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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 3/23/2005

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON NOVEMBER 1984 (1/3)

FOIA

F06-114/1

Box Number 6

YARHI-MILO

608

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
6271	MEMO	MEMO FOR ROBERT MCFARLANE RE USSR PUBLIC STATEMENTS ON GANDHI ASSASSINATION [9] R 11/27/2007 NLRRF06-114/1	1	11/1/1984	B1
6275	MEMO	MEMO FOR ROBERT MCFARLANE RE USSR PUBLIC STATEMENTS ON GANDHI ASSASSINATION [10-11] R 11/27/2007 NLRRF06-114/1	2	10/31/1984	B1
6274	MEMO	MEMO FOR ROBERT MCFARLANE RE MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN FOR USSR [33] R 2/17/2010 GUIDELINES	1	11/8/1984	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.

~~Matlock~~

~~Chen~~

National Security Council
The White House

System # _____

Package # 8293

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Paul Thompson	<u>1</u>	<u>A</u>	_____
Bob Kimmitt	<u>2</u>	<u>K</u>	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Tom Shull	_____	_____	_____
Wilma Hall	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Bob Kimmitt	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>3</u>	<u>NOV 0 9 1984</u> <u>B</u>	<u>D</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	<u>Handcarry to Higgins</u>

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

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Otis _____

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

*RMK -
New page - it ends
this sat 11/10*

KMS

Ok. Thanks.

Bev

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1984

It gives me great pleasure to greet the participants in the "Pacem in Terris" conference sponsored by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Your theme, "Democracy and the Pursuit of a Peaceful Human World," is both important and timely.

As I stated before the British Parliament in June of 1982, we must be staunch in our conviction that freedom is not the sole prerogative of a lucky few, but the inalienable and universal right of all human beings. We recognize that human rights can only be secured when government derives its power from the people through the operation of free institutions. America truly makes it clear to those who cherish democracy throughout the world that we mean what we say. Your conference is similarly committed to the necessity of speaking out for human rights and individual liberty and for the rule of law and the peaceful reconciliation of differences.

I am pleased that your conference is directing attention to the critical question of securing global peace. Freedom, democracy and peace go hand in hand. Recognizing this, we are striving for a serious dialogue with the Soviet Union that will enable us to avoid confrontations, reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear arms, and forge a better working relationship.

I wish you success in your endeavors and will value the thoughts and suggestions which your conference will stimulate.

Ronald Reagan

November 9, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT *Bob*

SUBJECT: Presidential Message to the Center for the
Study of Democratic Institutions

Attached is a proposed Presidential message to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions for the occasion of their conference on "Democracy and the Pursuit of a Peaceful, Human World." Please expedite this action immediately since their conference will end this Saturday, November 10, 1984. The NSC will arrange for the dispatch of the message to the Center.

Attachments

Tab A

Proposed Presidential message

4

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

It gives me great pleasure to greet the participants in the "Pacem in Terris" conference sponsored by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Your theme, "Democracy and the Pursuit of a Peaceful Human World" is both important and timely.

As I stated before the British Parliament in June of 1982, we must be staunch in our conviction that freedom is not the sole prerogative of a lucky few, but the inalienable and universal right of all human beings. We recognize that human rights can only be secured when government derives its power from its people, through the operation of free institutions. America truly makes it clear to those who cherish democracy throughout the world that we mean what we say. Your conference is similarly committed to the necessity of speaking out for human rights and individual liberty, and for the rule of law and the peaceful reconciliation of differences.

6

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I wish you success in your endeavors, and will value the thoughts and suggestions which your conference will stimulate.

RONALD REAGAN

Dr. Allen Weinstein,
President
Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
1155 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 2005

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

SIGNED

November 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK/TYRUS COBB/NICK KLISSAS

SUBJECT: Presidential Message to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum from Robert Kimmitt to Anne Higgins forwarding a proposed Presidential message to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions on the occasion of their conference on "Democracy and the Pursuit of a Peaceful, Human World." You may recall that you agreed, in principle, to address them this morning, but cancelled on account of your trip to California. This message, in essence, substitutes for your address.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Bob Kimmitt to send the attached memorandum to Anne Higgins forwarding the Presidential message.

Approve RMK Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memorandum to Anne Higgins
- Tab A Proposed Presidential message

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Presidential Message to the Center for the
Study of Democratic Institutions

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Attachments

Tab A Proposed Presidential message

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

8168

~~Matlock~~

NOV 1984

↑
✓

November 1, 1984

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Managing Soviet Public Statements Re Gandhi
Assassination

Attached at Tab I is State's report on the Soviet campaign of accusation and innuendo regarding alleged U.S. involvement in Mrs. Gandhi's assassination and on the actions State has undertaken to protest.

ATTACHMENT:

TAB I State's Report on Soviet Public Statements
Re Gandhi's Assassination

~~SECRET~~

Declassify: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/1 #6271

BY CV NARA DATE 11/27/07



~~SECRET~~
~~EXDIS~~

S/S 8429930

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 31, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Managing Soviet Public Statements on the
Gandhi Assassination

The Soviet press was quick to accuse the United States of complicity in the Gandhi assassination. We reacted immediately and firmly to these outrageous allegations, to limit the Soviet exploitation of the incident and avoid harm to Americans in India from them. We will keep the pressure on the Soviets here and in Moscow to stay clear of further such commentary.

News of the assassination reached Moscow as Ambassador Hartman commenced his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. The Ambassador told Gromyko that we both have an interest in maintaining calm in India, and that each side should refrain from any actions which would exacerbate the situation. Gromyko agreed it is best that the situation remain calm.

Soviet media, however, were predictably quick to allege American involvement in Mrs. Gandhi's death. An early Soviet report cited the links of the assassins to "world imperialism." In response to these initial reports, Mark Palmer telephoned Soviet Embassy Minister-Counselor Isakov and told Isakov that this report directly contradicted the agreement between Gromyko and Hartman during their meeting earlier in the day. Palmer said the reports were absurd and stressed that repetition of this theme and, in particular, any further development of it -- for example charges that Pakistan and the CIA had colluded in the assassination -- would be very dangerous in India and in South Asia generally at this time. He also noted that such statements were extremely unhelpful in trying to move our bilateral relationship in the constructive direction which President Reagan and Chernenko have stated that they both want. Isakov responded that he would immediately inform Moscow of our concern.

Another Soviet commentary on Moscow World Service amplified on the accusatory theme:

"So far it's not known who concretely instructed [the assassins] and put the guns in their hands, but it is known where the terrorists received their ideological inspiration. The address is also known: the suburbs of Washington, Langley, headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States."

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/1 #6275

~~SECRET/EXDIS~~

BY CN NARA DATE 11/27/07

DECL: OADR

On a more official level, TASS reported a briefing on the US policy of "state terrorism" in which MFA spokesman Lomeyko was quoted as condemning the "criminals" who had killed Gandhi and "their inspirers" -- the implication being that the U.S. was responsible. According to Western reports, Lomeyko had refused to accuse the US more directly.

In response to these reports, Assistant Secretary Burt phoned Isakov at 1:30 pm October 31 to make a second démarche. Burt said that these latest Soviet charges suggesting a linkage of the CIA, and Director Casey personally, to the Gandhi assassination were outrageous. Such inflammatory statements directly endangered American lives, and could only provoke further turmoil in a highly volatile situation. Burt added that, in his personal opinion, if these baseless allegations continued, the positive results achieved in the recent Gromyko meetings would be jeopardized. Isakov said several times during the conversation that he understood our position.

This démarche was reinforced by Embassy Moscow, which telephoned a stiff protest to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be transmitted to the highest levels of the Soviet government. Our Political Counselor told the USA Department that the Soviet broadcasts were putting American lives at stake in India and underscored that this would not be forgotten were any incidents to occur. In a public response, Department Spokesman Hughes condemned the Soviet allegations as outrageous and irresponsible in his noon press briefing.

We note that the Soviets also chose to repeat the "foreign hand" innuendo in the official condolence message to the Government of India: "Soviet people wrathfully stigmatize the criminals and their patrons, who dared raise their hand against the outstanding leader of India."

We cannot judge at this point whether the Soviets have taken the protests to heart and will tone down the commentary. Certainly the temptation to continue their inflammatory statements is very real. The accusations foster mistrust of the United States within the new Indian leadership and with the Indian public at large; add new life to standard Soviet propaganda on US destabilization activities; and counterbalance growing world public suspicions of Soviet involvement in the attempted Papal assassination. Lomeyko spoke to this latter point in the press conference, decrying "slander" directed against Bulgaria and other socialist countries. We are monitoring the situation closely and will follow up sharply on any continuation of these tendentious allegations.


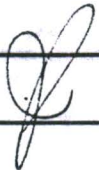
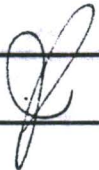

Charles Hill
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

National Security Council
The White House

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System # _____

Package # _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Paul Thompson	_____		_____
Bob Kimmitt	_____		_____
John Poindexter	2		_____
Tom Shull	_____	_____	_____
Wilma Hall	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Bob Kimmitt	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	3	_____	
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____

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

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____

(Date/Time)

RECEIVED 30 OCT 84 13

TO ~~MCFARLANE~~

FROM KLEIN, GEORGE

DOCDATE 25 OCT 84

KEYWORDS: USSR
MP

HUMAN RIGHTS

Matlock: his
Chrom

SUBJECT: LTR TO MCFARLANE FM KLEIN RE SOVIET JEWRY

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 03 NOV 84 STATUS S FILES WH
if appropriate

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MATLOCK

RAYMOND

HALL

SHULL

COMMENTS Amb Matlock, assuming that the Federal Express mentioned, was given directly to you, pls marry the two into one package. The computer indicates, that the earlier correspondence was not logged by computer into the system. Thanks L.

REF# LOG NSCIFID (LB)

ACTION/ OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>State</i>	<i>10/31</i>	<i>Dist. Repley</i>	<i>10/2</i>	<i>gm</i>
<i>R</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>joined by 8408093</i>		
<i>Rm</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>For Signature</i>	<i>1/2</i>	
<i>C</i>	<i>11/5</i>	<i>Mcfarlane sqd ltr</i>		<i>gm st</i>

DISPATCH *1/11/84*

W/ATTCH FILE *not* (C)

14

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1984

Dear Mr. Klein:

I have been asked to respond to your letter of October 25, 1984, urging the President to take action on behalf of Soviet Jews.

This Administration shares your concern about the intensifying campaign of repression the Soviet authorities are waging against Jewish cultural activists and refuseniks. We share your assessment that the situation is worsening, and we believe it to be a matter of grave concern for all interested in the defense of human rights. We have made it clear to the Soviets that their discriminatory treatment of Jews is a major negative factor in U.S.-Soviet relations, and we will continue to stress this fact in high-level diplomatic exchanges.

Just last week, Secretary Shultz set out our policy in a speech he delivered to the national leadership assembly of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. This speech, which is enclosed, makes clear the importance we attach to this issue and our determination to continue working for an improvement in the situation.

Our Embassy in Moscow is actively following the cases of Kholmiansky, Edelshtein, Levin, Nepomniashchiy, and Mesh. We have not forgotten Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, Iosif Begun, and all the other prisoners of conscience suffering in Soviet prisons. In spite of continuing Soviet intimidation, our Foreign Service officers in Moscow and Leningrad maintain contact with refuseniks and attend trials of dissidents whenever the Soviets permit them entrance. Our country is one of the few Western countries with diplomatic personnel involved in these kinds of activities.

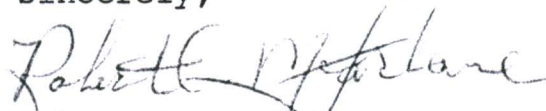
We were very interested in your information that some refuseniks fear the Soviets intend to implicate them in a "national network" of Jewish activists, as we had not heard this charge before. We have asked our Embassy in Moscow to investigate this report and appreciate your providing us with the information.

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Thank you for sharing your deep-felt concern. You can rest assured that this Administration will continue to exert what influence we can to ensure that the Soviets comply with the terms of the international agreements on human rights of which they themselves are signatories.

If we can be of assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us again.

Sincerely,



Robert C. McFarlane

Mr. George Klein
499 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Secretary Shultz

Soviet Jewry and U.S.-Soviet Relations

October 22, 1984



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Following are remarks by Secretary Shultz upon receiving the Humanitarian Award for 1984 from the Leadership Assembly of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, Washington, D.C., October 22, 1984.

Thank you very much, Ken.¹ I'm deeply honored to have this award, and I feel privileged to work with you, Ken, and Elliott Abrams²—people like Max Kampelman³ and many, many others—who have the same view and who are trying to do our best in this great effort. I hoped that sometime we might have a meeting like this in which we would have something really to celebrate. Unfortunately, we don't—other than to pledge our continuing and very strong efforts. I've always believed that the foreign policy of the United States must reflect not only our material and security interests but our moral values as well. These strands are completely intertwined, for as long as human rights are denied the citizens of other countries, the freedoms we enjoy in this country are ultimately in jeopar-

¹Kenneth Bialkin, National Chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

²Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

³Max M. Kampelman, consultant to the Department of State and Ambassador and Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the 1980-83 Followup Meeting of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

dy. That is why freedom for Soviet Jewry and other human rights issues have occupied such a prominent place in my concerns as Secretary of State.

At a time of prosperity and peace, when we may be liable to take our own liberty for granted, it is good to remember Thomas Jefferson's observation. "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom," he said, "must . . . undergo the fatigues of supporting it."

I wish I could use this occasion to bring you encouraging news about the condition of Soviet Jewry, but you know, at least as well as I do, that their situation remains very grim. Soviet persecution of Jews and other minorities has not only not diminished, it seems to be getting worse.

• Within the past 2 months, four well-known Hebrew teachers have been arrested in what appears to be an intensifying campaign of repression aimed specifically at Jewish cultural activities. In the Soviet view, apparently, promoting identification with one's religious and cultural heritage constitutes "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

• We cannot forget Anatoly Shcharansky, courageously clinging to his principles as his health is deteriorating in Chistopol Prison. He was imprisoned on the blatantly false charge of spying for the United States, but his real "crime" was to try to escape from Soviet tyranny so that he could lead a full Jewish life with his family in Israel.

• To discourage others from trying to leave, Soviet authorities are continuing to threaten many "refuseniks" with

confinement in psychiatric hospitals, expulsion from their jobs, and internal exile.

While all this has been going on, there has been an alarming upsurge in officially sanctioned anti-Semitic propaganda. Scurrilous cartoons, broadcasts, and articles equate the study of Jewish culture with fanaticism and racism and compare the State of Israel to Nazi Germany.

Jews, of course, are not the only victims of Soviet persecution. Efforts to stamp out all independent thought have led to the victimization of Nobel Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner. Within the past 6 months, three prominent Ukrainian human rights activists died in Soviet labor camps. All three deaths can be attributed to the brutal conditions in Soviet labor camps and prisons. The small group of Soviet idealists who tried to monitor their government's compliance with its human rights obligations under the Helsinki Final Act has been decimated by imprisonment and exile. Even foreign tourists and diplomats have been subjected to Soviet harassment.

Emigration, meanwhile, has come to a virtual standstill. Just over 1,300 Jews left the Soviet Union in 1983, approximately 2% of the peak year total of 51,000 in 1979. This year it looks like fewer than 1,000 Jews will leave the Soviet Union. Soviet authorities would have the world believe that almost all Soviet Jews who want to emigrate have

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already done so. But, clearly, this is not true. Thousands of Soviet Jews have applied for exit visas, only to have them denied. They are ready to leave on a moment's notice.

We debate the question of what to do among ourselves, as I am sure you do. We are all frustrated by the lack of progress and by the absence of any easy or ready solutions. But rather than argue inconclusively among ourselves, I am convinced that what we can and should do is to make clear to the Soviets what our own approach is and how it is related in our eyes to the U.S.-Soviet relationship as a whole.

That is what we have tried to do under this Administration. The Soviets know that we seek to put relations on a stable and constructive basis for the long term. But I think they also know that we will not stop our practice of calling them to account for their abuses of human rights. And among human rights issues, none has more urgency than the treatment of Soviet Jewry.

As a government, we would prefer to deal with these issues on a confidential basis, simply because it's more effective that way. But we understand and support the efforts of public interest groups to express their concerns, and we will not be silent when the Soviets act in a way we consider dangerous or irresponsible, as they so often do in the human rights area.

The United States, therefore, continues to speak out at every opportunity against Soviet human rights violations. We have vigorously denounced Soviet anti-Semitic propaganda and practices. We have consistently condemned denial of the basic right of Soviet citizens to emigrate. In the face of blatant intimidation, our Embassy in Moscow and our consulate in Leningrad have maintained contact with individual "refuseniks," and we have made numerous representations on behalf of Soviet citizens who have been denied permission to emigrate. We continue to consult with other Western nations on ways to improve human

rights performance. And in all our diplomatic discussions with the Soviets—including President Reagan's recent meeting with Foreign Minister Gromyko—we have stressed human rights issues.

Soviet leaders may well be perplexed by our preoccupation with human rights. After all, they and many other governments throughout the world take the view that human rights are strictly an "internal affair." In this view, how a government treats its own citizens is not a matter of legitimate international concern or even discourse. Compassion, it seems, should stop at a country's borders.

In the aftermath and in the everlasting memory of the Nazi Holocaust, this attitude must be relentlessly exposed as a gross moral evasion. Numerous international covenants, conventions, and declarations—including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Genocide Convention, and the Helsinki accords—today attest to the fact that human rights are no longer regarded as an "internal matter." On the contrary, they are intimately linked to the issues of war and peace. We recognize that governments not at peace with their own people are unlikely to be at peace with their neighbors.

The people and Government of the United States are deeply and irrevocably committed to the rule of law in both domestic and foreign affairs. For this reason, we have insisted, and shall continue to insist, that the Soviet Union adhere to *all* its international obligations, including its human rights obligations. As I said last Thursday in an address on the management of U.S.-Soviet relations:

We can never let ourselves become so wedded to improving our relations with the Soviets that we turn a blind eye to actions that undermine the very foundation of stable relations.

A moment ago, I referred to the President's meeting with Foreign Minister Gromyko at the White House.

Every American hopes that this meeting marks the beginning of a new, more constructive period in Soviet-American relations. We look forward to the opportunity to build on our common interests and to help narrow the scope of some of our differences.

But I hope that no one, either in the Soviet Union or in this country, seriously entertains the idea that once negotiations are underway, the United States will refrain from raising our human rights concerns. If improvement in Soviet human rights performance continues as in the past to be nothing more than the cynical manipulation of human lives for political purposes, then the Soviets cannot expect that international—and internal—pressures for better performance will stop growing. Doesn't the Soviet Union pay a price for this censure and for the isolation that goes with it? The price is large and steadily increasing. And let me add, ladies and gentlemen, that we shall continue to do all in our power to see that the price continues to increase.

From the experience of World War II and its aftermath, we have learned that the issues of peace and of human rights are joined and that attempts to separate them can bring on disaster. We have learned that it is not the advocacy of human rights but rather their denial that is a source of tension in world affairs. The issue of human rights is at the top of our agenda because we have learned the great lesson of the Scriptures: we truly are our brother's keeper.

Thank you. We'll keep struggling, and somehow, some way, we're going to succeed. ■

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Office of Public Communication • Editorial Division • Washington, D.C. • October 1984
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REFERRAL

DATE: 31 OCT 84

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: MCFARLANE
SOURCE: KLEIN, GEORGE
DATE: 25 OCT 84
KEYWORDS: USSR HUMAN RIGHTS
MP
SUBJ: LTR TO MCFARLANE FM KLEIN RE SOVIET JEWRY

REQUIRED ACTION: DRAFT RLPLY FOR WH SIG

DULDATE: 02 NOV 84

COMMENTS: PLS HONOR SUSPENSE DATE

Loretta G. Braxton
1395-6870

FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

November 1, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *Mick for*

SUBJECT: Letter to President Reagan from George Klein
Regarding Soviet Jewry

George Klein has sent you a copy of a letter to the President addressing the plight of Soviet Jews, and specifically requests that the President personally intervene to secure the release of five Soviet Jews whose trials are pending.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter addressed to Klein at Tab I.

SES Steve Stemer
~~Walter Raymond~~ concurs.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

- Tab I Reply to Klein
- Tab II Incoming, with background papers

October 25, 1984

Hon. Robert C. McFarlane
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. McFarlane:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter we will be submitting to the President tomorrow on his trip to New York. I know you are aware of the contents of this letter and have been, personally, attempting to alleviate the plight of Soviet Jewry.

Recent events have caused us to become extremely alarmed and we hope that our government will be able to be helpful in saving the lives of so many innocent people.

In addition, I am enclosing a fact sheet just released by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,



George Klein

encs.

October 25, 1984

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

Dear Mr. President:

In recent weeks, the plight of Soviet Jewry has assumed a sense of urgency unprecedented in the history of the contemporary Soviet Jewry movement. Since this past summer, the Soviet government has been engaged in a systematic new crackdown apparently designed to stifle Jewish religious and cultural activity. This crackdown, conducted to the accompaniment of a vicious anti-Semitic campaign in the state-controlled media, recalls some of the darkest moments of the Stalin era. A direct violation of solemn Soviet legal commitments to respect human rights, it has already resulted in a series of searches and arrests of Soviet Jewish activists in major cities throughout the Soviet Union, including Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Kishinev. The refuseniks themselves are beginning to feel as if they are under siege.

It is our conviction that this extraordinary situation demands a special American response. The dedication you have always shown to the Jews of the Soviet Union, reflected most recently in your meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, has been a source of strength to them and to us. Now, however, what is happening in the Soviet Union is qualitatively different. Not only have the Soviets brought emigration to a virtual halt, but they are also creating an atmosphere which some Soviet Jews have compared to the months preceding the Holocaust. One Soviet Jewish leader even suggested that the situation today may foreshadow a Soviet version of the "final solution."

Our nation must rise to the occasion and make a concerted effort to deal with this grave threat to the world's third largest Jewish population. By acting now, we can obtain freedom for those refuseniks currently being detained who have yet to be brought to trial. At this time, therefore, we would like to urge you to personally intervene to secure the release of five Soviet Jews whose trials are pending. The five include Muscovites Aleksandr Kholmiansky and Yuli Edelshtein and Odessans Yakov Levin, Mark Nepomniashchy and Yakov Mesh. All five should be freed immediately and allowed to leave together with their families for Israel.

In addition, we must seek an end to the searches and threats which have already affected dozens of Soviet Jews throughout the country since the end of the summer. Some refuseniks fear that the Soviet authorities are planning to implicate them in a fictitious "national network" of Jewish activists, and others have expressed special concern about KGB attempts to plant weapons and/or drugs in their apartments and link such drugs to "religious rituals." Among those who have been recent targets of the KGB's policy of harassment and

...Continued

President Ronald Reagan

10/25/84

Page - 2 -

22

intimidation are Inesa Brokhina, Dmitri Khazankin, Dan Shapira and Natalia Khassina of Moscow, Yakov Gorodetsky of Leningrad, Aleksandr Kagan and Aharon Munblit of Kishinev, Yehudit Nepomniashchaya and Sofia Vitaver of Odessa, Moisey Liberman of Bendery and Polina Green of Tiraspol.

We are confident that you will understand the depth of concern which prompted this letter and will seek out the most effective responses to this emergency situation. At the same time, we must renew our efforts to secure the freedom of Anatoly Scharansky, Iosif Begun and their fellow Soviet Jewish Prisoners of Conscience, who have already felt the weight of Soviet oppression and are currently languishing in prisons and labor camps thousands of miles from their homes. The Soviet Union must understand the importance the United States attaches to the Soviet Jewry issue, and recognize its obligation under international law to permit all Soviet Jews who so desire to leave for Israel and to be united with their relatives.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. We hope you will not hesitate to call upon us if we can be of assistance.

Respectfully yours,

Max Fisher

George Klein

Richard Fox

Gordon Zacks

PERSECUTION OF JEWISH RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ACTIVISTS
SPREADS ACROSS THE SOVIET UNION

A new Soviet wave of oppression, launched late this summer, has targeted traditionally observant Jews and Jewish cultural activists, and has resulted in numerous searches and several arrests. Five key Soviet Jewish leaders are currently awaiting trial. In an appeal broadcast on Radio Israel, Leningrad activist Iosif Radomisilsky declared that "anyone who wants to remain Jewish" in the USSR is in danger. "We have a terrible feeling that the authorities are set to break us once and for all. They want to make a final solution to the Jewish problem," he said.

Mark Nepomniashchy, a 53-year-old electrical engineer and Yakov Mesh, a 32-year-old tailor, were the most recent activists arrested. Some refuseniks fear that the Soviet authorities are planning to implicate them in a fictitious "national network" of Jewish activists.

Nepomniashchy was arrested on October 12 while visiting Moscow and charged with "defaming the Soviet State," a crime which carries a maximum sentence of three years. His daughter Yehudit's fiance, Yakov Levin, is a fellow Odessa refusenik currently being held in prison and may face the same charge. The Nepomniashchy family has been waiting since 1979 to emigrate to Israel.

The KGB has also cited their investigation of Yakov Levin as an excuse to search the homes and disrupt the lives of refuseniks Polina Green of Tiraspol, Aharon Munblit of Kishinev, and Moisey Liberman of Bendery.

Soviet authorities in Odessa are also holding refusenik Yakov Mesh and are expected to charge him with "resisting a representative of authority." Mesh, who applied to emigrate in 1978, was arrested following a dispute with police during which he was severely beaten.

In Moscow, the leading Hebrew teacher Aleksandr Kholmiansky was arrested on July 25th and one of his students, Yuli Edelshtein, was arrested on September 4th. Kholmiansky and Edelshtein may be brought to trial together on serious political charges. Prior to Edelshtein's arrest his apartment was searched by the KGB and Jewish materials were seized. The authorities also claim to have found drugs used for "religious rituals."

In connection with the investigation of Edelshtein, the apartments of Dan Shapira and Inesa Brokhina were searched and Shapira's mezuzah was ripped from his doorpost. The authorities confiscated his tefillin, and all of his books printed in Hebrew, including a Talmud and a Bible. When Shapira's mother asked to see an official document authorizing the search, she was rudely shoved aside. According to Shapira's father, the KGB behaved throughout "like the Gestapo."

Commenting on the search, Dan Shapira declared: "These provocations are extremely primitive and are probably an exercise to see how much pressure can be exerted on us. Even Hitler did not start to destroy the Jews immediately; only when he began to understand that no one in the free world would protect them."

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

November 16, 1984

TO: ROSIE ANDREATTA
(for Bob Kimmitt)

The background on this package is as follows:

1. The incoming letter has already been seen by the President (see Darman's note of October 29).
2. A response over Mr. McFarlane's signature to Mr. Klein went out on November 5.
3. Ambassador Matlock feels that no further action is required on this package.

I have closed it out, but attach for your info a copy of all the proceedings.

Frank S. Lippick

Is there something we don't know?

National Security Council
The White House

23

System # 1
Package # _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Paul Thompson	_____	_____	_____
Bob Kimmitt	<u>1</u>	<u>IC</u>	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Tom Shull	_____	_____	_____
Wilma Hall	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Bob Kimmitt	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>	_____	<u>Staff</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____

I = Information	A = Action	R = Retain	D = Dispatch	N = No further Action
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cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

Action Matlock
Cmt Tucker

Prepare memo RCM -> Pres
due 11/16

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1984

FOR: BOB KIMMITT

FROM: Wilma Hall *wh*

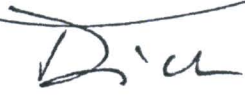
Attached was hand-delivered to me at 10:30 am for RCM. An advance copy was sent to RCM the day the President went to NY (after his departure). RCM sent to Howard Teicher to draft reply -- Howard in turn transferred the action to Jack Matlock for staffing reply.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 29, 1984

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached letter to you concerning Soviet Jews was handed to me in New York on Friday by Dick Fox. He emphasized he was not seeking visible action now--but did hope for visible action after the election. I have provided a copy to Bud McFarlane.



Richard G. Darman

cc: WJC

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8408155

28

RECEIVED 31 OCT 84 17

TO MCFARLANE

FROM GLICKMAN, DON

DOC DATE 25 OCT 84

PRITCHARD, JOEL

25 OCT 84

KEYWORDS: USSR

MCO

Matlock

Chovan

SUBJECT: LTR TO MCFARLANE FM REP GLICKMAN & PRITCHARD RE US - SOVIET RELATIONS

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE

DUE: 03 NOV 84 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MATLOCK

SABLE

LENCZOWSKI HALL

SHULL

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (LB)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

<i>Don</i>	<i>x "11/1</i>	<i>Lo Signature</i>	<i>"17</i>	
	<i>C 11/5</i>	<i>Mcfarlane Sgd LTR</i>		<i>Don, CL</i>

IN LP

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE *478* (C)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 5, 1984

Dear Don and Joel:

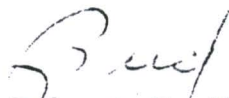
I much appreciated your letter of October 25 forwarding your report on your bipartisan seminar on U.S.-Soviet relations.

Your efforts in organizing this seminar - along with your others to reconstruct a spirit of bipartisanship in our foreign policy - are most important contributions to the nation's future.

I hope you will keep up the good work and will let me know whenever I or my staff can be of assistance to you.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,



Robert C. McFarlane

The Honorable
Don Glickman
Member of Congress

The Honorable
Joel Pritchard
Member of Congress

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

November 1, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK SUBJECT: Letter from Representatives Glickman and
Pritchard re U.S. - Soviet Relations

Attached at Tab A is a note for your signature in appreciation for report of Representatives Glickman and Pritchard on their bipartisan seminar on U.S.-Soviet relations.

C. Lehman concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the note at Tab A.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab A	Personal note to Congressmen Glickman and Pritchard
Tab I	Incoming Letter

8153

31

Congress of the United States

Washington, D.C. 20515

October 25, 1984

Tom
ask Chris for mic's ack

Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. McFarlane:

During the past year, we had the pleasure of co-chairing a bipartisan seminar on U.S./Soviet relations in the House of Representatives.

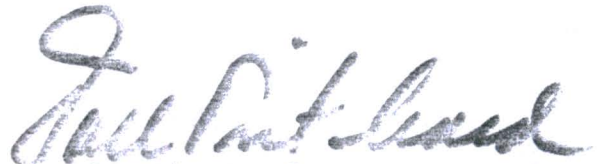
The report of that seminar has just been published in booklet form as Exploring Soviet Realities: Problems in the Pursuit of Peace, which we are happy to enclose.

The reconstruction of bipartisanship will be an important factor in building a wise and steady peace-and-security strategy for America in the future. We hope you will find the results of our efforts toward that end as interesting as we found the effort itself.

Sincerely



Don Glickman
Member of Congress



Joel Pritchard
Member of Congress

National Security Council
The White House

System # _____

Package # _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Paul Thompson	_____	<i>[Signature]</i>	_____
Bob Kimmitt	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Tom Shull	<i>2</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	_____
Wilma Hall	<i>3</i>	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	<i>4</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	_____
Bob Kimmitt	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<i>5</i>	_____	<i>D</i>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____

I = Information	A = Action	R = Retain	D = Dispatch	N = No further Action
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cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____

Tom - what do you think about one letter to both
 vice individual letters? (Date/Time)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

November 8, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *JW*SUBJECT: Congratulatory Message to President from Presidium
of Supreme Soviet

The text of a message of congratulations to the President from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is at TAB B. You will note that the message is relatively upbeat, and also that it comes, not from Chernenko personally, from the the Supreme Soviet Presidium collectively. This is presumably intended to make clear that the message has broad backing in the Soviet leadership.

TASS released the message even before it was delivered here, and it was published in the Soviet media along with the President's message in connection with the November 7 national day.

I recommend that the President acknowledge the congratulatory message, and attach a draft at TAB A.

Recommendation:

That you sign the attached Memorandum to the President.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

- Tab I - Memorandum to the President
- Tab A - Draft Message from the President to the Supreme Soviet Presidium
- Tab B - Message from the Supreme Soviet Presidium to the President

DECLASSIFIED
 Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
 White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
 BY NARA *CS*, DATE *2/17/10*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Congratulatory Message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Issue

Whether to acknowledge a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium congratulating you on your reelection.

Facts

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (the collective Soviet "Chief of State," of which Chernenko is Chairman) has sent you a message congratulating you on your reelection and expressing the hope that "the coming years will be marked by a turn for the better in relations between our countries." The Soviet news agency has released the text of the message, which is at Tab B.

Discussion

An acknowledgement of this message, in which you express your hope for improved relations, would be appropriate. A suggested text is at Tab A.

Recommendation

That you authorize transmittal of the message at Tab A.

OKNo

—

—

35

8292

-2-

Attachments:

- Tab A - Draft Message to USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
- Tab B - Congratulatory Message from USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Prepared by:
Jack F. Matlock

cc: Vice President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8292

36

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO: The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Thank you for your message on the occasion of my reelection as President of the United States. I share your hope that the coming years will be marked by improved relations between our countries.

Despite our different political beliefs and perspectives on international problems, I am confident we can make progress on strengthening peace and resolving our differences through discussions and negotiations. We hope you will join us in the critical work needed to reduce international tensions and to create a safer world.

Ronald Reagan

The Presidium,
Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics
Moscow

Translation from Russian

November 7, 1984

Esteemed Mr. President,

Please, accept congratulations on your reelection as President of the United States of America.

It is to be hoped that the coming years will be marked by a turn for the better in relations between our countries. This would be in the interests of both our peoples and the cause of world peace.

On its part, the Soviet Union is prepared for joint work to rectify Soviet-American relations on the basis of equality and respect for the legitimate interests of each other, remove the threat of war and radically improve the international situation.

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME
SOVIET OF THE USSR

His Excellency Ronald W. Reagan
President of the United States of America
The White House, Washington

7 ноября 1984 года

Уважаемый господин президент,

Примите поздравления по случаю переизбрания Вас на пост президента Соединенных Штатов Америки.

Хотелось бы надеяться, что предстоящие годы ознаменуются поворотом к лучшему в отношениях между нашими странами и это было бы в интересах как наших народов, так и дела мира во всем мире.

Со своей стороны Советский Союз готов совместно работать для выправления советско-американских отношений на основе равенства и уважения законных интересов друг друга, для устранения угрозы войны и радикального оздоровления международной обстановки.

ПРЕЗИДИУМ ВЕРХОВНОГО
СОВЕТА СССР

ЕГО ПРЕВОСХОДИТЕЛЬСТВУ
РОНАЛЬДУ У. РЕЙГАНУ
ПРЕЗИДЕНТУ СОЕДИНЕННЫХ
ШТАТОВ АМЕРИКИ

Вашингтон, Белый дом

39

AMBASSADOR OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
1125 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

NOV 7 1984

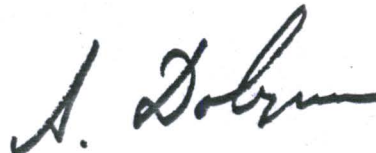
November 7, 1984

My dear Mr. President:

It gives me great pleasure to transmit to you the congratulations of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on your reelection as President of the United States of America (the text is enclosed).

As the Soviet Ambassador may I add my personal congratulations on this occasion.

With best wishes,



Anatoly F. DOBRYNIN

The Honorable
Ronald W. Reagan
President of the United States of America

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

November 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*SUBJECT: Secretary Heckler's Proposed Paragraph on
Handicapped Technology for Gromyko Meeting

Secretary Heckler, in a letter dated September 28 (Tab II), suggested to you some wording on assisting the handicapped to be included in the meetings we held with Foreign Minister Gromyko. Following receipt of your note on my previous memorandum, I checked with Rick Burt and learned that he did, indeed, pass the proposal to the Soviet delegation. Therefore, I have revised your letter to Secretary Heckler accordingly.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the attached letter to Secretary Heckler.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I	Reply to Heckler
Tab II	Incoming letter from Heckler
Tab III	Background papers

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Margaret:

Thank you for your letter of September 28 suggesting that we discuss, during Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit, cooperation with the Soviet Union in assisting handicapped citizens. Your proposal was passed to the Soviet delegation in the meetings we held.

It seems to me that your proposal would be eminently suitable for inclusion in the activities covered by the U.S.-USSR agreement for cooperation in health. As you know, we hope that it will be possible to reactivate this agreement in the near future. When you begin discussions with the Soviet Ministry of Health regarding this agreement, I hope that you could include a proposal regarding assistance to the handicapped as part of the joint work plan.

Sincerely,

Robert C. McFarlane

The Honorable Margaret M. Heckler
Secretary of Health and Human Services
Washington, D.C. 20201



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

September 28, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

FROM : Margaret M. Heckler
Secretary of Health and Human Services

SUBJECT : Technology and the Disabled

Background

A significant segment of the U.S. population -- estimated at 35 million -- have physical, developmental, mental and/or emotional disabilities. Recognizing the situation, the President proclaimed 1983-1992 as the decade of the disabled with the clear intention of enhancing the quality of their lives and expanding their job opportunities.

Included in the 35 million are approximately 4 million seriously disabled whose quality of life and opportunities have historically been severely constrained. The thrust of the Presidential Proclamation is clearly aimed at all of the disabled population including the most severely disabled.

Clearly, one of the major opportunities in this field rests in the area of technology. In brief, advancing technology can address this area in two principal ways. On the one hand, it can be utilized to greatly expand communications thus significantly extending the knowledge of and (thus) exploitation of the range of services, medical approaches, local organizations and job opportunities that presently exist.

Secondly, technology can in and of itself respond to specific and particular problems of the disabled by providing "technological solutions" to the disability problems. Light-weight "portable" wheelchairs were developed from technology coming out of the NASA Program. Ocular Control Systems are presently the subject of much discussion. A variety of other possibilities exist.

To pursue the opportunities inherent in technology vis-a-vis the problems of the disabled, I have chaired several meetings under the aegis of the President's Private Sector Initiatives with people from the aerospace/technology community including the Tandy Corporation, Boeing, TRW and General Dynamics. We have also discussed this at some length with Sir Keith Josephs (Department of Science and Education) and The Honorable Tony Newton, (Health and Social Services) on my recent trip to the U.K. There are possibilities for substantial international cooperation.

With the meeting that is presently scheduled with the leaders of the Soviet Union, it strikes me as an excellent opportunity for the United States and the Soviet Union to cooperate in the exchange of technology that would be beneficial to handicapped people throughout the world. The benefits of such an exchange of medical technology in assisting the handicapped would lend itself well to significant cooperative efforts that would be especially effective to both countries and perhaps would pave the way for further cooperation in other areas as we move toward a responsible Arms Control Agreement at some point in the future.

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7341



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

34 SEP 28 P 1: 17

September 28, 1984

Dear Bud,

Enclosed is the proposed paragraph for the introduction of the handicapped issue in the Gromyko meetings.

There are 36 million disabled citizens in the United States, and I am sure many more in the Soviet Union. As these meetings serve the goal of general survival, they can also serve the goal of improving the personal quality of life and individual survival.

Obviously we can provide extensive elaboration on the issue of the handicapped, but I thought a more general statement introducing the issue and setting up a process of communication between the two nations would be a wiser beginning.

I hope that this issue can be raised. It would be fortuitous for both countries. I will be waiting to hear from you on what discussion actually occurred on the subject.

Sincerely,

MARGARET M. HECKLER

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In order to foster cooperation between our respective nations (USSR/USA) which will apply our joint resources toward achieving humanitarian goals - it is proposed that the USSR and the USA initiate discussion between the appropriate ministry(s)/secretary(s) to develop and through joint effort to assist the handicapped citizenry of our respective nations.

National Security Council
The White House

1423 40

System # 1

Package # 7341
dept

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Paul Thompson	<u>1</u>	<u>[initials]</u>	
Bob Kimmitt	<u>2</u>	<u>[initials]</u>	
John Poindexter	<u>3</u>		
Tom Shull	<u>4</u>		
Wilma Hall	<u>5</u>		<u>ZC vol 11/3</u>
Bud McFarlane	<u>6</u>		<u>A</u>
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat			
Situation Room			

*I did last week to give
pick up of
mailing up
check if he did
m*

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

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

Amb Matlock 11/5/84

*Please answer
Rem's question and
then return package
for dispatch.*

*Thank you,
Rosie*