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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name HILL, KENNETH J.: FILES

Withdrawer

CAS 11/25/1997

File Folder [SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN 1984 OLYMPICS] (1 of 2)

FOIA

F1995-069/4

Box Number 3

PFEIFFER

20

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
179311 MEMO	ED DERWINSKI TO THE ACTING SECRETARY, RE: SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS R 3/19/2001 F95-069/4 #68	1	9/30/1983	B1
179312 MEMO	JOAN CLAR, JOHN KELLY THRU EDWARD DERWINSKI TO LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER, RE: OBJECTION TO VISA D 3/19/2001 F95-069/4 #62	3	2/24/1984	B1
179313 MEMO	JOAN M. CLARK TO LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER, RE: VISA FOR OLYMPIC OFFICIAL, ANNOTATED D 3/19/2001 F95-069/4 #63	3	1/18/1984	B1
179314 MEMO	CHARLES HILL TO ROBERT MCFARLANE, RE: VISA D 3/19/2001 F95-069/4 #64	2	ND	B1
179315 CABLE	072253Z DEC 83 (TAB 2) D 3/19/2001 F95-069/4 #65	1	12/7/1983	B1
179316	NUMBER NOT USED			

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name HILL, KENNETH J.: FILES

Withdrawer

CAS 11/25/1997

File Folder [SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN 1984 OLYMPICS] (10/2)

FOIA

F1995-069/4

Box Number 3

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
179317	CABLE	172122Z FEB 84 (TAB 3)	1	2/17/1984	B1
	<i>D</i>	<i>3/19/2001 F95-069/4 #66</i>			
179318	MEMO	MICHAEL EGAN TO WARREN CHRISTOPHER AND WILLIAM WEBSTER, RE: VISA POLICY	2	1/30/1979	B1
	<i>P</i>	<i>1/26/2006 F95-069/4 #67</i>			
179319	MEMO	JOHN ORDWAY MEMO TO FILE, RE: TRIP TO LOS ANGELES, MARCH 19-22	5	ND	B1
	<i>P</i>	<i>3/19/2001 F95-069/4 #58</i>			

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

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

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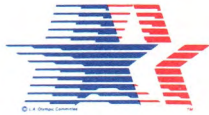
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Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee

Los Angeles, California 90084 USA
Telephone (213) 209-1984
Telex: 194694 • (Int'l) 4720482



Reply To:
1015 15th Street, N.W.
Suite 905
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone (202) 682-1984



To: Michael McManus

From: Jay Moorhead

Date: July 22, 1983

Could you please give Ken Hill his copy?

Games of the XXIIIrd Olympiad Los Angeles July 28 to August 12, 1984

Soviet Boycott of Olympics Over Missile Plan Feared

L.A. TIMES

By KENNETH REICH, Times Staff Writer

7-21-83

Monique Berlioux, executive director of the International Olympic Committee, said Wednesday that she and IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch fear that if the Western allies go ahead with the scheduled deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing 3 missiles in Western Europe in December, the Soviet Union may decide to boycott the 1984 Olympic Games.

Berlioux, who was ending several days of discussions here with leaders of the private Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee, cited no specific Soviet statements that would support such a view. However, the executive director said she and Samaranch, a former Spanish ambassador to Moscow, had gained the impression that the danger of a boycott exists from recent Eastern Bloc contacts.

At the Los Angeles committee, Olympic President Peter V. Ueber-

roth confirmed that the IOC leaders had conveyed a warning about a boycott possibility "over the last 80 days. We have four years of working very hard to ensure that the socialist countries know that their teams will be treated very well in Los Angeles," Ueberroth said, "and we are trying our best to develop open and friendly relations with all these countries."

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation has announced a plan to deploy 572 U.S.-made rockets, including 108 Pershing 2s and 464 cruise missiles, in European countries beginning in December. However, President Reagan has said he is prepared to cancel the deployment if the Soviets will dismantle their SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 intermediate-range missiles, no matter where they are situated. So far, there has been no sign that this

Please see OLYMPICS, Page 28

Los Angeles Times

OLYMPICS

Continued from Third Page
offer will be accepted, but it is believed that compromises are being discussed.

Berlioux's comment about the possibility of a Soviet boycott was the second time in recent weeks that a high international Olympic official has expressed doubts about Soviet participation in the 1984 games.

In June, IOC member Willi Daume of West Germany reported that the new Soviet Olympic Committee chairman, Marat Gramov, had indicated to him that no decision would be made until next year on whether the Soviet Union would be sending a team.

Berlioux said Wednesday that she had recently met with Gramov and was convinced that if it were up to him and other Soviet sports

officials, there would be no question the Soviets would come. However, she remarked, "It is not his decision to make," meaning that it will be a decision taken at the highest levels of Soviet government.

Despite the reported Berlioux and Samaranch warnings, some observers of Soviet affairs remain confident that the Soviets will be sending their team to Los Angeles.

One observer said Wednesday that the Olympics are at the pinnacle of all Soviet sports efforts and an integral part of the country's national fitness program. Besides, the observer added, the Soviet government would be hard put to explain to its own people a decision to boycott the Los Angeles games in light of its condemnation of all boycotts and of the mixing of sports with politics in 1980, when the United States led a boycott effort against the Moscow games.

Jay --

This news item is for you, John Kimble and Ray Smith, Chief of Bilateral Relations, Office of Soviet Union Affairs. I've spoken to both John and Ray about the article and they would like to have copies. Thank you

Bill Hussey

cc - Ken Hill & Mike McManis

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Please see OLYMPICS, Page 22

Los Angeles Times

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Continued from Third Page—
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Bill Hussey

cc - Ken Hill Mike McManis

Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee

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Washington, D.C. 20005

Michael McManus
The White House
Washington, DC

HAND DELIVERED



1400
A4
7/22/83
1 Envelope

9/18/83

Soviets Cancel Pre-Olympic Visit, Raise Boycott Fears

By KENNETH REICH, Times Staff Writer

This is a time of nervousness for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and the international Olympic leadership.

The nervousness was increased Friday when Soviet sports officials suddenly notified the Los Angeles Olympic leadership in a terse cable that "due to existing circumstances," they were canceling plans to send 17 Soviet athletes here for next week's pre-Olympic rowing and canoeing regatta.

They did not elaborate, leaving it to Olympic officials to wonder exactly why the cancellation had taken place.

However, even before Friday's notice, the world situation—the Soviet downing of the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet and the growing involvement of U.S. forces against Moslem insurgents in Lebanon—

had aroused fears in Olympic circles of a boycott against the Los Angeles Games involving the Eastern bloc countries, led by the Soviet Union and their Third World allies.

A secondary fear, largely assuaged so far by assurances given Olympic officials by the Reagan Administration that it is contemplating no such action, revolves around the possibility that political sentiment may rise in the United States itself for keeping Soviet athletes from participating in the Games.

There have been scattered calls in Congress for banning the Soviets and there were unanimous votes in both houses of the California Legislature this week, in the midst of the rush toward adjournment, for a resolution urging such a course of action on the federal government.

Confronted with the tensions of

Continued from First Page

the last two and a half weeks, still harboring fresh memories of the partially successful American-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games, most Olympic leaders have chosen to say little or nothing publicly about the portents of serious Olympic disruption.

Friday, however, confronted with the Soviet rowing and canoeing cancellation, Los Angeles Olympic President Peter V. Ueberroth broke his general silence on the subject.

"We are disappointed that the young Soviet athletes will not be participating in the L.A. '83 rowing and canoeing events (at Lake Casitas in Ventura County)," Ueberroth said. "We understand the environment and circumstances under which this decision was made. However, we remain opposed to any effort to punish athletes for political purposes. History has proven that the use and abuse of athletes for political purposes only hurts young individuals, rather than achieving any political gain.

"Sports organizations and events should not be involved in disputes between governments."

Behind the scenes, Ueberroth and other leading Olympic officials have been working on many levels in recent days to try to assure full participation, including Soviet and Eastern bloc teams, in the Los Angeles Games next summer and put the boycott phenomenon behind them.

Among the steps that have been quietly taken since the shooting down of the Korean airliner are these:

—Los Angeles Olympic leaders, determined to continue regular contacts with Soviet officials, sent a sizable delegation to the Soviet Union to attend the world wrestling championships scheduled to begin next week in Kiev. The announced delegation was headed by the Los Angeles committee's commissioner for wrestling, Gary F. Thomson.

Airline Boycotts

—Ueberroth, acting on suggestions from some Eastern bloc Olympic officials that such a trip might be helpful, queried the North Korean Olympic Committee or whether it would be agreeable to it for him to come to Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, at the end of this month to attend an annual meeting of Communist sports ministers. However, Ueberroth got what he termed a "noncommittal" response that induced him to abandon the attempt.

—The U.S. Olympic Committee and U.S.A. Wrestling, the national governing body for the sport, made arduous—and ultimately successful—efforts to ensure that the U.S. wrestling team got to Kiev for the world championships, despite the airline boycotts of the Soviet Union encouraged by the Reagan Administration. Ai

first, the team had been scheduled to fly to Moscow and then on to Kiev. When direct flights to the Soviet Union seemed out of the question, the team first made arrangements to fly indirectly through Prague, and later, when there were questions whether U.S.-issued tickets would be honored in the Soviet Union, it finally decided to fly to Budapest and then go on by train from there to Kiev.

F. Don Miller, the U.S. Olympic Committee's executive director, explained that he and other American officials believed that if regular exchanges with the Soviet Union were allowed to be interrupted, if bad feelings as a result developed, it might prove difficult to resume them later.

"We just don't want to enter upon that downward spiral," Miller said.

Public Statements

—The U.S. Olympic Committee, for much the same reason, worked through channels to try to keep the projected American tour of a Soviet basketball team going, despite cancellation of games with the Soviets by several of the colleges that originally had been scheduled to play them. Miller made it clear that if the Soviets remain determined to come, the U.S. Olympic Committee would assist the national basketball federation in scheduling new games to replace the ones that had been canceled.

Despite all this activity, Olympic leaders, for the most part, say they think it's usually best to avoid entirely or at least tone down public statements. As Ueberroth explained it this week before the rowing cancellation, he knows feelings are high about what happened to the Korean airliner, and he thinks the fewer statements made by the Olympic committee, the further from politics it keeps itself, the better off it will be.

"Our job, no matter how we feel personally, is to put on the Olympic Games," he said.

The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, feels the same way. Before he left on a trip to China last week, he gave explicit instructions to the International Olympic Committee staff at the organization's headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, that no one else make any comment on political matters affecting the Los Angeles Games.

Samaranch, reached by telephone before he departed, seemed fatalistic on the prospects that world political conditions might disrupt the Games.

"It's not in our hands," he said, expressing the view that now is the time for Olympic officials to be "cautious" in their statements.

Privately, Olympic officials explain there can be no question of Los Angeles not wanting the Soviets to com-

to the Games. Any city hosting the Olympic Games must sign a contract with the International Olympic Committee committing itself to accepting all participants recognized by the organization, and in the Los Angeles case, two presidents of the United States, both Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, have committed the U.S. government in writing to go along with that rule.

Even before the shooting down of the Korean plane, with the deaths of all 269 people aboard, however, there had been questions about the participation of Soviet and other Eastern bloc athletes next summer in Los Angeles. However, these were largely engendered from the Soviet side.

In July, the chairman of the Soviet national Olympic committee, Marat Gramov, said the Soviets would not decide whether to attend the Games until the last

possible day for doing so, late next spring. Shortly thereafter, Soviet cultural representatives expressed disinterest in sending a theatrical and a dance group to participate in the Olympic cultural festival next year.

The Soviets have always been careful to say that they would not stay away from the Los Angeles Games for political reasons, a recognition of the widespread distaste that has developed in the international Olympic movement for politically motivated boycotts. Instead, they have spoken of not coming to Los Angeles if the preparations here were not adequate or if they believed the Soviet team would not be safe.

This week, with Soviet-American tensions so high, one key Los Angeles Olympic Committee board member, who asked not to be identified, speculated that the chances that Soviet athletes will participate in the Games have sunk to no more than 50-50.

However, other leading Olympic officials disagreed.

Please see **OLYMPIC**, Page 21

OLYMPIC: Soviets

Continued from 20th Page

William Simon, the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said he remains confident that the Soviets will come.

"I think it's in their interest to be here," he said. "They'll peck at everything, but I think they'll be here."

Richard Pound, an International Olympic Committee executive board member from Montreal, said he had heard nothing in recent contacts with Olympic colleagues around the world that would indicate to him that the Soviets would not come.

Not all the speculation about non-participation or boycotts deals with the Soviets. A U.S. Olympic Committee official, for example, remarked this week that some messages have also been arriving from Arab countries expressing disquiet over developments in Lebanon and suggesting that this could adversely affect their participation in the Los Angeles Games.

Suppose the Soviets or others end up not coming to Los Angeles. In that event, officials suggest, Los Angeles Olympic planners have made plans for a scaled-down Games that they believe, nonetheless, would be satisfactory from a public point of view.

Ueberroth acknowledged this week that the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee's \$225-million contract with the ABC television network—which provides close to half the financing for the Games—is subject to "arbitration" downward if the Soviets and others are not participants in the 1984 Olympics.

He said the exact figure of decrease in payments would have to be negotiated according to the circumstances.

However, regardless of whether it would be "\$8 million or \$80 million," Ueberroth said, he can assure the public that contingency plans exist to bring in the Games without a deficit. He reiterated that no matter what might happen, there will need be no recourse to taxpayers' funds to put on the Games.



SEP 24 1983

83 SEP 23 12:44

S/S 9/23

to [unclear] [unclear]

TO: P - Mr. Eagleburger
FROM : C - Edward J. Derwinski
SUBJECT: Soviet Participation in 1984 Olympic Games

ISSUE FOR DECISION

How to respond to press inquiries whether, in light of the KAL tragedy, the Administration will bar Soviet athletes from the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

BACKGROUND

The California legislature has passed a resolution urging President Reagan and Congress to bar the Soviets from the 1984 Olympics. This is typical of actions being taken at various governmental levels.

In order to stage the Olympics, the host group must abide by the International Olympic Committee rules and bylaws, including the right of unhindered entry to all accredited Olympic participants.

The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee agreed to abide by these rules, and I believe the State Department must consistently support their position.

RECOMMENDATION

Therefore, I strongly recommend that State Department press spokesmen reiterate that the U.S. will properly uphold its responsibilities as hosts for the 1984 Olympic Games and not bar Soviet or other athletic participants otherwise eligible to enter the United States for the Olympics.

Approve

[Signature]
SEP 24 1983

Disapprove

Drafted: C/IS:RHenderson:ja
632-1120 9/22/83

Clearances: EUR/SOV:LGoodrich
EUR/SOV:BMorton
L:TJohnson

[Signature]

rw
M

THE COUNSELOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

cc: Bill 17931
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 30, 1983

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM TO THE ACTING SECRETARY

FROM : Ed Derwinski

SUBJECT: Soviet Participation in the 1984 Olympics

I have no quarrel with the substance of the EUR paper but I think the reasons for not barring the Soviets can be quite simply stated.

In agreeing to host the Olympics, Los Angeles agreed to abide by International Olympic Committee rules that all accredited Olympic teams be admitted. If a team is barred from participating, we cannot be the host.

The President has acknowledged this. When he met with U.S. Olympic and Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee officials in 1981, he said that "the U.S. will welcome athletes from all nations to participate in the 1984 Olympic games." Furthermore, in a 1982 letter to the International Olympic Committee, he said that "the Olympic Charter will be enforced."

Therefore, barring Soviet athletes from participating is a non-issue. There is no diplomatic, political or public relations value in doing so. In fact we would be shooting ourselves in the foot. So far, the President's handling of the KAL incident has dealt a sharp blow to Soviet prestige. Moving to bar the Soviets from Los Angeles would hand them exactly the kind of propaganda card they're now looking for. Let's keep pressing the Soviets on the KAL outrage by every means in our interest, but not do something that will hurt us more than them. However, by the time the Olympics take place next summer, the KAL incident will no longer be an issue.

I believe the United States has much to gain by being the perfect host of the Olympics. We should encourage as many people to come as possible and see the wonders of the U.S. If anything, we should upgrade our role as Olympic hosts in the eyes of the world.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F95-069/4 #108
BY CAS NARA, DATE 3/19/01

City of Los Angeles
" " December 1983

MEMORANDUM

On the discussions between the representatives of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and the representatives of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR (a list of names of those participating is attached).

The Soviet side gave the following information: the National Olympic Committee of the USSR made the decision to deliver part of the sport inventory, equipment, specific national foods and non-alcoholic beverages as well as part of the Sports delegation on board of the Soviet passenger ship "Gruzia" (Black Sea Shipping Company) rented by the Committee. The ship's size is as follows:

Length	-	156.18 meters
Width	-	21.82 meters
Depth	-	5.9 meters

Capacity 480 passengers berths; cargo space in the horizontal method of loading and unloading has 2 circumferences of 5400 cubic meters. The ship has three access ramps: at the bow, at the stern, and one on the right side.

The ship plans to arrive in port on July 15-20 and to remain there until the closing of the Olympic Games.

During the time the ship is docked, a portion of the above listed property will be stored, part of the sporting delegation will reside aboard ship, the ship will be used as a place for the Soviet delegation to conduct cultural entertainment, rest and recreation for part of the athletes.

In connection with this, the Soviet side has asked to examine and decide the following question connected with the stay of the ship in port:

- 1) The Port Authority of Long Beach, on the basis on the inquiry of the agency of the Soviet ship company "W. Diamond," agreed to grant a place at Pier #2 for the docking of "Gruzia" for the specified time. The Soviet side would like to receive confirmation from the Organizing Committee and the Port Authority of Long Beach that they do not require any additional agreements with the Government of the USA for entering and docking the ship, and that this place of docking will be retained for the ship for the whole time of her stay in the port, i.e. from July 15-20 to August 15th, 1984.
- 2) Conforming with the recommendations of the authorities of the Port of Long Beach and the Organizing Committee, it is necessary to take effective measures for the protection of the ship during the period of its mooring.

The Soviet side feels it is necessary to have guarantees that the LAOOC, the authorities of the port, and other organizations will take all necessary measures required from them to ensure the security of the ship at dock in agreement with corresponding international and local practices and will indicate the necessary security measures which the master of the ship must undertake with their assistance.

- 3) During the ship's mooring, the crew, passengers (part of the delegation), some athletes participating in the cultural events and in recreation, and the cargo will be on board. The ship will be visited by guests of the master and of the Head of the delegation. The Soviet side requests the acceptance by U.S. Officials that the following individuals have the authority to approve entry to the ship while in port:

- The Master of the Ship
- The Head of Delegation
- The Olympic Attache

The above-mentioned persons in agreement with U.S. authorities will establish three kinds of passes:

- a) For members of the crew
- b) For those living on ship
- c) For short time visitors

These passes will be issued by the Soviet side; these passes will be the basis for unimpeded passage onto the ship and from her.

The Soviet side would like confirmation that the above mentioned cargo located on board, may be loaded and unloaded without impediment and delivered to places of usage.

The ship will be supplied without any impediment with all necessary items: food, water, fuel etc. for its normal operation.

- 4) In view of the long distance between the USSR and the USA, the difference in time, the different languages, large number of members of the Soviet delegation, the Soviet side requests permission for operating the ship's radio station in its transmitting range.
- 5) Taking into consideration the length of the stay of the Soviet ship in the port and the necessity of solving many questions, the Soviet side feels it is expedient to have the representative Morflot USSR present in port during the length of this stay.

The American side having considered the above questions replies as follows:

Tr AM/PFL
12/2/83

QUESTIONS OF THE SOVIET OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
WITH REGARD OF TRANSPORTATION OF THE SOVIET
OLYMPIC TEAM TO LOS ANGELES ON AEROFLOT FLIGHTS
TO THE LAOOC

- 1) Official confirmation for permission to use the Aeroflot Charter flights to transport the Soviet Olympic Delegation. It is planned to fly up to 25 round trips on the aircraft IL-62M and 2-3 round trips on aircraft IL-76T: Sports inventory and other belongings (Possibly horses). Anticipated start: July 1-10th, possible ending: August 15-30th, 1984. Aircraft load: 100-160 passengers.
- 2) Confirmation of agreement on flight route Moscow-Shannon-Havanna-Los Angeles and return.
- 3) Order of formalizing flights on definite dates, through Diplomatic channels, through the LAOOC, CAB, local Traffic Control.
- 4) Recommendations from American officials for commercial and technical servicing of Aeroflot flights including supply of fuel. Identifying servicing carrier and fuel-supply co. at main and auxiliary airports.
- 5) Permission for arrival to Los Angeles of 2 Aeroflot specialists (representative and engineer) in order to organize the arrival and service the flights.

It is anticipated that the specialists will arrive one month before the beginning of transportation operations, and will leave one month after their termination. Procedure for formalization of obtaining permissions.

- 6) Auxiliary airports on U.S. territory for Aeroflot aircraft. Characteristics of main and auxiliary airports. Estimate of navigation and landing taxes and fees. Any local requirements or landing rights.
- 7) Obtaining visas for working crew members for flights to basic and auxiliary airports. Formalization of visas for 2-3 changing flight crews in Los Angeles as well as the possibility of their moving to auxiliary airports. Also visas for above mentioned specialists of Aeroflot, to basic and auxiliary airports.
Which airports in an emergency?
- 8) Permission for Soviet and foreign passengers, Olympic participants and tourists to fly on Soviet planes. Possible permission to land in New York (Kennedy) and Washington (Dulles) airports to pick up and discharge same passengers.
- 9) Agreement on mutual recognition of flight documents between American carriers and Aeroflot for both individual passengers and cargo. *tax, airway bills*
- 10) Permission for members of Olympic teams of other countries and tourists to fly on Aeroflot at their request.

- 11) Customs exemptions on spare parts on flights of Aeroflot, American or other carriers in case of need.
- 12) Accommodations for crew members and representatives as well as transportation between airports and hotels.
- 13) Provisions for security of Aeroflot aircrafts at basic and alternative airports.
- 14) Possibility of rental cars for Aeroflot personnel. Hiring of some local help (1 or 2) for temporary employment.

Tr LG/PFL
12/2/83

STATUS OF THE OLYMPIC ATTACHE

- 1) Diplomat with diplomatic passport and diplomatic visa (A-1), Diplomatic tagplates for a car.
- 2) Free admission to all Olympic facilities (villages, sport sites, etc) without the regular notification required of Soviet Diplomatic and Consular officials.
- 3) Free admission to international airport for flights to San Francisco and Washington D.C. twice a month.
- 4) Free admission to shortest highway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.
- 5) Free admission to the airport to meet Soviet delegations.
- 6) Free admission to the Soviet ship in the port of Los Angeles.

Congress of the United States

Committee on Foreign Affairs

House of Representatives

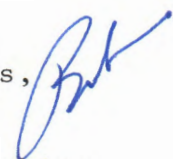
18 Jan. 84

Dear Ken,

I thought you would find this article about the Soviets and the Olympics interesting.

Good luck in your efforts. Give me a call and we can get together for lunch when you have the time.

Regards,



Bob Jenkins

225-6735

Jan 5 1984

Europe, involving the Western allies, while START is a matter between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said he and the president reviewed the INF negotiations and the Soviet insistence on a one-sided outcome. He said the

The Soviets walked out on the INF negotiations on Nov. 23 after the United States began deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter the more than 600 similar missiles fac-

Ex-spy urges curbing Soviets at Olympics

By George Archibald
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

Thomas Shuman, a former Soviet Embassy press officer now living in California, has joined in calling on President Reagan to prevent the Soviet Union from using the summer Olympics for "a massive spying operation."

Mr. Shuman, whose name was Yuri Bezmenov before he defected to the West 14 years ago, said in an interview yesterday the United States should deny the Soviet Olympic Committee's request to allow unrestricted travel privileges for Soviet journalists during the games beginning next July in Los Angeles.

A former editor and public relations officer for the Novosti Press Agency, which he described as "a KGB front for disinformation and ideological subversion," Mr. Shuman said "at least 75 percent of Soviet journalists are KGB members whose assignments during the Olympics will include spying, subversion and recruitment of agents to buy, steal or search out U.S. high-technology secrets."

He said the administration also should turn down a Soviet request to land 25 Aeroflot planes in Los Angeles and dock a large cruise ship in Los Angeles harbor.

He said Aeroflot's Ilyushin turboprop jets, which seat about 200 people, "conceal the number and types of personnel arriving." He said the planes "are equipped for aerial spying and provide better control against possible athletic defections" by Soviet Olympic participants.

The cruise ship would be "a piece of Soviet territory, not subject to normal search procedures, (where) about 300 KGB agents, technicians, translators and analysts will be busy (on lower decks) vacuuming the air waves to record military communications, private telephone conversations, police arrangements and federal security strategies," he stated.

Mr. Shuman has joined the Ban the Soviets Coalition, a grass-roots network of 145 conservative and anti-communist groups trying to stop Soviet participation in the Los Angeles Olympics.

The coalition is holding a press conference today in Los Angeles, at which Mr. Shuman said he would detail the probable Soviet spying scenario, based on his own experience as a longtime KGB operative.

At the press conference, the coalition is expected to name Trygve P. McDonald, the 23-year-old son of slain Rep. Larry P. McDonald, D-Ga., its honorary national chairman. Rep. McDonald was killed with 268 other passengers aboard a Korean Air Lines jumbo jet shot down by Soviet military aircraft last Sept. 1.

State Department Counselor Edward J. Derwinski, a former Republican congressman, is coordinating government arrangements — including Soviet participation — in the Los Angeles Olympics, according to a department spokesman.

The Soviets "won't get most" of their requests, the spokesman predicted. "Who knows what will happen?" he said, because agreements are still being negotiated by the sponsoring Olympic committees and participating countries.

Soviet airliners do not now have landing rights in the United States, but "there is sure to be some relaxation of (those) rules," the spokesman said.

Sharp restrictions on the movement of Soviet athletes and access to them are expected — for security reasons — once they arrive in the United States, the spokesman added.

However, travel restrictions for Soviet journalists going to California just for the Olympics may be eased, the spokesman indicated.

Last November, for the first time since 1967, the United States increased the number of locations off-limits to visiting Soviet diplomats and journalists.

Most of the city of Los Angeles and all of Los Angeles County, where a lot of electronics and defense-oriented industries are located, were placed off limits to the Soviets. Also closed to Soviet diplomats and journalists is high-technology "Silicon Valley" outside San Francisco.

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- 2 A new game of Wingo in Washington will begin each Monday. Wingo in Washington will be conducted for a total of 10 weeks. STARTING DATE IS JANUARY 16, 1984.
- 3 Each week, numbers valid for that week's designated game will be printed in The Washington Times. If any numbers appear on your Washington Game Board valid for that designated game, circle them.
- 4 If you circle all 15 numbers on your game board for a designated game, you are eligible to win the GRAND PRIZE for that game, provided you claim your prize properly.
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- 6 NEXT YOU MUST EITHER MAIL YOUR CARD TOGETHER WITH YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS BY CHECK OR MAIL TO WINGO IN WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 OR (b) DELIVER YOUR CARD IN PERSON TO WASHINGTON TIMES 3600 NEW YORK AVENUE, NORTHEAST WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002. WHETHER MAILED OR DELIVERED, YOUR CARD MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN 5:00 PM ON WEDNESDAY FOLLOWING THE GAME OF WHICH YOU BELIEVE YOU ARE A WINNER.

W. Times 1/18/84 Wed

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	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>

179312 MEMO

3 2/24/1984 B1

JOAN CLAR, JOHN KELLY THRU EDWARD
DERWINSKI TO LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER, RE:
OBJECTION TO VISA

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

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

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

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

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B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>

179313 MEMO

3 1/18/1984 B1

JOAN M. CLARK TO LAWRENCE EAGLEBURGER,
RE: VISA FOR OLYMPIC OFFICIAL, ANNOTATED

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

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179314	MEMO CHARLES HILL TO ROBERT MCFARLANE, RE: VISA	2	ND	B1

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

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179315	CABLE 072253Z DEC 83 (TAB 2)	1	12/7/1983	B1

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

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179317	CABLE 172122Z FEB 84 (TAB 3)	1	2/17/1984	B1

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

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179318	MEMO MICHAEL EGAN TO WARREN CHRISTOPHER AND WILLIAM WEBSTER, RE: VISA POLICY	2	1/30/1979	B1

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

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179318 TAB 4
(#67)

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By CU, NARA, Date 1/76/06

7902141



United States Department of Justice

Lu
11-63

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

90 JAN 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE WARREN M. CHRISTOPHER
Deputy Secretary of State

and

HONORABLE WILLIAM H. WEBSTER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Re: Visa Policy Regarding Soviet Bloc Intelligence
Service Personnel

The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize where we (U) stand with regard to the application of paragraphs (27) and (29) of 8 U.S.C. § 1182 to visa applicants having a substantial connection to a Foreign Hostile Intelligence Service (FHIS).

Procedurally, we will continue to operate under the (U) informal system developed over the past few months between State and the FBI. Under that system, State may bring to me for consideration and resolution individual cases in which it disagrees with an FBI conclusion that an applicant is inadmissible under (27) or (29). If certain cases, in State's judgment, require particularly expeditious handling, an oral response from the FBI, followed up immediately by a written communication from the FBI to State, should be made. Likewise, State should provide a detailed written response to any FBI objection in sufficient time for me to consider such cases on all available facts. If necessary, a meeting will be called to discuss specific cases.

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B1

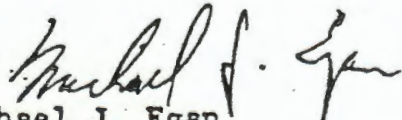
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Finally, it seems appropriate to reiterate that the potential (U) adverse effects of denials of visas on this country's foreign policy or economic goals are legally irrelevant to the decision of specific cases under paragraphs (27) and (29).


Michael J. Egan
Associate Attorney General

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179319	MEMO JOHN ORDWAY MEMO TO FILE, RE: TRIP TO LOS ANGELES, MARCH 19-22	5	ND	B1

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

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

FROM: - EUR/SOV/SOBI - John M. Ordway

SUBJECT: Trip to Los Angeles, March 19-22

1. Closed Area Revision The Deaver/Ueberroth letter stated that we would provide a free-movement zone in Los Angeles for the Olympic Attache. By extension, I told people, this same zone would apply during the Olympic period to other Soviets to whom closed areas applied. (Closed areas do not apply to any members of the Olympic Family, except for resident journalists.) In my discussions with Gary Auer, Soviet squad supervisor at the FBI's LA Field Office, we agreed that I would draw up an open zone that would include all of LA County, plus additional areas in Orange, San Bernardino and Ventura Counties to bring in additional venues and hotels, plus include "satellite" zones at Las Casitas and in San Diego County with connecting routes to include these two outlying venues. ACTION NECESSARY: (A) Draw up precise boundaries of zone, clear with LAOOC to ensure that no hotels or venues are excluded, and provide to LAOOC, FBI, all relevant agencies and probably the press as well. (B) What to do about Palo Alto, Boston and Annapolis where soccer games will be held. My recommendation is to require notification by any persons subject to travel controls, but not apply closed areas to Palo Alto/Stanford for any Olympic-related travel. (C) How to require travel notification for Olympic Attache. Recommendation: File notification with LA Field Office, which will phone SOV. (D) How to deal with closed areas for diplomats (SF and Washington). Recommendation: Require a statement relating travel to Olympics in lieu of request for closed area exception. Travel outside the LA Olympic movement zone would require closed area exception.

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DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
 NLS F95-069/4 #58
 By CLS, NARA, Date 3/19/01

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Ban the Soviets The Ban the Soviets Coalition is active in LA, and claims to have "infiltrated" the Olympic organization and states that it will actively recruit defectors. LAOOC assured me that they will warn all their employees to avoid political discussions and they will fire any employee who may be caught in this type of activity. Since there will be extremely strict security at the Villages, no unaccredited person will have access to athletes. Athletes will be bussed from Village to venue, so public access will be difficult. Our biggest problem from this quarter may well be unsubstantiated charges that a particular athlete wants to defect but is being held against his will.

~~REDACTED~~

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3. Gruziya: location The Deaver letter granted permission for the ship to dock at Pier 2, Berth 53, Port of Long Beach. This berth is across a channel from oil storage drums. At the end of the channel, about 30 yards from the berth, are a restaurant and a number of commercial fishing/charter boats. The channel has a

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-3-

considerable amount of traffic. The Coast Guard and all others concerned with security prefer berth 52 which runs off the main channel on which berth 53 is located. It is easier to protect seaward, and probably more easily protected landward as well. It can be completely isolated from other, ongoing commercial activities. The major problem with this is reimbursement to the Port of Long Beach for loss of berth 50 across the narrow channel from berth 52 (the Gruziya is too wide to permit another ship to dock at berth 50 at the same time). In addition, using the warehouse adjacent to berth 50 would also be subject to negotiation on compensation. ACTION: Clearance from the White House to move the location; notify the agent. Agent would have to negotiate payments to Port Authority.

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-4-

Police Protection Coast Guard claims it does not have either the resources or the expertise to provide landward security. All concerned agree that private security is not a good choice. The Long Beach Police Department is willing to provide the manpower, but wants compensation. A quick "security survey" by a private firm at Coast Guard request came up with a figure of 12 security personnel around the clock. LBPD was talking about a SWAT team and assorted other people. Taking the figure of 12 and applying LBPD's \$28/manhour cost would result in a bill of \$250,000 for a 30 day stay. It is my opinion and that of Nina Stewart of our LA SY Field Office that fewer cops would still do the trick. Even cutting the police presence down to 5, however, could leave the total tab at about \$100,000. There are two options for footing this bill. (I discard trying to talk the LBPD out of charging for protection since I think it would probably be futile and wouldn't look very good publicly.) First, we can let Williams, Dimond (the shipping agents) wangle with the LBPD and the Port Authority on behalf of the Soviets, trying to negotiate down both the number of cops and the bill. If that path is chosen, it will be covered by a condition in the Port Authority's agreement to accept the ship, namely that the Soviets reimburse the Port and City for extraordinary expenses. Alternatively, the Federal Government could pay the bill. Since the Coast Guard is declaring the berth area to be a "safety zone" and it is illegal for anyone to enter a safety zone without Coast Guard permission, the Coast Guard has the authority to police the area. Since they don't have the manpower, they could in turn reimburse the LBPD for this service. Money would have to come from the Olympic supplemental via OMB. An additional attraction to this idea would be federal control over the situation. ACTION: Inter-agency agreement on whether to provide federal funding.

Planes I met with FAA and airport authorities. Based on conversations with LAOOC, INS and Customs, it appears that the only airport equipped to deal with arriving Olympic aircraft is LAX. No one wants any Soviet planes remaining overnight at LAX. It is a sensitive area; there is little room; and they represent a target. The Airport authorities would rather not have them stay overnight anywhere. If they have to stay overnight, the best alternative appears to be Ontario Airport. There is little action that can be taken before the Soviets make their wishes known, and they have to file their requests with us 30 days in advance. However, I recommend that we have someone on the spot to deal with potential conflicts. INS, Customs, the Airport Authority, the Airport Police, the LA Police Department, and the FBI are all interested in the planes. At this point, we

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-5-

still need to determine who will service the Soviet planes, and when the Soviets will send in their two designated Aeroflot hitters.

Transportation: LAOOC will provide transportation for the "Olympic Family" which includes journalists. For print journalists, this will mean shuttle buses among hotels, the press center and venues. For broadcast journalists, the Soviets will get "a few" of the 200-300 vehicles set aside for the media. (The Soviets are relatively underrepresented and won't get many of these cars.) OFM may get requests to rent vehicles to them and should be responsive. Print journalists, however, should not really need any rental vehicles.

The main rental customers will be the Aeroflot and Morflot reps, the Olympic Attache (if he doesn't have a ConGen SF car), and the contingent of Soviets aboard the Gruzija who are not Olympic Family. We may want to get OFM to make available a few cars, vans and/or buses to handle transportation for the ship contingent as well as to transport athletes and other family members between the Village and the dock. (I think it unlikely that LAOOC will be providing this transportation.)

REDACTED

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Further consultation with LAOOC transportation people, and with OFM will be necessary.

Accommodations [redacted] representatives from the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco have reserved 50 hotel rooms in Anaheim for the period of the games. These rooms are probably for athletes and support personnel for team handball and equestrian events which are in Orange and San Diego Counties quite some distance from the Village at UCLA. Other teams have apparently done similar things (e.g., the Canadians at Lake Casitas on grounds that the Santa Barbara satellite village is too far away). LAOOC says that at long as a team pays for all its spaces in the Villages, there is no requirement that they actually stay there, although they assume no responsibility for security. This situation bears careful watching to ensure that no diplomats stay in those rooms in violation of OFM rules.

~~SECRET~~

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BC-OLYMPIC***

MOSCOW CALLS FOR EMERGENCY MEETING OF OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

By MARTIN NESIRKY

MOSCOW, APRIL 9, REUTER - THE SOVIET NATIONAL OLYMPIC BODY TODAY CALLED FOR AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS VIOLATIONS OF THE OLYMPIC CHARTER IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN A STATEMENT CARRIED BY THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY (ASS), THE SOVIET COMMITTEE CITED A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC VIOLATIONS OF THE OLYMPIC CHARTER AND SAID THERE WAS A "BROAD CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE PARTICIPATION OF THE SOVIET UNION" IN LOS ANGELES, SITE OF THE 1984 SUMMER GAMES.

IT ALSO SAID THE U.S. AUTHORITIES WERE INTERFERING IN THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GAMES.

IT SAID IT WAS APPEALING TO THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH TO CONSIDER THESE MATTERS AT AN EMERGENCY SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND DEMAND U.S. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CHARTER.

MORE 0754 MH

C Press Guidance

SOVIET CALL FOR IOC EMERGENCY MEETING

Q. What is the reaction of the State Department to the Soviet Olympic Committee's call for an emergency meeting of the International Olympic Committee to discuss violations of the Olympic charter in the United States?

A. We certainly are surprised that the Soviet Olympic Committee would make such accusations. In their statement as reported in Tass the Soviets cite the guarantees made by President Reagan to uphold the provisions of the Olympic Charter, and there has been no change in that position. President Reagan has stated "the United States will welcome athletes from all nations to participate in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles."

Q. Does the "Ban the Soviets" movement have the support of the U.S. Government?

A. Absolutely not. The United States, as host government, will uphold its responsibilities in all respects, including permitting athletes from all countries unhindered entry if they are properly accredited to the IOC. However, the Soviets have to understand that while there are certain emigre groups objecting to the Soviet presence at the Los Angeles Olympic Games, under the American system of freedom of speech, such groups have the right to express their views. Their views are in no way sanctioned either by the U.S. Government or the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

Q. Would the participation of a Soviet delegation in the Olympic Games threaten U.S. security?

A. No. We expect Soviet athletes will want to concentrate on "going for the gold". ~~But at the same time we want to ensure that Soviet visitors do not take advantage of the good will of the Games to conduct unrelated activities.~~

Q. Will the United States ensure the full security of national delegations to the Olympic Games?

A. The U.S. Government, in close cooperation with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and local law enforcement agencies, is doing everything possible to prepare for the complete security of all participants in the Summer Games.

Q. What about accreditation of Radio Free Europe to the Games?

A. We support the accreditation of bona fide press and media representatives, including Radio Free Europe.

Q. Why must the Soviets provide the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with lists of all members of the delegation in order to receive visa permission? The Soviets claim Olympic certification establishes the identity of its owner and is a document which permits him to cross the border of the country where the city organizing the Olympics is located. Is this rule being violated?

A. Olympic rules states it is "desirable" for Olympic participants to enter the host country simply on presentation of an Olympic identity card, but obviously, the immigration laws of the country concerned have to be taken into account. Accordingly, LAOOC, in consultation with the International Olympic Committee, has devised a procedure for entry which the IOC approved that satisfies both the Olympic Charter and United States law. We don't believe it is a burdensome request that lists of Olympic team members be furnished to the U.S. Embassies in countries abroad.

Q. The Soviets have again raised the question of the refusal of a visa for their candidate for Olympic attache. Is this interference with the agreement which the USSR's National Olympic Committee made with LAOOC?

A. As we have stated before, we are fully prepared to meet our obligations as host government which includes acceptance of a Soviet Olympic attache. Nevertheless, the person holding that position must be one whose activities are solely related to the Olympics. Since the refusal of a visa for the individual whom the Soviets nominated originally, we have had no request for a visa from any other nominee.

Q. The Soviet statement said that the Olympic Charter was being violated by the use of the Olympic Flame for commercial aims. Is this true?

A. No. The sponsorship program was instituted by LAOOC for the sole purpose of raising money for youth charities. The IOC has endorsed LAOOC's position.

Clearances: CA/VO: CScully *CS*
CA/VO: RMackay *RM*
EUR/SOV: *J* ORWAY

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E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: SCUL, UR, US
SUBJECT: TASS CALLS IOC MEETING GREAT STEP FORWARD

1. ~~(C)~~ - ENTIRE TEXT)
2. DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE SEEN TASS ENGLISH DISPATCH DATED LAUSANNE, APRIL 25, SUMMARIZING A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE IOC EXECUTIVE SESSION CALLED BY THE USSR NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (NOC). TASS REPORTS THAT "SEVERAL PRINCIPLED ISSUES WERE RESOLVED," INCLUDING VISA-FREE ENTRY, ACCESS TO SITES BY DELEGATION MEMBERS AND JOURNALISTS. TASS CITES AGREEMENT ON WHAT IT VAGUELY CALLS "OBSERVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO BOATS ANCHORED IN THE PORT OF LOS ANGELES."
3. TASS LEAVES THE IMPRESSION THAT SECURITY IS THE LAST UNRESOLVED ISSUE: "SOME ISSUES WILL DEMAND FURTHER CONSULTATIONS. THUS, THE PROBLEM OF THE SAFETY OF THE PARTICIPANTS SHOULD BE HANDLED AT THE STATE LEVEL." WE NOTE THAT THIS LAST SENTENCE DOES NOT REPRESENT A SHIFT IN THE USSR'S OFT-STATED PRINCIPLE OF "NO GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE" IN THE GAMES. THE USSR NOC'S APRIL 10 STATEMENT WAS UNEQUIVOCAL ON THIS POINT: "IT IS KNOWN THAT THE COUNTRY HOSTING THE OLYMPIAD ASSUMES THE COMMITMENT TO ENSURE THE FULL SECURITY OF THE NATIONAL DELEGATIONS."
4. PERHAPS MORE SIGNIFICANTLY, TASS QUOTES SOVIET NOC CHAIRMAN GRAMOV AS CALLING THE MEETING "A GREAT STEP FORWARD TOWARD REMOVING THE UNDESIRABLE OBSTACLES WHICH EMERGED... AROUND THE LOS ANGELES GAMES." EMBASSY HAS SEEN NO WESTERN WIRE STORIES OR BROADCAST REPORTS OF THE PRESS CONFERENCE WHICH HAVE CARRIED SUCH AN ENTHUSIASTIC QUOTE BY GRAMOV. IN ALL, WE ARE LEFT WITH THE IMPRESSION THAT THE SOVIETS ARE, ON BALANCE, SATISFIED WITH THE OUTCOME OF THE MEETING.
HARTMAN

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BY CHS, NARA, DATE 3/15/01

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