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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

**Withdrawer**

JET 3/22/2005

**File Folder** MATLOCK CHRON OCTOBER 1984 (1/2)

**FOIA**

F06-114/1

**Box Number** 6

YARHI-MILO

606

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
6175	MEMO	MEMO FOR ROBERT MCFARLANE RE SUGGESTION FOR PRESIDENTIAL LETTER TO CHERNENKO [33-34] <i>R 3/3/2011 F2006-114/1</i>	2	10/9/1984	B1
6176	MEMO	MEMO FOR PRESIDENT REAGAN RE SHULTZ RECOMMENDATION FOR LETTER TO CHERNENKO [35] <i>R 3/3/2011 F2006-114/1</i>	1	ND	B1
6177	PAPER	REVISION FOR ATTACHED PAPER [37] <i>R 3/3/2011 F2006-114/1</i>	1	ND	B1
6178	PAPER	U.S. SOVIET RELATIONS [38] <i>R 7/11/2008 F06-114/1</i>	1	ND	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.

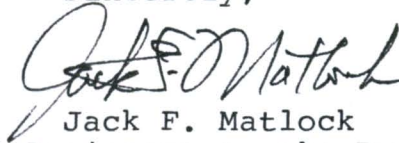
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 1, 1984

Dear Mr. Svehla:

Thank you so much for your invitation to contribute to the commemoration of the 110th anniversary of Americké listy. As requested, enclosed is my contribution to your publication.

Sincerely,



Jack F. Matlock  
Special Assistant to the President;  
Former American Ambassador to  
Czechoslovakia

Enclosure:

As stated.

Mr. Frank Svehla  
Publisher  
Americké Listy  
283 Oak Street  
Perth Amboy, New Jersey 08862

2

In the century plus a decade of your newspaper's existence much has changed in the world, both for better and for worse. For the people of Czechoslovakia, these years have brought great hopes and also great sadness.

Americké Listy, throughout its existence, has provided a focal point for Americans of Czech descent to preserve their rich linguistic and cultural heritage -- a heritage which has exerted an important influence on that shared by all Americans.

Important as this is, it is not the sole mission of Americké Listy. For your newspaper also plays a key role in maintaining lines of communication between Americans of Czech descent and their friends and relatives in Czechoslovakia. It is important not only that Czechs and Slovaks remain aware of what goes on in the world around them, but also that those of Czech and Slovak descent who live in our country keep their ties to their loved ones and, along with all other Americans, their concern and interest in their fate.

As I have said on other occasions, the peoples of our two countries are bound together by ties of blood and history: the blood of families living partly in America and partly in Czechoslovakia, as well as the blood shed by American soldiers who liberated Western Bohemia from Nazi domination; the history that brought the leaders of our two countries together at the time when Czechoslovakia gained its independence. I hope that you will continue, through your endeavors, to keep alive the spirit of these profound ties as you enter the second decade of the second century of your existence.



MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 1, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK 

SUBJECT: Proposed Response to Letter from Mr. Ploss Seeking NSC Position

Sidney Ploss, a Soviet affairs analyst at the State Department, addressed a letter to Michael Deaver indicating his interest in a position as a Soviet analyst on the National Security Council staff. A memorandum at Tab I, forwards a proposed response (Tab A) to Mr. Ploss. Incoming correspondence is at Tab B.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to Anne Higgins.

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

Attachments:

- Tab I Memo to Anne Higgins
- Tab A Proposed response
- Tab B Incoming/background

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Proposed Response to Sidney Ploss

Attached at Tab A is a proposed response to a letter from Mr. Sidney Ploss, indicating his interest in a position as a Soviet analyst on the NSC staff. Background papers are at Tab B.

Attachments:

Tab A	Proposed response
Tab B	Background

Dear Mr. Ploss:

Thank you for your letter regarding a position on the National Security Council staff.

As you know, the National Security Council staff is relatively small and at the present time there are no positions for a Soviet affairs analyst. However, your letter will be kept on file in the event such an opening should occur.

Sincerely,

Mr. Sidney Ploss  
3807 - 48th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20016

National Security Council  
The White House

1377

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

System # I  
Package # 7373

10/1

SEQUENCE TO      HAS SEEN      DISPOSITION

Paul Thompson      \_\_\_\_\_

Bob Kimmitt      1      K      \_\_\_\_\_

Jc      \_\_\_\_\_

Ti      \_\_\_\_\_

V      \_\_\_\_\_

Bi      \_\_\_\_\_

Bi      \_\_\_\_\_

N      \_\_\_\_\_

Si      \_\_\_\_\_

TO: Bob Kimmitt

10/4/84

I see no problem with this  
so long as John makes clear  
that he is speaking in his  
personal capacity -

JEM

Bob,  
Please have Jack  
review this first.

J

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS      Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_

(Date/Time)

John: Please have Jack Matlock  
review/comment. Thanks -

Bob

JM-C  
10

MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 1, 1984

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: JOHN LENCZOWSKI JL

SUBJECT: Speech to St. Thomas University

Next Friday, October 5, I will be speaking at the Fall Convocation of St. Thomas University in Miami. St. Thomas' used to be called Biscayne College. But, before that, it was called St. Thomas of Villanova University of Havana, Cuba. After Castro took over, it moved to Miami. It is a conservative Catholic school with a large Cuban-American student body and it has recently established a new Institute for the Christian Analysis of Marxism. Ambassador Andres Vargas-Gomez, who was recently released from a Cuban prison when Jesse Jackson visited Cuba, has become a scholar there, where his wife has also been for many years.

The new young President, Father Patrick O'Neill, wanted me to deliver a speech on the moral essence of the East-West conflict. Since I will be given an honorary degree, I have tried to produce a significant philosophical address, consistent with the philosophy in several Presidential speeches and proclamations, that was special enough to meet the occasion. Unless you have any objections, I propose to deliver the attached address (Tab I).

Please pardon the tardiness of this submission, I was out sick with the flu for a week during the last month and it set me back in my various responsibilities.

Attachment:

Tab I Proposed address



THE EAST-WEST CONFLICT: THE MORAL DIMENSION

We are faced today with a threat to our nation's security and our civilization that is greater than any we have faced in our nation's history. The Soviet Union today possesses the military might to inflict more physical destruction upon us than any power has been able to wield in history. Since the U.S. also possesses the weapons of mass destruction, the public debate today is clogged with assertions that the principal problem we face is the very existence of such horrible weapons. Hardly a day goes by when one doesn't hear someone lamenting the "senseless spiral of the arms race." The ever greater accumulation of these weapons, it is said, can only increase suspicions and tensions between the two "superpowers" thus increasing the possibility of the outbreak of war. Hence, the necessity of eliminating these weapons by achieving arms control is held to be our highest national priority.

There are two problems with so much of this kind of thinking. One is that it ascribes moral qualities to the weapons themselves, as if guns and bombs or knives or spears are somehow by themselves evil. And secondly, in alleging that the United States shares the blame for this arms race, since we arm ourselves with such evil instruments, such thinking tends to make the United States and the Soviet Union morally equivalent.

There is so much moral confusion here, one hardly knows where to begin to address it. Perhaps a little historical perspective can shed some light on these issues.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 2, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Proposed Response to Jim Nichols, Commissioner,  
Minnesota Department of Agriculture

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum to Sally Kelley forwarding a proposed response to Jim Nichols, Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, concerning the Administration's policy toward the USSR vis-a-vis their purchases of U.S. agricultural products.

I have reviewed and concur in the proposed response to Mr. Nichols prepared by the Department of State (Tab A). The incoming letter and background papers are at Tab B.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to Ms. Kelley.

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

*GIRG for DF*  
Fortier, McMinn and Robinson concur.

Attachments:

- Tab I Memo to Sally Kelley
- Tab A Proposed response
- Tab B Incoming letter and background

*not available ✓*

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Response to Letter from Jim Nichols, Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture

We have reviewed and concur in the proposed response (Tab A) prepared by the Department of State to Commissioner Jim Nichols' letter of August 22, to the President regarding Administration policy vis-a-vis Soviet purchases of U.S. agricultural products. We agree with State that the response should be signed by a White House official.

Attachments:

- Tab A Proposed response
- Tab B Incoming letter and background papers



**UNCLASSIFIED**

S/S 8424801  
United States Department of State

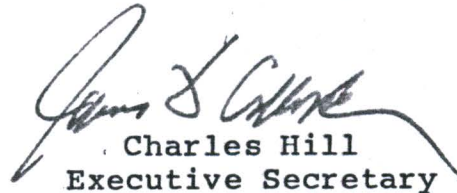
Washington, D.C. 20520

October 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Draft Reply to Jim Nichols,  
Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture

Attached is a proposed reply to Jim Nichols, Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Agriculture. Mr. Nichols recently wrote to President Reagan to express his concern that the Administration's policy towards the USSR hinders Soviet purchases of U.S. agricultural products. We suggest, however, that because of the specific nature of the proposed reply, a White House official other than the President sign the response.

  
Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Draft reply to Jim Nichols.

**UNCLASSIFIED**



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Mr. Nichols,

Recently you wrote to express your concern that this Administration's policy towards the Soviet Union hinders Soviet purchases of U.S. agricultural products.

For many months, this Administration has encouraged the Soviet Union to join with us to see if we could make progress in establishing a better working relationship with each other. Among the areas we have addressed is the issue of U.S.-Soviet trade relations. The Administration's policy towards trade with the USSR is clear. Trade can go forward as long as it is mutually beneficial, does not subsidize the Soviet economy and does not contribute to Soviet strategic or military capability.

Mr. Jim Nichols,  
Commissioner,

Department of Agriculture,

90 W. Plato Boulevard,

Saint Paul, Minnesota 55107.



We have been able to take a number of small positive steps of benefit to both sides in the field of trade. For example, in August, 1983, we signed a new long-term grains agreement providing for a 50 percent increase in the minimum Soviet purchase requirement. On September 11, 1984, President Reagan announced that the U.S. had informed the Soviets that we are prepared to sell them an additional 10 million metric tons of grains beyond the Long-Term Agreement's 12 MMT without further consultations. We believe that the Soviets will purchase additional grain and that the United States will be the largest single supplier of grain to the Soviets this year.

The 14-day-request requirement is only one of a number of notifications that are levied on grain vessels in the U.S. and the Soviet Union. For example, charter parties for grain voyages typically require 10 to 12 days' advance notice of readiness to load to the exporting grain house as well as the charterer. Notification requirements must be viewed within the context of overall maritime matters. The 14-day request requirement is under continuing review by the various US government agencies concerned.

You also raised the question of U.S. travel controls on official Soviets stationed in the United States. We, too, find travel restrictions in a free country repugnant. However, in 1941 the Soviet government instituted strict controls on the travel of all foreigners resident in the USSR, including American diplomats in Moscow. The U.S. attempted over the next ten years to convince the Soviets that it was not in the interest of either side to maintain these controls. When these attempts proved futile, the U.S. reluctantly and on a reciprocal basis imposed its own travel controls on Soviet diplomats in 1951. The system of open and closed areas does not, however, apply to Soviets temporarily in the United States for business purposes. This is because the Soviet travel regime for business visitors is more liberal than for diplomats. Dr. Masyukov, as a member of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., would be subject to the more stringent travel controls.

You also asked that the President oppose the actions by the International Trade Commission (ITC) to impose a tariff on imports of fertilizer from the Soviet Union. Both the ITC and the Department of Commerce have been investigating a petition

filed by the AMAX Chemical, Inc. and Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation that the Soviets are selling potash in the United States at less than fair value and, as a result, injuring our domestic industry. Our domestic legislation provides for the imposition of an anti-dumping duty if the ITC and Commerce make final determinations of sales at less than fair value and injury to domestic producers of potash. A preliminary determination, issued September 7 by the Commerce Department, holds that the USSR has been dumping potash at a margin of 187%. The investigation continues; a final determination is due by November 21. Imports of potash from Israel, the German Democratic Republic, and Spain are also being examined.

In closing, I would like to emphasize that this Administration's policy on trade with the Soviets is designed to encourage trade of mutual benefit. U.S. grain sales to the USSR clearly fall within this category.

Sincerely,

16

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 30, 1984

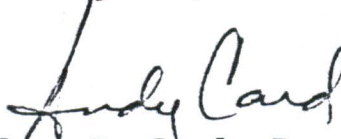
Dear Commissioner Nichols:

On behalf of the President, I would like thank you for your recent letter regarding farm exports to the U.S.S.R and the International Trade Commission's tariff on imported fertilizer.

Copies of your letter have been forwarded to the appropriate White House officials and to the Department of Agriculture for their consideration.

I sincerely appreciate your contacting the Administration on this matter.

Warm regards,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Intergovernmental Affairs

Mr. Jim Nichols  
Commissioner  
Minnesota Department of Agriculture  
90 W. Plato Boulevard  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55107



*See this one day*



# 245535 17

LAND OF QUALITY FOODS  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

90 W. PLATO BOULEVARD  
SAINT PAUL, MN 55107  
Telephone: (612) 296-9310

**STATE OF MINNESOTA**  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

August 22, 1984

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

Dear President Reagan:

Last week I met in Washington with Soviet trade officials attempting to increase sales of Minnesota farm products to the U.S.S.R.

The biggest obstacles seem to be the imbalanced dollar exchange rate created by huge budget deficits and your decision to harass the Soviet merchants, trade officials, and their shipping vessels. Repeatedly I was challenged on your policy of delaying the loading of Soviet grain ships up to 14 days after they arrive at our ports.

The Soviet's will not continue to put up with this additional expense. Because of harassment by your Administration they are looking to avoid U.S. purchases whenever possible. Your Administration has already granted USDA approval for over nine million metric tons of grain this year. Why the harassment? Do you think it can in any way benefit the American farmers?

Three weeks ago, Dr. Anatoly Masyukov, Assistant to the Agricultural Attache, U.S.S.R. Embassy in Washington, D.C., was here in Minnesota discussing agricultural trade and farm practices. I invited him to Minneapolis to discuss sales, but he informed me you had closed the City of Minneapolis to Soviet visitors.

Now tell me, how do you expect us to boost farm exports when the largest grain merchants in the world, including Cargill, General Mills, International Multifoods and others are located in a closed area?

Last week I met with Albert Melnikov, Commercial Counsellor and Acting Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R. He stated emphatically that if you continue to harass them, they will go elsewhere to buy grain. Russia intends to buy over one and one-half billion bushels of grain in 1984. I want Minnesota farmers to have a chance at getting a piece of that action.



ENJOY THE HIGH QUALITY AND INFINITE VARIETY OF MINNESOTA FOODS

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



August 22, 1984  
Page Two

Since my own meeting with Mr. Melnikov last week, he has spoken out even more strongly. In this week's Farm Futures Intelligence Report he was quite clear about Soviet intentions to not renew the Long Term Agreement (LTA) in 1988 unless conditions improve dramatically. To quote him, "You are pushing us to go to the Common Market, Argentina, Brazil and Canada. And they are developing their production in order to cover our needs."

Mr. President, please do something about this damaging situation. The farmers of Minnesota rely on foreign sales for our very survival in this time of economic depression in farm prices. Your Administration has already approved these grain sales to the U.S.S.R. It is very destructive to the American grain trade to force Soviet vessels to wait 14 days off our shore before being allowed to load that grain. No other nation, even those who do not have a Maritime agreement with the United States, has to endure a 14 day waiting period. You must stop harassing our best customers.

I also want to encourage you to oppose the proposed action by the International Trade Commission which would place a stiff tariff on imported fertilizer, especially from the Soviet Union. Not only will this drive up the costs of fertilizer for farmers, but it will further alienate the Soviets and discourage future grain sales.

Sincerely,

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Jim Nichols  
Commissioner

JN:jh

cc: Albert V. Melnikov

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: NICHOLS, JIM

DATE: 22 AUG 84

KEYWORDS: USSR

INTL TRADE

EXPORT CONTROLS

IMPORT CONTROLS

SUBJ: LTR TO PRES FM NICHOLS URGING THE PRES TO OPPOSE THE PROPOSED ACTION

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REQUIRED ACTION: RECOMMENDATION FOR DRAFT REPLY

DUE DATE: 13 SEP 84

COMMENTS:



FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

c  
20

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 2, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *JM*

SUBJECT: Response to President of the Estonian American National Council re Mart Niklus

I have reviewed and concur in the proposed response (Tab A) to Mr. Juhan Simonson, President of the Estonian American National Council, regarding the plight of imprisoned human rights activist Mart Niklus. A forwarding memorandum to Sally Kelley is at Tab I; incoming correspondence is at Tab B.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to Ms. Kelley.

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

Walt Raymond concurs.

Attachment:

- Tab I Memorandum to Sally Kelley
- Tab A Proposed response
- Tab B Incoming Mailgram, background

21

7369

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Proposed Response to Mr. Juhan Simonson

We have reviewed and concur in the proposed response at Tab A to Mr. Juhan Simonson, President of the Estonian American National Council, regarding the plight of Mart Niklus, an imprisoned Estonian human rights activist. Mr. Simonson's incoming mailgram is at Tab B.

Attachments:

Tab A Proposed response  
Tab B Incoming papers

22

DEPARTMNT OF STATE  
SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Mr. Simonson:

I have been asked to respond to your September 14 message to the President concerning imprisoned Estonian human rights activist Mart Niklus. The President has spoken out frequently and forcefully on Soviet human rights abuses and I want to assure you he will continue to do so at every appropriate opportunity.

The Administration and the U.S. Congress have taken high-level interest in the plight of Mr. Niklus. In 1982 the Congress passed a Concurrent Resolution, which we supported, calling for Mr. Niklus' release and requesting that he be permitted to join relatives in Sweden. Unfortunately, the Soviet Embassy refused to accept the subsequent diplomatic note submitted by the Department of State or to discuss the case in any way. Their response, which we do not accept, is that such undertakings constitute "interference" in their internal affairs.

Mr. Juhan Simonson  
President,  
Estonian American National Council,  
243 East 34th Street,  
New York, NY.



25

The Department of State continues to closely monitor Mr. Niklus' situation and will do so until he is freed and permitted to emigrate. We will also continue to raise the plight of prisoners of conscience such as Mr. Niklus in our high level contacts with Soviet authorities. In these contacts we make it unequivocally clear that their abuses of individual rights have a serious detrimental effect on US-USSR relations. Although our influence is limited we will never cease to make it felt.

We look to groups such as yours for support in our efforts to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet authorities. If we can be of further assistance in this or any matter, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

7367 24

UNCLASSIFIED  
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8426111

Date September 28, 1984

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane  
National Security Council  
The White House

Reference:

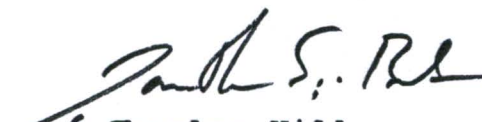
To: President Reagan From: Mr. Juhan Simonson  
Date: September 14, 1984 Subject: Raising Issue of Imprisoned  
Estonian Mart Niklus During Upcoming Meeting with Gromyko  
WH Referral Dated: September 21, 1984 NSC ID# 247732  
(if any)

         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:

  
for Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED  
(Classification)

MAILGRAM SERVICE CENTER  
MIDDLETOWN, VA. 22645  
14AM

Western  
Union Mailgram



1-004599A258 09/14/84 ICS IPMDCNB WSHA  
0006 MGM DC NEWYORK NY 100 09-14 00 927A EDT

247732

8426111

37  
PPPRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN  
WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON DC 20006

*Louis Kizeln*

WE WOULD VERY MUCH APPRECIATE IF YOU, MR PRESIDENT, AT THE MEETING WITH THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A GROMYKO, COULD RAISE THE ISSUE OF IMPRISONED ESTONIAN HUMAN RIGHTS FIGHTER MART NIKLUS, WHO IS IN VERY ILL HEALTH IN CHISTOPOL PRISON, AND WHOSE 50TH BIRTHDAY WILL BE ON SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1984.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,  
JUHAN SIMONSON, PRESIDENT  
ESTONIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL  
243 EAST 34TH STREET  
NEW YORK NY 10016

09:06 EST

MGMCOMP

24  
8426111

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

REFERRAL

SEPTEMBER 21, 1984

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 247732

MEDIA: MAILGRAM, DATED SEPTEMBER 14, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MR. JUHAN SIMONSON  
PRESIDENT  
ESTONIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL  
243 EAST 34TH STREET  
NEW YORK NY 10016

SUBJECT: SUGGESTS RAISING ISSUE OF IMPRISONED ESTONIAN  
MART NIKLUS DURING UPCOMING MEETING WITH  
SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO

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



27

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

*W*

October 2, 1984

Jack:

Bud has decided to meet w/Edourd Brunner tomorrow at 3:00 p.m. Since you were scheduled at that time and Brunner specifically requested meeting with you, may I suggest that you either attend the 3:00 meeting in Bud's office or see him after his appointments w/Lehman and Menges -- it would be around 4:30 p.m.

Which do you prefer?

3:00

4:30

*If OK with  
McFarlane*



@ 28

7238

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 4, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR PAUL THOMPSON

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK 

SUBJECT: Letter from Mr. Heunisch Regarding Classified Arms Report

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the attached self-explanatory letter to Mr. Heunisch.

*Ron*  
Ron Lehman concurs.

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

Attachments:

Tab I Letter to Heunisch

Tab II Incoming, with background papers

29

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Heunisch:

Thank you for your letter of September 12. Mr. McFarlane has asked me to reply to your letter.

Let me assure you that no one in this Administration is trying to keep information which the American public needs undisclosed. The report in question is at present still classified. This is due to the sensitive and highly technical means of gathering the background data necessary to the formulation of the report. At this time, an unclassified version of the report is being prepared and will be available shortly.

Again, thank you for your letter. We appreciate your interest in this matter and hope this information will be useful to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Thompson  
Deputy Executive Secretary

31521 39th Avenue, S.W.  
Federal Way,  
Washington 98023

ID 7238 30

September 12, 1984

*Malloch*

SEP 17 1984

Mr. Robert C. McFarlane  
National Security Council  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.  
20500

Dear Mr. McFarlane,

An item captioned: "Arms report points a finger at the Soviets made the front page of the Seattle Times. It said that the Reagan administration had been in possession of a report showing that the Russians have been flouting nearly a quarter-century of arms control agreements according to administration and congressional sources.

The Reagan administration has been in possession of this information since last November. It also said that you were in favor of releasing this report. THANK YOU, MR. MCFARLANE!

But why has it been kept secret? The Russians know it. The administration knows it. Congress knows it. The only segment of our American society that DOESN'T know it is the American taxpayer, voter and silent sufferer at the hands of bureaucrats in Washington.

The State Department knows it! They are trying to keep it a secret. WHO IS IT IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT WHO IS TRYING TO KEEP THE LID ON? The same people who have been there from one administration to another making decisions that have slowly been weakening the defense posture of the United States.

Why aren't these anti-Americans FIRED? If you in your capacity as a member of the National Security Council can get to Mr. Reagan, please tell him, Mr. McFarlane, that as soon as he returns to the Oval office after the election his first priority will be to clean house in the State Department.

I believe it goes as far back as President Eisenhower, who promised while he was campaigning that if he was elected, he would do some revamping in the State Department.

No President has done so. What hold do these bureaucrats have over the president of the United States? I can't understand it.

Sincerely,

*Robert L. Heunisch*  
Robert L. Heunisch

31521 39th Ave SW  
Federal Way, WA

98023

# 7238 31

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 26, 1984

*coordinate Lehman*

Dear Mr. Heunisch:

Thank you for your letter concerning concerning the arms report (insert correct title). Mr. McFarlane has asked me to reply to your letter.

Let me assure you that no one in this Administration is trying to keep information which the American public needs undisclosed. The report in question is at present still classified. This is due to the sensitive and highly technical means of gathering the background data necessary to the formulation of the report. At this time, an unclassified version of the report is being prepared and will be available shortly.

Again, thank you for your letter. We appreciate your interest in this matter and hope this information will be useful to you.

Sincerely,

*Paul Thompson*

~~Paula J. Dobriansky~~

~~Deputy Director, European and~~

~~Soviet Affairs~~



RECEIVED 05 OCT 84 15

TO PRESIDENT FROM SHULTZ, G

DOCDATE 05 OCT 84 32

DECLASSIFIED  
White House Guidelines, August 29, 1997  
By CAJ NARA, Date 6/10/02

KEYWORDS: USSR HS CHERNENKO, KONSTANTI  
GROMYKO, ANDREI A

SUBJECT: DRAFT PRES LTR RE FOLLOW UP TO GROMYKO MTGS

-----  
ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR PRES DUE ~~05 OCT 84~~ STATUS S FILES SII  
-----

FOR ACTION FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO

**MATLOCK** LEHMAN, R

368

COMMENTS **URGENT**

REF# 8427391 LOG NSCIFID ( B / )

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO

DISPATCH \_\_\_\_\_ W/ATTCH FILE \_\_\_\_\_ (C)

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

October 9, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *JM*

SUBJECT: Suggestion for Presidential Letter to Chernenko

Secretary Shultz has forwarded a memorandum to the President recommending that a short letter be sent to Chernenko reaffirming his basic approach to the relationship and proposing "an interim agreement including provisions that would both place restrictions on anti-satellite weapons and begin the process of reducing offensive nuclear arms."

I do not believe that a letter at this time would be particularly useful and also doubt that we should put the proposal mentioned in writing at this time. If the Soviets are interested in such an arrangement, we can be confident that they will respond in some fashion to the hint the President dropped in his presentation to Gromyko. But at the moment, I believe they are still digesting the material from Gromyko's visit, as they grapple with their own leadership situation. Trying to force the pace of their deliberations at this time may do more harm than good.

My recommendation would be to wait until after the election for any further initiatives, and then to attempt to convey any substantive ideas we may have privately and informally in the first instance. If the Soviets are by then moving in the direction of establishing a broad dialogue, this would permit some adjustment of proposals on both sides to make them as palatable as possible to the other.

State's proposal seems based on the assumption that the Soviets are looking for something in the ASAT area as an excuse to reopen negotiations on offensive weapons. Conceivably this is the case, but I frankly doubt it. In my judgment, INF is still the key question so far as they are concerned, and though they worry about SDI, they are not particularly nervous about the ASAT program as such. Of course, I may be wrong, but I doubt the wisdom of proceeding down a particular track (especially one which we would not have chosen as optimum from our point of view) unless we are more certain than we can be at the moment of the Soviet reaction.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FD6-114/1 #6175

RV QN) NARA DATE 3/3/11

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

I have attached a Memorandum to the President pointing out these considerations.

Ron  
Ron Lehman concurs.

Recommendation:

That you sign the Memorandum to the President at TAB I.

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

Attachments:

Tab I - Memorandum to the President

Tab A - Memorandum from Secretary Shultz to the President

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~



MEMORANDUM

~~SECRET~~

SYSTEM II  
91054

35

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Shultz Recommendation for a Letter to Chernenko

Secretary Shultz has sent a memorandum recommending that you send a short letter to Chernenko reaffirming your basic approach to the relationship and proposing "an interim agreement including provisions that would both place restrictions on anti-satellite weapons and begin the process of reducing offensive nuclear arms" (TAB A).

I do not believe that a letter at this time would be particularly useful and also doubt that we should put the proposal mentioned in writing at this time. If the Soviets are interested in such an arrangement, we can be confident that they will respond in some fashion to the hint you dropped in your presentation to Gromyko. But at the moment, I believe the Soviets are still digesting the material from Gromyko's visit, as they grapple with their own leadership situation. Trying to force the pace of their deliberations at this time may do more harm than good.

My recommendation would be to wait until after the election for any further initiatives, and then to attempt to convey any substantive ideas we may have privately and informally in the first instance. If the Soviets are by then moving in the direction of establishing a broad dialogue, this would permit some adjustment of proposals on both sides to make them as palatable as possible to the other.

Recommendation

OK    No

—    —    That you not send a letter to Chernenko at this time.

Attachment:

Tab A - Memorandum from Secretary Shultz "Follow-up to Gromyko Meetings: Letter to Chernenko"

Prepared by:  
Jack F. Matlock

cc: The Vice President

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~  
Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED  
NLRR F06-114/1 #6176  
BY RW NARA DATE 3/3/11



Matlock

System # # 20  
Package # 91054

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Paul Thompson			
Bob Kimmitt	1	K	
John Poindexter	2	J	
Tom Shull			
Wilma Hall	3		
Bud McFarlane	4	M	Advance
Bob Kimmitt	5	K	
NSC Secretariat	6	ell	N
Situation Room			Send cc of

I = Information    A = Action    R = Retain    D = Dispatch    N = No further Action

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other \_\_\_\_\_

This note to

Matlock & Rhehman

COMMENTS                      Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)

Stuffed to Matlock

Rhehman

I think this is entirely the wrong approach and should be firmly turned off. J

REVISION FOR ATTACHED PAPER:

*for: TY Cobb Chron file 31*

A. SOVIET UNION

1. U.S. - Soviet Relations

The President's meeting with Foreign Minister Gromyko on September 28, and Secretary Shultz's meetings on September 26 and 29 were useful.

-- The President took the opportunity to explain to Gromyko the rationale for American policy and our desire to improve the relationship on a fair and equitable basis. The President stressed in particular his desire to reduce the levels of nuclear arms and the necessity of entering into broad discussions to lay the foundation for the resumption of negotiations on nuclear arms.

-- Gromyko defended the Soviet view of the relationship, blaming the U.S. for current tensions, but avoided invective and in general approached the issues in a defensive manner.

-- Gromyko made no new proposals and was careful to preserve his options for the future. As regards the President's proposals for a high-level dialogue on arms control and regional issues, Gromyko stated that the Soviets were not opposed, but would want to define in advance the agenda and objectives of any talks initiated.

-- Gromyko did not repeat the demand that U.S. LRINF missiles be removed from Europe as a precondition to negotiations on offensive weapons, but he referred several times to "obstacles" created by the U.S. which must be eliminated. This looser formulation could possibly reflect a move toward finding a formula for resumption of negotiations, but also would permit a reversion to the unacceptable demand made earlier.

-- It was agreed to stay in touch on these issues through diplomatic channels and we shall be exploring ways to implement the President's proposals in his address to the United Nations General Assembly on September 24.

(insert from Ambassador Jack Matlock)

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FOI-114/1 #6177

BY RW NARA DATE 3/3/11



DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/r#6178

BY kt NARA DATE 7/11/08

~~TOP SECRET SENSITIVE  
CONTAINS CODEWORD~~

*Recent developments  
section must be  
re-written to  
accord with  
the facts.*

A. SOVIET UNION

1. U.S.-Soviet Relations

Recent Developments

Largely as a result of Foreign Minister Gromyko's discussions here with President Reagan and other senior U.S. officials at the end of September, solid grounds for hope were established that U.S.-Soviet relations would soon take a turn for the better.

*I know  
no joint  
announcement?*

- o After three days of talks in Washington, the Department of State and Tass jointly announced on September 29 that agreement had been reached on instituting a process that would provide for regular, periodic exchanges of views on important topics of concern to both nations, as President Reagan had proposed in his speech at the U.N. General Assembly.
- ? o The first talks are to take place at the ambassadorial level in Washington and Moscow.
- ? o A specific agenda and schedule for the talks have yet to be worked out; we indicated our willingness to accept nearly any format or agenda for the talks that the Soviets might suggest. The ball is now in their court.
- ? o Our best guess is that preliminary talks may take place within a matter of weeks but that more substantive discussions will not be possible until late this year or early in 1985.
- ? o The key question remains whether the Soviets will be ready to return soon to serious arms control talks. Our preliminary assessment is that they will.
- ? o Within the arms control area, their highest priority continues to be an agreement barring the deployment of space weapons.

*Not true*

There were other quiet but positive developments in the bilateral relationship during the quarter.

- o The draft agreement on the "hotline" upgrade was initialed by both sides on July 17.
- o Agreements have also been reached on extending our ten-year economic cooperation accord, improving consular cooperation, and exploring the coordination of search-and-rescue efforts at sea.

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 9, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

THROUGH: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK MATLOCK

SUBJECT: Invitation to Speak at International House

I have been invited by International House in New York to be their guest speaker for December 3, 1984. The topic for my talk, which would be off the record, would be U.S.-Soviet and U.S.-East Bloc relations.

I recommend that I accept the invitation. International House will defray all expenses and there will be no cost to the NSC.

Recommendation:

That I accept the invitation to speak to International House in New York on December 3.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachment:

Tab I - Letter of July 12 from Gordon W. Evans and brochure of International House, An Experiment in Brotherhood

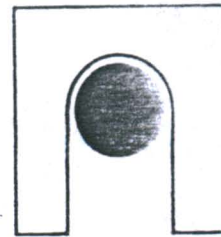
Tab II - NSC Travel Authorization

cc: Patricia Blauth,  
Administration Office



# International House

500 Riverside Drive  
New York, N.Y. 10027  
(212) 678-5000  
Cable: ALLNATIONSNYK



## HONORARY TRUSTEES

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Robert W. Purcell  
David Rockefeller

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Stephen Stamas, *Chairman, Executive Committee*  
Exxon Corp  
Gordon W. Evans, *President*  
Donald L. Cuneo, *Secretary*  
Shearman & Sterling  
John R. H. Blum, *Treasurer*  
Richards, O'Neil & Allegaert  
Mohyemen Saddeek, *Executive Director*  
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Shelby Cullom Davis & Co  
Mrs. Daniel P. Davison  
Barbara Duncan  
Barbara Duncan Productions  
Christopher F. Edley  
United Negro College Fund  
John Elliott, Jr.  
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Mrs. James D. Farley  
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Icelandair  
Mrs. Amory Houghton, Jr.  
John I. Howell  
Assei Records, Inc  
Nareeb Jabr  
Leonard Linton  
Central Resources Corp  
John W. Mason  
The Japan Fund  
D. J. McKinney  
IBM Corp  
Leatrice C. McGuade  
W. H. Grace & Co  
Mr. George D. O'Neill  
Kent Rhodes  
Magazine Publishers Assn., Inc  
Mrs. Reuben Richards  
Midge Turk Richardson  
Seventeen Magazine  
Herman Rottenberg  
Performing Arts Foundation  
James S. Smith  
Peat Marwick, Mitchell & Co  
Mrs. Paul Soros  
Norton Stevens  
Norlin Corp.

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Mrs. Oscar Ruebhausen  
Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr

July 12, 1984

The Honorable Jack Matlock  
Special Assistant to the President  
Senior Director of European and Soviet Affairs  
National Security Council  
Old Executive Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Jack:

David represented the Matlock clan ably in May. I regret things were breaking at school year's end for me, but Barby had a long and far-reaching chat. David left a most thoughtful note upon his departure.

On behalf of International House I would like to extend a warm invitation to you to be a guest speaker here in the Fall of 1984. International House, as I'm sure you know, is a residence and program center for 530 graduate students and trainees from 80 countries. Our residents pursue studies in fields as diverse as international affairs, law, business, the arts and sciences. They all, however, share a commitment to preparing for leadership in an increasingly complex and interdependent world. Many of our alumni have gone on to careers in their respective governments and in various international organizations such as the United Nations. Some of our more distinguished alumni include Zaki Yamani, Hyman Rickover, Andreas Papandreou, and New York Times Foreign Affairs Columnist Flora Lewis.

Throughout the year we present panels, speakers and various fora for discussions of issues of current interest. Our programs include those of a cultural and social nature, as well as those that address difficult ethical and political issues. All have the goal of promoting cross-cultural education. Among our speakers this past year were Ambassador Shinichiro Asao, Consul General of Japan; Isaac Asimov, scientist and author; Yasushi Akashi, Under Secretary General for Public Information of the United Nations; Beverly Sills, Director of the New York City Opera; and William Wood, State Department Policy Planner for Central America and Cuba.

4

The Honorable Jack Matlock  
July 12, 1984  
Page 2

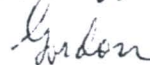
Since you have had such a broad degree of experience in the diplomacy of East-West relations and have a particular interest in U.S.-Soviet and U.S.-East Bloc relations, you would realize that your ideas and perspectives on these topics would be of tremendous value to our residents.

Let me suggest a few dates for the Fall: November 26, 27, 28, or December 3, 4, 5, and 6, whichever would be the most convenient for you. If you are not able to accept our invitation for one of the above dates, we would be happy to extend the offer to a date better suited to your schedule. Our evenings generally begin with a reception and dinner with residents at 6:30 p.m., followed by a presentation at 8:00 p.m.

The enclosed brochure and report will provide you with more detailed information about our current activities. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the above address, or at (212)678-5033.

I do hope that you will be able to join us for an evening, and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,



Gordon W. Evans

GWE:mes  
Enclosures



One would imagine that the International House would be a hotbed of controversy, but resident students do not allow political conflict to affect their willingness to live together and learn from one another.

# International House An Experiment in Brotherhood

BY LINDA MANDEVILLE

An Egyptian woman looks up from her book on international law to rest her eyes on the view of Sakura Park through the French doors. Turning back to her text, she catches the eye of an Israeli man writing a letter, and they exchange a smile. In other parts of the room, men and women from the United States, Ghana, Argentina, Zibabwe, Sri Lanka, Iran, Iraq, and the Netherlands read newspapers, chat softly, study, or simply rest before beginning their evening activities. This is not a lounge at the United Nations or at the Lake Placid 1980 Winter Olympics; nor is it a waiting room of the International Court or the World Bank. It is a typical scene at a fifty-seven-year-old experiment in brotherhood—the International House.

Situated between Riverside Drive and Claremont Avenue, across from Grant's Tomb and adjacent to the city's Sakura Park, International House is a ten-story residence for five hundred American and foreign graduate students and visiting interns working in New York City. Alumni of International House include Nnamdi Azikiwe, the first president of Nigeria; Mark Eyskens, the current prime minister of Belgium; Mitsuo Mutai, a leading Japanese publisher; and many prominent Americans. Legend has it that the I. House, as it is familiarly called, was founded in 1910 when Harry E. Edmonds, a YMCA secretary at Columbia, said good morning to a dejected Chinese student. The president of the house, Thomas Olson, has added these details: "International House was actually founded in 1920 and built in 1924 by John D. Rockefeller and others. The house came from the

inspiration of Harry Edmonds's, who gave seventy years of his life to the ideal of brotherhood by establishing international houses and centers all over the world. Considering that Edmonds died at the age of ninety-six, one could say he spent most of his adult life in service to the ideal."

Edmonds's original idea was to provide a place where foreign

students could feel welcome in New York City, become acquainted with Americans and their culture outside academic institutions, and meet their peers from other countries. Olson placed the founding in its historic context: "Remember that in 1924 we did not have an integrated America. We were not imbued with internationalism—Wilson had nearly gone insane





NSC STAFF TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

DATE: October 9, 1984

1. TRAVELER'S NAME: Jack F. Matlock
2. PURPOSE(S), EVENT(S), DATE(S): Speaking Engagement - December 3, 1984  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. ITINERARY (Please Attach Copy of Proposed Itinerary):  
Washington, D.C. to International House, 500 Riverside Drive,  
New York, N.Y. and return Washington, D.C.]  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 DEPARTURE DATE 12/3/84 A.M. RETURN DATE 12/3-4/84 P.M.  
 TIME        A.M. TIME        P.M.
4. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION:  
 GOV AIR        COMMERCIAL AIR        POV        RAIL        OTHER
5. ESTIMATED EXPENSES:  
 TRANSPORTATION        PER DIEM        OTHER        TOTAL TRIP COST
6. WHO PAYS EXPENSES: NSC        OTHER   X
7. IF NOT NSC, DESCRIBE SOURCE AND ARRANGEMENTS:  
International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York 10027  
to pay expenses.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
8. WILL FAMILY MEMBER ACCOMPANY YOU: YES   X   NO
9. IF SO, WHO PAYS FOR FAMILY MEMBER (If Travel Not Paid by Traveler, Describe Source and Arrangements): Traveler  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
10. TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED: \$   N/A
11. REMARKS (Use This Space to Indicate Any Additional Items You Would Like to Appear on Your Travel Orders):  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
12. TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_
13. APPROVALS: \_\_\_\_\_



## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 10, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

THROUGH: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *JM*

SUBJECT: Invitation to Speak in Urbana, University of Illinois

I have been invited by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (Russian and East European Center) to give a talk, which would be off the record, on the subject of "Prospects for U.S.-Soviet Relations."

Since I believe that it is important to express our views on this subject to opinion makers, I recommend that I accept the invitation. The University of Illinois will defray all expenses and there will be no cost to the NSC.

## Recommendation:

That I accept the invitation to speak to the University of Illinois, Russian and East European Center.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachment:

Tab I - Letter of July 9 from Ralph T. Fisher

Tab II - NSC Travel Authorization

cc: Patricia Blauth,  
Administration Office

University of Illinois  
at Urbana-Champaign

Russian and East European Center

1208 West California Avenue 217 333-1244  
Urbana  
Illinois 61801

45  
~~5788~~  
7588

July 9, 1984

Dr. Jack F. Matlock, Jr.  
Special Assistant to the President  
National Security Council  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jack:

It was a great treat to have dinner with Rebecca and you last week, and to see both of you at the Kennan Institute. And it was most generous of you to take me to the airport. Many, many thanks!

I don't think I thanked you properly for sending me earlier this spring a copy of President Reagan's address of January 16 on the U.S.-Soviet relationship. I thought it was excellent. And I appreciated the points he made in his remarks of June 27 to our conference.

Having in mind the useful sort of corrective you contributed to the Kennan conference, and the tactful way you did it, I want very much to have you come out for a talk on our campus. Many people here would enjoy hearing and meeting you, and they could learn much from you about U.S.-Soviet relations in recent years.

In order to avoid any accusations of politicking, we could schedule it after the election. How does your schedule look for Tuesday, November 13? One reason I ask about Tuesday is that that is the day on which the Urbana Rotary Club meets. Steve Shoemaker, chairman of the Rotary program committee for this year, tells me he would like very much to have you give an after-lunch talk there. This would be only about twenty minutes long, and could be something different from your main address later on. We could schedule that main talk for either the late afternoon or the evening, working in along the way some sort of party for you and Rebecca if she is able to accompany you.

If such a day would not be too full for you, the best way to manage the travel would probably be on Piedmont Airlines. You could leave Washington National at 8:00 p.m. Monday evening, transfer in Dayton, and reach Champaign around 9:45 p.m. You could return Wednesday morning either on the early Piedmont flight, at 6:00 a.m., reaching Washington a bit after 9:00, or you could wait till 2:05 p.m. on Piedmont, or you could take any one of several flights on Britt Airways (6:55 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 10:15 a.m., or 12:00 p.m.) to O'Hare and proceed from there.

Please tell me how the general idea appeals to you. Assuming you like it, please send me a current vita that I can use in getting other units to contribute toward covering your costs. (Am I correct in assuming that you are not permitted to accept an honorarium?) Also, please suggest a suitable

46  
title for your main talk (45 minutes or so, plus a question period) and for the Rotary talk.

Cordially,



Ralph T. Fisher Jr.  
Director

RTF/bk

cc: Maureen H. Berry  
Marianna Tax Choldin  
Folke Dovring  
Rasio Dunatov  
June Pachuta Farris  
Jerome D. Fellmann  
Maurice Friedberg  
Jan Gorecki  
Roger E. Kanet  
Peter B. Maggs  
James R. Millar  
David L. Ransel  
Demitri B. Shimkin  
Steven Shoemaker  
M. Mobin Shorish  
Elizabeth Talbot



## NSC STAFF TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

DATE: October 9, 1984

1. TRAVELER'S NAME: Jack Matlock
2. PURPOSE(S), EVENT(S), DATE(S): Speaking Engagement - University of Illinois, Russian and East European Center, Urbana, Illinois Tuesday, November 13, 1984 and also to Rotary program committee - after-lunch talk.
3. ITINERARY (Please Attach Copy of Proposed Itinerary):  
Piedmont Airlines, Depart Washington - National at 8:00 p.m. Nov. 12, Monday and reach Champaign around 9:45 p.m. Return to Washington Wednesday, November 14, early afternoon 2:00 p.m. flight or others.
- |                |              |             |              |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| DEPARTURE DATE | <u>11/12</u> | RETURN DATE | <u>11/14</u> |
| TIME           | <u>p.m.</u>  | TIME        | <u>p.m.</u>  |
4. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION:  
 GOV AIR  COMMERCIAL AIR  POV  RAIL  OTHER
5. ESTIMATED EXPENSES:  
 TRANSPORTATION  PER DIEM  OTHER  TOTAL TRIP COST
6. WHO PAYS EXPENSES: NSC  OTHER
7. IF NOT NSC, DESCRIBE SOURCE AND ARRANGEMENTS: University of Illinois
8. WILL FAMILY MEMBER ACCOMPANY YOU: YES  NO   
 (Wife)
9. IF SO, WHO PAYS FOR FAMILY MEMBER (If Travel Not Paid by Traveler, Describe Source and Arrangements): Sponsor; (she is invited to speak separately on Czechoslovak art).
10. TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED: \$ N/A
11. REMARKS (Use This Space to Indicate Any Additional Items You Would Like to Appear on Your Travel Orders):
12. TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE: Jack Matlock
13. APPROVALS:



e  
48

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 11, 1984

The Honorable  
Robert L. Barry  
Dartmouth College  
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755

Dear Bob:

I am sending along the copies of your article with the notations by Ty Cobb (in pen) and Ron Lehman (in pencil).

As I mentioned on the telephone, I do not concur with all of these comments but thought it might be useful to you to have the immediate reaction of two of my colleagues here.

In my opinion, you have identified the key issues that need exploration and discussion. In particular, I think we need to define more carefully that we have up to now the possible ways in which strategic defense can be integrated in a strategy to lower levels of offensive weapons. I agree with you that the problem of the Europeans is potentially the more serious one and also agree that we are probably going to be forced over time to move toward a non-first use policy. Ron Lehman obviously disagrees with this, but I wonder how much longer we can stick to a policy which people both in Europe and in the United States doubt could be implemented in a pinch. For the moment, of course, we have no substitute for current NATO doctrines and a public debate on this question could be very debilitating and damaging. But we certainly need to do more thinking privately on the subject.

Our very best wishes to you both, and we hope to have a chance to see you before long.

Sincerely,

  
Jack Matlock

Enclosure:

As stated.

49

RECEIVED 11 OCT 84 11

TO PRESIDENT

FROM HOROWITZ, M

DOCDATE 11 OCT 84

HIGGINS

11 OCT 84

URGENT

KEYWORDS: USSR

CONGRESSIONAL

FOOD

SUBJECT: PROCLAMATION RE COMMEMORATION GREAT FAMINE UKRAINE 1932 - 1933

ACTION: MEMO KIMMITT TO HIGGINS

DUE: 11 OCT 84 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MATLOCK

SABLE

MCMINN

SESTANOVICH

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Document No. 216980

October 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: ✓ BOB KIMMITT, NSC  
FRED FIELDING  
CRAIG FULLER  
M. B. OGLESBY  
JACK SVAHN  
LEE VERSTANDIG  
FAITH WHITTLESEY  
FRED RYAN (FYI)

FROM: Duncan Clark <sup>RDC</sup>  
(for) ANNE HIGGINS  
18-OEOB/Ext. 7610

SUBJECT: DRAFT PROCLAMATION: Commemoration of the Great Famine in the Ukraine

Attached for your review is the above mentioned proclamation designating October 10, 1984, as the "Commemoration of the Great Famine in the Ukraine."

It was submitted by the Department of State. No changes have been made by this office.

This was just passed by Congress -- without sufficient time to get something written, staffed and approved in time for the date of the commemoration. However, it should be signed ASAP. Therefore, IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED. Written response required by no later than close of business today, Thursday, OCTOBER 11.

Thank you.

cc: Caron Jackson  
Ron Geisler

51



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL J. HOROWITZ  
COUNSEL TO THE DIRECTOR *MJH*

SUBJECT: COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT FAMINE IN THE  
UKRAINE

Attached is a proclamation entitled "Commemoration of the Great Famine In the Ukraine."

The proclamation was submitted by the Department of State. It has been retyped in this office to reflect minor editorial changes and as to format.

The proposed proclamation has the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Attachment



52

COMMEMORATION OF THE GREAT FAMINE  
IN THE UKRAINE

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
A PROCLAMATION

The Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 was a tragic chapter in the history of the Soviet Union, all the more so because it was not the result of disasters of nature, but was artificially induced as a deliberate policy.

The leaders of the Soviet Union, although fully aware of the famine in the Ukraine and having complete control of food supplies within its borders, nevertheless failed to take relief measures to check the famine or to alleviate the catastrophic conditions resulting from it. In complete disregard of international opinion, they ignored the appeals of international organizations and other nations.

More than seven million Ukrainians, and millions of others, died as the consequence of this calloused act, which was part of a deliberate policy aimed at crushing the political, cultural, and human rights of the Ukrainian and other peoples by whatever means possible. The devastation of these years continues to leave its mark on the Ukrainian people and has retarded their economic, social, and political development to an enormous extent.

In making this a special day to honor those who were victims of this famine, we Americans are afforded as well another opportunity to honor our own system of government and the freedoms we enjoy and our commitment to the right to self-determination and liberty for all the peoples of the world. In so doing, let us also reaffirm our faith in the spirit and resilience of the Ukrainian people and condemn the system which has caused them so much suffering over the years.

The Congress, by House Concurrent Resolution 111, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in

mournful commemoration of the great famine in the Ukraine during 1933.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate October 10, 1984, as a Day of Commemoration of the Great Famine in the Ukraine in 1933.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and ninth.

RONALD REAGAN

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