the European "public sphere".

The Reagan administration's plan to intervene armedly in the Nicaraguan revolution triggered strong opposition from public opinion in Western Europe

The 1970s was a period during the Cold War when the U.S.'s armed intervention in other countries' affairs encountered severe backlash. In 1975, the United States withdrew from the quagmire of the Vietnam War. Anti-war sentiment among the U.S. domestic public rose, and the "Vietnam War Syndrome" became more obvious. The United States The defeat in Vietnam also served as a wake-up call to European countries that had blindly followed U.S. policies in the past. The left-wing forces and socialist movements in European society regarded the victory of communism in Vietnam as a great inspiration. In 1979, the Central American region experienced The Nicaraguan Revolution brought new changes to the international community. In July of that year, the Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua overthrew the Somoza dictatorship, which had previously followed the lead of the United States, and established a government of national rejuvenation. This revolution in Central America was It caused a shock in Latin America. In the view of the United States, the left-wing FSLN regime was in great danger of turning to communism. Due to the support policies of Cuba and the Soviet Union for the new Nicaraguan regime, the United States believed that if this situation was allowed to develop, it would The so-called "Soviet Union-Cuba-Nicaragua triangular axis" was formed, which in turn posed a direct threat to the security of the United States in the Western Hemisphere. Reagan, who was competing for the 1980 U.S. presidential election, severely criticized the Carter administration's "weak" Central American policy. Reagan in republican party

recognition effect²

The public diplomacy policy implemented toward Western Europe during the first term of the Reagan administration

On June 21, 1983, the "Special Planning Group" under the White House National Security Council, which was responsible for overall promoting the public diplomacy of the Reagan administration, held a meeting and formally decided to establish the Latin American and Caribbean Public Diplomacy Office of the State Department, headed by Otto Reich. Serves as the director. In terms of specific actions, in order to promote the U.S. policy towards Central America, the Public Diplomacy Office targets six major groups in Europe to carry out actions. These target groups include European news media, government leaders, political party leadership, labor organizations, Religious organizations and opinion leaders. The Office of Public Diplomacy has gradually played a key role in leading and coordinating European policy actions. Its purpose is to "educate" the European people and make them make statements and actions that support U.S. policies. Generally speaking, ³ The public diplomacy policy formulated by the Reagan administration toward Europe in response to the Central American crisis can be divided into three stages.

(1) The "education action" implemented by the Public Diplomacy Office for the people of Western Europe in the second half of 1983. The first phase of the Public Diplomacy Office's activities roughly began in mid-1983, and its main feature was the policy initiative to build targeted European actions. In 1983 In June, with the creation of the Public Diplomacy Office, public diplomacy actions specifically targeting Europe have been effectively promoted in the State Department. On August 22 of the same year, Otto Reich submitted a "Memorandum on Public Diplomacy Actions in Central America" to the Acting Secretary of State. As a summary of the implementation results of the first month of the establishment of the Public Diplomacy Office, in terms of targeting foreign audiences, the Public Diplomacy Office takes European government leaders and social groups as the targets of its actions in Europe. On the one hand, it coordinates the Pan-American Relations Department and the Public Cooperation between the Foreign Service, the U.S. Information Agency, the European Division and other agencies provides regular Central American information to U.S. embassies in European countries, thereby allowing all American countries to maintain a close dialogue with European governments. The U.S. Information Agency through the White House The "Central America Working Group" provides high-level intelligence information to U.S. embassies abroad, including relevant information sources such as satellite interviews from the U.S. Information Agency or special interviews from the "Voice of America". The Information Agency also regularly conducts briefings to foreign journalists. At the same time, it maintains regular communication and consultation with NATO experts. When dealing with European countries, the United States requires European allies to send ambassadors to the U.S.-supported government of El Salvador before the election in El Salvador. It also encourages European Community countries to at least stop aiding Nicaragua. Assistance should be given to other Central American countries. On the other hand, regarding the issue of social groups in European countries, the United States encourages German foundations to support elections and democracy in Central America, and encourages democratic groups and labor organizations in European countries to support democracy in Central America. cause. At the same time, the United States also worked through Latin American democrats, labor, churches, and other anti-commu-

Visits to European capitals, thereby creating an atmosphere to fight communism in Central America and Europe. In terms of

implementation subjects, the U.S. State Department realized that the United States' public diplomacy actions in Europe needed to be unified and coordinated. The then Secretary of State Shultz gave the United States to Europe The ambassadors sent by various countries issued an order to inform the ambassadors that the importance of public diplomacy in Central America requires the participation of the entire U.S. diplomatic team. Schultz believes that the specific implementation of European public diplomacy is the responsibility of each embassy abroad, but everything The action plan should be carried out under the unified coordination and guidance of the Public Diplomacy Office of the State Council. The public diplomacy plan requires European embassies to give full play to their local advantages, clarify the key points of concern to the target groups, and adjust relevant information according to different audience groups. "We must make a clear distinction European conservatives, Christian democrats and social democrats adopt different strategies, which require specific analysis and consideration of special interests and current views of various factions. These cannot be accomplished in the United States and must be done overseas. Each mission abroad should complete the investigation." Of course, the coordination role of the Public Diplomacy Office is indispensable. The State Department must first educate its own diplomats in the United States. U.S. ambassadors and diplomats stationed in Europe should all receive training courses, and These courses are

implemented by the Office of Public Diplomacy. In November 1983, Robert M. Kimmitt, a senior official of the U.S. State Department, mentioned in a memo that the State Department had asked Otto Reich to coordinate public diplomacy in Europe. Otto Reich played a central role in using the successful case of the United States in Grenada to promote propaganda to Europe. On the one hand, he paid attention to the incident of "the Soviet Union and Cuba controlling Grenada politics". On the other hand, he vigorously promoted the United States' commitment to restoring Central America. The story of democracy. Therefore, the Office of Public Diplomacy used the opportunity of important conferences in Europe to promote U.S. policies on these occasions. The State Department required U.S. diplomatic officials abroad to systematically report on this. Although the Office of Public Diplomacy was established within just one month after its establishment The activities of the Public Diplomacy Office have clarified the direction in many of the above aspects. However, due to limitations of personnel and funds, many plans cannot yet be implemented. According to Otto Reich, most of the above activities are "reactive" after the fact. The activities of the Public Diplomacy Office It should be forward-looking, that is, it should be able to "guide things to change."

Obviously, the Public Diplomacy Office, which has just been established for a month, lacks the necessary manpower and material resources. Take staffing as an example, during

“The Public Diplomacy Office is a new organization, and its establishment is a major step in the development of U.S. public diplomacy. It is necessary to strengthen the organization and improve the quality of personnel. In addition, it is also necessary to increase the budget and improve the working conditions of the staff. Only in this way can the Public Diplomacy Office play a more active role in promoting U.S. policies and interests in Europe.”

“The Public Diplomacy Office should be forward-looking, that is, it should be able to “guide things to change.” It should not be limited to reacting to events, but should actively seek to influence the international situation. This requires a high level of strategic thinking and coordination with other departments of the State Department.”

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It is a policy action of "Europeans representing U.S. interests or Central Americans against Central Americans." The United States hopes to build a bridge of direct communication between European and Central American governments and public opinion, thereby providing more international public

opinion support for U.S. policies. However, in terms of implementation effects, the activities of the Public Diplomacy Office have not achieved much substantial impact in Europe. According to the "Public Diplomacy Strategy Document: Central America" formulated by the agency on March 19, 1983, the Public Diplomacy Office admitted that its effect on international public opinion, especially European public opinion, is not ideal. "The public in the West mostly holds a negative attitude towards the U.S. actions in Central America. Public opinion in the West believes that the U.S. policy in Central America can easily lead to anti-Americanism, and even strongly supports NATO. European representatives who support the United States in easing East-West relations have all stood against the U.S. government." Therefore, the goal of the Public Diplomacy Office in fiscal year 1984 is to persuade the public in Western Europe and other allied countries to make them understand what is happening in Central America and form a Consensus on U.S. policy goals. On April 10, 1984, Ottoreich submitted a memorandum to the White House National Security Council. The purpose was to seek more staffing and funding support from the White House National Security Council Special Planning Group. White House approval increase the relevant staff establishment to 9 people and increase the budget to US\$1,018,000. The White House National Security Council clearly requires the Office of Public Diplomacy to coordinate the action plan for Europe and specifically implement the US government's European strategy. On April 19, the Office of Public Diplomacy formulated The first "Public Diplomacy Action Plan" for Europe was launched. The goal is to get Europe and other OECD member countries to support U.S. policies. The main focus of this plan is the electoral issues in El Salvador and Nicaragua. According to the internal view of the State Department, "Hype" These two issues are important enough to arouse widespread support in Europe. In addition, the plan still regards the Nicaraguan regime as the source of instability in Central America. The U.S. State Department is basically satisfied with the plan proposed by the Office of Public Diplomacy, and finally The Public Diplomacy Office was instructed to continue editing and publishing a collection of documents on the Grenada issue to fully "demonstrate how communism tried to manipulate this small Caribbean country."

In June 1984, in an action memorandum submitted to the White House, the Office of Public Diplomacy proposed that the U.S. Information Agency translate and distribute promotional materials to European audiences, such as the "Kissinger Report" and "Central American Spokesperson's Points".

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South Korea, etc., also prepared 12,000 copies, and issued 500 copies to each OECD member country.

However, the actions of the Public Diplomacy Office did not achieve the expected results: Public opinion polls conducted by the United States Information Agency in Europe

The survey showed that the effect was "not optimistic." From June to July 1984, according to a survey by the United States Information Agency, the United Kingdom,

The proportion of those in the Netherlands, Italy and Spain who oppose US intervention policies exceeds 40%, , And support the United States

and the proportion of anti-prevention policies is only , 22% and 6% In September of the same year, New York "Times"

14%. The magazine article shows that people in Europe and Latin America are equally opposed to US armed intervention. Public Diplomacy Office

A 50-page report titled "The Sandinista Deception" was produced in an attempt to restore the

Decline

Just as the activity plan of the Public Diplomacy Office is gradually being implemented, Nicaragua's left-wing regime inside and outside

The situation changed. On January 10, 1985, FSLN leader Ortega took office as President of Nicaragua.

He is also the chairman of the National Planning Commission, which caused greater concern for the Reagan administration. The Spanish Foreign Minister even warned

"If the United States invades Nicaragua, Spain will withdraw from NATO." On May 6 of the same year, President Reagan announced

He personally visited Spain to promote the United States' Central American policy to the then Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez and secretly

to show that he was putting pressure on Olgat. 5 However, Reagan was greeted by nearly 1 million people visiting various cities in Spain.

The U.S. State Department also believes that the action plan of the Office of Public Diplomacy should be fine-tuned. Some

Plans in this regard should be further expanded. On July 1, 1985, Acting Secretary of State William Martin proposed that the

Turning the focus to Nicaragua itself, the Office of Public Diplomacy must take action to clarify the political situation of FSLN.

while demonstrating the "democratic characteristics" of opposition to the Ortega regime. "Many Europeans

I have woken up and no longer have illusions about Maragua, but this awakening has not been transformed into action.

To put it further, many Europeans still feel that Central America is an alien land compared to Europe. If necessary

Taking action should also be left to the Americans." Therefore, the State Department believes that the top priority of the Public Diplomacy Office

It is urgent to emphasize in action the importance of Central America to the US-EU alliance and overall transatlantic security.

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Note: Encourage international organizations to oppose aid to Nicaragua and use so-called "facts" to counter the "false" deceptive activities of the FSLN regime. Through the above-mentioned demonization actions, further undermine the international image of the Nicaraguan regime.

Secondly, to support the Nicaraguan opposition and give it the cloak of "democratic" representatives. The Public Diplomacy Office is committed to clarifying to European audiences that the Nicaraguan democratic opposition (Contra) has a unified and trustworthy political program. Therefore, this important "Democratic forces" deserve support from the United States and other European democracies. But in fact, the level of violence and human rights violations of the Nicaraguan opposition's armed infiltration activities have been repeatedly exposed by the international media.

Finally, it is proposed that the goal of all U.S. public diplomacy actions is to flaunt the "democratic" example of the United States and the legitimacy of its policies toward Central America. The purpose of U.S. public diplomacy is to convince European audiences that the United States is only seeking FSLN The regime abides by the commitment it made to the "Organization of American States" in 1979, and believes that the best way is for the FSLN regime to participate in dialogue with the opposition in order to convince European audiences that the US policy towards Central America is balanced and effective. And may be the best alternative. To convince the European public that the United States is responding to Central American countries' expectations for political and economic reforms in a "constructive manner." On the topic of public diplomacy, the new plan

proposes to emphasize to Europe that the United States is responding to Positive aspects of Central American policy, supporting Central American countries to move toward democracy, emphasizing the democratic background and democratic goals of the Nicaraguan opposition, and at the same time deliberately highlighting the so-called "totalitarian nature" of the FSLN regime, and reminding European countries of the FSLN regime's treatment of labor , the persecution of religious groups. The new plan also proposes to re-emphasize the democracy and progress of El Salvador, and at the same time openly promote the destructive and "totalitarian nature" of the guerrilla war in El Salvador. For example, the FSLN regime is suspected of "issuing passports to terrorists" and so on. . Another eye-catching theme is the need to defend the actions of the United States in international courts. This is mainly because on April 9, 1984, Nicaragua sued the United States to the International Court of Justice, requesting the International Court of Justice to determine that the actions of the United States were illegal. The United States used force and threats of force, interfered in Nicaragua's internal affairs, and violated Nicaragua's sovereignty, and requested the International Court of Justice to order the United States to immediately stop the above actions and pay compensation. In 1985, the United States announced its withdrawal from the proceedings in this case, but in 1986 the International Court of Justice reviewed the case. The trial in absentia withstood the pressure from the United States and rendered a verdict in favor of Nicaragua. Nicaragua used legal weapons to accuse a superpower of illegal acts and put the United States in a dilemma of being at a loss for words. It received widespread sympathy and praise from international public opinion. Because

“ May 23, 1986 in The Iran-Contra Affair Collection // Publications [2022-06-01] Gu Ling: «Nicaragua accuses the United States of mine-laying

case—— —Also talking about trials in national courts», published in "International Perspectives", Issue 15, 1984.

Looking for speakers from Central America who are up to date with the latest trends to go to Europe to give speeches and activities on behalf of the

United States. In October 1986, Acting Secretary of State Rodney McDaniel instructed Robert Kagan, the newly appointed head of the Office of Public Diplomacy, to continue to increase efforts to focus on the European Community's plans. This focus should place U.S. diplomacy under a broader and comprehensive perspective. In other words, European support should become the basis of international public opinion for U.S. policy toward Central America. Therefore, the State Department believes that U.S. public diplomacy to Europe should emphasize Nicaragua's increasing domestic oppression and increase coverage of the activities of the country's "democratic" opposition, thereby seeking to weaken the Western world's support for the FSLN regime. At the same time, the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency also increased their efforts to distribute and promote relevant Central American materials newly edited and published by the Public Diplomacy Office.

However, the Reagan administration's Central American policy was not only resisted by Congress at home, but also received very little "positive" response from European public opinion. The reason is that the FSLN also used the open environment in Europe to actively influence local social public opinion. In the 1980s, due to the spread of revolutions in Central America, U.S. public diplomacy encountered confrontational activities by the European representatives of the FSLN and its network of supporters (referring to various solidarity movement organizations) in the field of public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Four-Sang Liberation Front launched a propaganda campaign against U.S. armed intervention in Western Europe

Faced with the hostility of the "Yankee" Yankees and its own isolation in the Western Hemisphere, the FSLN had to turn its attention outside the Western Hemisphere and strengthen its propaganda activities in Europe. The purpose was to promote European public opinion to sympathize with Nicaragua's experience and to provide support for Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people's anti-imperialist and anti-dictatorship movement strives for financial, moral or public support. In fact, as early as the late 1970s, the FSLN had already established the FSLN's first "Solidarity Committee" in Belgium. After the outbreak of the Nicaraguan Revolution, the Solidarity Committee expanded into the "National Coordination Organization of the Nicaraguan Committee". According to statistics, since 1977

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The proceeds were used to secretly fund the Nicaraguan opposition forces, and they were inextricably linked to the activities of the Public Diplomacy Office. Therefore, in 1987, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives established two special investigative committees to launch an investigation that lasted nearly a year. The investigation concluded that the Office of Public Diplomacy was involved in a series of scandals such as illegal propaganda, covert operations, nepotism, misappropriation of funds, etc. The activities of the Office of Public Diplomacy were exposed to the public eye and condemned by Congress and the public media. October 30, 1987 The above-mentioned investigation report declared the Office of Public Diplomacy an "illegal" agency, and its public diplomacy operations in Europe were quickly terminated. ¶ Few of the United States' European allies blindly supported the United States' Central American policy after seeing such actions of the Reagan administration exposed by the media. In December 1987, the Reagan administration held talks with Gorbachev, and the two sides included in the "Joint Statement" aimed at coordinating regional conflicts that the Soviet Union would stop sending weapons to Nicaragua. Charles Wick, Director of the U.S. Information Agency (Charles Wick) reached an agreement with Soviet Politburo member Yakovlev and the heads of media such as the Soviet TASS news agency. The agreement included ending false propaganda against each other, opposing psychological warfare, etc. ¶ The U.S. government tried to support armed intervention in China by winning over European public opinion . The practice of endorsing the actions of the Americas was temporarily suspended. President Reagan had to admit in a public speech that Central American affairs should essentially be the business of the Central Americans themselves.

Five Conclusions

To sum up, since the success of the Nicaraguan revolution in 1979, the armed intervention policy of the U.S. Reagan administration has been continuously constrained by domestic and foreign public opinion. The Reagan administration is determined to change this passive situation. The Latin American and Caribbean Public Diplomacy Office of the State Department has launched a strategic plan for Europe. Action is an important part of its overall public diplomacy strategy and seeking support from international public opinion. In the specific advancement process, the Public Diplomacy Office integrated the strength of the United States and embassies in Europe and Central America, the Information Agency and other institutions, and played a key role. It played a coordinating role, provided various information resources, and formulated a series of diplomatic actions and plans. The purpose was to eliminate European support for the left-wing regime in Nicaragua and allow European allies to play a role in supporting the United States' intervention policy. As the current situation develops ¶ The publicity theme of the Public Diplomacy Office has experienced a change from being dominated by anti-communist propaganda to emphasizing the "negative image" of the Nicaraguan FSLN regime. At the same time, in the field of international public opinion, it focuses on deliberately portraying the Nicaraguan opposition as a democratic "freedom fighter" image, thereby providing America itself

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Under the influence of the Cold War mentality, the Public Diplomacy Office included European politicians, social groups, news media and even intellectuals as the target group of its actions. In essence, the above-mentioned public diplomacy in Europe was subordinate to Reagan. The government restarted Cold War diplomacy and implemented a "push back" policy against the Soviet Union. This was a touchstone for the Reagan administration to get rid of the "Vietnam War Syndrome", re-energize American power, and demonstrate American ambitions to European countries and even the world. It was used openly or covertly. It is carried out in a certain way, sometimes even in the form of ulterior secrets. Since most European countries are allies of the United States, the public diplomacy implemented by the United States towards Europe further exposes the U.S. government's disregard for international norms and moral principles in order to achieve its goals. The essence of the policy was that Sanli's international solidarity movement in Europe formed a network across European cities through its immigrants, Catholic organizations and intellectuals. They connected with the European left and social movements and fought against the Somoza dictatorship supported by the United States. It has won a lot of support in opposing the direct use of force by the United States and funding the infiltration of armed opposition forces.

It is worth noting that although the Office of Public Diplomacy's propaganda actions in Europe did not achieve the expected results, in the long run, its actions for more than three years have produced certain effects, at least to some extent, undermining international public opinion's sympathy for Nicaragua. As well as material and moral support from Europe. The European government's aid to Nicaragua has basically stagnated. The economic sanctions and blockade of the United States have further escalated. Nicaragua's external environment has gradually deteriorated. In the Soviet Union, Gorbachev implemented "new thinking" reforms and interrupted. After providing aid to Nicaragua, the Ortega regime suffered serious difficulties and was ousted in the "universal election" held in 1990. The Reagan administration's continued "public diplomacy" policy was to blame for this. But what is quite dramatic is that the responsible The Office of Public Diplomacy, which implemented the propaganda plan, was involved in the "Iran-Contra" scandal and was accused of blurring the line between "public diplomacy" and "domestic propaganda." It was eventually withdrawn amid condemnation from the American public and Congress. In terms of the principle of public diplomacy, Americans once boasted that "truth is the best weapon" in the past. However, the above incidents are undoubtedly an excellent mockery of the "public diplomacy" advertised by the Reagan administration in the United States. In the grand context of transatlantic development, Latin America The network of connections between revolutions or crises in the Caribbean and Europe and North America, as well as their interactive effects, deserve further in-depth exploration.

(Editor in charge Xu Rui)

摘要 本文探讨了冷战思维影响下，美国公共外交办公室在欧洲的行动。其本质是服从里根政府的“推回”政策，旨在消除“越南战争综合症”，重振美国实力，并向欧洲国家和世界展示美国的雄心壮志。其行动方式多种多样，有时甚至以秘密的方式进行。由于大多数欧洲国家都是美国的盟友，美国在欧洲实施的公共外交进一步暴露了美国政府为了达到其目的而漠视国际规范和道德原则。政策的本质是，桑利在欧洲的国际团结运动通过其移民、天主教组织和知识分子在欧洲城市形成了一个网络，他们与欧洲左翼和社会运动相结合，反对美国支持的索摩查独裁政权。它赢得了大量反对美国直接动武和资助武装反对力量的支持。

值得注意的是，尽管美国公共外交办公室在欧洲的宣传活动并未达到预期效果，但从长远来看，其行动在三年内产生了一定的影响，至少在一定程度上削弱了国际舆论对尼加拉瓜的同情。此外，欧洲在物质和精神上对尼加拉瓜的支持基本上停滞不前。美国的经济制裁和封锁进一步升级。尼加拉瓜的外部环境逐渐恶化。在苏联，戈尔巴乔夫实施了“新思维”改革并中断了援助。在尼加拉瓜，奥尔特加政权在1990年举行的“普选”中下台。里根政府的持续“公共外交”政策对此负有责任。但颇具戏剧性的是，负责实施宣传计划的美国公共外交办公室卷入了“伊朗-门”丑闻，并被指责模糊了“公共外交”和“国内宣传”的界限。最终，在受到美国公众和国会的谴责后，该办公室被撤回。从公共外交的原则来看，美国人曾经吹嘘“真理是最佳武器”。然而，上述事件无疑是对里根政府在美国广告中的“公共外交”的绝佳讽刺。在跨大西洋发展的宏大背景下，拉丁美洲、加勒比海、欧洲和北美之间革命或危机的网络及其互动效应，值得进一步深入探索。