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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

**Withdrawer**

JET 4/14/2005

**File Folder** MATLOCK CHRON FEBRUARY 1986 (4/6)

**FOIA**

F06-114/4

**Box Number** 14

YARHI-MILO

1411

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
8096	MEMO	MATLOCK TO POINDEXTER RE JOINT U.S.- USSR RESOLUTION ON OLYMPICS <i>R 3/20/2013 F2006-114/4</i>	1	2/24/1986	B1

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

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

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

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

JM-C

UNCLASSIFIED

February 19, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

THROUGH: KARNA SMALL

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *JM*

SUBJECT: USIA Conference in London, March 3-4, 1986

As I mentioned in a separate memorandum, USIA is planning, at our suggestion, a conference of Public Affairs officers from posts in Europe March 3-4 to discuss our public diplomacy strategy for handling the run-up to the Washington summit, and more broadly the means of presenting to European publics our approach to U.S.-Soviet relations.

Misperceptions of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, and a misunderstanding of the nature of the Soviet threat, lie behind the troubling, if minority, sentiment in many West European countries which tends to treat the U.S. and the USSR as moral equivalents. Such sentiment acts as a constraining factor even on friendly governments. It is clearly one of our most important objectives in dealing with the West European allies to present our perceptions and policies on these issues in the most persuasive manner possible. Thus the rationale for the conference.

I will be chairing the conference and Judy Mandel and Steve Steiner will be attending to deal with their respective areas of expertise. I believe, however, that Karna Small can make a major contribution to its success, since she is in a position to deal with specific techniques of media relations. Therefore, if she can make the time to come, I would hope that her travel could be approved for the conference.

USIA and State will be defraying the travel costs for the rest of us. I would urge that, if Karna is able to attend, that you authorize her travel on NSC funding.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you approve Karna Small's travel to London for the USIA Conference in London, March 3-4, 1986.

Approve

Disapprove



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

February 20, 1986

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: University of Texas Symposium on U.S.-Soviet  
Relations

William H. Cunningham, President of the University of Texas at Austin, has invited the President to speak at a symposium on U.S.-Soviet relations April 3 (Tab A). U.T. Professor Robert German followed with a letter to Bud McFarlane (Tab B), in which he noted that high level Soviet officials, including Andrey Gromyko, have also been invited.

I think it unlikely that Gromyko will accept the invitation, but the symposium should nonetheless be an excellent forum for a high level foreign policy statement. We have checked the President's schedule, and he will not be available. If the Vice President's schedule allows, he might find this an attractive home-state venue for a statement on U.S.-Soviet relations.

Judyt Mandel *JM*, Steve Sestanovich *SS* and Karina Small *KS* concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to Donald Gregg at Tab I advising him of the University of Texas invitation.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to Donald Gregg  
Tab A Letter to the President from William  
Cunningham  
Tab B Letter to Bud McFarlane from Robert German  
Tab C Background information and tentative symposium  
schedule

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

DECLASSIFIED  
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1987  
By *CS* NARA, Date *7/12/02*



DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1987

By QWS NARA, Date 7/2/02

9252

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 2050E

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD P. GREGG  
Assistant to the Vice President  
for National Security Affairs

SUBJECT: University of Texas Symposium on U.S.-Soviet  
Relations

William H. Cunningham, President of the University of Texas at Austin, has invited the President to speak at a symposium on U.S.-Soviet relations April 3 (Tab A). U.T. Professor Robert German, a former director of the State Department's Office of Soviet Affairs, followed with a letter to Bud McFarlane (Tab B), in which he noted that high level Soviet officials, including Andrey Gromyko, have also been invited.

The purpose of the symposium, as described in the material at Tab C, is to look at "what went right" in U.S.-Soviet relations in the period since 1945. The organizers want to avoid what they term "the familiar litany of charges raised by both sides."

While we consider it unlikely that Gromyko will accept the invitation, the symposium should nonetheless be an excellent forum for a high level foreign policy statement. We have checked the President's schedule, and he will not be available. If the Vice President's schedule allows, he might find this an attractive home-state venue for a statement on U.S.-Soviet relations.

Rodney B. Mcdaniel  
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- Tab A Letter to the President from William Cunningham
- Tab B Letter to Bud McFarlane from Robert German
- Tab C Background information and tentative symposium schedule

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

NOV 14 1985 4



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

P. O. Box T · Austin, Texas 78713-7389

November 8, 1985

The President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Next spring, on April 3 and 4, 1986, The University of Texas at Austin will be sponsoring a symposium on the future state of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. I would like to invite you, Mr. President, to open the symposium with a keynote address on the morning of Thursday, April 3.

The symposium will have as its theme an examination of two fundamental questions: how it is that we have managed to avoid a third world war over the past forty years, and what policy inferences for the future can be drawn from that experience. To take part in the panel discussions that are to follow the keynote session, we are inviting distinguished participants--officials, former officials, academics, and journalists--from both the United States and the Soviet Union. Should Soviet participation not materialize, the symposium will be held with American participants only.

We expect public interest in the symposium to be high. To accommodate a large audience, it will be held in the auditorium of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library, on the campus of The University of Texas. The auditorium has a seating capacity of one thousand; you may recall that you spoke there to an overflow audience during the campaign of 1980.

Your dedicated efforts to improve the chances for a just peace lead me to hope that you would be interested in addressing a forum dedicated to that theme. It would be an honor and a pleasure to welcome you once again to The University of Texas.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William H. Cunningham".

William H. Cunningham  
President

-----

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LYNDON B. JOHNSON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

- JGC L 11/16 1985 -  
9252  
RUM HAS SEL

Drawer Y • University Station • Austin, Texas 78713-7450 • (512) 471-4962

November 11, 1985

*Shannon*

The Honorable  
Robert C. McFarlane  
Assistant to the President for  
National Security Affairs  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. McFarlane:

Next spring, on April 3 and 4, The University of Texas at Austin will be sponsoring a symposium on the future state of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Dr. William H. Cunningham, President of the University, has addressed the enclosed invitation to President Reagan to open the symposium with a keynote address on the morning of April 3, 1986. I am writing to request your assistance in bringing Dr. Cunningham's invitation to the attention of the President.

Permit me to provide additional background on the symposium. While it has University-wide sponsorship, it will be one in a series of conferences which the Visiting Tom Slick Professorship of World Peace organizes each year on a topic of current international importance. The concept and preliminary plans were developed by Professors Walt and Elspeth Rostow when they were on a USIS-sponsored visit to Moscow in May 1984.

We are tentatively entitling the symposium "The Future of U.S.-U.S.S.R. Relations: Lessons from Forty Years without World War." Since the widespread predictions in the late 1940s of the early inevitability of another world war have not materialized, it is arguable that some things must have been done right over the past forty years; the symposium title reflects our desire to explore this hypothesis more precisely and to extract policy inferences for the future.

Because of the desirability of bringing both American and Soviet insights and perceptions to bear on the consideration of these crucial issues, we envisage a joint symposium and have invited Soviet participation. President Cunningham has extended an invitation to Andrey Gromyko, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, to serve as keynoter for

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The Honorable Robert C. McFarlane  
November 11, 1985  
Page 2

the Soviet side. That invitation was transmitted through Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin, whom Dr. Cunningham also invited to participate in the symposium and to serve as Soviet keynoter if Chairman Gromyko should be unable to attend.

To serve as panelists in the discussions that are to follow the keynote session, we are inviting from the American side distinguished officials, former officials, academics, and journalists. Through Dr. Georgiy Arbatov we have invited the Soviet side to provide panelists and have suggested a similar mix of expertise. In several conversations with Soviet officials, we have received a measure of encouragement for proceeding with the symposium, although we do not yet have a firm commitment for Soviet participation. In our last conversation with Dr. Arbatov, he promised a tentative response in November--presumably, after the forthcoming summit meeting. We are encouraged to believe that there will be Soviet participation; however, because of the intrinsic importance of the subject matter, the symposium will in any case take place as scheduled.

I am enclosing a tentative outline that will give a better idea of the concept and proposed structure for the symposium. As stated in Dr. Cunningham's letter to the President, the symposium will be held in the auditorium of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library, where the President spoke to an overflow audience on April 24, 1980. We would anticipate another capacity crowd for the symposium, and we are hopeful that the President would find attractive the idea of a return visit to Texas in the spring of 1986, to make what would undoubtedly be a major policy address.

Let me express my appreciation in advance for your courtesy in transmitting the invitation to the President, along with my hope that you will be disposed to recommend acceptance.

Yours sincerely,



Robert K. German  
Tom Slick Professor of  
World Peace

Enclosure

*[Faint, illegible handwriting]*





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The Future of U.S.-U.S.S.R. Relations:  
Lessons from Forty Years Without World War

A Symposium Scheduled for April 2-4, 1986  
The University of Texas at Austin

THEME: The theme of the symposium is to extract inferences from the record of the past forty years which might rule out or at least postpone indefinitely the nuclear exchange which would open World War III. Since the purpose of the meeting is to isolate what went right during this period, the familiar litany of charges raised by both sides needs to be avoided. With this in mind, although our major themes are familiar - the arms race, balance of power, the Third World - we are not anticipating the usual discussion of these topics.

SPONSORSHIP: The symposium is being sponsored by the University of Texas at Austin. Funding is coming from the University through the Tom Slick Chair in World Peace. Support will also be forthcoming from the private sector. Co-chairmen of the University organizing committee are Robert K. German, Distinguished Visiting Tom Slick Professor of World Peace, and Elspeth Rostow, Stiles Professor in American Studies and Government, both of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, The University of Texas at Austin.

PARTICIPATION: As more valuable insights may emerge from joint reflection on the issues before the symposium, an equal number of participants is being invited from the United States and the Soviet Union. Should participation from the Soviet side not prove possible, the symposium will be held with American participants only.

Members of the public will be invited to attend the keynote session, the panel discussions, and the concluding session. Publication of the proceedings, in English and Russian, is anticipated.

DATE: April 2-4, 1986

PLACE: The Lyndon B. Johnson Auditorium at the University of Texas at Austin.

11/11/85

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TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Wednesday, April 2, 1986

Participants arrive. Hospitality rooms available at hotel.

Thursday, April 3, 1986

9:00 a.m. Welcome, President of the University of Texas at Austin, Dr. William Cunningham

9:15 a.m. Keynote Addresses. Invitations have been extended to a distinguished American and a distinguished Soviet official to deliver keynote addresses, which will set the stage for the substantive sessions to follow. The desired emphasis in the keynote addresses will be on the major achievements of the past forty years as they relate to the avoidance of World War III.

First Panel

Arms and Technology

10:15 a.m. It is assumed that the nature and scale of weaponry have had significant bearing on forty years of non-nuclear exchange. The purpose of this panel is to explore the relationship more precisely. The topics that the panel might address include: (a) What evidence is there that the nature of weaponry has, by itself, acted as a major explanation for the forty-year peace? (b) To what extent has nuclear proliferation reduced - or possibly augmented - the chance of a permanent peace? (c) What have been the successes in the arms/technology field over the forty year period, and how crucial, if at all, have efforts at arms control been for the preservation of peace? (d) What are the policy inferences that could be drawn from all this?

12:00 noon Lunch - no program



Second Panel

The Stability of US/USSR Relations  
With Respect to Europe and the Northern Pacific

- 1:30 p.m.            Topics the panel might address include: (a) What has made possible the periods of detente during the past forty years? (b) How have European and Japanese attitudes (e.g., toward arms and arms control) made stability easier--or more difficult? (c) How important have the non-military components of the US-USSR bilateral relationship (trade, competitive ventures) been for stability, and how have those components been affected by European and Japanese attitudes? (d) What major crises have been avoided--and how? (e) Have we advanced in the field of crisis-avoidance? (f) What lessons can be drawn from this analysis?
- 3:15-3:30 p.m.    Coffee break

Third Panel

The Third World and the Preservation of Peace

- 3:30 p.m.            Topics the panel might address include: (a) What examples can be cited of effective third world - or third country - initiatives which have deflected possible crises? (b) To what extent can the avoidance of conflict be attributed to effective crisis management on the part of the US and the USSR? (c) Have North/South tensions been relieved over the forty year period? (d) Is demography working for or against the preservation of peace? (e) To what extent does international terrorism threaten stability? (f) Are "codes of conduct" for dealing with Third World trouble spots desirable (or feasible)?
- 7:15 p.m.            Evening reception



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Friday, April 4, 1986

Concluding Session

- 9:00 a.m.            Lessons from Forty Years of History
  - 9:15-9:45            A Soviet View
  - 9:45-10:15          An American View
  - 10:15-10:30        Coffee Break
  - 10:30-12:30        General Discussion - All participants
- Adjournment no later than 1:00 p.m.

JM-C  
13

1237

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 21, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Letter to the President from Sonia Kowal

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum to Sally Kelley forwarding the Department of State's draft response to a letter from eight year old Sonia Kowal to the President. I have reviewed the draft and approved it with minor changes as indicated in the text.

Judy <sup>JM</sup> Mandel and Walt <sup>JM WR</sup> Raymond concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I forwarding State's draft response to Sally Kelley.

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

Attachments:

- Tab I Memorandum to Sally Kelley
- Tab A Department of State draft reply
- Tab B White House tasking to State
- Tab C Letter from Sonia Kowal





NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

SUBJECT: Letter to the President from Sonia Kowal

Attached at Tab A is the Department of State's draft response to a letter from eight year old Sonia Kowal to the President. We have reviewed the draft and approved it with minor changes as indicated in the text.

Tab A Department of State draft reply  
Tab B White House tasking to State  
Tab C Letter from Sonia Kowal

A

1257 -  
17  
**UNCLASSIFIED**

(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S # 8600486

Date: February 11, 1986

FOR: VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER  
National Security Council  
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Miss Sonia Kowal  
Date: December 9, 1985 Subject: Orest Yosipovich Salecky  
be allowed to visit his elderly mother.  
WH Referral Dated: January 9, 1986 NSC ID# 372436  
(if any)

\_\_\_\_\_ The attached item was sent directly to the  
Department of State

Action Taken:

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

Remarks:

*for* *Tim Collins*  
Nicholas Platt  
Executive Secretary

**UNCLASSIFIED**

(Classification)



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Department of State

Suggested Reply

Dear Sonia:

Thank you for your December 9 letter to President Reagan concerning the unsuccessful efforts of your uncle, Orest Yosipovich Salecky, to visit his family in the United States. We share your concern about the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to respect such basic human rights as freedom of movement.

The Soviet Union is a signatory to the Helsinki Final Act which states that applications for temporary visits to meet family members will be evaluated without distinction as to the country of origin or destination, and that the preparation and issuance of necessary documents and visas will be effected within a reasonable time. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union ~~makes no pretense that it~~ <sup>does not generally</sup> grants its citizens ~~a general~~ <sup>the</sup> right to travel abroad, and decisions in individual cases are often arbitrary. ~~For based on underlying political considerations,~~ Permission, when obtained, is regarded as an exceptional ~~benefit to the recipient.~~

Miss Sonia Kowal

265 College Road,

Concord, Massachusetts.

The United States Government has consistently encouraged Soviet authorities to adopt a more favorable attitude toward Soviet citizens who wish to travel abroad to visit family members. Unfortunately, the Soviets have not <sup>always</sup> been responsive to our efforts, ~~labelling them as "interference" in their internal affairs.~~ Nevertheless, we will continue to press the Soviet Government to live up to its international commitments, <sup>and to allow more travel of family members to visit relatives</sup>

*A* In this regard, if you will provide us with the details of your uncle's previous applications and refusals, we will consider bringing his case to the attention of the appropriate Soviet authorities. Since an applicant's own persistence has often been a key factor in securing permission to travel, we also recommend that your uncle resubmit his application for an exit visa at the earliest opportunity.

and to  
allow more travel of family members to visit relatives  
in the  
US

We wish your uncle success in this difficult ~~and emotionally trying~~ endeavor. If we can be of further assistance to you in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact us.





8600486

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

REFERRAL

JANUARY 9, 1986

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:  
WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 372436

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED DECEMBER 9, 1985

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MISS SONIA KOWAL  
265 COLLEGE ROAD  
CONCORD MA 01742

SUBJECT: WANTS HER UNCLE OREST YOSIPOVICH SALECKY OF  
SIBERIA TO BE ALLOWED TO VISIT HIS ELDERLY  
MOTHER IN THE U. S.

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

*Received in 5/5-1  
1/8/86 - 5:00 p.m.  
ngs*

8600486

ID # 372436 22-

AF

WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 85112117

Name of Correspondent:  Mr.  Mrs.  Miss Sonia Kowal

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Wants her Uncle Orest Yosipovich Salecky of Siberia to be allowed to visit his elderly mother in the U.S.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<u>Dono CoGeza</u>	ORIGINATOR	86101107			8610 1
<u>✓ DOS *</u>					

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure

- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: \* Please expedite.

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

c



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: 12/23/85

TO: Chuck Donovan

We found the letter; it came in here on Friday.

Mrs. Kowall is the mother behind the letter and she called to tell me that the entire Ukranian community and the press (N.Y. Times etc.) is following our actions very closely.

She stated that the jews receive special attention in this area all the time and they (Ukranians) feel very pushed aside.

She wants the President to write back and say that he will try to

FROM: **CONNIE MACKAY**  
Presidential Correspondence -  
Children's Unit  
Room 435, Extension 7734 or 7735



Conie Mackey

December 9, 1985

Dear President Reagan,

My name is Sonia Kowal. I am eight - years old and in the third grade at the Alcott School in Concord, Massachusetts. I have just sent Mr. Gorbachev a Christmas wish, a copy of which I am sending you.

I have an uncle Orest Yosipovich Salecky who has a wife Ludmila and two daughters Iania and Irina. They live in Siberia, in the city of Uchta, U.S.S.R. Zavodskaya street, Building 17, Apartment 6. During World War II my uncle Orest, who was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years old, was separated from his parents who came to live in the United States. Twice in two years my grand mother has invited her son to visit her for one month. He was not allowed to visit.

My grandmother is old now

and would like to see her son  
 very much. I would be thrilled to  
 see my family from Siberia.  
 Please help grant my wish.  
 Thank you so much. Have a Very,  
 Very, Very merry Christmas and  
 a peaceful New Year.

Sincerely,  
 Sonia Kowal

My address:

265 College R.d.  
 Concord, Massachusetts  
 01742



28 листопада, 1985 р.

Дорогий Генеральний Секретар  
Горбачов,

У Мене є вуйко,  
Орест Цоситович Салевський,  
який має дружину Людмилу  
і доньок Ірину і Таню. Вони  
живуть в Кочі, А.С.С.Р., в місті  
Ухта, вулиця Заводская, дім 17, к.б.  
Щіг час другої війни Орест  
розлучився з своєю родиною,  
які поїхали до Америки. Моя  
бабця два рази просила вашого  
уряду щоб Орест прийняв нас  
відвідати на один місяць. Орест  
дозволу не одержав. Моя баба  
старенька, хоче побачити свого  
сина а я хочу стікнути мою  
родину із Сибіру. Прошу Мени  
попомти! Я також просила  
Президента Речка щоб він  
допоміг Орестові відвідати нас  
на один місяць.

Я нахожусь в Бомони  
 Мао и пока и хочу по  
 мрамору крау. Укаро Бауои  
 бигнобиги. Моа агреса:  
 Сониа Ларисса Ковал  
 265 College Rd. E  
 Concord Massachusetts 01742  
 U.S.A.

Сона Ковал

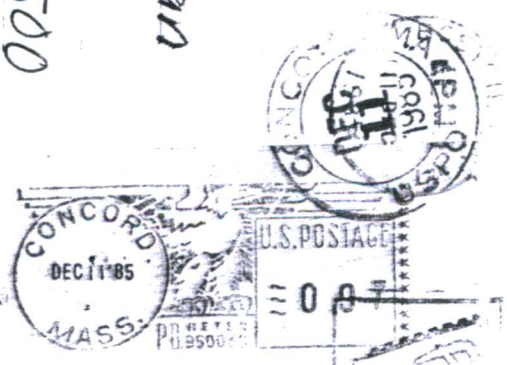


Sonia Kowal  
265 College Rd  
Concord, Mass. 01742

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

**CERTIFIED**  
P 154 777 086  
**MAIL**

17 DEC 1985



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 21, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*SUBJECT: Request for Travel to Ann, Arbor, Michigan  
to Participate in the Second Annual Michigan  
Briefing on Soviet Affairs on March 19, 1986

I have been invited to participate in a briefing on Soviet Affairs scheduled for March 19, 1986, sponsored by the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Michigan. Attached at TAB A is the letter of invitation.

All transportation and accomodation expenses will be covered by the University.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve my travel.

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

## Attachments:

TAB A Letter of Invitation

cc: Administrative Office



31

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
Center for Russian and East European Studies

LANE HALL • ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48109 • (313) 764-0351, 764-8571

January 7, 1986

Mr. Jack Matlock  
National Security Council  
Old Executive Office Building  
Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Matlock:

On March 19, 1986, the Center for Russian and East European Studies will sponsor the second annual Michigan Briefing on Soviet Affairs. The Briefing brings together academic specialists, government policy makers and press commentators to provide a one-day overview of the USSR's domestic and foreign policies. The day is targeted to a regional audience from corporations, the media, college faculties and community leaders.

We would be most pleased if you would agree to participate in the 1986 Briefing, which is scheduled to coincide with a meeting of the Kettering Foundation's National Issues Forum at the Gerald R. Ford Library on the Michigan campus. Gerald Ford and a number of his former advisors will be in attendance at both the Briefing and the Issues Forum.

As tentatively planned, the Briefing will be divided into three parts, focusing on domestic issues, foreign policy and the role of the US media. We hope that you will agree to speak on US-Soviet relations as part of a panel with Helmut Sonnenfeldt, UM's William Zimmerman, and Robert Legvold, with introductory remarks by Gerald Ford. Soviet domestic politics will be discussed by UM faculty members Zvi Gitelman (Political Science) and Morris Bornstein (Economics) and invited guests Jerry Hough and Robert Blackwell. The day will end with a discussion of media reporting by Flora Lewis, Dusko Doder and Hodding Carter. I should add that this schedule is preliminary, pending confirmation from invited participants.

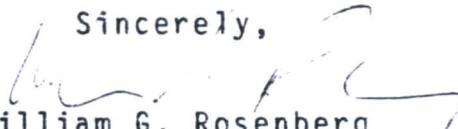
The Center will pay for your transportation, lodging and other expenses. The foreign policy session will be held on the afternoon of the 19th, so that you could depart Washington that morning, arriving in plenty of time at Detroit Metropolitan Airport (which is approximately 40 minutes from campus).

*George - Bureau Policy*  
*12-17-85 - Foreign Office*  
*WPSH*

Audience response to last year's Briefing was extremely positive, and given the stimulus of the Gorbachev accession and the 27th Party Congress, we anticipate an even higher level of interest this year.

We do hope that you will be able to join us in this effort to disseminate expertise on Soviet affairs to a broader public. May I invite you to telephone me or Dr. Ruth Hastie, Center Program Associate, (collect) if we can answer any questions or if you would find it helpful to discuss the Briefing further.

Sincerely,



William G. Rosenberg  
Director

NSC STAFF TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

DATE: 2/21/86

1. TRAVELER'S NAME: JACK F. MATLOCK

2. PURPOSE(S), EVENT(S), DATE(S): SECOND Annual Michigan Briefing on Soviet Affairs at the Univ. of Michigan on March 19, 1986

3. ITINERARY (Please Attach Copy of Proposed Itinerary): Washington/Ann Arbor, Michigan/Washington

DEPARTURE DATE 3/19/86 RETURN DATE 3/20/86  
TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_

4. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION:  
GOV AIR \_\_\_\_\_ COMMERCIAL AIR XX POV \_\_\_\_\_ RAIL \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER XX

5. ESTIMATED EXPENSES:  
TRANSPORTATION \_\_\_\_\_ PER DIEM \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL TRIP COST \_\_\_\_\_

6. WHO PAYS EXPENSES: NSC \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER UNIV OF MICHIGAN

7. IF NOT NSC, DESCRIBE SOURCE AND ARRANGEMENTS: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

8. WILL FAMILY MEMBER ACCOMPANY YOU: YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO XX

9. IF SO, WHO PAYS FOR FAMILY MEMBER (If Travel Not Paid by Traveler, Describe Source and Arrangements): \_\_\_\_\_

10. TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED: \$ 0

11. REMARKS (Use This Space to Indicate Any Additional Items You Would Like to Appear on Your Travel Orders): \_\_\_\_\_

12. TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE: JF Matlock

13. APPROVALS:



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 21, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY MCDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK

SUBJECT: Request to Travel to New York to attend Special  
Program on March 12, 1986 at the Council of  
Foreign Relations

The Board of Directors of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. asked me to attend a special program for new members on March 12, 1986 in New York. Attached at Tab A is the letter of invitation.

Travel expenses will be covered by the Department of State.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve my travel.

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

## Attachments:

TAB A Letter of Invitation

cc: Administrative Office



35

NSC STAFF TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

DATE: 2/21/86

1. TRAVELER'S NAME: JACK F. MATLOCK

2. PURPOSE(S), EVENT(S), DATE(S): TO ATTEND SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR NEW MEMBERS AT THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC. IN NEW YORK ON MARCH 12, 1986

3. ITINERARY (Please Attach Copy of Proposed Itinerary):  
WASHINGTON/NEW YORK/WASHINGTON

DEPARTURE DATE 3/12/86 RETURN DATE 3/13/86  
TIME \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_

4. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION:  
GOV AIR \_\_\_\_\_ COMMERCIAL AIR \_\_\_\_\_  POV \_\_\_\_\_ RAIL \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

5. ESTIMATED EXPENSES:  
TRANSPORTATION \_\_\_\_\_ PER DIEM \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL TRIP COST \_\_\_\_\_

6. WHO PAYS EXPENSES: NSC \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER

7. IF NOT NSC, DESCRIBE SOURCE AND ARRANGEMENTS:  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8. WILL FAMILY MEMBER ACCOMPANY YOU: YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO

9. IF SO, WHO PAYS FOR FAMILY MEMBER (If Travel Not Paid by Traveler, Describe Source and Arrangements): \_\_\_\_\_

10. TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED: \$ 0

11. REMARKS (Use This Space to Indicate Any Additional Items You Would Like to Appear on Your Travel Orders): \_\_\_\_\_

12. TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE: [Signature]

13. APPROVALS:

# COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.

THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE | 58 EAST 68TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 | TEL. (212) 734-0400

CABLE: COUNFOREL, NEW YORK | TELEX: 239852 CFR UR

January 24, 1986

JOHN TEMPLE SWING  
Acting President

Hon. Jack F. Matlock, Jr.  
National Security Council  
Room 368 OEOB  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Jack:

I am happy to join Peter Peterson in reporting to you that the Board of Directors of the Council has unanimously voted to invite you to become a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. For over 60 years, members have found their Council affiliation an unusually rewarding experience, and I hope you will accept this invitation.

The enclosed copy of our most recent Annual Report describes the organization's activities in detail. The Council is a unique forum where leaders from the three arenas of scholarship, government and the private sector come together to discuss and study issues in international affairs. Most of the meetings and other activities are conducted here in New York at the Council's headquarters, where the organization's research and administrative staff, library and Foreign Affairs, the Council's journal, are housed. We have also begun increasing the opportunities for involvement outside New York City, including a program of meetings now in Washington, D.C. and occasional ones in other cities where there are significant numbers of members. In addition, we are seeking generally to keep all members informed of Council issues and events by the mailing of a monthly calendar of the Council's General Meetings, our periodic newsletter Council Briefings, and other means. A list of the members of the organization as of June 30, 1985, appears at the back of the Annual Report.

The graduated system for annual dues appears on page 142 of the Annual Report. Your dues category is Washington non-business. Dues are payable semi-annually and, upon receipt of your acceptance of membership, you will be billed for the current installment at the rate appropriate for your category. There is no initiation fee. In addition to providing the opportunity to participate in Council activities, dues cover the cost of your personal subscription to Foreign Affairs and meals at any meetings that include lunch or dinner. Book length publications can be purchased at a discount, while other materials are distributed without charge. If you have any further questions about the Council, please let me know.

On the assumption that you will accept the Board's invitation, I would like to invite you to a special program for new members here at the Council, which has been scheduled for Wednesday, March 12 from 4:00 to 8:30 p.m. At the beginning of the program on that day, I and other senior members of the staff will briefly introduce you and other new members to the workings of the Council and its many programs, followed by a question and answer session.



Then Henry Kaufman, Executive Director of Salomon Brothers and a widely respected authority on the dollar, will be our speaker at a meeting, to which other Council members are invited, and a smaller dinner especially organized for new members. W. Michael Blumenthal, Chairman and CEO of Burroughs Corp. and former Secretary of the Treasury, will preside at the meeting and dinner.

The detailed schedule is:

- 4:00-5:00            orientation session for new members
- 5:00                join other members of the Council for  
                      a brief pre-meeting reception
- 5:30-6:30           General Meeting with Dr. Kaufman, to  
                      which all members of the Council are  
                      invited
- 6:30-8:30           cocktails and dinner (business dress)  
                      for new members, followed by a more  
                      informal discussion with Dr. Kaufman

I hope you will hold the March 12 date on your calendar and plan to attend. I enclose a reply card for your convenience.

Congratulations on your nomination to membership. Please let me know whether or not you will accept. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



John Temple Swing

encls.



JM-C  
38

Feb. 22, 1986

Dear Mr. General Secretary:

The elimination of nuclear weapons has been an American goal for decades, from our proposals at the dawn of the nuclear age to my vision of a nuclear-free world made possible through the reliance of our countries on defense rather than on the threat of nuclear retaliation. In a 1983 speech to the Japanese Diet and on many subsequent occasions, I have advocated the abolition of nuclear weapons. I have done so because I believe this is an objective which reflects the deep yearning of people everywhere, and which provides a vision to guide our efforts in the years ahead. It was for similar reasons that I have sought to develop concepts and frameworks to guide the efforts of our governments in other aspects of our relations -- whether solving the regional tensions that have damaged our relations over the years, or expanding the people-to-people contacts that can enrich both our societies.

It is in this spirit that I have studied with great care your letter of January 14, your January 15 statement to the Soviet people, and your subsequent statements on the prospects for progress in arms control. I believe they represent a significant and positive step forward.

I am encouraged that you have suggested steps leading toward a world free from nuclear weapons, even though my view regarding the steps necessary differs from yours in certain respects. However, having agreed on the objective and on the need for taking concrete steps to reach that goal, it should be easier to resolve differences in our viewpoints as to what those steps should be. Our initial moves are of course the essential ones to start this process and therefore I believe we should focus our negotiating efforts on them.

Authority NLSF99-051 (RE/2750)  
BY CWS, NARA, Date 7/2/02 #419 SMF 10/16/08

Of course, if we are to move toward a world in which the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons will be possible, there must be far greater trust and confidence between our two countries than exists at present. We cannot simply wave away the suspicion and misunderstandings which have developed over the past four decades between our two countries. The process of reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons can by itself nurture greater confidence and trust. But there will be many in my country, and I believe in yours, who will question the wisdom of eliminating nuclear weapons -- which both sides see as the ultimate guarantor of their security -- if they see the other's conduct as threatening. This leads me to three general observations.

First, it will be vitally necessary as we move down this path to ensure the most stringent verification, with measures far more comprehensive and exacting than in any previous agreement. I welcome your recognition of this in your expressed willingness to make use of on-site inspection and to adopt other measures that may be necessary. For our part, we will be proposing verification procedures tailored to the specific weaponry limits which are contemplated. Our negotiators will, of course, work out the details of the measures, but I believe we both will have to pay close attention to this aspect and see to it that our respective governments develop and implement the necessary arrangements. At the same time, it will be essential to resolve outstanding compliance concerns and ensure that all obligations our governments have undertaken are faithfully observed.

My second point is that any sustained effort to resolve our basic security concerns must go hand-in-hand with concrete steps to move ahead in other areas of our relationship -- non-nuclear military issues, regional problems, human rights, and bilateral ties. The buildup of both nuclear and conventional armaments has taken place in recent decades to address perceived threats to security, including conflicts in other regions of the world. Progress on reducing arms should be accompanied by a corresponding effort to deal with these perceptions. The process of eliminating nuclear arms is liable to prove fragile indeed unless we can deal with our competition in a peaceful and responsible way.



I welcome the statement in your January 15 message to the Soviet people, which calls for settlement of regional conflicts as soon as possible. I would urge you again to consider seriously the proposal I made at the United Nations in October for a comprehensive and flexible framework that would permit our two countries to work together, in conjunction with the peoples involved, to solve regional conflicts that have damaged East-West relations over the years and have brought great suffering to the areas affected. We should make every effort to ensure that in the dialogue on regional issues to which we agreed at Geneva, including discussions by our foreign ministers and the meetings of our senior regional experts, our governments take a fresh look at ways to reduce tensions between us over regional matters. I continue to believe that regional conflicts can and should be resolved peacefully, in ways that allow free choice without outside interference.

Finally, as you know, the United States and its allies must rely today on nuclear weapons to deter conventional as well as nuclear conflict. This is due in large part to the significant imbalance that currently exists between the conventional forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. As a result, it would be necessary, as we reduce nuclear weapons toward zero, that we concurrently engage in a process of strengthening the stability of the overall East-West security balance, with particular emphasis on redressing existing conventional imbalances, strengthening confidence-building measures and accomplishing a verifiable, global ban on chemical weapons. In addition, our cooperative efforts to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime would become even more important.

As for the specifics of your proposal, we certainly agree on the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons as soon as we have achieved the conditions for a world which makes that goal feasible. We also agree on the need to get on with the first steps towards creating those conditions now. The pace of progress towards any target date would have to depend on our ability to arrive at mutually acceptable guarantees to ensure that the security of the United States, the Soviet Union and our respective friends and allies is in no sense diminished along the way.



I also agree that the first steps in moving toward this goal involve deep reductions in the existing arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union. Also, like you, we can envision subsequent steps which could involve the United Kingdom, France and the People's Republic of China, so that all can move to zero nuclear weapons in a balanced and stable manner. Finally, I also share the view that our efforts should now focus on the first steps which the U.S. and USSR can take bilaterally to begin the process.

I can also agree with several of your ideas on how this program would proceed. There are other details, however, that would require modification before I could accept them.

For example, as our two nations reduce our nuclear weapons toward zero, it is imperative that we maintain equal limits on those weapons at each stage along the way. To this end, the United States last November proposed a detailed plan for reduction of U.S. and Soviet strategic offensive forces. I am disappointed that the Soviet Union has not yet responded to this proposal, which builds on your ideas presented to me last fall by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. As we discussed in Geneva, we agree on the principle of deep reductions, but we cannot agree that certain categories of weapons systems on the U.S. side would be included while like weapons on the Soviet side would be excluded.

Similarly, we must insist that limits be based on system capabilities, not expressed intentions. You made this point very eloquently to me in Geneva. In regard to longer-range INF missiles, this means that we cannot exclude systems from limits merely because of their deployment location, since those systems are capable of moving or being transported in a matter of days between different geographic areas.

I have, however, studied closely, your INF proposal of January 15, 1986, and believe that our negotiators at Geneva should be able to arrive at an equitable, verifiable and mutually acceptable INF agreement. In this regard, I have asked our negotiators during this round to propose a

concrete plan for the elimination of LRINF missiles, not only in Europe but also in Asia, before the end of 1989.

In the defense and space area, your proposal was ambiguous with regard to strategic defense research. I continue to believe that limits on research could be counterproductive and, in any case, could not be verified; therefore, they must not be included in an agreement. Beyond research, as I suggested in Geneva, if there were no nuclear missiles, then there might also be no need for defenses against them. But I am convinced that some non-nuclear defenses could make a vital contribution to security and stability. In any event, our negotiators in Geneva should thoroughly examine how we could make a transition to a world involving the increasing contribution of such defenses.

With respect to nuclear testing, I believe that, so long as we rely on nuclear weapons as an element of deterrence, we must continue to test in order to ensure their continued safety, security and reliability. However, as I wrote to you in December, I see no reason why we should not consider the matter of nuclear testing as we move forward on other arms control subjects. I suggested we establish a bilateral dialogue aimed at constructive steps in this field. I remain hopeful you will take up this offer.

Finally, although your proposal seems to recognize that the crucial first step is substantial bilateral U.S. and Soviet nuclear reductions, it also attaches certain conditions regarding the forces of the United Kingdom and France. As you know, the United States can make no commitments for other nuclear powers, nor can we agree to bilateral U.S.-Soviet arrangements which would suggest otherwise. The negotiations of limitations on third country nuclear systems is solely the responsibility and prerogative of the governments concerned.

The leaders of Britain, France and China have made known their views on this and on the progress necessary in U.S.-Soviet nuclear reductions and in other arms control areas which would establish the



conditions for them to consider how their security interests would be served by participation in future negotiations. Thus, the important task now before us is to make the necessary progress. When we have done so -- as I noted earlier -- I can envision a process involving the other nuclear powers, so that we all can move to zero nuclear weapons in a balanced and stable manner.

With these considerations in mind, and building upon your proposal, I propose that we agree upon the elements which we hold in common, as outlined above, and that we accelerate work on the first bilateral steps. Implementing details must be worked out by our negotiators in Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm, but our guiding objective should be to reach meaningful, verifiable and balanced arms control measures, each of which can stand on its merits at every stage of the larger process.

In summary, I would propose that the process toward our agreed goal of eliminating nuclear weapons include the following elements:

Initial Steps. I believe that these steps should involve reduction in and limits on nuclear, conventional, and chemical weapons as follows:

1. The U.S. and the USSR would reduce the number of warheads on their strategic ballistic missiles to 4500 and the number of ALCMs on their heavy bombers to 1500 resulting in no more than a total number of 6000 such warheads on strategic nuclear delivery vehicles. These reductions would be carried out in such a way as to enhance stability.
2. In the INF area, by 1987 both the United States and the Soviet Union would limit their LRINF missile deployments in Europe to no more than 140 launchers each, with the Soviet Union making concurrent, proportionate reductions in Asia. Within the following year, both sides would further reduce the numbers of LRINF launchers remaining in Europe and Asia by an additional 50%. Finally, both sides would move to the total elimination of this category of weapons by the end of 1989.



3. Research programs on strategic defenses would be conducted in accord with treaty obligations.

4. The U.S. and the USSR would establish an effective MBFR verification regime and carry out initial reductions in manpower levels along the lines of the recent Western proposal at the MBFR negotiations; they would then begin a process of moving on to a balance of non-nuclear capabilities in Europe.

5. Concrete and meaningful confidence-building measures designed to make the European military environment more open, predictable, and stable would be initiated.

6. An effective, comprehensive worldwide ban on the development, production, possession, and transfer of chemical weapons would be instituted, with strict verification measures including international on-site inspection.

Subsequent steps. Subsequent steps could involve other nuclear powers and would aim at further reductions and increasingly strict limits, ultimately leading to the elimination of all nuclear weapons. We would embark on this process as soon as the steps encompassed in the first stage are completed. The goal would be to complete the process as soon as the conditions for a non-nuclear world had been achieved.

Obligations assumed in all steps and areas would be verified by national technical means, by on-site inspection as needed, and by such additional measures as might prove necessary.

I hope that this concept provides a mutually acceptable route to a goal that all the world shares. I look forward to your response and to working with you in the coming months in advancing this most important effort.

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Let me conclude by agreeing with you that we should work constructively before your visit to the United States to prepare concrete agreements on the full range of issues we discussed at Geneva. Neither of us has illusions about the major problems which remain between our two countries, but I want to assure you that I am determined to work with you energetically in finding practical solutions to those problems. I agree with you that we should use our correspondence as a most important channel of communication in preparing for your visit.

Nancy and I would like to extend to you, Mrs. Gorbacheva and your family our best wishes. It is our hope that this year will bring significant progress toward our mutual goal of building a better relationship between our two countries, and a safer world.

Sincerely,

His Excellency  
Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev  
General Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union  
The Kremlin  
Moscow

JH-C  
44NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 24, 1986

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Joint U.S.-Soviet Resolution on Olympics

Michael F. O'Hara, special emissary for the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), has written to the President (Tab A) and Gorbachev (Tab B) asking their support for a proposed "Olympic Games Resolution" (Tab C). The resolution calls on all nations to respect the games as apolitical, guarantee access to the games for their athletes and officials, and ensure the security of all participants. The olympic host city would be acknowledged as a politically neutral site for the duration of the events.

O'Hara gave me this material last week and indicated that the IOC is deeply concerned that attendance or security problems at the '88 games could mean the end of Olympic competition as we know it. He noted that the Cubans are already threatening a boycott (Tab D).

The IOC proposes that the President and Gorbachev publicly sign the proposed resolution at their next meeting to help prevent problems in Seoul. I see no difficulty with the President joining in a public statement along these lines, but feel that any initiative to secure Soviet agreement should come from the IOC.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize me to tell O'Hara we are not averse to a public statement appealing for de-politization of the Olympics, and have no objection if the IOC explores the idea with the Soviets.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachments:

Tab A Letter from Michael O'Hara to the President  
 Tab B Letter from Michael O'Hara to Gorbachev  
 Tab C Proposed joint resolution  
 Tab D Newspaper statement of threatened Olympic boycott by Cuba.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/4 #8096  
 BY RW NARA DATE 3/20/13



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A



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COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE

CHÂTEAU DE VIDY, 1007 LAUSANNE, SUISSE

☎ 85 32 71/72/73 ☎ 24 024 CIO ☎ CIO LAUSANNE  
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1405 48-

DETERMINED TO BE AN  
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING  
E.O. 12958, Sec. 1.3(a)

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

By NARA

OS

Date

7/2/02

Dear President Reagan:

On behalf of Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, I would like to request your assistance. The cause is one of great importance since it effects the coming together of the majority of nations for peaceful reasons. The Olympic Games represent the finest purpose of such a gathering known to man. Your signature on the attached resolution would allow the potent chemistry of this unique "Superbowl" for all nations in all sports to take its positive effect.

In my role as 1964 Olympian & Vice President of Communications and Television for the 80s Olympic Organizing Committee I was delighted that you were able to come to Los Angeles and join with us for the opening ceremonies of what turned out to be an extraordinary Olympic Games. However, the one action that kept it from being the strong step toward world peace that it has been in the past was the boycott by fourteen socialist countries led by the Soviet Union.

Now our friends in Seoul are preparing to produce the '88 Olympic Games and are faced, not only with the strong possibility of the same type of debilitating boycott, but also with major security problems from their perennial enemy North Korea, who is literally a long mortar lob over the hill.

President Reagan, it's time once again for America to be the first to stand up and be counted for a cause that clearly meets with your stated vision to bring the peoples of the world closer to one another. Won't you please join us in this simple but vital effort that could be the first of many small steps toward a unanimous international sports competition and, in turn, toward a lasting peace in the world.

Respectfully,

Michael F. O'Hara  
Special Emissary for  
President Juan Antonio Samaranch  
International Olympic Committee

49

B





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COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE <sup>50</sup>

CHÂTEAU DE VIDY, 1007 LAUSANNE, SUISSE

☎ 83 38 71/72/73 ☎ 24 024 CIO ☎ CIO LAUSANNE  
BANQUE UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES CH. POST. 10-2282

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN  
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING  
E.O. 12958, Sec. 1.3(a)

By NARA OLS Date 7/2/02

Dear General Secretary Gorbachev:

In 1979 I traveled to Moscou as a television sports commentator to cover your Spartakiade '79 sports competitions. For 22 days I watched the athletes from throughout your country perform and display their tremendous talents, spirit and love of competitive sports. I am sure that this is the reason they have won more Olympic medals than the athletes of any other country, (the supreme test for any athlete), in the Games in which they have competed. While the USSR has many fine exports, you should be proudest of your strong skilled male and female athletes.

As a 1964 Olympian and Vice President of Communication and Television for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, I was very distressed when your athletes could not come to the '84 Games, just as our American athletes were not allowed to compete in the 1980 Games in Moscou, because of our government's decision.

The Olympic Games historically have been an important force for goodwill and positive relationships for all participating countries. However, both the Games and the interest and love of sport within your country could be diminished if you elect not to participate because of the site of the competition. The admiration of sports fans of all countries of the successful efforts of your champions would be irretrievably lost if a negative decision were to be reached.

Therefore, I urge you to join President Reagan in the simple, but vital action of signing the attached IOC resolution. Such would be recognized as an important step in assuring the '88 Games are truly an "all nations" competition. By doing so, Sec. General Gorbachev, you would indeed reinforce your recent, much applauded, call for world peace.

Respectfully,

Michael F. O'Hara  
Special Emissary for  
President Juan Antonio Samaranch  
International Olympic Committee

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C

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OLYMPIC GAMES RESOLUTION

Bearing in mind the aims of the Olympic Games, which are to promote the practice of sports, within the Olympic spirit, without discrimination of any kind based on race, sex, political or religious grounds;

Aware of the important role that the Olympic Games play in the promotion of peace, the development of friendly relations among nations and the education of youth;

Wishing to safeguard the Olympic Games from possible consequences of international tensions, so they can be organized and conducted in the best possible conditions and with the widest participation;

The below signed appeals to all nations of the world:

- to recognize the Olympic Games as corresponding to the lofty purposes of all nations and to protect their celebration
- to guarantee free and unhindered access to the Olympic Games to all athletes and officials accredited by the international Olympic Committee
- to ensure the security of the participants in the Olympic Games

Therefore, the undersigned agrees to acknowledge the city designated by the IOC as the Olympic City as an apolitical and neutral city for the sixteen days of the Olympic Games. This includes our commitment to support the Olympic movement by allowing the athletes from our country to participate in each Olympic Games, as suggested in the theme of the Olympic oath "to compete in friendly competition for the honor of our team and the glory of sport".

AGREED:

---

President Ronald Reagan  
United States

---

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev  
Soviet Union



~~\_\_\_\_\_~~

0

f.y.i.

VIA SATELLITE



# Sports

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1986

## SPORTSLINE

A QUICK READ ON THE TOP SPORTS NEWS OF THE DAY

### BASKETBALL

<b>NBA</b>	Coverage, 4, 8C
Atlanta 105; Cleveland 104	S. Antonio 124; Seattle 119 OT
Indiana 117; New Jersey 101	Denver 119; Portland 118
Detroit 117; Chicago 115	Phoenix 127; Golden St. 118
Boston 112; Milwaukee 93	L.A. Lakers 110; Dallas 102

<b>COLLEGE</b>	Coverage, 8, 9C
N. Carolina 78; Ga. Tech 77 OT	UTEP 64; Oregon St. 49

### HOCKEY

<b>NHL</b>	Coverage, 1, 11, 13C
NHL All-Star Game	
Wales Conference 4; Campbell Conference 3 OT	

**WEDNESDAY'S TV SPORTS:** NHL, New York Rangers at St. Louis Blues (8:30 p.m. EST, WOR). College basketball, No. 14 Notre Dame at Dayton (7:30 p.m. EST, USA, WGN). (Complete TV listings, 3C)

**SETTING RECORD STRAIGHT:** Ohio State University basketball coach Eldon Miller said Tuesday there was a reason he announced his resignation Monday. "The issue is plain and simple," he said. "Under the present conditions, this person, Eldon Jake Miller, was not able to win enough basketball games, so he got fired. OK?"

**OLYMPIC BOYCOTT:** Cuban President Fidel Castro says his country will boycott the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul if Olympic officials reject his recommendation that North and South Korea co-host the Games.