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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

CAS 10/23/2009

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON OCTOBER 1983 (10/1-10/10)

FOIA

M08-244

Box Number 2

JONES

5

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1.	78400 MEMO	MATLOCK TO WILLIAM CLARK RE US EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN THE SOVIET UNION	1	10/6/1983	B1
2.	78401 LETTER	CHARLES WICK TO CLARK RE US EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN THE SOVIET UNION	2	9/29/1983	B1
3.	78402 SUMMARY	BACKGROUND ON IREX AND FULBRIGHT PROGRAMS R 11/5/1999 NLSF95-074/2 #88	1	ND	B1
4.	78403 MEMO	MATLOCK TO CLARK RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS	1	10/6/1983	B1
5.	78404 MEMO	CHARLES HILL TO CLARK RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS	2	10/3/1983	B1
6.	78405 MEMO	ED DERWINSKI TO THE ACTING SECRETARY RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS	1	9/30/1983	B1
7.	78406 MEMO	ANNOTATED COPY OF 78403	1	10/6/1983	B1
8.	78407 MEMO	COPY OF 78404	2	10/3/1983	B1

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]

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

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Box Number 2

JONES

5

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
9.	78408 MEMO	COPY OF 78405	1	9/30/1983	B1
10.	78409 MEMO	MATLOCK TO CLARK RE SOVIET UNGA SPEECH R 9/13/2000 NLSF95-074/2 #89	1	10/6/1983	B1
11.	78410 ANALYSIS	OF SOVIET UNGA SPEECH R 7/7/2000 NLSF95-074/2 #90	2	ND	B1
12.	78411 MEMO	SAME TEXT AS 78409 R 9/13/2000 NLSF95-074/2 #91	1	10/6/1983	B1
13.	78412 ANALYSIS	COPY OF 78410 R 7/7/2000 NLSF95-074/2 #92	2	ND	B1
14.	78413 MEMO	MATLOCK TO CLARK RE SOVIET SPIES D 8/5/2010 M244/1	1	10/6/1983	B1 B3

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

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

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

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INTERNATIONALE KONFERENZ „FRIEDEN IN FREIHEIT FÜR EUROPA“

Veranstaltungsstelle: Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten, Maximilianstr. 17, 8000 München 22
Adresse: Postfach 860445, D-8000 München 86, BRD

SEP 26 1983

VERANSTALTER:

Weltkongress der Slowaken
Toronto, Kanada
Stephen B. Roman, K.C.S.G., LL.D.
Präsident
Rev. Dusan Toth
Generalsekretär

The Hon. William P. Clark
Chairman National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

Munich, 9,22,1983

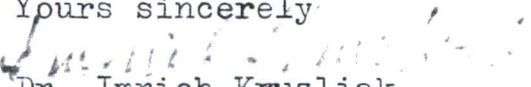
BERATUNGSKOMITEE:

Dr. Heinrich Aigner,
MdEP, Amberg.
Prof. Dr. Franciszek Blachnicki,
Carlsberg
Cornelia Gerstenmaier,
Publizistin, Bonn
Prof. Dr. Adolf-Henning Frucht,
Berlin
Hans Graf Huyn,
MdB, Bonn
Elemér Illyés,
Publizist, Schliersee
Prof. Dr. Andrzej Kaminski,
Hagen
Prof. Dr. Nikolaus Lobkowicz,
München
Prof. Eugen Löbl,
Publizist, New York
Gerhard Löwenthal,
TV-Journalist, Wiesbaden
Dr. Stefan Marinoff,
Journalist, München
Tadeusz Nowakowski,
Schriftsteller, München
Ludek Pachman,
Publizist, Griesbach
Stephan Popow
Journalist, München
Ion Ratiu,
M.A., LL. B., London
Adelbert Reif,
Journalist, Wien
Prof. Dr. Laszlo Révész,
Publizist, Bern
Prof. Dr. Günter Rohrmoser,
Universität Stuttgart-Hohenheim
Dr. Rudolf Ströbinger,
Schriftsteller, Köln
Pavel Tigrid,
Publizist, Paris
Alexander Graf Urechia,
Journalist, München

The Slovak World Congress performs an International Conference "Peace in Freedom for Europe" in Munich from October 20-22, 1983 whose aim it will be to demonstrate solidarity of the nations that came under Soviet domination against their will. This Conference is oriented in the spirit of the Democracy Program and serves the aim of President Ronald Reagan in the defense of freedom of the West against Soviet imperialism. We emphasize the principle of self-determination of nations because in this area the Soviets commit the biggest crime. We demand that the west will include the principle of self-determination as a part of its policy, that would by dynamite for Soviet imperialism. The nations oppressed by the Soviet Union in Central- and Eastern Europe are the most loyal allies of the U.S.A. and the West.

We would be happy if you could send at least one representative to this conference as an observer.

Yours sincerely


Dr. Imrich Kruzliak

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of StateSUBJECT: Letter to Judge Clark From Dr. Imrich
Kruzliak

Attached for the Department of State's comments is a letter to Judge Clark from Dr. Imrich Kruzliak requesting a representative to attend the international conference on Peace in Freedom for Europe in Munich from October 20-22, 1983.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

7000

Attachment

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 4, 1983

FOR BOB KIMMITT:

I recommend that you sign the attached memo to Charles Hill re attached letter to Judge Clark from Dr. Imrich Kruzliak requesting a representative to attend an international conference on Peace in Freedom for Europe.

PCS Peter Sommer and *PD* Paula Dobriansky
concur.

Jack Matlock
JACK F. MATLOCK



P R O G R A M M

Donnerstag 20. Oktober 1983

- 10.00 Uhr Begrüssung der Konferenzteilnehmer — *Adelbert Reif*, Pressesprecher der Konferenz
- 10.10 Uhr Grussadresse des Oberbürgermeisters der Landeshauptstadt München — *Erich Kiesl*
- 10.20 Uhr Eröffnungsansprache — *Dr. Imrich Kruzliak*, Vorsitzender des Vorbereitungsausschusses
- 10.35 Uhr Ansprache des Präsidenten des Weltkongresses der Slowaken — *Stephen B. Roman*
- K a f f e e p a u s e
- 11.30 Uhr Part I: Gesprächsleitung — *Dr. Heinrich Aigner*, MdEP
Referent: *Univ. Prof. Dr. László Révész* (Bern)
D i s k u s s i o n
- 12.30 Uhr Mittagspause
- 15.00 Uhr Part II: Gesprächsleitung — *Univ. Prof. Dr. Andrzej Kaminski*
Referent: *Prof. Dr. Adolf-Henning Frucht* (Berlin)
D i s k u s s i o n
K a f f e e p a u s e
- 16.30 Uhr Part III: Gesprächsleitung — *Ludek Pachman*
Referent: *Stephan Popov* (München)
D i s k u s s i o n
- 17.30 Uhr Freie Aussprache der Referenten und Konferenzteilnehmer

Veranstalter: Weltkongress der Slowaken
P. O. Box 40, Royal Bank Plaza
Toronto, Ont., Canada M5J 2K2

Freitag 21. Oktober 1983

- 10.00 Uhr Part IV: Gesprächsleitung — *Univ. Prof. Dr. Nikolaus Lobkowicz*
Referent: *Prof. Dr. Franciszek Blachnicki* (Carlsberg, Pf.)
D i s k u s s i o n
K a f f e e p a u s e
- 11.30 Uhr Part V: Gesprächsleitung — *Dr. Heinrich Aigner*, MdEP
Referent: *Dr. Rudolf Ströbinger* (Köln)
D i s k u s s i o n
- 12.30 Uhr Mittagspause
- 15.00 Uhr Part VI: Gesprächsleitung — *Dr. Stefan Marinoff*
Referent: *Prof. Eugen Löbl* (New York)
D i s k u s s i o n
- 16.30 Uhr Part VII: Gesprächsleitung — *Hans Graf Huyn*, MdB
Referent: *Univ. Prof. Dr. Günter Rohrmoser* (Stuttgart)
D i s k u s s i o n
K a f f e e p a u s e
- 17.30 Uhr Part VIII: Gesprächsleitung — *Cornelia Gerstenmaier*
Referent: *Alexander Graf Urechia* (München)
- 18.30 Uhr Aussprache über Abschlussresolution

Samstag 22. Oktober 1983

- 10.00 Uhr Eröffnung — *Prof. Eugen Löbl*
Ansprache — *Dr. Franz Josef Strauss*, Ministerpräsident des Freistaates Bayern
Schlusswort des Präsidenten des Weltkongresses der Slowaken — *Stephen B. Roman*

C

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

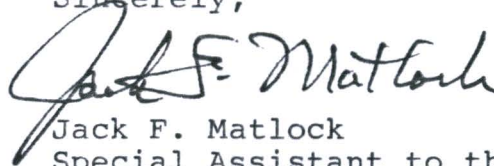
October 6, 1983

Dear Dr. Jouno:

Thank you for offering to share with us your new book, A Communist World: The Goal of Marxist-Leninism. Because the U.S. Government does not as a rule publish private studies of this sort, it is doubtful that we could use your book for this purpose. The most likely exception might be the rare occasion where pamphlets are commissioned for distribution abroad by the USIA.

Nevertheless, your study may well be useful to us in other ways, and we would be happy to look at it if you would still be interested in sharing it with us.

Sincerely,



Jack F. Matlock
Special Assistant to the
President for European and
Soviet Affairs

Dr. Randolph J. Jouno
1530 Bellows Street, Apt. 310
W. St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 28, 1983

Dear Dr. Jeuno:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 6, 1983 to Mr. Robert C. McFarlane.

Within a week after his appointment as the President's Personal Representative to the Middle East, Ambassador McFarlane departed Washington for the Middle East and will be there for an indeterminate length of time. I am sorry he was unable to personally acknowledge your letter prior to his departure.

I have, however, taken the liberty of sharing your letter with **Ambassador Jack Matlock**, Special Assistant to the President for Europe and Soviet Affairs on the National Security Council staff. Should your suggestion be feasible, I am sure Ambassador Matlock will be in touch with you directly.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Wilma G. Hall

Wilma G. Hall
Personal Assistant
to Robert C. McFarlane

Dr. Randolph J. Jeuno
1530 Bellows Street, Apt 310
W. St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

1530 Bellows St., Apt. 310
W. St. Paul, Minn. 55118
June 6, 1983

Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
Deputy Asst. to President for
National Security Affairs
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Av.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. McFarlane:

Having studied communism and published on it, I am familiar with its objectives. The president's address on Central America motivates this letter.

I have completed a short book length, A Communist World: The Goal of Marxist-Leninism, a good educational tool to support the president's position. I am pleased to offer it to the U.S. government for that purpose. May I suggest that you or a knowledgeable member of your staff review it for possible publication as a government document. Let me know if interested and I shall be glad to forward it to you or your designee for review for that purpose.

My articles and book reviews have appeared in numerous magazines and newspapers, e.g., The Acolyte, Christian Science Monitor, St. Paul Dispatch, Sioux Falls Argus Leader, American Political Science Review, Western Political Quarterly, Noma Forum, Personnel and Guidance Journal, Social Studies, Buyways, Nuestro, Travelhost, American West, Herb Quarterly, Chili Society Gazette, Travel Smart, Catholic Bulletin, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Delta Scene, etc.

For further information see Who's Who in America, 1982-83 edition, cy. enclosed.

With best wishes and thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Randolph J. Jeuno

Dr. Randolph J. Jeuno
Writer, Historian, Lecturer
Personnel Management Consultant
Prof. of Political Science

A Communist World: the Goal of Marxist-Leninism is an historical monograph with liberal quotations from communist leaders, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotsky, etc., etc.

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THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 1-2 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

~~SECRET~~

ATTACHMENT A

BACKGROUND ON IREX AND FULBRIGHT PROGRAMS

The International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), a private non-profit organization representing American universities, administers an exchange of graduate students and young faculty between the U.S. and the USSR. This program receives substantial U.S. government funding (from USIA and the National Endowment for the Humanities), but is otherwise supported by its member institutions, the Ford Foundation, and other private sector contributors. Approximately thirty scholars from the U.S. are currently in the Soviet Union for the 1983-84 academic year.

The IREX program has been conducted without interruption since 1958. It has played an important role during the past twenty-five years in the training of American specialists on Soviet affairs. IREX graduates are prominent among Soviet specialists both in the academic community and in government service. The semester or academic year research program provides unparalleled access to Soviet society for the American participants. The Committee on Exchanges (COMEX) carefully reviews Soviet nominations for this program and rejects those whose research would involve sensitive high technology subjects.

IREX administration of this program has been marked by stubborn insistence on reciprocity, high esteem of the American academic community, and close coordination with USIA, the Department of State, and the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The Fulbright lecturer program, administered by USIA, provides for the exchange of university lecturers, generally for one semester. In recent years this has been a very one-sided program in the favor of the U.S. Last year seven Americans participated, but only two Soviets. Eight Americans are scheduled to lecture in Soviet universities in 1983-84, while no Soviets have been nominated for this year's Fulbright program.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F95-074/2 #88
BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 7/18/00

7031
OCTOBER 6, 1981

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

Washington, D.C. 20520
XR S/S 8330076
XR S/S 8330260

October 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Soviet Participation in the 1984 Olympics

In addition to the memorandum we are sending you separately on this subject, Deputy Secretary Dam thought you ought to see the attached memorandum from Ed Derwinski that adds a political dimension to the question.

Barbara McKinley
for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
By R. Vitt NARA, Date 7/28/99

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Washington, D.C. 20520

XR S/S 8330076

XR S/S 8330260

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

33 MEMORANDUM

October 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Soviet Participation in the 1984 Olympics

In addition to the memorandum we are sending you separately on this subject, Deputy Secretary Dam thought you ought to see the attached memorandum from Ed Derwinski that adds a political dimension to the question.

Bonnie McKinley
for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
By L. Velt NARA, Date 7/28/99

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

RECEIVED

83 SEP 2 11:20

TO: _____

Executive Secretariat SENSITIVE

The attached document may be seen only by the addressee and, if not expressly precluded from doing so, by those officials under his authority who he considers to have a clear-cut "need to know."

The document is not to be reproduced, given any additional distribution or discussed with others in the Department of State, or in other Departments, Agencies or Bureaus without the express prior approval of the Executive Secretary.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretariat SENSITIVE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

TO: _____

Executive Secretariat SENSITIVE

The attached document may be seen only by the addressee and, if not expressly precluded from doing so, by those officials under his authority who he considers to have a clear-cut "need to know."

The document is not to be reproduced, given any additional distribution or discussed with others in the Department of State, or in other Departments, Agencies, or Bureaus without the express prior approval of the Executive Secretary.

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Executive Secretary

Executive Secretariat SENSITIVE

~~Krallo ck~~
ce

National Security Council
The White House

System # I
Package# 7123

83 OCT 11 P 4: 14

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Executive Secretary	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>	
John Poindexter			
Bud McFarlane			
Jacque Hill			
Judge Clark			
John Poindexter			
Executive Secretary			
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>		<u>D</u>
Situation Room			

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Ac

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

7123

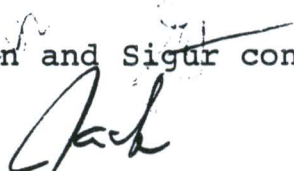
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 6, 1983

FOR BOB KIMMITT:

Recommend that you sign the attache memorandum to Sally Kelley re the proposed response to Mr. Katherine Chumachenko.

Fortier, Robinson and Sigur concur.


JACK F. MATLOCK

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Proposed Response to Mrs. Katherine C.
Chumachenko

We have reviewed and concur in the proposed response prepared by the Department of State to Mrs. Katherine C. Chumachenko concerning appropriate actions re KAL.

Attachment

SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Ms. Chumachenko:

Thank you for your recent letter to President Reagan forwarding suggestions for U.S. action in response to the Soviet attack on Korean Air Lines flight 007.

The Soviet action was a clear violation of international law and a threat to international civil aviation security. On the other hand, neither the action itself nor the Soviets' totally unacceptable response to the world community have surprised us. We have no illusions about Soviet international behavior. But for that very reason, our established policy towards the USSR, based on American strength, realism about Soviet aims and motives, and a willingness to talk about matters of mutual concern, has provided the appropriate framework for dealing with this crisis.

In formulating our response to this outrage, we considered a broad range of options. We believed it was important that our reaction focus world attention, not on U.S. retaliation, but on the Soviet Union's unacceptable and brutal act. As the President said on September 5, the Soviet action was a crime against the international community and called for an international response. The issue is the safety of

Ms. Katherine C. Chumanenko, Director,

Ukranian National Information Service,

Ukranian Congress Committee of America,

203 Second Avenue,

New York, New York.

international civil aviation. Therefore we have been working with other concerned nations to coordinate a collective response in that sector, rather than concentrating on such options as cutting off arms negotiations, expelling Soviet diplomats, or unilateral economic sanctions.

The President has made clear that our efforts to strengthen peace and stability through effective arms control will continue despite the downing of the KAL airliner. In deciding that the negotiations should proceed, President Reagan has again reaffirmed the importance he attaches to the pursuit of effective arms control as an essential complement to our efforts to strengthen defense and deterrence.

Our policy towards trade with the USSR has not changed. Trade can go forward as long as it is mutually beneficial, does not subsidize the Soviet economy, and does not contribute to the Soviet strategic or military capability. Our policy is not one of economic warfare. The question of cutting off subsidies to the USSR does not arise, since the Soviet Union, under the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1975 Trade Act and the Stevenson amendment to the 1975 Ex-Im Bank legislation, cannot receive any US-government credits.

As a practical measure, the only victims of a grain embargo would be U.S. farmers. Despite the recent drought in some U.S. farming regions, there remains a large surplus of grain both in the U.S. and on the world market. From past experience, we know that if we do not sell grain to the Soviets, others will quickly take our place in the market. When we negotiated a new

grain agreement with the Soviets, we made it clear that this was an economic move and not a foreign policy gesture. We needed to reestablish our reliability as a supplier of grain. We indicated at the time that our opposition to Soviet misbehavior around the world was unchanged.

Since many of the Soviet vessels entering U.S. ports are bulk carriers picking up grain shipments, any move to cut off Soviet shipping in the U.S. would virtually constitute a grain embargo. Moreover, in December 1981, after the declaration of martial law in Poland, sanctions were placed on the entry of Soviet ships into U.S. ports. These included suspending negotiations on a new maritime agreement, allowing the old one to expire, requiring Soviet vessels to request entry into U.S. ports at least 14 days in advance on a case-by-case basis, and refusing entry to Soviet vessels engaged in cross trading (carrying cargo between the U.S. and third countries). These sanctions remain in effect.

We firmly believe that expelling Soviet diplomats would hurt the United States much more than the Soviet Union. The Soviets would undoubtedly retaliate by expelling a similar number of our diplomats, eliminating our key substantive personnel. The U.S. is an open society, while the USSR is a closed society. We need windows on the USSR more than they need them here. In order to find out what is happening in this country, all one really need do is purchase a copy of a newspaper or news magazine. The Soviet media are not so free with information.

We are broadcasting news of concern to various nationalities in the USSR over the Voice of America on an increasingly comprehensive basis. You are, no doubt, aware that President Reagan on September 24 spoke over the Voice directly to the people of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, our expanding program of such broadcasts has been made more difficult by Soviet jamming of VOA and other Western broadcasts. We have requested from Congress appropriate additional funding to improve the capability of VOA, and all indications are that Congress will respond positively.

We have long favored changes within the Soviet Union that would foster diversity, pluralism, decentralization and democracy. Such changes would be of benefit to Ukrainians and other national groups within the Soviet Union who seek to exercise their basic rights and assert their national and cultural heritages.

We believe our firm and measured response to the abhorrent Soviet attack on KAL 007, in conjunction with the international community, has demonstrated indeed that it is the USSR versus the world. We, of course, will be working with other concerned nations to ensure another such incident never again occurs. At the same time, we intend to keep talking to the Soviets, to leave them in no doubt about our positions concerning not just the airliner but also other pressing international issues, and to encourage them to meet our urgent concerns as a responsible member of the international community.

Thank you very much for writing and sharing your concerns
with us.

Sincerely,



UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8327974

Date OCT 05 1983

For: Mr. William P. Clark
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: The President From: Katherine C. Chumachenko
Date: 9/7/83 Subject: Re President's speech of
Sep '83 on KAL massacre

WH Referral Dated: 9/14/83 NSC ID# 8307123
(if any)

The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the proposed travel.
- Other.

Remarks:

Kristie A. Penney
for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

SEPTEMBER 14, 1983

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 170828

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 7, 1983

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MS. KATHERINE C. CHUMACHENKO
DIRECTOR
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL INFORMATION
SERVICE
810 18TH STREET, NW
SUITE 501
WASHINGTON DC 20006SUBJECT: REACTION TO THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH OF
SEP REGARDING THE KOREAN AIRLINES MASSACREPROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
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PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE*Received in 5/5-I
9/14 at 11:27 AM (B)*

ID # 170828

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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- O - OUTGOING
 - H - INTERNAL
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- Date Correspondence received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: _____

PL Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

SUBJECT: Reaction to the President's speech of
September regarding the Korean Airlines
Massacre

ROUTE TO:	ACTION	DISPOSITION
Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response Code Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>PL KOJE</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u> <u>ca 31 09/08</u>	_____ _____ <u>1/1</u>
<u>99 DOS</u>	<u>Referral Note:</u> <u>D ca 23 09/14</u>	_____ _____ <u>1/1</u>
_____	<u>Referral Note:</u> _____	_____ _____ <u>1/1</u>
_____	<u>Referral Note:</u> _____	_____ _____ <u>1/1</u>
_____	<u>Referral Note:</u> _____	_____ _____ <u>1/1</u>

ACTION CODES: A - Appropriate Action C - Comment/Recommendation D - Draft Response F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be	I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary R - Direct Reply w/Copy S - For Signature X - Interim Reply	DISPOSITION CODES: A - Answered B - Non-Special Referral C - Completed S - Suspended	FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE: Type of Response = Initials of Signer Code = "A" Completion Date = Date of Outgoing
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COMMENTS: _____

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170828

September 7, 1983

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The destruction of innocent human life is an act inherent to the Soviet Russian communist system, which has never ceased to display brutality as proof of its power.

It is apparent from your speech on September 5th that you clearly understand the character of the Soviet regime which "wantonly disregards individual rights and value of human life and seeks constantly to expand and dominate other nations."

That is why it is difficult for us, as Americans and former victims of Soviet atrocities and their children, to understand why your Administration fails to react in an appropriate and just manner to obvious aggression by the Soviet Union. It is our opinion that it is impossible to conduct legitimate negotiations and expect compliance to any agreements when the Soviet Union is, in your words, "against the world and the moral precepts which guide human relations among people everywhere."

Most abhorrent to our community however, was your reference to the USSR as a nation ("We must not give up our effort to bring them into the world community of nations.") As you are well aware, the Soviet Union is comprised of fifteen different republics with many nationalities held captive to the authorities in Moscow. To label the USSR as a nation instead of an empire is in reality the greatest possible gift you can bestow on the Russian aggressors. If it should incorporate Afghanistan, Poland, Hungary, etc. into the "Union," will your Administration still willingly refer to the Soviet Union as a "nation?"

In addition, we wish to inform you that among all the forms of brutality you have listed -- Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the gassing of villages in Afghanistan -- nothing compares to the deliberate starvation of 8-10 million Ukrainians in 1933, the year that the United States formally recognized the Soviet Union. This Soviet-made Holocaust is a striking example of the extent to which our enemy utilizes barbaric measures while professing to be a member of the world community.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which represents Americans of Ukrainian origin, condemns the behavior of Soviet Russia since its inception in 1917, and sees the destruction of KAL 007 airplane as only the latest in the horrifying and inhumane series of aggressive acts by the Soviets. A weak response by your Administration will cause the United States to lose its prestige as a world power in the eyes of our allies, the Third World, the captive nations, and the American public.

We support the following measures:

1. to stop sales of all technological materiel
2. to request stiff trade sanctions from allies
3. to deny credit to the Soviet Union and accept only hard currency
4. to increase support for freedom movements in communist countries
5. to void the grain agreement
6. to improve conventional and strategic military capabilities
7. to expand broadcasts to Voice of America and RFE/RL
8. to expel Soviet personnel
9. to deny access to U.S. ports and airports
10. to cancel arms control negotiations

Anticipating your reappraisal of the KAL airplane atrocity, we thank you for your attention to our opinion on this issue.

Sincerely,



Katherine C. Chumachenko

Director

Ukrainian National Information Service
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

File

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 6, 1983

~~Matlock~~

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM/lyh*

SUBJECT: Soviet UN General Assembly Speech

Attached is State's analysis of the "Gromyko" speech delivered by Troyanovsky to the UNGA October 4 (TAB I).

As you are already aware, the speech really contains nothing new. The three "arms control" proposals it stressed comprise a rehash of earlier no-first-use and freeze proposals and a reiteration of Andropov's recent proposal for a moratorium on ASAT weapons testing and an outer space arms control treaty.

Otherwise, the speech was standard fare, but the kind words for the Contadora Group and the relatively positive assessment of the prospects for Soviet-Chinese relations are worth noting.

The most interesting aspect, perhaps, is the fact that Soviet rhetoric was toned down considerably from Andropov's diatribe. I interpret this as implicit recognition that the President's UNGA speech was effective and that shrill Soviet accusations might be counterproductive in the UN forum.

SK *Tom* *JL*
Fortier, Kraemer, Ron Lehman and Lenczowski concur.

Attachment:

Tab I State's Analysis of Soviet Speech

DECLASSIFIED / RELEASED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

NLS 95-074/2 #89
BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 11/6/00

8330507

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 5, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Soviet UN General Assembly Speech

Attached is a preliminary analysis of the Soviet speech at the UN General Assembly delivered by Soviet UN Permanent Representative Oleg Troyanovsky Tuesday evening October 4.

Attachment:
As stated.

Thomas McKelvey
for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED

Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997

By *A. V. Hill* NARA, Date *7/29/99*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECL: OADR

Soviet General Assembly Speech

The Soviet UNGA address, delivered Tuesday evening by UN Perm Rep Troyanovsky in place of Foreign Minister Gromyko, represented a clear effort to recoup Soviet prestige lost as a result of the KAL incident. The speech, however, appeared to break very little new ground.

The centerpiece of the address was arms control -- standard criticism of the U.S. in INF and START and three repackaged initiatives the Soviets will pursue at this UNGA:

--a condemnation of nuclear war, in which the UN would declare as criminal acts the doctrines of first use of nuclear weapons and the use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances;

--a draft declaration freezing strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons (apparently with more detail than the resolution adopted by the UNGA over US objections last year); and

--the Soviet outer space arms control draft treaty and moratorium on testing anti-satellite weapons.

Troyanovsky was also standard on regional issues. In his comprehensive criticism of U.S. foreign policy, Troyanovsky condemned attempts to turn Lebanon into "a US-Israeli protectorate;" U.S. pressures against Libya, Nicaragua and Cuba; attempts to "pit ASEAN against its neighbors;" and Japanese "militarization" as "NATO's partner in the Far East." He expressed Soviet support for Vietnam's proposals for a dialogue among SE Asian states, Nicaraguan initiatives on achieving peace between states in Central America, North Korean proposals calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from the peninsula as well as reunification, and the proposals of the DRA to find solutions to "external problems" related to Afghanistan. He also remarked that the initiatives of the Contadora Group in Central America and the UN in Afghanistan were "positive," but that the latter would be more effective if Pakistan were to show "greater political foresight." Troyanovsky had kind words both for Beijing, saying that the developing Sino-Soviet dialogue could "strengthen international peace," and for India as leader of the NAM. For the Europeans, he indicated a Soviet willingness to work for better relations through the CDE process.

Following the standard Soviet line, Troyanovsky depicted the KAL downing as a U.S. provocation aimed at sabotaging peace and justifying a U.S. arms buildup. Like Gromyko at Madrid, Troyanovsky implied that any future violations of Soviet airspace would receive the same response.

DECLASSIFIED/RELEASED
NLS F95-074/2#90
BY WJS NARA, DATE 7/18/00

We have some indication that the Soviets may have sought the delay in delivering this UNGA speech because they had been thrown off-stride by the President's address of September 26, forcing them to redraft to a lower-key their much sharper original response. While Troyanovsky's statement contained standard charges of a "dangerous" U.S. military build-up and U.S. responsibility for the current international tensions, it was considerably less shrill in tone than the Andropov statement of September 26. Consistent with their earlier public diplomacy posture vis-a-vis the West Europeans, Troyanovsky sought to stress Soviet moderation, stating at one point that the Soviet Union was in favor of an overall improvement in relations with the U.S. and reiterating Soviet willingness to negotiate a bilateral nuclear freeze and an ASAT agreement.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 6, 1983

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

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JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED / RELEASED

NLS F95-074/2#91BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 11/6/00



8330507

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 5, 1983

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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Attachment:
As stated.

Thomas McKelvey
for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
by R. V. V. V. NARA, Date 7/28/99

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECL: OADR

Soviet General Assembly Speech

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DECLASSIFIED/RELEASED
NLS F95-074/2 #92
BY LOS, NARA, DATE 7/18/00

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MEMORANDUM



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Matlock

ACTION

October 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

THROUGH: JACK MATLOCK 
FROM:  ROBERT B. SIMS
SUBJECT: Olympics Press Guidance

State has developed the following press guidance on the Olympics, and Alan Romberg (Tel. 632-3790) requests our concurrence on an urgent basis.

It says:

"The United States has host responsibilities for the 1984 Olympics and will uphold them in all respects. This includes allowing athletes from all countries, properly accredited to the International Olympics Committee, unhindered entry."

RECOMMENDATION

That you concur with the above press guidance.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

cc: Kimmitt
Fortier

41081
OCTOBER 6, 1983

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