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The Nicaraguan Revolution and the U.S. Reagan Administration's Public

Diplomacy toward Western Europe\* ———The

Perspective of Transatlantic History

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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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The phased results of "Impact Study" (No.: 16CSS030).

Public Diplomacy generally refers to a country's diplomatic actions to directly "win the understanding and support of the public of other countries". ÿ 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. ÿÿ 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"ÿ, 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 during the Cold War. 4 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 policyÿ, the expansion of popular culture in European countries, and European countries' resistance to "Americanization" in the cultural fieldÿ. The extraterritorial background and transnational interactions of the United States' public diplomacy in Latin America are often ignored by the academic community.

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ÿ Liu Debin: "The Era of Public Diplomacy", published in "Journal of Social Sciences of Jilin University", Issue 3, 2015,

ÿ Page 18, "The Past an dFuture of Public Diplomacy" in ORBISÿ Vol 42ÿ No 1ÿ ÿÿ 49 - 73ÿ ÿÿÿ Richmondÿ Practicing Public Diplomacy: A Col d War Odysseyÿ New York: Berghahn Booksÿ 2008ÿ p 1

ÿ 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 Pageÿ

ÿ 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. Etheri. dge (eds)ÿ The United States and Public Diploma cy: Directions in Cultural and International History sÿ 2010ÿ pp 8 - 14

ÿ The kingdom of the kingdom is called "the kingdom of the kingdom

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

ÿ Shi Cheng: "The Ascendant Atlantic History", in "Historical Theoretical Research", Issue 4, 2015, Page 60.

He gave a speech at a political rally, arguing that the Marxist FSLN had taken over Nicaragua, and that Marxists might also destabilize El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. 1 In 1981, Reagan officially became president of the United States, and the United States'

"Cold War" against the Soviet Union entered the ushered in a new historical stage. In the world in Reagan's eyes, the "force of justice" led by the United States was fighting against the "evil empire" of the Soviet Union.

It is a life-and-death contest. The United States must win this war. Central America is the "backyard" of the United States.

Allowing communism to expand in the region would damage the international credibility of the United States in other regions such as the Middle East, Europe, and Africa. Therefore, the threat of communism triggered by the Nicaraguan revolution was regarded by Reagan as a "serious concern." Under Reagan's leadership, "The American Eagle issued a shrill cry, and the United States began to increase the pressure on the fringes of the Soviet empire." The Reagan administration's policy of vigorously assisting those forces trying to overthrow third world communist parties or pro-Soviet regimes was called the "Reagan Doctrine." China Nicaragua in the Americas is regarded by the United States as an important area to fight against the expansion of Soviet communism in the Caribbean. Nicaragua has become the core battlefield of the practice of "Reagan Doctrine"ÿ

In mid-February 1981, the U.S. State Department issued a white paper titled "On Cuba and the Soviet Union's Interference in Central American Affairs," which was intended to create public support for Reagan's armed intervention in Central America. Central America faced the threat of naked armed intervention by the United States. However, the U.S. white paper was criticized. At that time, the "Los Angeles Times", "The Nation" magazine and the "Washington Post" were fiercely criticized. Even the "Wall Street Journal", which has always been pro-Republican, also wrote an article refuting the government's assertion that the Central American revolution was attributed to Soviet infiltration. At the same time, from public opinion Survey evidence shows that the vast majority of Europeans are opposed to U.S. military intervention in Central America. Reagan felt strong pressure from public opinion. When talking about the Central American issue on March 27, 1981, he said painfully, "We It must be admitted that the campaign against what we are doing in Central America is quite coordinated and quite complete. Now the propaganda has spread all over the world. You can find that the slogans of European countries marching against American intervention are the same everywhere. Weekly Latin America Report » magazine believes that the Reagan administration's policy on the Central American issue is extremely absurd, suspected of abuse, manipulation and production of so-called evidence. This means that even if there are cases to prove it, few people believe that the US government

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ÿ New York Timesÿ July 13ÿ 1980 [US] Kong

ÿ Huarun, editor-in-chief: "Cambridge History of American Foreign Relations" (Part 2), Beijing: Xinhua Publishing House, 2005, No. 4 51 - ÿÿÿpage

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ÿ However, Reagan did not change his original intention of armed intervention in Central American affairs. In February 1982, Reagan used stronger words to emphasize the security issues in Central America. He exaggerated that "the specter of Marxism-Leninism"

these pose a direct challenge to the United States, and we must respond." ÿ Reagan 's anti-communist speech was intended to create

a tense atmosphere and win public support at home and abroad. However, public opinion at home and abroad obviously did not

controls the governments of Central America." Coupled with its ideological and political allegiance to Cuba and the Soviet Union,

respond "positively". As of 1983, the U.S. policy of armed intervention in Central America did not receive support from the majority of Americans. The constraints of European public opinion became the weakness of Reagan's Central American policy. "The United States is The major allies in Europe, including France, Spain, West Germany and Italy, all have reservations." ÿ Therefore, the United States' Central American policy encountered great difficulties and challenges. Reagan believed that the reason why international public opinion did not support the United States in eradicating communism was The foothold in Central America, "either due to some careless reporting, or due to some quite coordinated propaganda operations." ÿ The Agency for International Development attributed the cause to the propaganda and deception activities of the Soviet Union and its allies in Europe, "after preemptive strikes. Before the propaganda offensive, Western democracies had little resistance." ÿ The U.S. State Department believes that the reason why Europe opposes U.S. policies is largely due to various misunderstandings in Europe about the conflicts in Central America, or simply feels that it is It is of no importance, so they think there is no need to take action. As allies of the United States, most European countries maintain diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and continue to provide military assistance to Nicaragua, rather than the El Salvador regime that the United States is strongly supporting at this time, including Foreign policymakers including President Reagan also believed that the U.S. government (including embassies abroad) failed to explain the essence and goals of U.S. foreign policy to European governments and peoples well. On May 5, 1983, the White House National Security Council formulated A "Public Diplomacy Strategy" document specifically targeting Central America. The document believes that the United States' public diplomacy goals should inform the governments, political groups, and public opinion of European democracies in order to win their support for the United States' policy toward Central America. ÿThrough public diplomacy actions to correct and balance these notions will enhance European policy toward the United States'

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recognition effectÿ

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, ÿ 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. ÿ 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. ÿ 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

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There were only 5 people temporarily transferred there. More importantly, the agency lacked relevant authorization support and practical experience. Therefore, it did not do enough to integrate other diplomatic agencies to jointly carry out operations in Europe.

(2) The "Joint Action Plan" implemented by the Office of Public Diplomacy for Western Europe in

1984. By the beginning of 1984, the U.S. State Department began to reflect on and summarize the gains and losses of its actions in Europe, focusing especially on the institutional setup and resource support. The plan of the Office of Public Diplomacy and actions entered the second stage. In the next year, the Office of Public Diplomacy began to implement a series of plans and actions for Europe, and continued to introduce new ones. Public diplomacy activities entered an intensive period. The U.S. foreign policy decision-makers realized that the United States The only channel to reverse international public opinion is through sustained efforts in the field of public diplomacy. Therefore, the State Department attaches more importance to European public diplomacy. On January 31, 1984, the State Department asked Ottoreich to comprehensively coordinate and formulate an inter-agency joint action plan. Thus laying the foundation for public diplomacy actions towards Europe. The State Department believes that this cooperative action plan includes the following points: From the perspective of the United States, the United States should play a leading role in public diplomacy actions. The United States should send senior officials to Europe to work with Local political leaders and media meet, and senior officials in Europe should be able to accept telephone interviews from European journalists. Especially after major events involving Central America occur, the United States should also send capable personnel with "balanced views" on Central American issues. Non-governmental experts, such as journalists and scholars, should give lectures to European social groups. At the same time, the U.S. State Department should provide diplomatic missions abroad with the latest intelligence and documents on Central America, and encourage members of the "Kissinger Committee" who are interested in Central American affairs. Visiting Europe. From a European perspective, the United States also encourages journalists from European countries to attend briefings in Washington, sends representatives to participate in NATO expert meetings on Latin American and Caribbean security, edits relevant background materials in local European languages, and uses the "European Network" to promote The policy of the

United States is to enable the United States and Europe to reach more consensus within the Western camp. In addition, this action

plan is also novel in that it emphasizes the need to play the "active role" of Central American countries. On the one hand, the United States

Encourage Central American politicians, trade union leaders and other opinion leaders with "moderate" views to visit Europe and tell the

story of Central American democracy to Europe. For example, Salvadoran officials can talk extensively to Europeans about their March

1984 elections, and also Europeans can be included in the election observation team. On the other hand, the United States also encourages

journalists and parliamentarians from European countries to visit Central America. ÿ The United States deliberately designed this public

diplomacy in the Central American region as "Central Americans versus Central Americans or It's Europeans versus Central Americans, not just Americans versus Central Americans.

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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. ÿ 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."ÿ 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. ÿ 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."ÿ

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".

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 ,  $\ddot{y}\ddot{y}$  , 22% and 6%  $\ddot{y}\ddot{y}$  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.  $\ddot{y}$ Public Diplomacy Office

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

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.

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."ÿ 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.

Only in this way can the effectiveness of the action be effectively improved. At the same time, the State Department also encouraged politicians from European countries to visit Central America and enhanced the publicity efforts of U.S. missions in European countries. In June 1985, the Public Diplomacy Office held a "Public Diplomacy Conference" in London. European Summit on "Diplomatic Mission". In addition, the U.S. Information Agency and private organizations also sponsored meetings in Madrid, London and The Hague. Such exchanges of visits and exchanges can greatly increase Europe's attention to the situation in Central America, thus increasing its awareness of the situation in Central America. Support from U.S. policy

As mentioned above, the Office of Public Diplomacy plays an integral and coordinating central role in promoting public diplomacy in Europe. However, the implementation process relies heavily on the U.S. embassies in European countries and the U.S. Information Agency's stations. To give just one example, in July 1985, the U.S. Information Service in Bonn wrote a memorandum to John Kordek, Director of the Office of European Affairs of the U.S. Information Agency, which recorded in detail the activities of the U.S. Information Service since May 31, 1985. Promotion activities since then. In terms of publications, the US Information Service in Bonn has reproduced 2,200 copies of materials published in German in the magazine "American" and "Weekly Deutsch", including the radio message "U.S.A." received from Washington on June 20, 1985. How Congress handled the Nicaraguan aid bill» (Published in "American" magazine, June 26, 1985), Radio message received on June 21, 1985 "The United States strongly opposes Nicaragua's withdrawal from the Contadora Group" ( Published in the magazine "American" on June 26, 1985). The U.S. Information Service in Bonn also published 1,300 radio messages from Washington on "U.S. Policy towards Central America" in English to foreign government officials and foreign ministers., the Prime Minister's Office, major news media, political party foundations, policy research institutions, Latin American experts and other individuals and groups for distribution. At the same time, the U.S. Information Office in Munich, Frankfurt and Hamburg, Germany also took active actions, such as the U.S. Information Office in Munich Before May 31, it had contacted 25 major local newspapers, radio and television reporters, and representatives of local research institutions. In addition, the office also held dialogues and discussions with think tanks such as the Munich Peace Commission, and also held discussions with the local Bayreuth Council. University politics students conducted discussions on Central American issues and clarified U.S. policies. In short, the U.S. Information Office in Bonn did a lot of promotion work for the German people, but the effect was not very obvious. According to its own targeting of the German people Surveys by the media and the media show that the U.S. policy towards Central America has not been the focus of public opinion in Germany in the past six weeks. With the influence of Reagan's strategic defense plan and German domestic politics, the Central American issue has faded from the sight of the German media.

After the Ortega regime came to power in Nicaragua, it implemented an independent foreign policy externally and implemented a series of measures aimed at developing the economy and improving people's livelihood internally, consolidating the new left-wing regime. The Ortega government reversed the policies of its predecessor Somoza. The authoritarian government has a long-standing image of corruption and incompetence, and the implementation of its policies

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It has attracted the attention of many governments and public opinion in Europe. At the same time, Nicaragua's relations with the Soviet

Union and the socialist countries in Eastern Europe have also become closer. The Reagan administration is even more panicked about this.

Reagan will never allow the Soviet Union to get involved in Nicaragua again and cause problems in Nicaragua. The emergence of a "second Cuba" in Central America, and the neutral or even positive attitude of European allies toward the new Nicaraguan regime has made the

U.S. government on pins and needles. According to the "Martin-Putin" report to the State Department from the White House National

Security Council on July 1, 1985, Martin-Platt Memorandum, the United States needs to adjust the goals of its public diplomacy with Europe.

There are three main points: first, it must "clarify the true nature of the Sandinista regime" to the European people; second, it must "clarify the true nature of the Sandinista regime" to the European people "Show "The democratic character of the opposition to the Ortega regime".

Finally, it is necessary to clarify to the European people that "Central America is of paramount importance to the overall security of the

United States and the Western world and to the NATO alliance." The U.S. State Department further improved the U.S. government's public

The specific goals of diplomacy. On July 29, 1985, John Scafe, an official in the Public Diplomacy Office, proposed a new plan for implementing public diplomacy in Europe. The new plan was based on the propaganda network of Central American communist forces in

Europe, development, the attitude of the European left towards Nicaragua and the new situation changes in Central America. It is believed that the support network of the FSLN and other communist propaganda is well-founded in Europe. Therefore, the European actions of the

In response to the development needs of the above-mentioned new situation, the Office of Public Diplomacy proposed three major goals of the United States' European policy: first, to turn Europe to support the United States' policy towards Central America; second, to allow Europeans to openly criticize the "wrong behavior" of the FSLN regime "Third, let Europeans realize that "the current FSLN policy is not the best solution to the Nicaragua problem."ÿ Since the expansion of communism in Nicaragua is not the focus of European attention, the new stage of U.S. public diplomacy Activities should be carried out around the two major themes of the negative policies of the FSLN regime in Nicaragua and the so-called "illegal actions." In terms of specific operations, public diplomacy should "emphasize that the FSLN and the guerrilla war in El Salvador are related to terrorists. The FSLN and

Cuba are involved in drug smuggling, and the FSLN regime is a major threat to labor organizations and religious groups." As the opposite of the FSLN regime, U.S. public diplomacy promotes to Europeans that U.S. policies are "well-intentioned." The U.S.

Most of the assistance to Central America is non-military. The United States has no intention of armed intervention. If the FSLN agrees to the US request, the United States will stop exerting pressure. US policy has promoted Latin America to "move towards democracy", etc. In short, public diplomacy Everyone hopes to belittle their opponents and beautify themselves through the above-mentioned methods.

way to make European countries and their public opinion stand on the side of the "just" United States and safeguard the United States' own interests.

In response to the negative attitude of the U.S. ambassador to Europe, the Public Diplomacy Office believes that comprehensive coordination should be carried out by the State Department in Washington to do a good job in the United States. The job of diplomats is to educate U.S. government officials on Central American policy and energize the entire U.S. diplomatic corps. Ambassadors must use the overall strength of their respective embassies to promote media coverage of Central American affairs, thereby creating a supportive environment in Europe. A good atmosphere of public opinion on U.S. policiesÿÿ

The "Enhanced Public Diplomacy Action" implemented in Western Europe during the second term of the Reagan administration

In November 1985, President Reagan successfully ran for re-election. However, the "threat" posed by Nicaragua's left-wing regime to the United States had not been eliminated. President Reagan himself gave a total of 3 national speeches and 22 radio speeches, all involving Nicaragua, which shows that he has great influence on Nicaragua. Revolutionary hatred. In 1986, the Office of Public Diplomacy restructured its own organizational structure and entered the third stage in formulating an action plan for Europe. On May 23, 1986, Acting Secretary of State Nicholas Platt (Nicholas Platt) tt) Submitted A memo to John M Poindexter, the newly appointed National Security Council Assistant at the White House, further proposed a public diplomacy plan to explain U.S. policy in Central America to Europe. This plan came at a time when the Office of Public Diplomacy was in the process of During the process of personnel changes and organizational adjustments, the new public diplomacy plan proposed in the name of the State Council was very detailed and included many new initiatives and practices. In particular, it proposed nine major goals to be achieved in European public diplomacy. To sum up, It is to vilify the Nicaraguan left, support the villain, and beautify itself. First of all, the biggest goal of the United States' public diplomacy in Europe is to

discredit the FSLN regime. The United States is doing everything possible to convince the audience in European countries

that the FSLN left-wing regime supports international terrorism. The external infiltration of the FSLN is a threat to the fragile

democracies of its neighboring countries. Explain to Europe that the FSLN regime consciously and systematically violates human

rights. Explain to European audiences how the FSLN regime "conspired" with Cuba and the Soviet Union to influence the United

States and the Soviet Union. Europe's own national security interests, persuading international organizations to speak out loudly

about their concerns about the human rights situation in Nicaragua, and about the FSLN's interference in neighboring countries and participation in international terrorist

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." ÿ On the topic of public diplomacy, the new plan

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. Becau

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

Therefore, the U.S. State Department believes that the United States should continue to clarify the U.S. position and the basic reasons for the United States not to respond to Europe, and

win the support of European public opinion. The new public diplomacy plan will involve European party leaders, news media, international organizations, religious groups and academia. The plan proposes to pay special attention to three major groups of people, namely representatives of European countries to the United Nations, representatives in Washington, and journalists stationed in the United States. These groups are willing to contact the American news media and American public opinion, and are willing to accept some Therefore, public diplomacy should focus on promoting the diplomatic missions and news media of European countries. In other words, the United States should use various European propaganda media to directly or indirectly instill American style into Europeans.

The policy of "democratic transformation of Central America" is to provide intelligence and information on Central America to European news agencies. The US policy is not to try to control Europeans' ideas and information sources, but to introduce and make them available through European news media and propaganda channels. Europeans can understand the purpose and proposition of the United States. This non-exclusive public diplomacy method is exactly the so-called effective "propaganda" method adopted by the United States.

The Office of Public Diplomacy believes that the United States should increase its efforts in the fields of technology application and information disclosure in the European region. At the technical level, make full use of modern scientific and technological power to support U.S. public diplomacy actions, such as strengthening the use of "WorldNet" satellite television communication technology as an explanation of U.S.-China relations. An interactive tool for Americas policy, encouraging government officials to serve as spokespersons on Central American affairs. The Office of Public Diplomacy also specifically emphasized President Reagan's role in public diplomacy, arranging President Reagan's public speeches to explain the United States' policy on Central America to the international community. "Positive Views". In terms of topic setting, the speech theme designed by the Public Diplomacy Office focuses on the increasing economic assistance of the United States to Central America, including academic exchange projects, and the common expectations of the United States and the people of Central America to improve living standards. The new plan also features special Plan and arrange the timing of President Reagan's speech to be held when the four democratically elected presidents of Central America visit in June 1986. In terms of specific actions, the U.S. Information Agency will strengthen the distribution of various research reports produced by the Public Diplomacy Office to the European region and encourage various foreign missions to The embassy will translate the documents produced by the Public Diplomacy Service into local languages for distribution. The U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Information Agency will distribute the 80-page slide set "Challenges and Responses (of the United States in Central America)" to European divisions. U.S. The Information Agency also translated it into local languages. The Public Diplomacy Office also planned and supported the holding of "captured weapons exhibitions" in the United States and overseas (including Europe). ÿ This plan was submitted to the White House National Security Council through the State Department and received its approval. June 1986 In September, the White House National Security Council held a meeting and requested the Office of Public Diplomacy to maintain the priority of the United States in public diplomacy in Europe to counter the opponents' intensive propaganda activities in Europe. In terms of specific actions, spokespersons should continue to be targeted. area, as much as pos

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. ÿ 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.ÿ

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. ÿÿNicaraguan Revolution After the outbreak, the Solidarity Committee expanded into the "National Coordination Organization of the Nicaraguan Committee". According to statistics, since 1977

From the beginning until the Somoza regime was ousted from power on July 19, 1979, the FSLN sent thousands of activists to Europe and North America, including trade unionists, human rights activists, Catholic priests, business leaders, politicians, students, and Journalists, etc. On October 30, 1978, Ángel Barrajón, the representative of the FSLN in Europe, participated in a public lecture held by the Central American Human Rights Commission at the London School of Economics. The content of the lecture was full of "revolution" The FSLN's international strategy initially focused on isolating the Somoza dictatorship supported by the United

States. Social activists supporting the FSLN were active in various European cities. They captured The Somoza regime's suppression of domestic popular movements and the human rights reports issued by human rights organizations such as Amnesty International actively exposed the cruelty of the Somoza regime in Europe. In 1977, U.S. President Carter gave a speech at the University of Notre Dame.

Proposing to replace the realist diplomacy of the Cold War with "human rights diplomacy", Brzezinski, the then White House

National Security Council Advisor, also proposed that the "Monroe Doctrine" as an imperialist legacy that plagues bilateral relations is outdated. ÿ The Carter administration of the United States The idealism of "human rights" offered internationally was exploited by FSLN supporters. Therefore, FSLN invited European peace organizations and human rights groups to Nicaragua as observers, and at the same time mobilized Nicaraguan refugees in exile in Europe to accuse the Somoza regime. Cold-blooded repressive policies. Representatives of the FSLN in Europe also launched the famous "Nicaragua Rejection of Somoza Movement" and so on. FSLN supporters have won success in lobbying activities under the slogan "human rights" across Europe.

He has won the sympathy of many knowledgeable people in the local society.

After the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, the FSLN maintained liaison relations with left-wing labor movement groups in Europe and the "Nicaraguan Committee" established in major cities, hoping that they could help break the hostile blockade of the United States and solve the numerous social problems in the country, especially the United States. Beginning at the end of 1983, the Public Diplomacy Office under the U.S. State Department used the U.S. Information Service network of embassies in European countries to increase its slander of the left-wing regime of the FSLN and its propaganda against the Nicaraguan opposition. In particular, it promoted the image of the Nicaraguan opposition who continued to carry out sabotage activities as "freedom fighters". The Office of Public Diplomacy also denigrated the 1984 Nicaraguan elections, considering it a "deceptive act". However, the assassinations carried out by the Nicaraguan opposition, sabotage actions were gradually exposed by public opinion at the time. The atrocities of the United States supporting the opposition to assassinate civilians were increasingly regarded as "terrorist" sabotage.

In 1985, the New York Times published a report by former New York State Assistant Attorney General Reed Brody on the indiscriminate killing of civilians by Nicaraguan opposition forces, which caused an international uproar. ÿ 1985-1986 ÿ The FSLN launched the "Save Nicaragua" action in 15 cities in Europe and the United Statesÿ. Through publicity and lobbying activities, it successfully introduced Nicaraguan issues into European political and public opinion life. This was very important for the publicity action launched by the Public Diplomacy Office in Europe. is a constant resistance

Counterweight forces

The entire European public opinion field, including the Vatican, which represents the center of the Catholic world, is opposed to the U.S. Reagan administration's armed intervention in Nicaragua and secret funding of subversive activities. Even the Catholic missionary organization "Maryknoll" (Maryknoll), which originated in the United States, has publicly expressed its opposition to the Reagan administration. The hard-line policies of South America at the time, and the "liberation theology" prevalent in South America at the time, were even more hostile to the conservative Catholic church members around the Reagan administration. These "Catholic Internationalist Forces" (Catholic Internationalism)ÿ constituted The Morality of Reagan's Attempts to Armed Intervention in Central America Containment. On December 8, 1985, the U.S. Congress passed the "Boland Amendment" bill explicitly opposing armed intervention. Coupled with the constraints of domestic and foreign public opinion, the Reagan administration had to raise funds through secret channels to finance Nicaragua. In order to infiltrate the opposition, even the Taiwan authorities at the time "sponsored" US\$1 million through a secret CIA account to show their loyalty to President Reagan. However, these secret operations were eventually exposed by the American media. The White House Public Relations Director during the Reagan period and later served as the U.S. Faith Ryan Whittlesey, the ambassador to Switzerland, is also suspected of misusing \$80,000 in private donations to entertain conservatives and provide embassy positions for donors' children. The U.S. Embassy in Switzerland, where Whittlesey is based, had previously It actively launched a number of anti-NFL public diplomacy activities, but was subject to a joint malfeasance investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice and the State Department in September 1986. In November 1986, the "Iran-Nicaraguan Contra" incident was exposed by the media. Due to "Colonel North and Poindexter, key players in the Iran-Contra affair, are suspected of illegally selling weapons to America's enemy, Ir.

ÿ Roger Peaceÿ "Winning Hearts and Minds: The De Bate Over U S Intervention in Nicaragua in The 1 980s"ÿ in Peace & Changeÿ Vol 35ÿ No 1ÿ 2009ÿ pp 18-19 Kim Christiaensÿ "States Going

ÿ Translation: Transnational State Civilian Networks and So cialist Cuba and Sandinista Nicaragua Solidarity Movements in Belgium (19 60s - 1980s)" in Revue Belge Philologie et d'Histori eÿ Vol 89ÿ 2011ÿ p 1296 Charles T Straussÿ "Quest for" The Holy Grail: Central American Warÿ Catholic

ÿ Internationalism and United States Public Dictionary ÿÿÿÿÿÿReagan's ÿÿÿÿÿÿ "ÿ in U S Catholic Historianÿ Vol 33ÿ No 1ÿ 2015ÿ p p 170 - 185 Qian Fu: «Qian Fu's Memoirs: The Rough Road in Washington (Volume 2)» Taipei: Tianxia Vision Publishing Co., Ltd., 2005,

ÿ p.

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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. ÿ 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. ÿ 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 ÿ 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. ÿ 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. ÿ 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)

ÿ According to a 1987 report by the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) and the Congressional Iran-Nicaragua Contra Commission, the Office of Public Diplomacy generally failed to comply with federal law and public diplomacy became an intentional public relations exercise. See George Washington University National Security A collection of documents from the Declassified Archives on "Public Diplomacy and Covert Propaganda". http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NS AEBB40 [2021-11-20]