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**Collection:** Matlock, Jack F.: Files  
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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: MATLOCK, JACK: Files

Archivist: lov

File Folder: Matlock Chron June 1984 [6/8-6/14]

Date: July 29, 1999

Box ~~96887~~ 5

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>1. Memo</del>	<del>Jack Matlock to Robert McFarlane, re proposed presidential statement [90547], 1p</del> R 10/17/05 M02-011 #15	<del>5/29/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del> <del>P5</del>
<del>2. Memo</del>	<del>Charles Hill to McFarlane, re proposed presidential statement [90547], 2p</del> R 7/7/00 NLSF95-074/2 #10	<del>5/8/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
<del>3. Memo</del>	<del>deGraffenreid to McFarlane, re concurrence [90547], 1p</del> R 11/20/02 M02-011 #16	<del>5/31/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del> <del>P5</del>
<del>4. Memo</del>	<del>Matlock to McFarlane, re letters [90688], 1p</del> R 10/17/05 M02-011 #17	<del>6/12/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del> <del>P5</del>
<del>5. PROFS Note</del>	<del>McFarlane to Matlock, re letters, 1p</del> R 9/13/00 NLSF95-074/2 #11	<del>6/12/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del>
<del>6. Memo</del>	<del>Matlock to McFarlane, re news conference [4774], 1p</del> R 10/17/05 M02-011 #18	<del>6/13/84</del>	<del>P1/F1</del> <del>P5</del>
<del>7. Q &amp; As</del>	<del>for Modern Maturity, partial page 4</del>	<del>nd</del>	<del>P5</del>

### RESTRICTION CODES

**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

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

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

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

# PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O 13233

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

**Withdrawer** CAS

**Box Number** 5

**FOIA** M02-011

**File Folder** MATLOCK CHRON JUNE 1984 (6/8-6/14)

**DATE** 3/22/2007

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
<del>3</del>	<del>MEMO</del>	<del>DEGRAFFENREID TO MCFARLANE RE CONCURRENCE (#16)</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>5/31/1984</del>	
<del>4</del>	<del>MEMO</del>	<del>MATLOCK TO MCFARLANE RE LETTERS (#17)</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>6/12/1984</del>	

C

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK J. DONATELLI

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK 

SUBJECT: Speech in Canton, Ohio

While I would be pleased to participate in a debate on this subject, I believe the circumstances should be clarified before a commitment is made.

Specifically, what will the format be, and who will be the other "debaters"? Will it be conducted in the context of the Presidential campaign? (In the latter case, we would have to examine the Hatch Act implications; while I am delighted to support Administration policy, I understand that I am not allowed to participate in direct campaign activities.)

In sum, if the League can supply more detailed information, we will be in a better position to make a decision.

cc. Bob Kimmitt



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK MATLOCK

FROM: Frank J. Donatelli (FD)

SUBJECT: Speech in Canton, Ohio

The Canton, Ohio League of Women Voters has asked the Administration to participate in a debate they will be sponsoring on Soviet-American relations on October 27.

The League will pay all expenses.


Would you represent the Administration at this debate?

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*File<sup>c</sup>*

June 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK MATLOCK

FROM: Frank Donatelli   
SUBJECT: Speech in Canton, Ohio

Thank you for your response to my note. Instead of trying to answer all of your questions myself, I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of your memo to the League of Women Voters so one of their representatives may respond directly to your points.

Thank you again.

## MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 8, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*SUBJECT: Response to Letter from Congressman Bill Goodling  
Urging the President to Schedule a Courtesy Visit  
to the Soviet UnionRECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to Kathy Jaffke at Tab I.

*JL* Lenczowski and *ck* C. Lehman concur.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to Kathy Jaffke  
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHY JAFFKE

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Response to Letter from Congressman Bill Goodling  
Urging the President to Schedule a Courtesy Visit  
to the Soviet Union

We have reviewed and concur with the Department of State's  
proposed letter to Congressman Bill Goodling.

Attachment



4600  
S/S 8415648  
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 6, 1984

**UNCLASSIFIED**

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE  
THE WHITE HOUSE

**SUBJECT:** Response to letter from Congressman Bill Goodling  
Urging the President to Schedule a Courtesy Visit  
to the Soviet Union.

Congressman Goodling has written President Reagan to suggest that he schedule a courtesy stop in the Soviet Union on his way home from Europe. Attached is a draft response for the President's signature.

Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

**Attachments:**

1. Suggested Reply
2. Incoming Correspondence

**UNCLASSIFIED**



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DRAFT REPLY

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of May 14 urging me to travel to Moscow after my upcoming visit to Western Europe in order to get acquainted with the Soviet leadership.

As you know, I have said on several occasions that I would be prepared for a meeting with Soviet leaders if adequate preparations were made and such an exchange held the possibility of achieving constructive results.

In recent communications with the Soviets at all levels, including my personal correspondence with Mr. Chernenko, we have tried to convey the sense of our readiness to discuss all issues in our relationship, without precondition and with the intention of making real progress toward mutual understanding. This offer has extended from arms control to human rights and regional problems such as Afghanistan or the Persian Gulf.

Unfortunately, despite these efforts, the Soviet response has been very disappointing. They have generally avoided such discussions, deferred replying to our overtures, or answered our

The Honorable

Bill Goodling,

House of Representatives.

inquiries with harsh rhetoric. Nevertheless, this Administration will continue to address our relationship with the Soviets in a constructive manner. We will continue to offer ideas and proposals for US-Soviet contacts in areas where our two countries should be talking with each other.

This Soviet attitude makes it difficult, as you can imagine, to create the sort of atmosphere which would be conducive to the type of summit meeting we have in mind. In the absence of the proper preparations, I am most reluctant to raise and disappoint expectations by suggesting that a useful summit could be arranged at this time.

Please be assured, however, that I and the rest of this Administration will continue to work for the necessary improvement in US-Soviet relations and the day when we can seriously consider scheduling a constructive and fruitful exchange with the Soviet leadership.

8415648

T H E   W H I T E   H O U S E   O F F I C E

REFERRAL

MAY 29, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ATTN: W. BENNETT

ACTION REQUESTED:  
APPROPRIATE ACTION

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 214931

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED MAY 14, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE BILL GOODLING  
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON DC 20515

SUBJECT: STRONGLY URGES YOU TO SCHEDULE A HALF-HOUR  
COURTESY STOP TO VISIT THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP  
ON YOUR WAY HOME FROM EUROPE. STATES THAT  
IN DOING THIS "YOU WILL ALLAY THE FEARS OF A  
GROWING NUMBER OF MODERATE AMERICANS WHO  
UNFORTUNATELY DO NOT UNDERSTAND THAT YOU  
WANT PEACE MORE THAN ANYBODY ELSE IN THE  
WORLD. YOU WILL ALSO PUT THE BALL IN THE  
SOVIETS' COURT AS FAR AS ANY EAST-WEST THAW  
IS CONCERNED"

PROMPT 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:  
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY  
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON  
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

May 22, 1984

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of May 14 suggesting that the President schedule a courtesy stop to visit with the Soviet leadership on his return trip from Europe.

The President appreciated receiving this suggestion. Please be assured that it has been brought to the attention of the senior staff, and will be afforded every consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.  
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Bill Goodling  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

MBO:KRJ:JID:jid

cc: w/copy of inc to W. Tapley Bennett,  
Cong Rel, Dept. of State - for appropriate  
action  
cc: w/copy of inc to Fred Ryan - FYI



THE WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

8415648

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 16, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE BILL GOODLING

SUBJECT URGES VISIT WITH SOVIET LEADERSHIP ON RETURN \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM EUROPE TRIP \_\_\_\_\_

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
M. B. OGLESBY	ORG	84/05/16	<i>MO</i>	<i>15/05/84</i>
<i>✓ 99 DAS</i> REFERRAL NOTE: <i>cong Dela</i>				<i>1/1</i>
REFERRAL NOTE: <i>ATTN: W.T. Bennett</i>				<i>1/1</i>
REFERRAL NOTE: _____				<i>1/1</i>
REFERRAL NOTE: _____				<i>1/1</i>
REFERRAL NOTE: _____				<i>1/1</i>

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240 \_\_\_\_\_  
MAIL USER CODES: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION CODES:    *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      * CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED             *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL   *          OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE     *C-COMPLETED          *          CODE = A    *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED           *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *          OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                      *                      *
*****

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DATE 5/22/84

FOR: FRED RYAN

FROM: M.B. OGLESBY, JR.

SUBJECT: Invitation to the President

APPROVE: \_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:



2 14931



8415648

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

BILL GOODLING  
19TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

May 14, 1984

Dear Mr. President:

Please, please, please schedule a half-hour courtesy stop to visit the Soviet leadership on your way home from Europe. You don't need an agenda -- just to get acquainted with the new leadership. You will allay the fears of a growing number of moderate Americans who unfortunately do not understand that you want peace more than anybody else in the world. You will also put the ball in the Soviets' court as far as any East-West thaw is concerned. And of course, any of us who have been in your presence know that you can "charm" any individual or small group when you are meeting them face to face. Again, Mr. President, just a quick stop to say hello to the new leadership.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

*Bill*

BILL GOODLING  
Member of Congress

The Honorable Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

BG/sb

35



## MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 8, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *JM*

SUBJECT: Appointment Request with President for Portuguese Ambassador

State has reported (TAB III) that the Portuguese Ambassador has requested a brief appointment with the President between June 11 and 15 to present a "small gift" and "personal message" from Eanes. State believes, and I concur, that this does not warrant time from the President's schedule, and that either you or State should receive the message from the Ambassador.

Unless you prefer to receive the Portuguese Ambassador, I believe that Secretary Shultz or Ken Dam can do it.

Recommendation:

That you authorize transmittal of the Kimmitt-Hill memorandum at TAB I, requesting State to receive the Portuguese Ambassador on behalf of the President.

Approve  Disapprove

OR, ALTERNATIVELY

That you inform State (Memorandum at TAB II) that you will receive the Portuguese Ambassador.

Approve  Disapprove

Date and Time \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachments:

- Tab I - Kimmitt-Hill Memorandum for approval
- Tab II - Alternate Kimmitt-Hill Memorandum
- Tab III - Hill-McFarlane Memorandum of June 7, 1984

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
By R. Vitt NARA, Date 6/21/99

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL  
Executive Secretary  
Department of StateSUBJECT: Portuguese Ambassador's Request for Appointment  
with the President (U)

We concur that an appointment for the Portuguese Ambassador with the President will not be possible during the week of June 11, and request that the Department arrange for the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary to receive the Ambassador on the President's behalf. (C)

Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Declassify on: OADRDECLASSIFIED  
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
By R. Vatt NARA, Date 6/21/99

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL  
Executive Secretary  
Department of StateSUBJECT: Portuguese Ambassador's Request for Appointment  
with the President (U)

We concur that an appointment for the Portuguese Ambassador with the President will not be possible during the week of June 11. (C)

Mr. McFarlane will schedule an appointment to receive the Ambassador on the President's behalf. (C)

Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Declassify on: OADRDECLASSIFIED  
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
By R. V. Vit NARA, Date 6/21/99





June 7, 1984

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Portuguese Ambassador's Request for Appointment  
with the President

The Portuguese Embassy has informed us that Portuguese President Eanes has instructed his Ambassador here to call on the President to deliver personally a letter, "small gift", and "special message" from Eanes. The Embassy said the message had to do with the Portuguese national day (June 10) and that the meeting would take a maximum of 3-4 minutes, but had no further information. The requested time for the meeting is any time from mid-day June 11 to mid-day June 15.

It does not appear that the nature of the requested meeting warrants even so brief a demand on the President's time. We recommend that we be authorized to inform the Portuguese Embassy that because of the tremendous pressures on the President's time he is unable to schedule the requested appointment, and has directed instead that you receive the messages and material on his behalf.

Alternatively, the Department will be happy to receive the Portuguese Ambassador on the President's behalf.

Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED

Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997

By R. Vitt NARA, Date 6/21/99

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997

By R. Vitt NARA, Date 6/21/99

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C  
 Jack  
 Matlock

## MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

June 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: STEVEN E. STEINER *Steve*SUBJECT: Presidential Awards for Senior Foreign  
Service Officers

We have received from State a second list of senior officers of the foreign affairs agencies who have been nominated for Presidential Distinguished and Meritorious Awards (Tab A). The President approved the first such list in full last September.

You will note that Jack Matlock is one of the nominees for the Presidential Meritorious Service Award.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I asking the President to grant these awards.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachments

Tab I Memo to President

Tab A Memo fr Shultz, May 31, 84, w/atchs

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Presidential Awards for Senior Foreign Service Officers

Issue

Whether to approve Presidential Awards for 72 Senior Foreign Service Officers.

Facts

George Shultz has asked that you approve the award of Presidential Distinguished Service Awards for ten senior officers of the foreign affairs agencies and Presidential Meritorious Service Awards for 62 others. This is the second group of such awards to be recommended under the provisions of the new Foreign Service Act. Last September, you approved such awards for 51 other officers. Distinguished Awards winners receive \$20,000, while those getting Meritorious Awards receive \$10,000.

Discussion

These awards are held in high esteem by the Foreign Service and have been important to the morale of senior employees in all of the foreign affairs agencies. One of the nominees this year for the Meritorious Award is Ambassador Jack F. Matlock, Jr., who has done an excellent job heading up the European and Soviet Affairs section of the NSC Staff.

RecommendationOKNo

\_\_\_\_\_ That you approve the attached list of nominees for Distinguished and Meritorious Presidential Awards.

## Attachment:

Tab A Memo fr Sec Shultz, May 31, 84, w/Nominations and Supporting Material

Prepared by:  
Steven E. Steiner



THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

84 JUN 8 A 8: 22

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ *for 6/1/84*  
(UNCLASSIFIED W/O ATTACHMENTS)

May 31, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: George P. Shultz *GPS*

SUBJECT: Senior Foreign Service Presidential  
Award Nominations

I take pleasure in transmitting for your consideration the nominations of members of the Senior Foreign Service from the Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture, AID and USIA for Presidential Awards. This is the second cycle for these awards which were established pursuant to Sections 405(b)(3) and 405(d) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980. Recipients of the Distinguished Award receive \$20,000, and recipients of the Meritorious Award receive \$10,000.

I certify that each nominee warrants special recognition by you and that the record and character of each nominee merits a high degree of public confidence and trust.

Recommendation:

That you approve the attached list of nominations for Distinguished and Meritorious Presidential Awards.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments:

Award Nominations and Supporting Material

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ *for 6/1/84*  
(UNCLASSIFIED W/O ATTACHMENTS)

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

1984 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PRESIDENTIAL DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD NOMINATIONS

BRAY III, Charles W.  
DEAN, John G.  
DILLON, Robert S.  
DRAPER, Morris  
SPIERS, Ronald I.

PRESIDENTIAL MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD NOMINATIONS

AGGREY, O. Rudolph  
ARMACOST, Michael H.  
BARNES JR., Harry G.  
BARRACLOUGH, William G.  
BENEDICK, Richard E.  
BREMER III, L. Paul  
BROWN, William A.  
CLUVERIUS IV, Wat T.  
COHEN, Herman J.  
CONSTABLE, Elinor G.  
CONSTABLE, Peter D.  
ENDERS, Thomas O.  
FREEMAN JR., Charles W.  
GLITMAN, Maynard W.  
GOELZ, Louis P.  
HILL, M. Charles  
KATZ, Abraham  
KIRK, Roger  
LAINGEN, Lowell B.  
LAMB, Denis  
LAMB, Robert E.  
LANDAU, George W.  
MATLOCK JR., Jack F.  
MCDONALD JR., John W.  
PALMER, Robie M. H.  
PICKERING, Thomas R.  
PRECHT, Henry  
QUAINTON, Anthony C. E.  
RYAN JR., Robert J.  
SALMON, William C.  
SCANLAN, John D.  
SCHNEIDER, David T.  
SHEA, Terence J.  
SHERMAN, William C.  
SIMONS JR., Thomas W.  
VIETS, Richard N.  
VOGELGESANG, Sandra L.  
WISNER II, Frank G.  
ZIMMERMANN, Warren

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8/20/99



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1984 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

PRESIDENTIAL DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD NOMINATION

BALDYGA, Leonard

PRESIDENTIAL MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD NOMINATIONS

ARNOLD, Philip  
BURNETT, Stanton  
COURTNEY, Charles  
DACHI, Stephen  
FENHAGEN, Weston  
HITCHCOCK, David  
LEFKOW, Leonard  
SHELLENBERGER, Jack

1984 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PRESIDENTIAL DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD NOMINATION

BERLIN, Calvin C.

PRESIDENTIAL MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD NOMINATION

LENAHAN, Walter C.

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

1984 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PRESIDENTIAL DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD NOMINATIONS

LION, Donor M.  
LOVE, Alexander R.

PRESIDENTIAL MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD NOMINATIONS

ASKIN, Peter W.  
BOLLINGER, Walter G.  
COKER, Irvin D.  
DAGATA, Martin V.  
HERRICK, Allison B.  
HOLDCROFT, Lane E.  
KELLOGG, Marion L.  
KIMBALL, Frank B.  
NORRIS, James A.  
RICHARDS, Lois C.  
SANBRAILO, John A.  
STACY, Roy A.  
WHEELER, William B.

1984 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRESIDENTIAL DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD NOMINATION

SMITH, Richard A.

PRESIDENTIAL MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD NOMINATION

SHARP, Wayne W.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

June 12, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *JEM*

SUBJECT: Proposal for Meeting of President with Participants in Conference on U.S.-Soviet Relations

You will recall that a conference on U.S.-Soviet Exchanges is scheduled for the Wilson Center at the Smithsonian June 26-27. As I pointed out in my Memorandum of May 29 (TAB III), this would be an appropriate occasion for a Presidential message outlining our efforts to improve bilateral relations with the USSR. State is working on a draft message with the understanding that there is no commitment to send one.

If it is decided to send such a message, we could maximize public attention by having the President meet briefly with the group to read the message to them. Such a meeting could be scheduled any time on June 26 or 27, and the conference program would of course be adapted to provide for the meeting.

Current plans for the conference include a dinner the evening of June 26 at the Smithsonian, with Mark Palmer delivering an address. If the President is unable to receive the group and it is decided to send a Presidential message, he or I could read it at that time -- unless, of course, a higher-ranking official is available to do so.

Recommendation:

That you approve the schedule proposal at Tab I.

Approve \_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_

Attachments:

- Tab I - Schedule Proposal
- Tab II - Preliminary Agenda for Conference on U.S.-Soviet Exchanges
- Tab III - Matlock-McFarlane Memorandum of May 29, 1984

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED  
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
By *A. Vitt* NARA, Date *6/21/99*



~~SECRET~~

SYSTEM II  
90547  
Add-on

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, Director  
Presidential Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: Robert M. Kimmitt

REQUEST: Meeting with Participants in Conference on  
U.S.-Soviet Exchanges

PURPOSE: To demonstrate interest in improving contacts  
with Soviet people

BACKGROUND: A conference of representatives of private  
foundations involved in U.S.-Soviet exchanges  
will be held at the Smithsonian June 26-27.  
This would be an appropriate group to receive  
a Presidential statement describing our  
efforts to improve bilateral contacts with  
the USSR.

PREVIOUS  
PARTICIPATION: None by this group

DATE & TIME: Anytime, June 26 or 27 for up to 15 minutes

LOCATION: East Room or Rose Garden

PARTICIPANTS: 40 to 60 (list will be provided subsequently)

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: President greets group, delivers statement,  
and is photographed with them.

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be supplied

MEDIA COVERAGE: Yes

RECOMMENDED BY: Robert C. McFarlane

OPPOSED BY:

PROJECT OFFICER: Robert M. Kimmitt/Jack F. Matlock

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
By A. Vitt NARA, Date 6/21/99

~~SECRET~~

6/12

# THE WILSON CENTER



## KENNAN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED RUSSIAN STUDIES

Herbert J. Ellison, Secretary

To: Participants in conference on U.S.-Soviet Exchanges.

From: Brad Johnson, Research Associate, Kennan Institute

Date: June 11, 1984

*PRS*

Please find enclosed a preliminary agenda for the upcoming conference on U.S.-Soviet Exchanges to be held at the Kennan Institute on June 26 and 27, 1984.

The Institute is located on the third floor of the Smithsonian Institution Building, 1000 Jefferson Dr., SW, and the conference proceedings will be conducted in the Wilson Center library on that same floor. You may enter the building through either the north or east entrances, where a guard will direct you to the third floor. Please be advised that parking is severely restricted in the Mall area. There is, however, a metro stop--Smithsonian (Blue/Orange Line)--just a few hundred yards from the "Castle".

Should you be unable to attend substantial portions of the conference, we would appreciate your contacting us, if you have not already done so. This applies particularly to meals, as we strive to keep waste to a minimum.

We look forward to seeing you at what promises to be an important and interesting conference. Please do not hesitate to call the Institute (202-357-2415) should you have any questions.

"U.S.-SOVIET EXCHANGES"

Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies  
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

—Preliminary Agenda—

Tuesday, June 26

- 9:00-9:15 a.m. Coffee and pastries
- 9:15-9:30 a.m. Introductory remarks  
James H. Billington, The Wilson Center  
Herbert J. Ellison, Kennan Institute

PANEL I: ACADEMIC AND SCHOLARLY EXCHANGES

International Research and Exchange Board (IREX)

- 9:30-10:30 a.m. Presentation by: Allen Kassof, Executive Director, IREX

National Academy of Sciences (NAS)

- 10:30-11:00 a.m. Presentation by: Laurence Mitchell, NAS
- 11:00-11:15 a.m. Coffee break
- 11:15-12:30 p.m. Discussion period
- 12:30-1:30 p.m. Luncheon

Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES)

- 1:30-1:55 p.m. Presentation by: Julian MacDonald, Program Officer,  
USSR/Eastern Europe, CIES

SUNY-Soviet Exchanges

- 1:55-2:20 p.m. Presentation by: Alex M. Shane, Director, International  
Programs, State University of New York,  
Albany

Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Inc.

- 2:20-2:45 p.m. Presentation by: Leon Twarog, Director, Center for Slavic  
and East European Studies, Ohio State  
University

[United Nations Association Exchanges]

- 2:45-3:10 p.m. Presentation by: Edward Luck, President, United Nations  
Association



PANEL III: LEADERSHIP AND NON-SPECIALIST EXCHANGES

United Nations Association Exchanges

[Presentation on June 26, 1984]

The Dartmouth Conferences

12:00-12:20 p.m. Presentation by: Phillip Stewart, Associate, Kettering Foundation; Professor of Political Science, Ohio State University

Citizens Exchange Council (CEC)

12:20-12:40 p.m. Presentation by: Michael Brainerd, Director, CEC

American Field Service International

12:40-1:00 p.m. Presentation by: Stephen Hayes, American Field Service International

1:00-2:00 p.m. Luncheon

2:00-2:45 p.m. Discussion period for Panel III

PANEL IV: LANGUAGE TRAINING EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Council on International Education Exchange (CIEE)

2:45-3:05 p.m. Presentation by: Jack Egle, President, CIEE

American Council of Teachers of Russian (ACTR)

3:05-3:25 p.m. Presentation by: Daniel Davidson, President, ACTR

3:25-3:55 p.m. Coffee break

3:55-4:45 p.m. Discussion period for Panel IV

4:45-5:00 p.m. Conference summary

5:00 p.m. Adjourn conference

NLS MO2-011 #15SYSTEM II  
90547

MEMORANDUM

BY WJ, NARA, DATE 10/17/05

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

May 29, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM:

JACK MATLOCK *JM*

SUBJECT:

Proposed Presidential Statement -- Building  
Cooperation between U.S. and Soviet Peoples

State has proposed that we consider a Presidential statement to the upcoming Conference on U.S.-Soviet Exchanges to be held at the Smithsonian June 26-27 (TAB II). This would provide an opportunity to make public our efforts to improve bilateral relations with the USSR. As State points out, the message would attract more media attention if the President could receive the group briefly.

I believe that the June meeting is well suited as a forum for presentation of our efforts in the bilateral area, and also could provide an opportunity to spell out the rationale for this aspect of our policy. Therefore, I recommend that State be instructed to prepare a draft message -- which we could review and coordinate with the speech writers -- and that a brief appointment with the President be sought, unless his calendar for the two days in question makes this impossible.

Recommendations:

1. That you authorize transmittal of the Kimmitt-Hill Memorandum at TAB I instructing State to prepare a draft Presidential message.

Approve Disapprove 

2. That you authorize me to prepare a Schedule Request for the President to meet with members of the group for 10-15 minutes on June 26 or 27.

Approve Disapprove 

*unavailable*  
De Graffenreid and Lenczowski concur.

4. System II 90547 - DeGraffenreid: Recommendation 1: RCM approved, noting "without prejudice on ultimate decisions."  
Recommendation 2: RCM approved. Per Kimmitt copy sent to Brunson McKinley here; copy to go to Hill from D.C.; to Matlock for further action.

Declassify on: OADR

*interest in people to people contact,  
he should deliver a speech to the  
peoples of the USSR declaring our*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL  
Executive Secretary  
Department of State

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Statement - Building  
Cooperation Between the U.S. and Soviet Peoples

We agree that the meeting scheduled for June 26-27 at the Smithsonian on U.S.-Soviet exchanges might provide an opportunity for a Presidential message outlining our efforts to improve our bilateral relationship with the USSR.

We would appreciate your preparing a draft message and submitting it for consideration by June 10, 1984.

Robert M. Kimmitt  
Executive Secretary

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~  
Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED  
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
By B. Vott NARA, Date 6/21/99



3694

84 MAY 8 All: 40

May 8, 1984

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE  
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: Proposed Presidential Statement - Building  
Cooperation between the US and Soviet Peoples

We have an opportunity next month to package together and highlight what the President is doing to promote contacts between the US and Soviet peoples. The Woodrow Wilson Center for International Studies is sponsoring a conference at the Smithsonian June 26-27 of the major scholarly and professional organizations conducting exchanges with the USSR. Its primary aim is to initiate an effort to break out of the narrow circle of contacts to which the Soviets now try to confine us inside the Soviet Union. The organizations will be sympathetic with what the Administration has been quietly doing to increase US-Soviet communication outside the deadlocked nuclear arms control field. It would be an excellent backdrop for a Presidential statement bringing to public attention for the first time the full range of initiatives we have taken in this area in recent months.

Specifically, the President could present a five-point program for increased contact and cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

1. Initiation of negotiations on a new exchanges agreement, which will both reopen the way for official exchanges and encourage increased people-to-people private activity. Our proposed agreement contains some novel features, e.g., an annual appearance by each country's leader on the other's television.
2. Opening of new Consulates in Kiev and New York, a move immensely popular in the Ukrainian-American community as it will provide direct access to the Ukrainian people -- the largest non-Russian nationality in the USSR.
3. Reinvigorating existing agreements for practical cooperation in the fields of environmental protection, housing, health and agriculture -- the last area reinforcing how the Administration has responded to farmers' interests, as it did by renewing and strengthening the Long-term Grain Agreement.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~  
DECL: OADRDECLASSIFIED  
NLS F95-074/2#10  
BY LOT, NARA, DATE 7/18/00

4. Renewing three agreements expiring this year -- the fishing agreement (supported by the fishing industry and individual fishermen on the West Coast), the Long-term Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation Agreement, and the Incidents-at-Sea Agreement (important in defusing potential naval incidents), and preparing to examine renewal of the World Oceans Agreement (of importance to NOAA and the oceanographic community) with no problems anticipated.

5. Promoting other agreements and steps to deal with problems, e.g. negotiations to settle the Pacific maritime boundary question and technical measures to prevent another KAL disaster.

Most of these agreements have people-to-people implications. All are of obvious humanitarian or economic benefit or serve to improve communication and reduce risks of confrontation.

The statement could be simply released in connection with the opening of the conference (and read there by a senior Administration official). However, its impact would be greatest if the President, schedule permitting, were to deliver it in person at the Smithsonian or invite conference attendees to the East Room (or the Rose Garden) for a brief reception. By reading the statement to the group he would dramatize his interest both in better contact between the American and Soviet peoples and in private sector initiatives (by these organizations) -- two themes he has stressed.

If this approach is approved, we will be pleased to draft a statement.



Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary



~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION

May 31, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM:

KENNETH deGRAFFENREID *Kd*

SUBJECT:

Concurrence on Proposed Presidential Statement  
on Cooperation Between the US and Soviets

There is no official CI objection to this proposal. Nevertheless, there may be CI or security concerns with one or more of the agreements. Some of the agreements cited in the State proposal have been vetted by one or another intelligence community groups. Others were approved before we had an opportunity to request review. Also some of the agreements recommended for renewal never had CI review prior to their initial negotiation. Moreover, it should be remembered that, despite our best efforts, the ability and willingness to assess potential agreements for their total security impact is embryonic at best. Often no single agency or interagency group has the knowledge or mandate to provide this review.

It is also important to note, as was borne out by the recent FBI briefing on Moscow Embassy security, the degree of even ostensible reciprocity in many of our diplomatic arrangements with the Soviets is open to very serious question. We should be careful that the President not be seen to imply that he believes that all of these arrangements are acceptable or precedential.

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED  
NLS MOZ-011 #16  
BY CYS NARA, DATE 11/20/02

~~SECRET~~



MEMORANDUM

BY WJ, NARA, DATE 10/17/05

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

June 12, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *JSM*

SUBJECT: Sakharov/Bonner Letters

Regarding the request of Mrs. Bonner's daughter for the letters Mrs. Bonner left with an Embassy officer, I would advise not to release them. If the family publicizes them in any way, this could be used as evidence in a trial of Bonner. While the KGB presumably has the text, direct evidence that they were passed to a foreign government could be used to Bonner's disadvantage, and furthermore could be played to support the claim that Bonner and Sakharov were acting in complicity with us.

Although the family might be presumed to appreciate these same considerations, in their desperate mood, they might well make a misstep which could be dangerous in the long run.

Recommendation:

That you advise Secretary Shultz that you consider it unwise to release the letters to Mrs. Bonner's relatives.

Approve  Disapprove

## Attachment:

Tab I Prompt note from RCM to Matlock

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

MSG FROM: NSRCM --CPUA TO: NSGVE --CPUA  
To: NSPBT --CPUA

06/12/84 15:25:47

~~-- SECRET --~~

NOTE FROM: ROBERT MCFARLANE  
SUBJECT: Note to Jack Matlock

On the way back from the Summit, Sec Shultz noted that he had received requests from friends of the Sakharovs for the letters they (Bonner and Sakharov) sent to the embassy surrounding their request for Bonner's travel and our help, to be released? He must decide soon and would like your advice. Please let me know as soon as possible.

cc: NSGVE --CPUA

NSJMP --CPUA

DECLASSIFIED / RELEASED

NLS F 95-074/2 #11

BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 10/24/00

c

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 13, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ALFRED L. ATHERTON  
Director General of the Foreign Service and  
Director of Personnel  
Department of State

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK, JR. *JFM*  
Special Assistant to the President and  
Senior Director, Europe and USSR

SUBJECT: Statement on Performance of FSO Steven E. Steiner

As the senior Foreign Service Officer currently assigned to the National Security Council staff, and one who has worked closely with Mr. Steiner throughout his tour here, I would like to place on the record my assessment of his performance.

When Mr. McFarlane expressed an interest in bringing Mr. Steiner to the NSC I strongly supported the move, both because I was convinced that he had precisely the background and abilities the job required, and because I felt that more FSOs on the NSC staff would strengthen the NSC's expertise and ability to coordinate its work closely with the Department.

Mr. Steiner's performance has in fact exceeded my high expectations. I have worked closely with him during his tenure here since some of our most vexing problems in dealing with Europe and the USSR lie in the area of public diplomacy. Our policies on several key issues were not clearly understood, either by our adversaries or our friends, and these misconceptions were particularly damaging in Western Europe, since they bolstered anti-American sentiments at a time when several European parliaments were scheduled to make decisions on implementing the NATO decision to station intermediate-range U.S. missiles on their soil.

Mr. Steiner took on the main burden of seeing to it that our posts had adequate and timely materials and cleared policy guidance to present the U.S. point of view effectively to European publics. Working with the relevant offices in the Department and in USIA, he achieved an agreed plan of action which resulted in a more active role for posts in the field and better support from Washington. When we were preparing for a major policy address by the President on U.S.-Soviet relations in January, he developed the detailed plans for utilizing the speech to combat dangerous and inaccurate stereotypes in Europe, a plan which ensured that the text, extensive background material and talking points were supplied to missions abroad in advance, and that the Voice of



America had sufficient advance notice to prepare quality translations and background briefings for U.S. and foreign correspondents here. The result was favorable front-page coverage throughout Western Europe, and follow-up efforts which kept the message alive in the European media over an extended period.

These successful efforts are testimony to Mr. Steiner's ability to get things done effectively in an extensive bureaucracy. But his talents and contribution did not end there. He also brought to the job a substantive depth which allowed him to play a significant role in the substantive aspects of policy articulation. For example, we received, in page proof, an update of the Department of Defense publication Soviet Military Power just a few days before it was scheduled to be released. Steiner was the first member of the NSC staff to detect major problems in the analysis added since the previous edition. He then undertook a total revision, which required the elimination of some whole chapters and a complete rewriting of some others. Thanks largely to his efforts (since he mobilized and coordinated the contributions of specialists on the NSC staff and at the State Department), the final publication was in full accord with U.S. policy and much more effectively written than the earlier version. And I would note that he handled this contentious issue so tactfully that the Secretary of Defense sent a letter commending his support in the drafting.

Mr. Steiner's depth of substantive knowledge was also apparent in his approach to public statements by senior U.S. officials. His eagle eye was quick to spot discordant notes in drafts of statements sent to the NSC for clearance, and he not only corrected them but drafted personally many Presidential statements. In addition to East-West issues, he played a key role in articulating our worldwide policy on human rights, seeing to it that right-wing violence was condemned as vigorously as that emanating from the left.

In sum, Mr. Steiner displayed a rare combination of substantive and operational skills. In my view, his performance on the NSC staff already places him among the better officers in the Senior Foreign Service. Having served as DCM to three ambassadors and supervised two DCM's as chief of mission, I would also note that Mr. Steiner has all the qualifications necessary to be an outstanding DCM at a medium-sized mission.

I would appreciate your placing this memorandum in Mr. Steiner's personnel file. A copy has been provided to Mr. Steiner.

DECLASSIFIED

NLS MO2-011 #18

4774

*Chrom*

MEMORANDUM

BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 10/17/05

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

June 13, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM:

JACK MATLOCK *Jam*

SUBJECT:

News Conference Tonight: Summitry

I have checked out Chris Lehman's talking points with Don Gregg, who tells me that the description of the Vice President's efforts to arrange a meeting in Geneva is not quite accurate. Aside from that, both he and I doubt the wisdom of using this publicly.

I would suggest a different tack in handling this issue, talking points for which are attached (Tab I). Note particularly the last two paragraphs: they are designed to avoid an unnecessary impediment to a summit meeting, if one ever seems desirable, by making clear that we have to have mutual agreement before one can be possible, much less productive. They have, however, the possible disadvantage of effectively foreclosing the option of a public invitation prior to Soviet agreement. Still, by making it publicly clear that we defer to Soviet judgment as well as our own, we take some of the confrontational edges off the issue. And it positions us to make the valid argument that public proposals in advance of private agreement is nothing more than political posturing.

cc: Chris Lehman  
Bob Sims  
Karna Small

Attachment:

Tab I Talking Points

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR



## PROPOSED TALKING POINTS

- Q -- Why not a summit? Even Republican senators are for it.
- A -- I have said repeatedly that I am in favor of a meeting with the Soviet leader, if it is properly prepared and could lead to an improvement in relations.
- I also think that a meeting which is not properly prepared can do more harm than good. Don't forget that Kennedy's meeting with Khrushchev in Vienna produced more strains, not an improvement in the relationship.
- Also, I do not think we should presume that the Soviet leader would agree to a meeting unless he also thought it would improve relations. Even if we consider one desirable, it can't take place unless the Soviets agree.
- I am in regular and frequent contact with the Soviet leaders. There is no lack of dialogue. We are not agreeing on very much, and that's unfortunate, but I will continue to make clear my desire to solve problems, and will agree to whatever meetings can contribute to that process.
- But one thing I won't do is to play politics with this question. It would be very easy for me to propose a summit and then blame the Soviets if they refuse. But that's not the way to do business if you're serious.
- I am totally serious in trying to solve some problems, and that's why I'm going to continue to rely on quiet diplomacy. When and if we both can agree that a meeting will be useful, we'll let you know. Until then, I think it would be a mistake to attempt a game of public one-upsmanship on this question.



## MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR KARNA SMALL  
FROM: JACK MATLOCK/TY COBB *JSM* *TC*  
SUBJECT: Modern Maturity Questionnaire for the  
President

We suggest the following revised answers to questions 8 and 9 of the President's interview with the magazine Modern Maturity:

- Q. (8) Chernenko now has had the time to settle in as Russia's new leader. Do you see any prospect of improved relations with Moscow and a lessening of tensions between our two nations?
- A. We have been working very hard to convince the Soviet Union to join us in a spirit of genuine cooperation to achieve real and equitable reductions in the levels of nuclear arms. There is no more compelling priority on my agenda.

We have been flexible in exploring all avenues to achieve verifiable arms reductions. We tabled a new initiative at the negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions. And at the Conference on Disarmament, we're pressing for a total ban on chemical weapons. Despite all our initiatives, the Soviet Union walked out of the Intermediate Nuclear Force talks and has still failed to agree to resume the START talks. We remain prepared to resume negotiations immediately, without preconditions.

We are eager to proceed with negotiations which would lead to genuine arms reductions and a lowering of tensions. The restoration of our economic strength and the modernization of our defense establishment have, in fact, solidified our deterrent posture and made nuclear war much less likely than it was a few years ago.

- Q. (9) With the reluctance of some of our Allies to accommodate American missiles on their territories, do you see a weakening of the NATO Alliance, possibly even a break-up?

- A. The NATO Alliance recently celebrated its 35th Anniversary and is in excellent shape. We must remember that our intermediate range missiles are now being deployed in Europe at the request of the Allied Governments. NATO is demonstrating publicly its internal cohesion and unity in security policies by carrying out programs which combine a willingness to negotiate lower levels of armaments, ~~combined~~ with a firmness in resisting Soviet threats. The recent meeting of the NATO Foreign Ministers in Washington unanimously endorsed this position. Our Allies, like the United States, are democracies, and they do have critics of some policies just as we do, but this is a demonstration not of our weakness but of our strength.

RECEIVED 13 JUN 84 09

TO MCFARLANE

FROM DARMAN, R

DOCDATE 13 JUN 84

KEYWORDS MEDIA ECONOMICS  
CENTRAL AMERICA MIDDLE EAST  
ENERGY USSR

SUBJECT: MODERN MATURITY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRES

-----  
ACTION: PREPARE MEMO KIMMITT TO DARMAN DUE: 20 JUN 84 STATUS S FILES WH  
-----

FOR ACTION		FOR CONCURRENCE		FOR INFO
SMALL	ROBINSON	MENGES		KIMMITT
	NORTH	KEMP		THOMPSON
	MARTIN	MATLOCK		
	FORTIER	KRAEMER		

COMMENTS DUE BY 3PM

REF# LOG NSCIFID ( CL )

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ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO  
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**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

04 JUN 13 4:37

DATE: 6/13/84 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 p.m. 6/20/84

SUBJECT: MODERN MATURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OGLESBY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BAROODY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TUTWILER</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McFARLANE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide any edits directly to Mike Baroody, Room 160, by 3:00 p.m., Wednesday, June 20th, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

**RESPONSE:**

Richard G. Darman  
Assistant to the President  
Ext. 2702

# REAGAN-BUSH '84

The President's Authorized Campaign Committee

1984 JUN 13 AM 7:55

## MEMORANDUM

TO: MARGARET TUTWILER  
THROUGH: ED ROLLINS  
FROM: JIM LAKE  
DATE: JUNE 11, 1984  
RE: MODERN MATURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Per the procedures outlined in Fred Fielding's November 28, 1983 memo on candidate questionnaires, I am enclosing draft responses to a set of questions from Modern Maturity.

Please advise me at your earliest possible convenience of White House approval of the responses. We need the approval notice by June 21 to meet our deadline.

'84 JUN 12 P5:47

1. Q. As everyone knows, the American population is aging; our society is graying. Philosophically, what steps would you take in dealing with the problems and potential of an aging society? Would you, for example, seek to change the law that permits mandatory retirement at 70 and thereby eliminate compulsory retirement at any age?

A. As our older population increases, we must remain alert to the needs and vulnerabilities of this very special segment of our population. We've made great progress against the double-digit inflation of the previous Administration -- especially the 17 percent inflation rate for necessities which took such a heavy toll on older Americans. We've shored up the Social Security system on which so many of our elderly depend. Crime has dropped two years in a row under our Administration -- bringing increased peace of mind to vulnerable older people.

Society will benefit from the "graying of America" because Older Americans possess such a reservoir of experience and a depth of knowledge. We have announced our support for legislation which makes better use of this resource by eliminating mandatory retirement requirements in government and private industry based solely on age.

2. Q. Increasingly, older workers are being told they should stay on the job longer to take financial pressure off Social Security. Yet employers often stop advancing them, push them out the door into premature early retirement, or create barriers that make it hard for senior employees to continue working. What incentives would you institute to encourage employers to retain older workers?

A. An important part of keeping more of those older Americans who want to work in the workforce is changing the way that our society views age and the aging. This change in attitudes is already taking place. A 1981 Harris poll found that 73 percent of retirees wished they had never quit working. But more important, more than two-thirds of business executives join our Administration in opposing mandatory retirement on the basis of age.



3. Q. Once in retirement, many persons find themselves at an economic disadvantage -- and therefore more dependent on Social Security -- because they do not have an adequate pension or private savings. What proposals would you advance to encourage employers to develop pensions and broaden existing ones?

A. Our Administration has proposed legislation to strengthen the nation's single-employer pension system -- encouraging employers concerned about potentially vast withdrawal liability to maintain their plans and other employers to start new plans. In addition, our tax reform bill expanded participation in Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA's), helping Americans of any age to put aside savings for their retirement. Under the new law, employed contributors can deposit up to \$2,000 per year in tax-free savings accounts, deferring taxes on their earnings until they retire.

4. Q. In the retirement area, women are often at a particular disadvantage. A disproportionate number of them are at or below the poverty line. If their husbands die first, they often lose pension income; they also face obstacles reentering the job market. What measures would you propose to strengthen women's pension rights and to improve their chances for employment in middle or late life?

A. Many elderly women do fall into financial difficulty when they become divorced or widowed, because they lose their rights to their husbands' pensions. To remedy this unfair situation, the President has proposed the Pension Equity Act of 1983.

The President's legislation requires that pension plans offer coverage for both spouses, with survivor benefits if one spouse dies, unless both spouses elect to waive such coverage. The legislation would also clarify that a state court could directly attach pension benefits in divorce cases. And it would require that when a divorce occurs following the start of joint and survivor benefits, the ex-spouse be eligible to receive survivor benefits. This legislation has been passed by Congress and is awaiting my signature.

5. Q. With the apparently worsening situation in Central America, what are the chances of U.S. forces being directly involved in offensive action?
- A. To repeat what I have said on a number of occasions recently, we have no intention of sending American troops into combat in Central America. No such forces have been requested, and such a move would probably not be welcomed by our friends and neighbors in the region. We will continue, however, to provide aid -- 80 percent of it economic -- to Central America's troubled democracies.
6. Q. Is the United States making any efforts to bring to an end the conflict between Iran and Iraq? If the war would threaten oil supplies to our allies, even though the United States would be minimally affected, would you commit American forces to an action to keep the oil lanes open?
- A. We have continued to keep in touch with the Gulf States, and with our own allies, as they attempt to formulate a response to the Iran-Iraq crisis. The Gulf States have indicated to us that they wish to take care of this themselves. Although I have pledged that neither we nor the rest of the Western World would stand by and see the Persian Gulf closed to international traffic, I do not foresee the possibility of American forces being committed as things stand now.
7. Q. Do you have any plans to stabilize the situation in Beirut now that the U.S. is no longer directly involved?
- A. The United States continues to press for a political dialogue between the government and leaders of Lebanon's communities. This in turn would pave the way for an expanded, broadly representative government able to deal with fundamental questions of political, social and economic reform and the withdrawal of foreign forces. We will continue our intensive efforts to bring all sides to the bargaining table, and to press the Lebanese government and the opposition alike to move toward political accommodation.



8. Q. Chernenko now has had the time to settle in as Russia's new leader. Do you see any prospect of improved relations with Moscow and a lessening of tensions between our two nations?

A. We have been working very hard to convince the Soviet Union to join us in a spirit of genuine cooperation to achieve real and equitable reductions in the levels of nuclear arms. There is no more compelling priority on my agenda. ✓

We have been flexible in exploring all avenues to achieve verifiable arms reductions. We tabled a new initiative at the negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions. And at the Conference on Disarmament, we're pressing for a total ban on chemical weapons. Despite all our initiatives, the Soviet Union walked out of the Intermediate Nuclear Force talks and has still failed to agree to resume the START talks. We remain prepared to resume negotiations immediately, without preconditions. ✓

~~I might add that we have been making some progress in a number of these negotiations not related to strategic weapons. So the rift between our two countries may not be as wide as has been portrayed.~~

9. Q. With the reluctance of some of our allies to accommodate American missiles on their territories, do you see a weakening of the NATO alliance, possibly even a breakup?

A. In a recent meeting of the NATO foreign ministers, a communique was issued backing our position on arms control and deployment of intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe. And while we are disappointed in the Dutch decision to delay deployment of some missiles, we do not feel there is any disarray in the NATO alliance today. In fact, we believe we are closer than we've ever been.

*Supply different  
disarray*



10. Q. For more than a decade, the rate of increase in health care costs has been two to three times greater than the overall rate of inflation. As a consequence, Medicare is expected to become insolvent within the next six years. What policies would you propose to bring health care cost escalation under control? Or would you shun government action in favor of private sector voluntary controls? If so, why?

Although down from 1982 when health care inflation was running at 15 percent, health care costs are still growing at twice the general inflation rate. This continued sharp rise threatens to put basic health care out of the reach of many Americans.

These cost increases, combined with an increase in the percentage of our population over the age of 65 (expected to reach 20 percent by the year 2000), also threaten the solvency of the Medicare trust fund -- which provides health care for 30 million older Americans.

From expenditures of just \$3.4 billion in 1967, this program has mushroomed to an estimated \$76 billion in fiscal year 1985. By next year, Medicare and Medicaid together will have doubled in just five years -- and will take up over one tenth of our federal budget.

Because 65 percent of Medicare's reimbursements are for hospital costs, the centerpiece of our attempts to put Medicare's house in order is the replacement of the retrospective, cost-based system of reimbursement for hospital services with a system of prospective payment.

Under the prospective payment system, hospitals around the country will receive the same payment for similar types of treatment for similar patients -- adjusted for local conditions.

Prospective payment will end the widely varying charges now made to Medicare for the same service. For example, Medicare payments for treatment of heart conditions in 1982 varied from \$1500 to \$9000 at different hospitals, from \$2100 to \$8200 for hip replacements and from \$450 to \$2800 for cataract removals.

Prospective payment helps the Medicare trust fund, it helps elderly beneficiaries, and it helps providers. Prospective payment provides hospitals an incentive to control costs, because hospitals will know in advance how much they will receive for treating a patient.

Although the prospective payment system will help slow the rapid increases in the Medicare budget, other initiatives will be necessary to preserve our health care system for future generations. And among the new initiatives we have proposed this year are the following:

- A freeze in physician reimbursement under Medicare for 1985.
- A limit on tax-free, employer-paid benefits, which insulate consumers from the consequences of rising health care costs.
- A voluntary voucher program.
- Beginning Medicare eligibility at the start of the first full month in which age 65 is achieved.

The Administration has also asked the Advisory Council on Social Security to provide recommendations on preserving the integrity of the Medicare system. The Council's recommendations will be helpful in considering solutions to Medicare's financial problems. In the coming year, my Administration is committed, through an exchange of views with Congress, consumers, and providers, to identify appropriate measures to insure Medicare's long-term viability.

11. Q. In dealing with the projected insolvency of Medicare, would your proposals encompass the whole health care system or only the Medicare and Medicaid programs?

A. See response to number 10.

12. Q. With Medicare's bankruptcy approaching, would you attempt to avert the crisis by cutting benefits, raising taxes or imposing cost constraints on what doctors and hospitals can charge?



- A. The key to ensuring continued solvency of the Medicare system is to devise methods of restraining costs to the level of tax resources devoted to the program. My Administration has made considerable progress in this direction. Since Medicare is funded by the payroll tax, sustained economic recovery is also of critical importance. Nearly 6 million Americans have found jobs since our economic recovery began, and the continuing recovery is expected to put another 11 million to work in the next five years. Through their growing Medicare contributions, new workers help to expand the base of support for our ongoing social insurance commitments.
13. Q. If you chose to raise taxes, would you increase payroll taxes? Income taxes? Or use general tax revenue to help keep Medicare solvent?
- A. At this time we are not considering either increasing the payroll tax for Medicare or devoting general revenues to the trust fund.
14. Q. America's current health care system seems to promote expensive insititutional care. What ideas do you have for stimulating less costly alternatives?
- A. Our Administration is currently conducting "channeling" demonstration projects through the Department of Health and Human Services. These projects experiment in new methods of community-based care which could provide a sound basis for further initiatives in less costly alternatives to institutional care. In addition, states may now apply to Medicare for a waiver allowing them to provide integrated community-based long-term care.
15. Q. Since 1981, Congress has cut nearly \$10.5 billion from Medicare costs, largely by raising the deductibles and through other costsharing features. Would you continue this trend? Or do you feel that enough of the Medicare cost burden has been shifted to participants?
- A. See answers to questions 10 and 12.



16. Q. With deficits projected to remain at \$200 billion annually through the remainder of the decade, the economy is at grave risk of more severe recessions and/or high inflation. What steps would you take to bring the deficit under control? Would you attempt to reduce the deficit through tax policy? Or spending cuts? What specific policies would you pursue?
- A. I have proposed a three-year, \$150 billion down payment on the deficit, which has been approved by the Senate. This deficit reduction plan balances spending restraint, slower growth in defense and revenue increases.
17. Q. A few years ago high interest rates brought the construction industry to a virtual standstill. They also severely curtailed auto sales. After a relatively short period of lower interest rates, they now seem headed rapidly upwards once again. What policy would you pursue to encourage the banks to reduce interest rates and keep them down?
- A. I have expressed my concern about the Federal Reserve's recent tightening of the money supply, which I believe represented unwarranted concern of a possible return of inflation. However, the rate of money increase is now well within the guidelines set by the Federal Reserve, and that is commensurate with our current rate of growth. I am optimistic that we will be able to build on this improvement with the passage of my deficit plan, and that as a result we will begin to see a drop in interest rates later in the year.
18. Q. Following World War II, the United States inherited the title, once owned by Britain, of world's policeman. America then had a strong, healthy economy with a favorable balance of payments. Today we are no longer in that happy position. Do you think the United States should continue indefinitely to be the superpower who tries to settle everyone else's problems?

- A. During my recent visit to Normandy in conjunction with the D-Day celebration, I pointed out that World War II had taught us that it was better for us to be in place there, prepared to defend freedom, than to have to rush in after the battle for freedom was already lost. We will continue to stand by our allies, in Europe and around the globe, in defending freedom, while continuing to hold out the olive branch of peace to our adversaries -- and working for the day when the greatest threat to world stability, nuclear weapons, are eliminated from the face of the earth for all time.
- 19.Q. In a few words, why do you think Americans should vote for you in November instead of your Democratic opponent?
- A. In 1980, I asked the American people to answer a simple question: "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" And the answer for most senior citizens had to be "no."

For example, before we took office, inflation for food, housing, energy and medical care -- necessities on which many older Americans spend most of their income -- hit 17 percent.

That inflation was disastrous for seniors on fixed incomes. It was hard to keep up with their increased medical costs, to meet their special nutritional needs, or to keep their houses at warm as they should.

But under our Administration, that necessities inflation rate dropped to just 3.4 percent. Heating oil and gasoline are actually cheaper since we took office.

Seniors not on fixed incomes see investments doing better now as faith in our future is restored. You have benefited from our tax cuts, and when our tax indexing reform takes effect, cost-of-living increases won't push you into a higher tax bracket.

And seniors who need help have been treated with compassion. Spending on the elderly jumped 27 percent in three years -- to 257 billion dollars. And a retired couple's Social Security checks are up 180 dollars a month.

A secure Social Security system, a sound Medicare system, stepped-up medical research for diseases like Alzheimer's disease which disproportionately strike the elderly, higher priority for innovative programs like the Older Americans Act -- and a strong economy -- are just some of the ways our Administration has made older Americans so much better off than before -- and given us all hope for a future of peace, prosperity and opportunity.