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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 4/6/2005

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON MAY 1985 (2/5)

FOIA

F06-114/2

Box Number 9

YARHI-MILO

906

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
7338	MEMO	MATLOCK TO MCFARLANE RE LICENSING USSR FISH FACTORY SHIPS D 10/1/2012 F2006-114/2	3	5/3/1985	B1
7339	MEMO	MATLOCK TO MCFARLANE RE MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT REAGAN TO GORBACHEV ON V-E DAY R 10/1/2012 F2006-114/2	1	5/3/1985	B1
7346	MEMO	PLATT TO MCFARLANE RE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE ON V-E DAY R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2	1	5/2/1985	B1
7347	CABLE	241300Z APRIL 1985 R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2	1	4/24/1985	B1
7349	ROUTING SLIP	ROUTING SLIP	1	ND	B6
7340	MEMO	KLISSAS/MATLOCK TO POINDEXTER RE POLICY IMPLICATION OF UPCOMING GREEK ELECTIONS R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2	3	5/6/1985	B1
7341	MEMO	RADZIMSKI TO MATLOCK RE USSR PAR 10/1/2012 F2006-114/2	1	5/6/1985	B1
7342	MEMO	MATLOCK TO POINDEXTER RE REPORTS ON USSR NEGOTIATING POSITION PAR 10/1/2012 F2006-114/2	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.

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7343	MEMO	MATLOCK TO MCFARLANE RE CENTRAL AMERICA AND HUMAN COST OF COMMUNISM <i>R 10/1/2012 F2006-114/2</i>	1	5/6/1985	B1
7344	MEMO	KIMMITT TO RIXSE RE CENTRAL AMERICA AND HUMAN COST OF COMMUNISM <i>R 10/1/2012 F2006-114/2</i>	2	ND	B1
7348	MEMO	PLATT TO MCFARLANE RE CENTRAL AMERICA AND HUMAN COST OF COMMUNISM <i>R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2</i>	1	5/3/1985	B1
7345	MEMO	KIMMITT TO PLATT RE CENTRAL AMERICA AND HUMAN COST OF COMMUNISM <i>R 10/1/2012 F2006-114/2</i>	2	4/26/1985	B1

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

JM e, 1

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 2, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK, JR. 

SUBJECT: Presidential Letter to President, Alaska Pacific University

I have reviewed and concur in the proposed reply prepared by the Department of State to Mr. Glenn A. Olds, President of the Alaska Pacific University, responding to his letter of April 3, 1985, to the President. A memorandum for your signature to Sally Kelly is attached at Tab I.

Steve Sestano  concur.

RECOMMENDATION

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

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment:

Tab I Memorandum to Sally Kelley with incoming letter.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Letter to the President of Alaska Pacific
University

We have reviewed and concur in the attached, proposed response prepared by the Department of State to a letter dated April 3, addressed to the President from Mr. Glenn A. Olds, President of Alaska Pacific University.

Attachments:

Proposed response and incoming letter.

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S # 8512329

Date: April 30, 1985

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

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Glenn A. Olds
Date: April 3, 1985 Subject: Writes Again Concerning
Invitation to Consider Alaska for US-Soviet Summit
WH Referral Dated: April 23, 1985 NSC ID# 301349
(if any)

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

Action Taken:

- X 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 Jim Collins
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DRAFT REPLY

Dear Mr. Olds:

Thank you for your letter of April 3 suggesting Alaska as the site of a meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev.

President Reagan has expressed interest in meeting Mr. Gorbachev, and Gorbachev has responded positively. At this time, however, no date or venue has been set. When the issue arises, we will consider all possible locations, including Alaska, in the hope of finding the site which will be most conducive to a productive meeting of the two leaders. As you have noted, Alaska possesses many special qualities which would make it an unique site for such a meeting. We, of course, recognize the role Alaska has played in the history of both the US and the USSR and its position as our only common border with the Soviet Union.

We appreciate your offer and will certainly keep Alaska in mind as an excellent site for high-level US-Soviet meetings. Thank you for the invitation.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Glenn A. Olds,
President,
Alaska Pacific University,
4101 University Drive,
Anchorage, Alaska.

5
8512329

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

REFERRAL

APRIL 23, 1985

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 301349

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 3, 1985

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: THE HONORABLE GLENN A. OLDS
PRESIDENT
ALASKA PACIFIC UNIVERSITY
4101 UNIVERSITY DRIVE
ANCHORAGE AK 99508

SUBJECT: WRITES AGAIN CONCERNING INVITATION TO
CONSIDER ALASKA AS A SITE FOR U.S./SOVIET
SUMMIT MEETING

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



Alaska Pacific University

4101 University Drive / Anchorage, Alaska 99508

301349
4
Office of the President
(907) 561-1266

8512329

AH
April 3, 1985

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

Dear President Reagan:

It may seem redundant or impertinent to be writing again following my letters of December, 1982, and December 3 1984, concerning our invitation for you to consider Alaska as a site for a summit meeting. At that time, and from conferences with Judge Clark and others at the White House, the summit seemed too remote to be focusing on site or agenda. In the confidence awakened by your latest initiatives and response, I write yet again to encourage this consideration, adding a few additional comments:

1. Alaska is the only place in the world we share a common U.S./U.S.S.R. history.
2. Alaska is the "land bridge" linking Asia and America, and across which the first immigrants to America came 40-45,000 years ago. It is the corridor of contact of our nations.
3. Alaska anchors our side of the Pacific Rim, three miles from Siberia at the shortest point, and across from the Soviet site of the last meeting of heads of state of our two nations.
4. Alaska represents our "last frontier," young, developing, adventurous, open to the future:--an appropriate setting for new beginnings between our two great countries.
5. Alaska is free of historic and symbolic reference to past problems or failures in negotiation or initiative which virtually any site in the European sector or even New York might hold.
6. Alaska is free of contention and potential public or security problems that could be troublesome almost anywhere else. (I speak with some feeling on this as President of Kent State after the shooting there, and the mood of demonstration that so long persisted there!)
7. Alaska is in the United States (in contrast to Finland, Geneva, etc.), yet sufficiently detached to provide an open, undisturbed, and supportive setting for undistracted deliberation.
8. Alaska is politically represented by a solid Congressional delegation in your support, and sophisticated experience with the earlier arranged meeting with the Pope.
9. Alaska represents in graphic form, features of promise in your deliberation re: the frontiers of our future: security, space, the seas, resources and technology development, Third World interests and issues. (Alaska is a Third World country within the United States.)

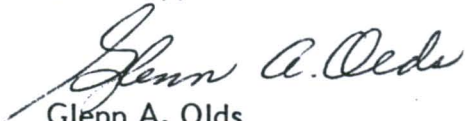
A New University for a New World

The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan
Page 2
April 3, 1985

- 10. Alaska represents the State of the Art in communications with instant satellite delivery anywhere in the world, and experience in the ability to handle a meeting and its meaning to the world.
- 11. The Alaskan people and leadership represent a quality of open friendliness, interest and support that would create an ambience of maturity and hope that would environ your efforts.
- 12. Our new and modest University would be pleased to introduce or climax such a meeting with a fitting academic ceremony granting both heads of state an appropriate honorary degree, which, I believe, would be a first of its kind, ever.
- 13. As a former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations (1969-71), I would be pleased in any way to be at the disposal of your arranging staff to ensure attention to any detail of such a visit.

Please know how prayerfully we covet your consideration of these ideas. There are so many ways history conspires to suggest that new beginnings might be forged here.

Cordially,



Glenn A. Olds
President

GAO:pr

cc: Regan

8
~~Classified~~

System IV

MATLOCK

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

CAS 4/17/02

PRESERVATION COPY

7339 SB-¹⁴ refund

3615

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

May 3, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Message from President to Gorbachev on VE-Day

You will recall that it was agreed to exchange messages between the President and Gorbachev on VE-Day with the proviso that we would want to see both texts before publication.

The text which State suggests is, in my opinion, a good one which could usefully be published in Soviet media. Therefore, I recommend its approval. It would be useful to have it delivered in Moscow as soon as possible, since it possibly could encourage the Soviets to adopt a similar tone in Gorbachev's message.

Steve Sestanovich and Peter Sommer ^{N/A.} concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That the text forwarded by State at Tab I be approved.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Draft Presidential Message

DECLASSIFIED
NLRR EOB-114/2 #7339
BY KML NARA DATE 10/1/12

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR



B

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 2, 1985

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Presidential Message on VE-Day

Per the NSC's request, the Department suggests the following message from the President to General Secretary Gorbachev on the occasion of VE Day. After the President approves the text, the Department recommends sending it via cable to Embassy Moscow for delivery, with no signed original.

Begin draft text:

Dear Mr. General Secretary:

The 40th Anniversary of the victory in Europe is an occasion for both our countries to remember the sacrifice of those men and women everywhere who gave the last full measure of devotion to the cause of fighting tyranny. Together with our other allies, our two countries played a full part in that long struggle. We demonstrated that despite our differences we can join together in successful common efforts.

I believe we should also see this solemn occasion as an opportunity to look forward to the future with vision and hope. I would like our countries to join in rededication to the task of overcoming the differences and resolving the problems between us, and in renewed progress toward the goals of making peace more stable and eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the earth. By pursuing those goals, we will truly honor those whose memory we commemorate today.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

End text.

Nicholas Platt
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

~~SECRET~~
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLS FD06-114/2 #7346

BY LOJ NARA, DATE 11/21/07

IMMEDIATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WIP - 1981114 14
19874

CONFIDENTIAL

FM FCO 241300Z APR 85

TO IMMEDIATE PARIS

TELEGRAM NUMBER 184 OF 24 APRIL

AND TO IMMEDIATE WASHINGTON

INFO PRIORITY MOSCOW, BONN, UKDEL NATO
VE DAY COMMEMORATION IN MOSCOW: MESSAGES

BRITISH
TEXT

1. MIPT REFERS.
2. TEXT BEGINS.

ON THIS 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN EUROPE, IT IS RIGHT THAT WE SHOULD LOOK BACK AND PAY TRIBUTE WITH PRIDE AND THANKFULNESS FOR THE HEROISM OF THOSE IN BOTH OUR COUNTRIES WHO FOUGHT IN A COMMON CAUSE, AND WITH GRIEF FOR THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS INVOLVED. WE IN BRITAIN REDEDICATE OURSELVES ON THIS OCCASION TO THE VALUES OF FREEDOM WITH JUSTICE FOR WHICH VICTORY WAS WON.

3. WE ARE GLAD TO COMMEMORATE 40 YEARS OF PEACE, RECONSTRUCTION IN OUR COUNTRIES, AND RECONCILIATION IN EUROPE. AT THE SAME TIME WE RECOGNISE THE TRAGIC NATURE OF THE DIVISIONS AND CONFLICTS WHICH PERSIST IN OUR CONTINENT AND BEYOND. THE EXPERIENCE OF THESE 40 YEARS POINTS TO THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF OUR EFFORTS TO WORK PATIENTLY AND REALISTICALLY FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, ACKNOWLEDGING OUR MUTUAL DESIRE FOR SECURITY AND LASTING PEACE.
ENDS.

HOWE

DISTRIBUTION
CHANCERY LIMITED

ACTION OFFICER
MR GOMERSALL

AH

ADVANCE COPIES TO:
MINISTER
H OF C
MR GOMERSALL

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F06-114/2# 7347
BY WAT NARA, DATE 11/21/07

RECEIVED 03 MAY 85 19

TO MCFARLANE

FROM MATLOCK

DOC DATE 03 MAY 85

Chow

KEYWORDS: EUROPE EAST SPEECHES
ADMINISTRATIVE

SUBJECT: MATLOCK LECTURE AT DARTMOUTH 5 MAY

ACTION: KIMMITT APPROVED RECOM DUE: STATUS C FILES ADMIN

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MATLOCK

KIMMITT

DIX

COMMENTS

REF# LOC NSCIFID (J F)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 3, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

THROUGH: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Invitation to Lecture on Eastern Europe at
Dartmouth College on May 5, 1985

I have been invited to lecture on Eastern Europe at Dartmouth College on May 5, 1985. All expenses will be covered by the College.

RECOMMENDATION

That I accept this invitation.

Approve K

Disapprove _____

cc: Administrative Office

NSC STAFF TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

DATE: 5/3/85

17
1

1. TRAVELER'S NAME: Jack F. Matlock

2. PURPOSE(S), EVENT(S), DATE(S): To lecture on Eastern Europe at Dartmouth College on May 5, 1985

3. ITINERARY (Please Attach Copy of Proposed Itinerary): Washington/Hanover/Washington

DEPARTURE DATE o/a 5/5 RETURN DATE o/a 5/6

TIME _____ TIME _____

4. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION:

GOV AIR - COMMERCIAL AIR X POV X RAIL _____ OTHER _____

5. ESTIMATED EXPENSES:

TRANSPORTATION - PER DIEM - OTHER - TOTAL TRIP COST -

6. WHO PAYS EXPENSES: NSC - OTHER XX

7. IF NOT NSC, DESCRIBE SOURCE AND ARRANGEMENTS: Dartmouth College will cover all 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): College; my wife is giving lecture on Czechoslovak-art.

10. TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED: \$ _____

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:

RECEIVED 24 APR 85 10

TO FIELDING, F

FROM JESELLA, PETER P

DOCDATE 14 MAR 85

WALLER, DAVID B

22 MAR 85

KEYWORDS: USSR

MP

GORBACHEV, MIKHAIL

SUBJECT. LTR TO FIELDING FM JESELLA RE SUMMITT MTG BTW PRES & SECRETARY
GORBACHEV

ACTION: ANY ACTION NECESSARY

DUE: 29 APR 85 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MATLOCK

Sigur

LENCZOWSKI

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (LB)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

<i>JP</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>5/1</i>	<i>For Sigur</i>	<i>5/4</i>	<i>for</i>
	<i>C</i>	<i>5/06</i>	<i>Poundstone spl ltr</i>		<i>gm, 54</i>

DISPATCH *[Signature]* W/ATTCH FILE (C)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1985

Dear Mr. Jesella:

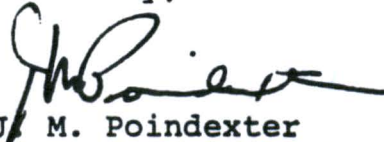
Mr. Fielding has forwarded to the National Security Council Staff your letter of March 14 suggesting a U.S.-Soviet Summit meeting in Hiroshima.

We appreciate your suggestion and will bear it in mind.

As the President has stated, he has invited General Secretary Gorbachev to meet him in the United States and Mr. Gorbachev has agreed that a meeting would be desirable.

However, there has been no decision regarding time and place.

Sincerely,



J. M. Poindexter
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, California 95128

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 1, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

SIGNED

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Letter from Jesella Suggesting Summit Meeting in Hiroshima

A Peter Jesella has written Fred Fielding (Tab II) urging a U.S.-Soviet Summit at Hiroshima. Normally, I would consider a brief acknowledgement to be sufficient for letters of this sort, but since Waller informed Jesella that he should be hearing from the NSC directly we seem to be on the hook to reply.

Therefore I attach a reply for your signature at Tab I.

Gaston ~~Signor~~ concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter to Peter Jesella.

Approve Disapprove

Attachment:

Tab I Letter to Jesella

Tab II Incoming letter and background

21

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1985

Dear Mr. Jesella:

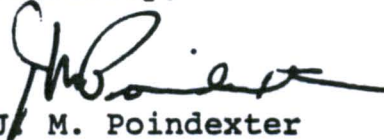
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We appreciate your suggestion and will bear it in mind.

As the President has stated, he has invited General Secretary Gorbachev to meet him in the United States and Mr. Gorbachev has agreed that a meeting would be desirable.

However, there has been no decision regarding time and place.

Sincerely,



J. M. Poindexter
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, California 95128

22

3-21-85

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1985

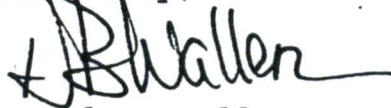
Dear Mr. Jesella:

Thank you for your March 14, 1984 letter to Fred Fielding regarding the venue for the proposed summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

Please be advised that I have forwarded a copy of your correspondence to the National Security Council for its consideration. You should be hearing from the NSC directly.

Thank you for providing us with the benefit of your views on this extremely important subject.

Sincerely,



David B. Waller
Senior Associate Counsel
to the President

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

bcc: Ty Cobb ✓

Dear PSR Member:

February 7-10, 1985

President Reagan, on February 9th, 1983, agreed to consider having a 'pre-summit' meeting with General Secretary Andropov at Peace Park in Hiroshima and to jointly tour the Peace Memorial Museum. On March 27, 1984 Congressman Norm Mineta introduced a statement in the Congressional Record, page E1262, informing the Congress about this issue and enclosing a letter to the President. The next day Mr. Oglesby, Jr. responded on the behalf of the President. See copy on other side. Currently Norm is doing a Dear Colleague Letter.

I am contacting you to inform you about this issue. asking that you reflect upon the educational value of such an event occurring, and to share your thoughts with your colleagues, friends, policymakers, scholars, political representatives and in particular with President Reagan.

Our role as PSR members is to find moments to remind our lessor informed citizens and leaders about the medical consequences of nuclear war.

In particular in our efforts we must refer to what evidence is available, we must return to the first outbreak of this disease and work to prevent the consequences of any future outbreak. Hiroshima represents a historical lesson that all leaders must never forget. It represents many things to many people. To the veterans of the Pacific war Hiroshima and Nagasaki are events that may have saved their lives. For the children, women, and men of these communities that died or suffered, these events represent tragedies of war, of a nuclear war. Recently the science community has raised the fear of a 'nuclear winter' caused by a large nuclear war. For forty years now an ever growing number of nations have had the ability to kill cities. The primary function of nuclear weapons was demonstrated at Hiroshima.

President Reagan has declared numerous times his requirements for a well planned, substantive summit. I feel any summit he has will meet those requirements. However in our efforts to request for a pre-summit we are looking for the establishment of an attitude of serious negotiations between this administration and the Soviet bureaucrats. To quote Alexander Sakharov, from the PSR Stanford symposium Prescription for Prevention, Oct. 7-8, 1983: "The Soviet system has to start the process from upstairs, down. In the United States, this process comes from downstairs up. There would be no progress at all without a summit meeting between the President of the U.S. and the President of the Soviet Union." Only a pre-summit can establish change in climate from a feeling of fear and reservation to realization of hope and possibility.

I, Peter Jesella, have been working from the bottom up to raise the feasibility of a pre-summit at Hiroshima. In this process I have received letters of acknowledge from; the National Security Council, Mr. Meese, Mr. Deavor, Mr. Morris for Mr. Clark, Mr. Baker, and other members of the White House staff concerning my efforts at establishing the need for a pre-summit first, and second the value of it occurring in Hiroshima. Additionally I have received a number of replies from many members of the House and Senate acknowledging my efforts.

Is it so difficult for use to say, 'WHY NOT: a U.S.-U.S.S.R. summit at Hiroshima' on the fortieth anniversary. Recently I learned that Mayor Araki, of Hiroshima and Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima, of Nagasaki have called for a "1st World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity" this August 6-9, on the 40th anniversary. On Oct 10th, weeks before President Reagans visit to Japan, community members of Hiroshima took out full page requests in the Washington Post and Christian Science Monitor asking a simple message. "Please come to Hiroshima, President Reagan" As a member of PSR I ask you to join with me and the community of Hiroshima in asking that President Reagan visit Hirsohima in the form of pre-summit with his superpower counterpart also contact your local mayors ask them to participate in this Mayors for Peace Conference. Contact: Hiroshima Peace Memorial Hall, Office of the Mayor, Hiroshima City Office, 1-2 Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku Hiroshima, 733 Japan.

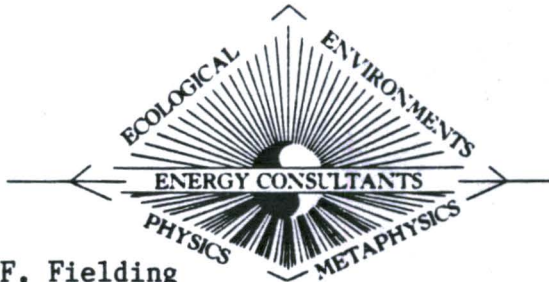
Peter Jesella, Phlebotomist

Peter Jesella

306147 CU

24

3015 DAVID AVE.
SAN JOSE, CA 95128
(408) 379-3066



March 14, 1984

Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Counsellor Fielding:

Yesterday I learned that President Reagan had called for a summit meeting with the new General Secretary of the Soviet Union. Last September, on the way to De Anza College, Congressman Ed Zschau presented President Reagan with one of my campaign stickers calling for a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Summit at Hiroshima. Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter you sent me responding to this issue two years ago. President Reagan on February 7th, 1983 in a conversation with a Mr. Harold Willens, agreed to consider having a summit at Hiroshima and to tour the Peace Memorial Museum.

I am writing to you to remind you of these facts, to ask that you request the appropriate people be aware of these facts, and that they review and articulate to me the pros and cons of their decision in regards to establishing the venue for this summit meeting President Reagan has called for.

Enclosed you will find a letter that I sent to General Secretary Gorbachev. It covers some of my efforts towards informing the Soviets of this issue.

Findly my source of income has it's limits, the creditors are taking most of it, and over the last three years I've spent many thousands of dollars informing the public and political leaders about my simple dream of seeing the two superpower leaders visiting the Peace Memorial Museum at Hiroshima. I leave it up to President Reagan to establish the theme and spirit of such a visit, I realize that the Soviet's would hold use responsible, but that we have the knowledge to see what was right then should never be found right again. America's greatest fear is another Pearl Harbor, but any future 'Pearl Harbor' will not destroy navy ships but American cities, its people, organizations, and heart.

Please find the time and energy to raise my concern in the Halls of Government, and at least offer me a reasonable, intellectual justification for why you play it safe and pick Geneva, Washington, or Moscow.

To a better future,
Sincerely yours,

Peter P. Jesella, Phelbotomist

12



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
THE CITY OF HIROSHIMA

Takeshi Araki
Mayor

July 16, 1984

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
3015 David Ave.
San Jose, CA 95128

Dear Mr. Jesella:

I deeply appreciate your letter informing us of the details of "U.S.-U.S.S.R. Summit at Hiroshima" and would like to show my sincere respect for your extraordinary efforts in the cause of world peace.

I made a statement at the Second Session of the United Nations General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament in New York on June 24, 1982, "On behalf of the citizens of Hiroshima, I wish to call, in particular, for the immediate and complete banning of nuclear tests, and the freezing of all nuclear weapons stocks, which should ultimately be eliminated. In this context, I sincerely hope that the heads of nuclear powers including those of the United States and the Soviet Union, those in leading positions in the countries of the world, and especially their young people, representing the next generation, will come to Hiroshima, as we believe that seeing at first hand the actual nature of the damages in the A-bomb city Hiroshima will become a starting point for this action on disarmament. I propose that a Summit Conference on peace and disarmament be held in Hiroshima and that an international institute for research on peace and disarmament be established in Hiroshima."

Recently I addressed at the Tokyo Seminar of the United Nations University on April 17, 1984, "I call for the convening of a Summit Conference for Peace and Disarmament in Hiroshima and especially invite participation by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R."

The current rupture between the United States and the Soviet Union is a matter of serious concern. I believe that it must be a great first step toward world peace to recover the fissured East-West relationship by resuming disarmament talks and holding a U.S.-Soviet Summit Conference at the earliest date.

I will continue to make every possible effort toward the total abolition of nuclear weapons leading to eternal world peace.

I wish you continued good health and further prosperity.

Very truly yours,


Takeshi Araki
Mayor

26

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 26, 1983

Dear Mr. Jesella:


William P. Clark has requested that I respond on behalf of the National Security Council to your letter addressed to the President and referred by Michael K. Deaver to the NSC. This letter is also in response to other letters you have addressed to Robert C. McFarlane of the NSC, to James S. Rosebush in the Office of The First Lady and to Rich Beal in the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, all seeking response to your Presidential letter.

As you know, your suggestions for the creation of a Presidential Commission to study proposals for a National Youth Service Program, have been responded to by Edwin Meese III. This letter will not address those suggestions.

In addressing U.S.-Soviet relations, we are interested in positive and meaningful Soviet deeds, not just rhetoric. That is, we are interested in tangible evidence that the Soviets are prepared to moderate their aggressive and expansionist course. We have sought opportunities for constructive and genuine progress on specific problems, but tempered with realism. However, given the Soviet record this is likely to be a slow and difficult process.

→ *Concerning a possible summit, President Reagan has said that he would be willing to meet with Mr. Andropov, but that this would require careful preparation and a fruitful, serious outcome should be conceivable. There are no plans for a summit meeting at this time. Discussions on a possible venue would be appropriate once the decision on a possible U.S.-Soviet summit had been made.

Sincerely,


Richard C. Morris
Special Assistant to
William P. Clark

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
Phlebotomist, Kaiser Hospital
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, California 95128

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 5, 1983

Dear Mr. Jesella:

Thank you for your letter of March 20, 1983 expressing your views concerning the upcoming START summit in Geneva and the proposed Commission on National Service.

Please be advised that I have forwarded your correspondence to the National Security Council for consideration of your request that a "pre-summit" meeting be held in Hiroshima, Japan, and you should be hearing from the NSC directly.

As stated in Mr. Meese's letter to you of March 9, 1983, we appreciate your comments regarding the creation of a Presidential Commission on a National Youth Service and can assure you that they will be given careful consideration.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,



Fred F. Fielding
Counsel to the President

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, CA 95128

6/14/83
✓ Courtesy of the Wall Street Journal 28

Andropov agrees "in principle" with a proposal by the mayor of Lawrence, Kan., for a U.S.-Soviet summit in that city, Mayor David Longhurst said. But he said the Soviet leader added, in replying via the Soviet Embassy, that substantive results must be guaranteed before any summit can begin.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1983

Dear Mrs. Jesella:

William P. Clark has referred to me your letter of March 18, dealing with two issues: → a presummit meeting with Mr. Andropov at Hiroshima, and Congressman Panetta's bill to establish a select commission on national service.

→ These proposals have, of course, been considered by the President's office. Certainly Mr. Clark would not express an objection in principle to a Hiroshima meeting and the President has indicated he would consider it. It is not possible at this time to advise you of plans for an appropriate meeting between the President and Mr. Adnropov.

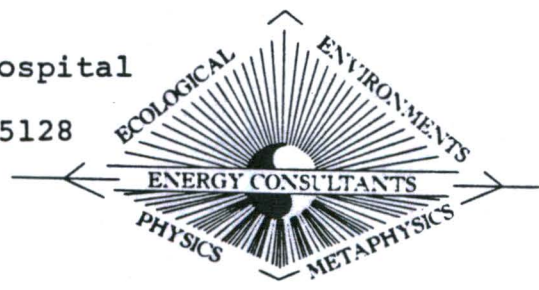
Mr. Clark is unable to add to the comments earlier made this month by Edwin Meese concerning the proposal for a national youth service program. He thanks you for your interest and the expression of your views.

Sincerely,

Richard C. Morris
Richard C. Morris
Special Assistant

Mr. Peter P. Jesella
Phlebotomist, Kaiser Hospital
3015 David Avenue
San Jose, California 95128

3015 DAVID AVE.
SAN JOSE, CA 95128



DECLASSIFIED
NLS F06-114/2#7340
BY NDJ NARA DATE 11/21/67

JM-C 30

MEMORANDUM

SYSTEM II
90491

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

May 6, 1985

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: NICHOLAS S. KLISSAS / JACK F. MATLOCK *Mike* *JFM*

SUBJECT: Policy Implications of Upcoming Greek Elections

The June 2 elections in Greece will likely determine the political orientation of Greece for the rest of this decade. Surprisingly enough, Mitsotakis's New Democracy Party (ND) is running neck-and-neck with Papandreou's PASOK. A significant portion of voters are still undecided.

The three possible outcomes are:

1. PASOK wins:

If PASOK wins, we should expect the following consequences: Removal of American bases, continued Greek disruption in NATO and EC fora, and prolonged festering of the Cyprus and Aegean problems. The bases would probably go because PASOK has been trumpeting the DECA as an agreement which will remove the bases, and Papandreou has neither the conviction, the political will, nor the personal desire to reverse what his party has promised -- and eagerly awaited -- for the last three years.

While the Greeks have been assuring that a Papandreou minus Karamanlis will behave responsibly, it is myopic to believe that this two-month period of quietude reflects a permanent change. Papandreou acts on whim and instinct; if he is reelected, his natural "neutralist" inclinations are bound to resurface.

2. Tacit PASOK/KKE coalition:

If PASOK wins a plurality of MPs, but not a hard majority, it may attempt a coalition government with some of the minor parties. It might have to turn to tacit cooperation with the communist KKE, Greece's third largest party with roughly 10% of the vote.

This is the worst scenario, and would plunge Greek politics into a period of extreme instability. A military coup d'etat could not be ruled out as a reaction. While PASOK figures have repeatedly stressed confidentially to us that there could be no cooperation with the KKE, we cannot accept these statements (or any others, for that matter) as irrevocable promises. Papandreou is too unpredictable and has gotten into the position of depending on KKE support.

~~SECRET~~

3. ND wins:

ND has been cautious not to make Greek foreign policy a major issue of the campaign. While its leadership is pro-American, it knows that it cannot win any additional votes through vocal support of NATO and the US. With an ND government we could

expect renewal of the DECA and a less emotional attitude towards Turkey, which could lead to concrete movement in the Cyprus and Aegean problems.

POLICY OPTIONS

That an ND win in the elction is in our interest goes without saying. But PASOK has the edge over ND in the race. It has a monopoly over television coverage, Papandreou is a particularly good orator, and there have been some indications that PASOK would not eschew election fraud if it seemed necessary for victory.

The options open to us to influence the outcome are severely limited, since any appearance of taking sides could backfire. Practical possibilities include the following:

1. Maintain current policy. Prior to the elections, our present approach (whether pre-conceived or not) is working. We have made no high-level criticisms of Papandreou and have remained aloof from the elections. The Greek public is aware that we are preparing contingency plans for removal of bases; that this may actually happen is spurring second doubts in many of them (especially in those whose livelihoods depend on the bases).

2. Press Leaks. A visiting ND MP suggested to us that we should plant leaks in the press. For example, we could again raise the possibility of relocation of bases to Turkey... State the obvious -- that no bases in Greece will mean less military aid for Greece, that Greece will be worse off vis-a-vis Turkey. Express the concern we have over Papandreou's unpredictability by highlighting the dumping of Karamanlis. Finally, highlight the poor shape of the Greek economy because of adherence to outdated Socialist policies, and point to the US recovery as a correct model of economic growth. But we cannot be so bold as to say we want Papandreou out, and if we seem to be working to that end, Papandreou could use it to his benefit.

2. Furnish US money to ND. Monty Stearn's feeling is that ND should be able to get all the money it needs from wealthy Greek shipowners. However, we have reporting (dated mid-March) which indicates shipowners have not been too forthcoming. Just a guess, but with ND's recent good showing, more money should be

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pouring into its coffers. Providing monetary assistance to ND is extremely risky. One whiff of official American covert aid would be the kiss of death for ND whether it was in power or out -- and it would serve to reinforce Greek cynicism of America, which is unfortunately widespread.

3. Encourage Private donations to ND. Richard Allen has had contacts with several ND officials. Perhaps the Republican party could donate material or organizational assistance to ND in these final campaign weeks. Along similar lines, Richard Haass recommends that Christian Democratic parties in Europe should be encouraged to aid ND. For reasons noted above, any such efforts would have to be made with the utmost discretion.

CONCLUSION

The possible benefits of aiding ND with covert funds does not merit the dangers of its becoming known. Unless we can ensure perfect anonymity in a leak-proof atmosphere, we shouldn't do it.

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Declassify on: OADR

Chosen

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System IV
MATLOCK

PRESERVATION COPY

34

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 6, 1985

Ambassador Matlock,

Admiral Poindexter noted your short memo to him on [REDACTED]

A copy is attached for your info. I have retained the originals on file in SYS IV.

Jim Radzinski

13526
E. O. 12958
As Amended
Sec. 3.3 (b)(1)

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR F06-114/2 # 7341
BY KML NARA DATE 10/1/12

~~SECRET~~

13526
E. O. 12958
As Amended
Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Thompson

TO: Adm. Poindexter

SUB: Reports [REDACTED]

FROM: Jack Mathews

NOTED

You may have seen these before. They convey some contradictory information regarding specific issues, but I believe they reflect a conscious effort to get the word to us that Garbachev is interested in talking turkey in Geneva, and that we should not consider their stonewalling in the first round as a final position.

[REDACTED]

Jack

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED IN PART
NLRR E06-114/2 # 7342
BY KML NARA DATE 10/1/12

7343
JM - C

3061 add-on

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 6, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JF*

SUBJECT: Central America and the Human Cost of Communism

The Department of State has responded to our request for up-to-date information conforming to an outline sent to them on April 26 (Tab II). State has asked that certain portions of the data requested be referred to CIA for completion. At Tab I is a memorandum for Bob Kimmitt's signature forwarding our request and a copy of the outline.

I have initiated this request as John Lenczowski is out of the country until May 19. I continue to believe that for most effective public use, State or DOD should contract with a private organization such as Rand or the Hoover Institute to publish material on this subject.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Bob Kimmitt to forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Proposed memo to CIA, outline attached

Tab II Incoming memo from State, April 26, 1985

cc: John Lenczowski
Constantine Menges
Ollie North
Walt Raymond

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR E06-114/2 #7343

BY KML NARA DATE 10/1/12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

3061

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN H. RIXSE
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: Central America and the Human Cost of Communism (U)

Attached is an outline of the history of the human cost of communism and how the pattern of these costs has been repeating itself in Nicaragua. We request that you coordinate with the Department of State in filling in the latest facts and figures (including, where appropriate, low and high estimates), conforming to the headings (Sections IIA and IIC) in the attached outline as they refer to: 1) to the human costs communism has inflicted in all existing Marxist-Leninist states, and 2) to the human costs as they have begun to display themselves in Nicaragua. (C)

A draft should be ready for submission by COB, Friday, June 21. (U)

Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretarycc: Mr. Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary
Department of State

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR EO 6-114/2 #7344BY KML NARA DATE 10/1/12~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

The Human Cost of Communism:
The Central American Experience in Historical Perspective

I. Human Suffering Caused by Communism -- Statistics

- A. Murders
- B. Refugees -- including forced exile
- C. Political Prisoners and Slave Laborers
- D. Internal Relocation

II. The Quality of Life Under Communism

A. Basic Human Needs

- 1. Destruction of the Consumer Economy: Central Planning, Collectivization, Food Rationing, Famine, etc.
- 2. Destruction of Medical Care (Scarcity of Medical Supplies)
- 3. Destruction of Housing Market
 - a. Deterioration of existing housing
 - b. No new construction (compare with population growth)
- 4. Spiritual and Psychic Needs
 - a. Religion
 - b. Culture
 - c. Historical and national heritage
 - C. Social and family life
 - Sex
 - Friendship (trust)

B. Human Rights

- 1. No Consent of the Governed: Rulers Assume Power by Conspiracy and Force
- 2. No Due Process: "Revolutionary" Justice on Class Basis
- 3. No Freedom of Speech, etc.
- 4. Destruction and Subversion of Religion
- 5. No Freedom of Association: Destruction of all Islands of Autonomy -- Unions, Family, Ethnic Groups, Churches, Fraternal Organizations, Private Business, etc.
- 6. No Freedom to Travel, Emigrate

C. Internal Security System

- 1. Formation of a Party Organization
- 2. Official Ideology: Sets Standard for Conformity and Deviationism
- 3. Secret Police
- 4. Block Committees: System of Informants
- 5. Official Terrorism and Harassment
- 6. Control over Economy: Credit, Production and Distribution
- 7. Control over Educational System
- 8. Monopoly of Information and Ideas: The Propaganda Apparatus
- 9. Literacy Campaign: Part of that Apparatus
- 10. The Military: Party and not National Army; Militarization of Society
 - a. Instrument of coercion
 - b. Vehicle of political indoctrination
- 11. Reliance on Soviet and Soviet Proxy Support -- Military and Security Police
- 12. Control over Individual Life: Housing, Job, Pension, Internal Passports, Salary, Oil and Gas Quota

III. Export of Communism and Terrorism: Vehicle to Achieve Legitimacy and to Keep Society Mobilized versus "Enemies"

IV. The Case of Nicaragua: The Beginnings of a Communist Holocaust
(Repeat above outline.)



S/S 8512876
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

3061

31

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 3, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Central America and the Human Cost of Communism

We have surveyed our resources in this area and have come to the conclusion that we will need some assistance to comply with your request in a timely fashion and ensure that the information provided for all the categories is thorough and well researched. We are beginning work on Sections I, II.B, III and IV. We would appreciate it if you would ask the Central Intelligence Agency to handle Sections IIA and IIC.

Nicholas Platt
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

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NLS F06-114/2 #7348

BY LDT NARA, DATE 11/21/07

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DECL:OADR

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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April 26, 1985

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NLRR F06-114/2 # 7345

BY KML NARA DATE 10/1/12

-S

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

rw

SUBJECT: Central America and the Human Cost of Communism (U)

Attached is an outline of the history of the human cost of communism and how the pattern of these costs has been repeating itself in Nicaragua. We request that you prepare a 30 - 40 page paper filling in the latest facts and figures (including, where appropriate, low and high estimates), conforming to the headings in this outline as they refer: 1) to the human costs communism has inflicted in all existing Marxist-Leninist states, and 2) to the human costs as they have begun to display themselves in Nicaragua. We would appreciate it if you would submit a draft to NSC by COB, Friday, June 21. (C)

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Outline: The Human Cost of Communism (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom right.

From Jim Public Diplomacy -

Contracted

Bad thought is with white.

41

The Human Cost of Communism:
The Central American Experience in Historical Perspective

I. Human Suffering Caused by Communism — Statistics

- A. Murders
- B. Refugees — including forced exile
- C. Political Prisoners and Slave Laborers
- D. Internal Relocation

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II. The Quality of Life Under Communism

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- 2. Destruction of Medical Care (Scarcity of Medical Supplies)
- 3. Destruction of Housing Market
 - a. Deterioration of existing housing
 - b. No new construction (compare with population growth)
- 4. Spiritual and Psychic Needs
 - a. Religion
 - b. Culture
 - c. Historical and national heritage
 - d. Social and family life
 - Sex
 - Friendship (trust)

CIA

B. Human Rights

- 1. No Consent of the Governed: Rulers Assume Power by Conspiracy and Force
- 2. No Due Process: "Revolutionary" Justice on Class Basis
- 3. No Freedom of Speech, etc.
- 4. Destruction and Subversion of Religion
- 5. No Freedom of Association: Destruction of all Islands of Autonomy — Unions, Family, Ethnic Groups, Churches, Fraternal Organizations, Private Business, etc.
- 6. No Freedom to Travel, Emigrate

H A I E U R
A A A
E R T

C. Internal Security System

- 1. Formation of a Party Organization
- 2. Official Ideology: Sets Standard for Conformity and Deviationism
- 3. Secret Police
- 4. Block Committees: System of Informants
- 5. Official Terrorism and Harassment
- 6. Control over Economy: Credit, Production and Distribution
- 7. Control over Educational System
- 8. Monopoly of Information and Ideas: The Propaganda Apparatus
- 9. Literacy Campaign: Part of that Apparatus
- 10. The Military: Party and not National Army; Militarization of Society
 - a. Instrument of coercion
 - b. Vehicle of political indoctrination
- 11. Reliance on Soviet and Soviet Proxy Support — Military and Security Police
- 12. Control over Individual Life: Housing, Job, Pension, Internal Passports, Salary, Oil and Gas Quota

CIA

III. Export of Communism and Terrorism: Vehicle to Achieve Legitimacy and to Keep Society Mobilized versus "Enemies"

IV. The Case of Nicaragua: The Beginnings of a Communist Holocaust
(Repeat above outline.)

NR

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42

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

May 7, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Proclamation of Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum from you to the President, forwarding for his signature the Proclamation of the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons drawn up within the Council of Europe. The President signed the instrument of ratification on July 17, 1984, and it enters into force on July 1, 1985.

WSP
Bob Pearson concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memo to the President
- Tab A - Proclamation
- Tab II State's Incoming

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

SUBJECT: Proclamation of Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons

Issue

To sign the subject proclamation at Tab A.

Facts

The Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, drawn up within the Council of Europe by a committee of experts from 15 member States and observers from the United States and Canada, was ratified by the Senate on June 28, 1984; signed by you on July 17, 1984; and enters into force on July 1, 1985. The proclamation at Tab A is now ready for your signature.

Recommendation

OK

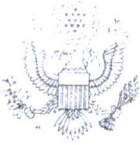
No

_____ That you sign the Proclamation at Tab A.

Attachment

Tab A - Proclamation

Prepared by:
Jack F. Matlock



8513563

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

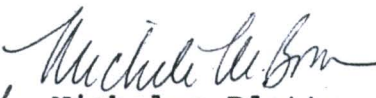
May 3, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. McFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Proclamation of Convention on the
Transfer of Sentenced Persons

Attached for signature by the President is the proclamation of the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons drawn up within the Council of Europe by a committee of experts from 15 member States and observers from the United States and Canada, as adopted by the Committee of Ministers, and signed on behalf of the United States at Strasbourg on March 21, 1983.

The Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification on June 28, 1984; the President signed the instrument of ratification on July 17, 1984; and the instrument was deposited on March 11, 1985. The Convention enters into force on July 1, 1985.


for Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Proclamation

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

CONSIDERING THAT:

The Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons, was adopted at Strasbourg on March 21, 1983, by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, and signed on behalf of the United States of America on March 21, 1983, a certified copy of which is hereto annexed;

The Senate of the United States of America by its resolution of June 28, 1984, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Convention;

The Convention was ratified by the President of the United States of America on July 17, 1984, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate;

The United States of America deposited its instrument of ratification on March 11, 1985

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 18, the Convention enters into force on July 1, 1985;

46

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, proclaim and make public the Convention, to the end that it be observed and fulfilled with good faith on and after July 1, 1985, by the United States of America and by the citizens of the United States of America and all other persons subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have signed this proclamation and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington

our Lord one thousand
nine hundred eighty-five
and of the Independence
of the United States of
America the two hundred
ninth.

By the President:

Secretary of State

ONE

47

96TH CONGRESS }
2d Session

SENATE

{ TREATY DOC.
96-23

CONVENTION ON THE TRANSFER OF
SENTENCED PRISONERS

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A MULTILATERAL CONVENTION ON THE TRANSFER OF SENTENCED PERSONS DRAWN UP WITHIN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE WITH OBSERVERS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, AND SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES AT STRASBOURG ON MARCH 21, 1983



MAY 8, 1984.—Convention was read the first time, and together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1984

31-118 O

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 7, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: NICK KLISSAS / JACK MATLOCK *JKM*

SUBJECT: Presidential Message to the City of Augsburg

We have reviewed and concur with the draft Presidential message to the City of Augsburg.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the self-explanatory memo to Ann Higgins at Tab I.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment:

- Tab I Memo to Ann Higgins
- Tab A Incoming, with background papers

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN HIGGINS

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: 2000th Anniversary of Augsburg, Germany

The NSC has reviewed and concurs with the draft Presidential message to the city of Augsburg.

Attachment:

Tab A Draft message with background papers

3-18

50

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



May 6, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB KIMMITT, NSC

SUBJECT: 2000th Anniversary of Augsburg, Germany

Attached for your clearance/review is a proposed Presidential message to the citizens of Augsburg, Germany, on the 2000th anniversary of the City's founding. Secretary of the Army John Marsh's request for this message is attached FYI. He would like to have it by Friday so I need to hear back from you by close of business, THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Thank you.

(for) RDC JCK
Duncan Clark
ANNE HIGGINS
18-OEOB/Ext. 7610

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1985

On behalf of the citizens of the United States of America, I am happy to send greetings and congratulations to the citizens of Augsburg as you celebrate the 2000th anniversary of the founding of your city.

The whole world has benefited from the accomplishments of Augsburgers through the centuries. The economic achievements of the Fugger and Welser families of the 14th and 15th Centuries, the marvelous artworks of the painters and goldsmiths of the imperial city, the architectural triumphs of Elias Holl, and centuries of contributions of Augsburg engineers, scientists, musicians, and authors are tributed to the continuing vitality of the city and citizens of Augsburg.

Equally appreciated by Americans is the warm hospitality that you have extended for many years to our Service personnel and their families during their stay in your lovely city. Your understanding and support of them as they fulfill our mutual NATO mission solidify the reputation of Augsburgers as a freedom-loving and warmhearted people.

All Americans join me in congratulating you on your past 2000 years of accomplishments. We are confident your next 2000 will be as fruitful.

51
Presidential Message



SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

29 March 1985

MEMORANDUM THRU THE WHITE HOUSE LIAISON OFFICE, - *JMB-4*
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF ~~THE~~ DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ^(W) 8 APR 1985

FOR THE WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

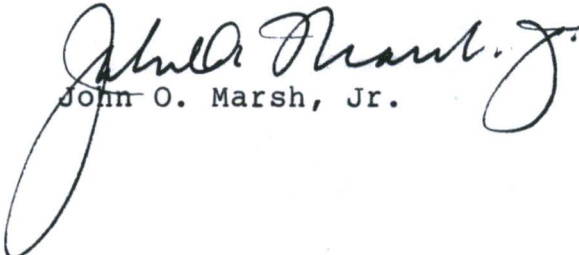
SUBJECT: Issuance of Presidential Greetings

The city of Augsburg, Germany, is celebrating in 1985 the 2000th anniversary of its founding in 15 B.C. by Roman soldiers of the Emperor Augustus. Throughout its long history, Augsburg has occupied a singular place of importance in the military, economic, artistic, cultural, technological, and religious affairs of the civilized world. Today, Augsburg is the second oldest city north of the Alps and is a thriving and progressive city. To mark this event, a year-long celebration is taking place which is being both nationally and internationally recognized.

There are approximately 7,000 Americans living in Augsburg today. Most are soldiers serving as a part of the United States Army Europe; small contingents of Navy and Air Force personnel; their families and civilian employees. The citizens of Augsburg have lived up to their historic reputation as freedom-loving people who are warm and gracious hosts. They are pro-American, have strongly supported the deployment of NATO forces, and have extended the hand of friendship to American service personnel who have been stationed in their city since World War II. Upon the occasion of the city of Augsburg's 2000 year anniversary, it is appropriate for the United States of America to reciprocate such strong continuing support with a message of congratulations on behalf of the American people. A proposed draft message is attached.

*due COB 10 May
20 May 1985*

Presentation of the greetings will be coordinated with the Country Team. The United States Army is prepared to take the lead.


John O. Marsh, Jr.

Attachment

DRAFT

GREETINGS TO THE CITIZENS OF AUGSBURG

On behalf of the citizens of the United States of America, I send you our greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 2000th anniversary of the founding of Augsburg.

The whole world has benefited from the accomplishments of Augsburgers through the centuries. The economic achievements of the Fugger and Welser families of the 14th and 15th Centuries, the marvelous artworks of the painters and goldsmiths of the imperial city, the architectural triumphs of Elias Holl, and centuries of contributions of Augsburg engineers, scientists, musicians, and authors are tributes to the continuing vitality of the city and citizens of Augsburg.

Equally appreciated by Americans is the warm hospitality that you have extended for many years to our Service personnel and their families during their stay in your lovely city. Your understanding and support of them as they fulfill our mutual NATO mission typify the reputation of Augsburgers as a freedom-loving and warmhearted people.

America joins me in congratulating you on your past 2000 years of accomplishments; we are confident your next 2000 will be as fruitful.