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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 4/21/2005

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON NOVEMBER 1986 (4/5)

FOIA

F06-114/5

Box Number 19

YARHI-MILO

1902

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
8677	MEMO	MCDANIEL TO TURNER RE TDY TRAVEL TO THE USSR <i>R 3/14/2011 F2006-114/5</i>	1	11/14/1986	B1
8678	MEMO	MCDANIEL TO PLATT RE TDY TRAVEL TO USSR <i>PAR 3/14/2011 F2006-114/5</i>	4	11/7/1986	B3
8679	MEMO	MATLOCK/DEAN TO MCDANIEL RE SENDING DIRECTIVE TO HUD ON TDY TRAVEL TO THE USSR <i>R 11/29/2007 NLRRF06-114/5</i>	1	11/13/1986	B1
8680	MEMO	MATLOCK TO POINDEXTER RE CLEARING ALL TDY TRAVEL TO THE US EMBASSY MOSCOW THROUGH STATE <i>R 3/14/2011 F2006-114/5</i>	1	11/3/1986	B1
8684	MEMO	PLATT TO POINDEXTER RE CLEARING TDY VISITORS TO EMBASSY MOSCOW <i>R 11/29/2007 NLRRF06-114/5</i>	1	10/25/1986	B1
8685	LETTER	SUGGESTED DRAFT RE EMBASSY MOSCOW <i>R 11/29/2007 NLRRF06-114/5</i>	2	ND	B1
8676	MEMO	DANZANSKY TO MATLOCK RE REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE FOR 1987 EXHIBITION OF BOEHM PORCELAIN COLLECTION IS USSR	2	10/29/1986	B6

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.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 4/21/2005

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON NOVEMBER 1986 (4/5)

FOIA

F06-114/5

Box Number 19

YARHI-MILO

1902

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
8681	MEMO	MCDANIEL TO KELLEY RE PRESIDENTIAL LETTER FOR U.S.-SOVIET ART EXCHANGE <i>R 11/29/2007 NLRRF06-114/5</i>	1	3/6/1986	B1
8686	MEMO	PLATT TO POINDEXTER RE PRESIDENTIAL LETTER FOR U.S.-SOVIET ART EXHIBIT EXCHANGE <i>R 11/29/2007 NLRRF06-114/5</i>	1	3/4/1986	B1
8687	MEMO	PLATT TO POINDEXTER RE RENEWAL OF U.S.-SOVIET ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT <i>R 11/29/2007 NLRRF06-114/5</i>	1	ND	B1
8682	MEMO	MATLOCK TO MCDANIEL RE RENEWAL OF U.S.-SOVIET ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT <i>R 11/29/2007 NLRRF06-114/5</i>	1	11/21/1986	B1
8683	MEMO	MCDANIEL TO PLATT RE U.S.-SOVIET ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT <i>R 11/29/2007 NLRRF06-114/5</i>	1	ND	B1

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

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

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 14, 1986

CONFIDENTIALMEMORANDUM FOR MR. DAVID TURNER
Executive Secretary
Department of Housing and Urban Development

SUBJECT: TDY Travel to the USSR (C)

Attached is a recent Directive applicable to all Departments regarding official travel to the Soviet Union. We understand that the visits of Secretary Pierce and Assistant Secretary Koch have already been coordinated with State. NSC approval of those trips is being sent to HUD separately. (C)



Rodney B. McDaniel
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Tab A NSC Memo of Nov. 7 on TDY Travel to the USSR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
NLRR FDCE-114/5 #867
BY RW NARA DATE 3/14/11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7767

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 7, 1986

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

MR. ROBERT B. ZOELICK
Executive Secretary
Department of Treasury

COLONEL JAMES F. LEMON
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

MR. JOHN RICHARDSON
Assistant to the Attorney General
and Chief of Staff
Department of Justice

MR. STEPHEN GLEASON
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of the Interior

MR. FLOYD GAIBLER
Confidential Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Agriculture

MRS. HELEN ROBBINS
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Commerce

MR. DENNIS WHITFIELD
Under Secretary
Department of Labor

MR. JAMES J. DELANEY
Executive Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services

MS. RUTH KNOUSE
Director, Executive Secretariat
Department of Transportation

MR. WILLIAM VITALE
Executive Secretary
Department of Energy

MR. L. WAYNE ARNY
Associate Director for National Security
and International Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED in part
NLRR E06-114/5 #8678
BY RW NARA DATE 3/14/11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MR. JOHN H. RIXSE
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

MR. JAMES FRIERSON
Chief of Staff
U.S. Trade Representative

MR. BERYL SPRINKEL
Chairman
President's Council of Economic Advisors

CAPTAIN JOSEPH C. STRASSER, USN
Executive Assistant to the Chairman
Joint Chiefs of Staff

MR. SAMUEL CHILK
Secretary of the Commission
Nuclear Regulatory Commission

MR. RICHARD MEYER
Executive Secretary
Agency for International Development

MR. WILLIAM STAPLES
Executive Secretary
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

MR. JONATHAN F. THOMPSON
Executive Assistant to the Director
Office of Science and Technology Policy

MS. JANE KENNY
Administrator
General Services Administration

MR. LARRY R. TAYLOR
Chief of the Executive Secretariat
U.S. Information Agency

MR. HENRY E. CLEMENTS
Executive Officer
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

MR. FITZHUGH GREEN
Associate Administrator of International
Activities
Environmental Protection Agency

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-3-


MR. JAMES GEER
Assistant Director, Intelligence Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

MR. BODA BARTOCHA
Division Director
Division of International Programs
National Science Foundation

MR. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, III
President and Chairman
Export-Import Bank of the U.S.

MS. JANICE OBUCHOWSKI
Assistant to the Chairman for
International Communications
Federal Communications Commission

MR. CHARLES SIEGMAN
Senior Associate Director Division of
International Finance
Federal Reserve Board


National Security Agency

MR. WILLIAM VON RAAB
Commissioner
U.S. Customs Service

SUBJECT: TDY Travel to the USSR

In light of the recent Soviet decision to withdraw Embassy Moscow's staff of local employees and to impose a ceiling on U.S. TDY travel to the USSR, Ambassador Hartman has asked that we reduce non-essential TDY travel to Moscow and reduce the number of official delegations and visitors requiring Embassy services.

All U.S. agencies planning official travel to the Soviet Union should clear travel plans with the Office of Soviet Union Affairs of the Department of State, which will coordinate the plans with Embassy Moscow. Travel plans should be submitted in writing to EUR/SOV, Room 4225, The Department of State, (647-8956, 647-8670). The Office of Soviet Union Affairs will work with concerned agencies to establish a regular mechanism to facilitate the coordination of TDY travel over the longer term.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOIA(b)(3)

5

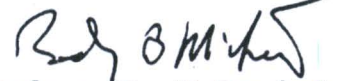
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-4-

This memorandum complements the President's Directive of February 22, 1982, on foreign travel, which requires that travel by government officials at the level of Assistant Secretary or above be approved by the National Security Adviser.

The Embassy will make every effort to provide as much support as possible. However, it will be unable to give its customary level of visitor support for the present. While the usual vehicle support, hotel reservations, ticketing, check cashing, and snack bar/commissary support will not be available from the Embassy, they normally can be obtained through Intourist. Exchange visitors should arrange to rely on their Soviet host organizations or Intourist for these services.



Rodney B. McDaniel
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 13, 1986

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*
SCOTT DEAN

SUBJECT: Sending Directive to HUD on TDY Travel to the USSR

When we drafted the Directive requiring TDY Travel to the USSR to be coordinated with State, we tried to include HUD as an addressee. However, HUD was not included on the final list of addressees. Since HUD Secretary Pierce and HUD Assistant Secretary Koch are going to the Soviet Union (NSC actions 8155 and 8156), it seems an appropriate time to give HUD a copy of the Directive.

The NSC Staff Manual does not include an Executive Secretary for HUD. However, HUD confirms that David Turner is their Executive Secretary.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I sending HUD the Directive on Travel to the Soviet Union.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memo to HUD
- Tab A Memo on TDY Travel to the USSR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
NLR # 8679
BY CU NARA DATE 11/29/07

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

November 3, 1986

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Clearing All TDY Travel to US Embassy Moscow
Through State

At Tab I is a memo from Rod McDaniel to US agencies to require them to clear all temporary travel to our Embassy in Moscow through the Soviet desk at State. State has asked that we do this in light of the Soviets' withdrawal of all Soviet workers from the Embassy and the Soviet threat to reduce severely the number of USG TDY travelers to the Embassy. It would not prevent those on exchange programs from traveling to the Soviet Union, nor affect non-government travel. (C)

State's request seems very reasonable to me in light of the situation. It seems particularly important that if the Soviets will limit the number of TDY workers at the Embassy/Consulate, we coordinate to send our most important TDYers first. I recommend that you authorize Rod McDaniel to issue the directive. (U)

Dave Major had some concerns with the original memo. He was out today but the new draft should take care of his concerns. (LOU)

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Rod McDaniel to sign the memo at Tab I instructing agencies to clear all TDY travel to the US Embassy in Moscow with State. (LOU)

Approve *[Signature]* ^{11-?} Disapprove _____
ASD/NTC *[Signature]* *ASD/INTM* *SRS*
Ty Cobb, John Lenczowski, Judyt Mandel and Steve Sestanovich
concur.

Attachments

- Tab I Memo from McDaniel to US agencies
- Tab A Platt-Poindexter Memo
- Tab B State Draft for McDaniel Memo



Washington, D.C. 20520 7767

October 25, 1986

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Clearing TDY Visitors to Embassy Moscow

In light of the Soviet decision to withdraw Embassy Moscow's staff of local employees and to impose restrictions on US TDY travel to the USSR, Ambassador Hartman has asked that we curtail TDY travel to Moscow and sharply reduce the number of delegations and visitors whose programs could have an impact on Embassy facilities.

The withdrawal of local employees and consequent need to restructure staffing patterns means that the Embassy will be unable to provide its customary level of visitor support for an indefinite time. In addition, the Soviet decision to establish restrictions on US TDY travel will require us to examine all such travel carefully. We recognize that this will pose operational difficulties for US agencies in Moscow but only close coordination of TDY travel will enable us to meet basic USG objectives and equally distribute the burdens involved.

We request that the NSC issue the attached directive requiring that all US agencies clear prospective TDY travel with the Department of State, which will coordinate these plans with Embassy Moscow. The Department of State will work with concerned agencies to establish mechanisms for clearing and coordinating TDY travel to the USSR.

In addition, all agencies with programs and exchanges in the USSR should be aware that the Embassy will normally not be able to provide the usual vehicle support, hotel reservations and ticketing arrangements, check cashing facilities and snack bar or commissary support. Exchange visitors whose support will be provided by Soviet host organizations may proceed to the USSR but they should not expect any of these services from Embassy Moscow.

Nicholas Platt
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

Decl:Oadr

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR Feb-114/5 #8684

BY CV NARA DATE 11/29/09

CONFIDENTIAL

SUGGESTED DRAFT

TO: Executive Secretaries

All Executive Branch Agencies

In light of the recent Soviet decision to withdraw Embassy Moscow's staff of local employees and to impose restrictions on US TDY travel to the USSR, Ambassador Hartman has asked that we curtail TDY travel to Moscow and sharply reduce the number of official delegations and visitors whose programs could have an impact on Embassy facilities.

The withdrawal of Soviet locals and consequent need to restructure Embassy Moscow staffing patterns means that the Embassy will be unable to provide its customary level of visitor support for an indefinite ~~period of~~ time. In addition, the Soviet decision to establish restrictions on TDY travel to Moscow requires that all such travel be carefully coordinated.

DECLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

DECL: OADR

NARR P06-714/5 #8485
BY CH NARADATE 11/29/07

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

All US agencies planning official travel to the Soviet Union should clear travel plans with the Office of Soviet Union Affairs of the Department of State, which will coordinate these plans with Embassy Moscow. Travel plans should be submitted in writing to EUR/SOV, Room 4225, The Department of State (647-8956; 647-8670). The Office of Soviet Union Affairs will work with concerned agencies to establish a regular mechanism to facilitate the coordination of TDY travel over the long term.

In addition, all agencies with programs and exchanges in the USSR should be aware that the Embassy will normally not be able to provide the usual vehicle support, hotel reservations and ticketing arrangements, check cashing facilities and snack bar or commissary support. Exchange visitors whose support will be provided by Soviet host organizations may proceed to the USSR but they should not expect any of these services from Embassy Moscow.

CONFIDENTIAL
DECL: OADR

chron 11

Matlock

8070

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

November 15, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: U.S. Representations on Behalf of Priest in
the German Democratic Republic

The President recently received a letter from Mr. Frank J. Teipel on behalf of his brother, the Reverend Paul Teipel, a Catholic priest who has worked for human rights in the German Democratic Republic for 30 years. Mr. Teipel would like his brother to be allowed to visit him in the U.S. However, he fears Father Teipel would not leave East Germany unless he was assured he could reenter East Germany to continue his work.

The President believes this is a particularly deserving case and asks that the State Department do what it can to assist Father Teipel in his efforts to obtain permission to visit the U.S. and return to East Germany.

Rodney B. McDaniel
Rodney B. McDaniel
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Tab A Letter from Frank J. Teipel to the President

October 25, 1986

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

12
Re: Paul Teipel
Rahnsdorferstrasse 4
D.D.R. 4608 Zahna
East Germany

Dear Mr. President:

My family and I are so very grateful for the opportunity to write to you on behalf of my brother, the Reverend Paul Teipel, a Roman Catholic priest, voluntarily living behind the Iron Curtain in East Germany.

Paul was ordained by the Archdiocese of Paderborn, West Germany in May of 1956. That same year he acted on his own initiative, and asked to be assigned to work for the Catholic Church and the cause of human rights in East Germany. No other relatives reside behind the Iron Curtain, and Paul has spent the last 30 years without any family members at his side. After long and difficult applications to the East German Government, rare visits to our mother of 87 years have recently been made possible.

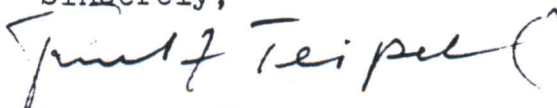
My brother Paul has been under house arrest and put on other difficult restrictions during his years in this cruel and oppressive society. Through these trying times he continues to adhere to his principles, and has never lost his courage, determination, or desire to fight for the cause of human rights, and for what he so devoutly believes.

Mr. President, it is our family's wishful prayer to have Paul spend a vacation here with us in California. He has devoted his entire life to his parish, and would not agree to this visit unless he be allowed to return to his life's work by the East German authorities.

My family and I would be forever grateful to you for any assistance you could offer in enabling this fine and truly deserving human being to visit the United States.

We trust in your strong leadership, and pray for your continued good health.

Sincerely,



Frank J. Teipel

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name: Frank Joseph Teipel
Address: 1740 Caliban Drive
Encinitas, California
Zip: 92024
Phone: (619) 753-2077
Born: December 3, 1926
Altenhundem, West Germany
Status: married; three children

**Immigrated to the United States in 1952, became
U.S. Citizen in 1957.**

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 15, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL *Rob for*
SUBJECT: Reply to Frank Teipel on Priest in East Germany

At Tab A is a draft reply to Frank Teipel, an American citizen who has written the President. Mr. Teipel's brother, the Rev. Paul Teipel, is a Catholic priest who has worked for human rights in East Germany for 30 years. Mr. Teipel is asking USG help in getting assurances that East German authorities will allow Father Teipel to return to the GDR if he visits the US.

The President saw the letter and would like to help. By separate memo the NSC is instructing the State Department help Father Teipel secure East German permission to leave and return to that country.

The draft is for signature by an appropriate White House official.

After the White House has sent a reply to Mr. Teipel, could you please send a copy of it to Amb. Jack Matlock here at the NSC (OEOB Rm. 368, European and Soviet Affairs). We will then forward it to State so it will know what we have told Mr. Teipel as it makes the representations.

Attachment

Tab A Draft Reply to Frank Teipel
Tab B Letter from Frank Teipel

15

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Teipel,

On behalf of the President, thank you very much for your letter of October 25 about your brother, Father Paul Teipel. The President sympathizes with your desire to have your brother visit the U.S. and has asked the State Department to see what can be done to help him obtain permission to leave and return to the German Democratic Republic.

The U.S. Government strongly supports the principle, agreed to at Helsinki, that citizens should be able to leave and return to their country. It thus works to support those in the German Democratic Republic who wish to visit their American relatives.

We suggest that you contact our Consul General in Berlin, Mr. James Huffman:

The Consul General
American Embassy
USBER Box E
APO New York, NY 09742

He will need further information from you about your brother's case to advise what may be required for your brother to submit an application to leave and return to the German Democratic Republic.

The President strongly supports the right to religious freedom and hopes that the people of East Germany will one day be able to exercise their religious beliefs in freedom. Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank J. Teipel
1740 Caliban Drive
Encinitas, CA 92024

October 25, 1986

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

14
Re: Paul Teipel
Rahnsdorferstrasse 4
D.D.R. 4608 Zahna
East Germany

Dear Mr. President:

My family and I are so very grateful for the opportunity to write to you on behalf of my brother, the Reverend Paul Teipel, a Roman Catholic priest, voluntarily living behind the Iron Curtain in East Germany.

Paul was ordained by the Archdiocese of Paderborn, West Germany in May of 1956. That same year he acted on his own initiative, and asked to be assigned to work for the Catholic Church and the cause of human rights in East Germany. No other relatives reside behind the Iron Curtain, and Paul has spent the last 30 years without any family members at his side. After long and difficult applications to the East German Government, rare visits to our mother of 87 years have recently been made possible.

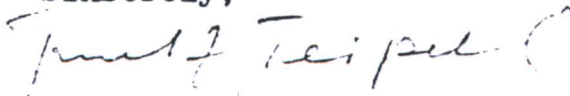
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Mr. President, it is our family's wishful prayer to have Paul spend a vacation here with us in California. He has devoted his entire life to his parish, and would not agree to this visit unless he be allowed to return to his life's work by the East German authorities.

My family and I would be forever grateful to you for any assistance you could offer in enabling this fine and truly deserving human being to visit the United States.

We trust in your strong leadership, and pray for your continued good health.

Sincerely,



Frank J. Teipel

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name: Frank Joseph Teipel
Address: 1740 Caliban Drive
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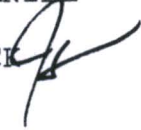
**Immigrated to the United States in 1952, became
U.S. Citizen in 1957.**

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK
R. SCOTT DEAN



SIGNED

SUBJECT: U.S. Representations On Behalf of East German Priest

At Tab I is a memo from you to Platt asking for appropriate representations by State on behalf of the Rev. Paul Teipel, a Catholic priest who has worked for human rights in East Germany for 30 years. His American citizen brother has written the President asking USG help in getting assurances that East German authorities will allow Father Teipel to return to the GDR if he visits the US.

Admiral Poindexter says the President saw the letter and would like to help. The President thinks that maybe Chancellor Kohl could help in some way. We have mentioned the possibility of working with the West Germans to the German desk at State.

At Tab II is a memo from you to Sally Kelley forwarding a draft reply to the American citizen brother. The memo asks that a copy of the final letter be sent back to us so that we can forward a copy to the German desk at State.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memos at Tabs I and II forwarding instructions to State and a draft reply to the White House.

Approve LMF

Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Memo to Platt
 - Tab A Letter from Frank Teipel
- Tab II Memo to Kelley
 - Tab A Draft Reply to Frank Teipel
 - Tab B Letter from Frank Teipel

19

**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT**

TIME STAMP

86 NOV 6 P 8:20

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 8070

ACTION OFFICER: Matlock **DUE:** 12 November 1986

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For President | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo McDaniel to Chew |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For Poindexter / Keel | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo McDaniel to Dolan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo <u>As appropriate</u> | to _____ |

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. _____

- | FYI | FYI | FYI |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brooks | <input type="checkbox"/> Lavin | <input type="checkbox"/> Ross |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burghardt | <input type="checkbox"/> Lenczowski | <input type="checkbox"/> Sable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burns | <input type="checkbox"/> Levine | <input type="checkbox"/> Sachs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cannistraro | <input type="checkbox"/> Linhard | <input type="checkbox"/> Saunders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Childress | <input type="checkbox"/> Mahley | <input type="checkbox"/> Sestanovich |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cobb | <input type="checkbox"/> Major | <input type="checkbox"/> Small |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Danzansky | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandel | <input type="checkbox"/> Sommer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> deGraffenreid | <input type="checkbox"/> Matlock | <input type="checkbox"/> Soos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dobriansky | <input type="checkbox"/> May | <input type="checkbox"/> Stark |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Donley | <input type="checkbox"/> Mingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Steiner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Douglass | <input type="checkbox"/> Morton | <input type="checkbox"/> St Martin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farrar | <input type="checkbox"/> Murdock | <input type="checkbox"/> Tahir-Kheli |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grimes | <input type="checkbox"/> North | <input type="checkbox"/> Teicher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hanley | <input type="checkbox"/> Perry | <input type="checkbox"/> Thompson |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kelly | <input type="checkbox"/> Platt | <input type="checkbox"/> Tillman |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kissell | <input type="checkbox"/> Pugliaresi | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kraemer | <input type="checkbox"/> Raymond | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Laux | <input type="checkbox"/> Reger | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

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|--------------------|---|---|---|
| INFORMATION | <input type="checkbox"/> McDaniel | <input type="checkbox"/> Pearson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sec |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Rodman | <input type="checkbox"/> Cockell | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Poindexter (advance) | <input type="checkbox"/> Keel (advance) | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

COMMENTS

Return to

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506*Wilson*
20
Mallock

November 18, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR LINDA WATSON

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL *Bob for*

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Letter for Boehm Porcelain
Display in the USSR

The NSC recommends that the President not issue a letter for the Boehm Porcelain company's display of its porcelain in the USSR. This display is primarily commercial and a Presidential letter would be inappropriate. It is not analogous to the painting exchanges between non-profit national art galleries for which the President did provide a letter.

Attachments:

Tab A Your memo of November 10
Tab B Boehm Company Request for Presidential Letter

81372

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 10, 1986

TO: George Van Eron
NSC/Secretariat

RE: 1987 Exhibition of the Boehm Porcelain
Collection in the Soviet Union

May I please have your assistance on the attached request for a Presidential letter from Mrs. Helen F. Boehm. Mrs. Boehm writes concerning the forthcoming trip to the Soviet Union for the 1987 exhibition of the Boehm Porcelain Collection. Presently a catalog to document the trip and the collection is being prepared and she would like to include a letter from the President. If NSC has no problem with the President providing a message for the catalog, I would greatly appreciate a suggested text from the State Department ASAP. Attached for your information is a copy of the file regarding the March 10, 1986 Presidential letter for the first U.S. - Soviet Art Exchange.

Thank you.

Linda Watson
Linda Watson
Presidential Messages
456-2941/18-OEOB

22
445557

BOEHM

International Creators of Porcelain Art

October 29, 1986

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

Dear Mr. President:

I write with great excitement about the forthcoming trip to the U.S.S.R. Presently we are preparing literature and a catalog to document the trip and the collection, which will include the Boehm Porcelain Mute Swans you so graciously consented to lend for this exhibition.

I would appreciate it greatly, Mr. President, if I could lead the catalog with a letter from you expressing your support and your wish that the Soviet people will enjoy the Boehm Porcelain Collection of flora and fauna, the work of a former farmer and the daughter of Italian immigrants, a husband and wife that formed a team to bring more beauty to the world.

I am enclosing a letter you wrote which was included in the catalog that exhibited Impressionist to Early Modern Paintings from the U.S.S.R. I was wondering if you would write a similar one pointing out that we designed the Doves of Peace as a mission of bringing together two great nations; and that it is our hope that through the beauty of porcelain art in the theme of nature, the people of both countries will become closer and stronger in their friendships. You may also wish to mention our sincere thanks to Dr. Armand Hammer for coordinating this exhibition with the Minister of Culture of the Soviet Union.

Mr. President, the Doves of Peace will be presented to Mrs. Mikhail Gorbachev during my visit, and a sculpture of the Russian Tur (a handsome and stately animal endemic to the Soviet Union) and the great American Bald Eagle (Symbol of our Nation) will be presented to the Minister of Culture for the Museum.

Your message to the Soviet people would add an endorsement that truly reflects the good will we will extend to the Soviet people.

My very special regards to Nancy. God bless you both for the wonderful job you are doing in keeping our country safe and strong.

Respectfully yours,



Helen F. Boehm

HFB:vp
Enclosure

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

SIGNED

November 18, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*
SCOTT DEAN

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Letter for Boehm Porcelain
Display in the USSR

At Tab I is a draft recommendation from you to Linda Watson that the President not issue a letter for the Boehm Porcelain company's display in the Soviet Union. It is basically a commercial display and once we issue a Presidential letter for one commercial display it might be hard to refuse others.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Watson at Tab I recommending against a Presidential letter.

Approve *LRF* Disapprove _____

Attachments

- Tab I Draft Memo to Watson
- Tab A Watson memo of November 10
- Tab B Boehm Company Request for Presidential Letter

For - Man

8137

24

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Nov. 13

MEMO FOR GEORGE VAN ERON

FROM: SCOTT DEAN (x6959 or 5113)

SUBJECT: 8137 - Boehm Porcelain Exhibit

Amb. Matlock recommends against a Presidential message about the Boehm display.

This is primarily a commercial trip; a Presidential letter is not appropriate. It is not analogous to the painting exchanges between non-profit national art galleries for which the President did provide a letter.

For Amb Matlock

Alex Platt feels strongly against this — ²⁵
that it is basically a commercial trip.

I talked to SOV, Amb Rheinhardt's
office and Judy M. They all agreed
with Platt.

I therefore propose to send the
above recommendation back to
the secretariat. OK? - Scott

OK

8137 24

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1986

TO: George Van Eron
NSC/Secretariat

RE: 1987 Exhibition of the Boehm Porcelain
Collection in the Soviet Union

May I please have your assistance on the attached request for a Presidential letter from Mrs. Helen F. Boehm. Mrs. Boehm writes concerning the forthcoming trip to the Soviet Union for the 1987 exhibition of the Boehm Porcelain Collection. Presently a catalog to document the trip and the collection is being prepared and she would like to include a letter from the President. If NSC has no problem with the President providing a message for the catalog, I would greatly appreciate a suggested text from the State Department ASAP. Attached for your information is a copy of the file regarding the March 10, 1986 Presidential letter for the first U.S. - Soviet Art Exchange.

Thank you.

Linda Watson
Linda Watson
Presidential Messages
456-2941/18-OEOB

443357

BOEHM

International Creators of Porcelain Art

October 29, 1986

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

Dear Mr. President:

I write with great excitement about the forthcoming trip to the U.S.S.R. Presently we are preparing literature and a catalog to document the trip and the collection, which will include the Boehm Porcelain Mute Swans you so graciously consented to lend for this exhibition.

I would appreciate it greatly, Mr. President, if I could lead the catalog with a letter from you expressing your support and your wish that the Soviet people will enjoy the Boehm Porcelain Collection of flora and fauna, the work of a former farmer and the daughter of Italian immigrants, a husband and wife that formed a team to bring more beauty to the world.

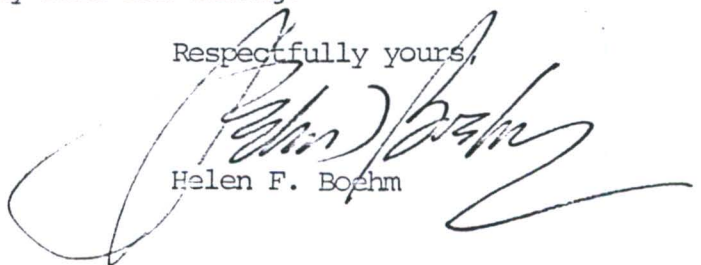
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Your message to the Soviet people would add an endorsement that truly reflects the good will we will extend to the Soviet people.

My very special regards to Nancy. God bless you both for the wonderful job you are doing in keeping our country safe and strong.

Respectfully yours,



Helen F. Boehm

HFB:vp
Enclosure



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 11, 1986

I am delighted to extend my congratulations and very best wishes on the occasion of this exhibition -- a truly significant cultural event between the United States and the Soviet Union. An exchange of masterpieces with the renowned Hermitage and Pushkin Museums is a most fitting way to inaugurate the agreement General Secretary Gorbachev and I concluded in Geneva to expand the cultural and artistic relations between our two countries.

As a result of this exchange, Americans during 1986 will have an exceptional opportunity to enjoy in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles and New York City a magnificent group of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist masterworks from collections in the Soviet Union. I am most pleased that Soviet citizens also will be able to enjoy in Leningrad and Moscow superlative American exhibitions from the National Gallery of Art and the Armand Hammer Foundation.

The fine arts provide a unique avenue for promoting greater understanding and for appreciating the truth that men and women everywhere are bound together by hopes and dreams that transcend national boundaries. Our debt to artists of genius is immense; we can repay it, if at all, only by preserving the conditions in which individual creativity can flourish.

I commend the directors and staffs of the Soviet and American museums whose inspiration and hard work made possible this remarkable exchange of exhibits. I extend special thanks to Dr. Armand Hammer for coordinating this important event.

Ronald Reagan



With Compliments

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We will be printing 20,000 of these in the Russian language for the Soviet people attending the exhibition.

Edward Marshall Boehm, Inc.

Boehm of Malvern England Ltd.

25 Fairfacts Street, Trenton, NJ 08638, Telephone 609-392-2207

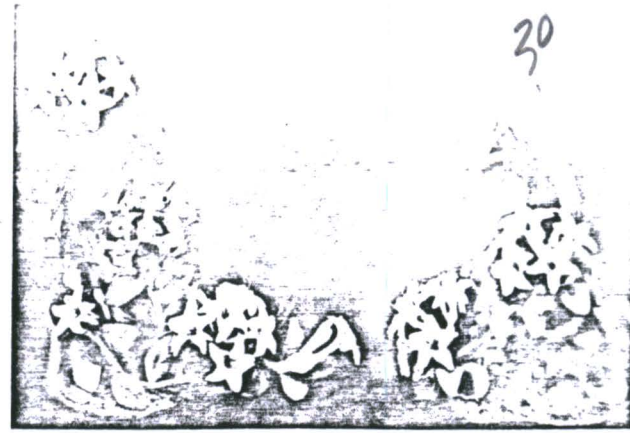
International porcelain market that has led through an ancient history that reaches back 2,000 years. The studio's name derived from its talented founder, Edward Marshall Boehm, who died in 1969. Since then, it has been carried forward by his wife and business partner, Helen Boehm, and a skilled staff of dedicated artists and craftsmen.

In 1950 Edward and Helen Boehm started a basement studio in Trenton, New Jersey, ceramic center of our country since the middle of the last century. Neither was trained in the disciplines of porcelain making. Edward Boehm knew nothing about ceramics and had little formal art education. Helen Boehm was not trained for the marketing and promotional challenges which lay ahead of her.

What makes the success of Boehm all the more remarkable is that most of the fine porcelain artists of history worked with established studios (some of them subsidized) and concentrated primarily on the creative work, the sculptural prototypes. Supporting staffs were present and skilled, qualities and formulas tested and established, reputations well-known, markets oriented.



Song Sparrows
with Tulips
(1956)



Wood Thrushes (1965)

When the Boehms started their studio, Edward Boehm, the naturalist-farmer, had only an innate talent as a sculptor and craftsman which was joined with an intense desire to excel in any endeavor he attempted. Helen Boehm was the perfect complement, a dynamic, energetic, natural tactician whose inexperience often proved to be an asset. It was she who forged brilliant promotional and marketing concepts during the first few years, when immediate acceptance was necessary if the studio was to survive.

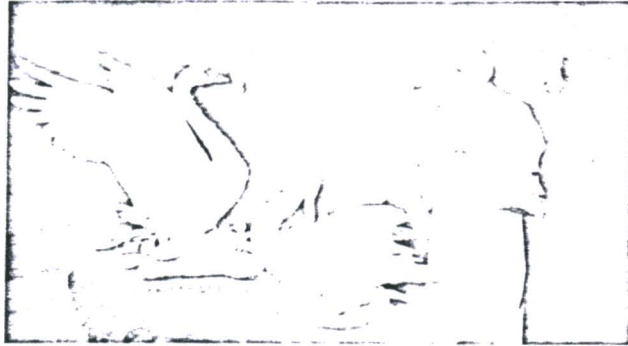
Apart from raw genius and enormous talent, how did Boehm gain recognition so quickly? By endorsements of museums curators, connoisseurs of fine porcelain and public luminaries. As early as January 1951 The Metropolitan Museum of Art acquired two of Mr. Boehm's first sculptures, a Percheron Stallion and Hereford Bull. Vincent Andrus, then curator of the American Wing, described the porcelains to the NEW YORK TIMES as "equal to the finest of superior English work." Other museums took notice of Boehm, as did fine galleries and collectors. By the end of the decade, Boehm was represented in eleven other museums including Buckingham Palace, Elysee Palace and The Vatican. Today

Mrs. Boehm presenting Road Runner to Mrs. Reagan (1968)



the porcelains are in 115 museums and institutions around the world.

Early in 1953 President and Mrs. Eisenhower recognized the art and began to utilize it for gifts to visiting Heads of State, culminating in the sculpture "Prince Philip on His Polo Pony" presented to the Queen and Prince when they visited the United States in 1957. Every American President since has commissioned Boehm for gifts to visiting dignitaries.



Mrs. Boehm presenting Mute Swans to Pope Paul VI at the Vatican (1976)

In 1959 His Late Holiness Pope John XXIII was presented with several pieces for the Vatican Museum, including the sculpture "Cerulean Warblers with Wild Roses." On viewing it for the first time he exclaimed, "One hesitates to go too close for fear the birds might fly away."

Through the 1960's the recognition came from around the world as more people became aware of Boehm porcelains. Perhaps the most valued attention came from within the porcelain field itself, from the peers of Boehm. Potters are not prone to compliment one another publicly; quite the contrary. The history of porcelain is legend for its intrigue, secrecy and plagiarism of talents and formulae. But even the potters were awed by what the Boehms had accomplished; and they said so.

One of the most important statements was from John E. Hartill, President of the British Manufacturers' Federation 1966-1967, and Managing Director of Minton China of England. In writing an appreciation for the book, "Edward Marshall Boehm, 1913-1969," published in 1970, he stated, "At one memorable gathering, when a superb collection of Boehm sculptures was presented

(over)



Eagle of Freedom, life-size Bicentennial sculpture (1976)

our re-creations in gilded porcelain of Tutankhamun.

"Presently The Boehm Studios are innovating by joining porcelain with other precious mediums, concepts my late husband had been working toward. In July 1983 we acquired a small precious metals art firm in southern Wales which now is identified as 'Boehm of Llandow, Wales.' These fine artists and craftsmen are creating magnificent bronze, silver and gold sculptures, all made by the ancient lost wax process. We're now combining these noble and precious metals with our delicate hand-created porcelains."

What is the potential of Boehm porcelains as future heirlooms and art investments? The auction experience which began only in 1967 has shown a substantial average appreciation in the porcelains. A replica pair of the Mute Swans (of which there were three pairs) was auctioned by Sotheby's of London in September 1975 to benefit the World Wildlife Fund and brought \$150,000 – more than three times the highest auction price of any porcelain made since the turn of the century.

Mrs. Boehm presenting a porcelain bouquet to the Prince and Princess of Wales, England (1981)



Ceremonial Indian Elephant 1955

Perhaps the most eloquent assessment of the present and future importance of Boehm lies in the statement of Dr. August L. Freundlich, Dean, School of Art, Syracuse University, who has written, "In the world of art and art collectors, the name of Boehm has come to represent that rare and unusual combination of artistic genius and technical excellence which is required for the mastery of the porcelain medium. In the history of porcelain, the name of Boehm must remain on a level with those of the Ming Dynasty, of the Renaissance Della Robbia, or Meissen."

to a cultural centre, Edward Marshall Boehm was described as the ceramic genius of the age. In more ways than one, he has made ceramic history in the twentieth century; and future generations will recognize his work as an important contribution to the art of our time."

When Edward Boehm died it was assumed by many that the studio would not continue. Helen Boehm, his most dedicated student, now had to lead the team. Through the prior two decades of working together they had shared each new art concept. Helen had brought back ideas and needs from the vast market before them. Edward utilized the information when formulating and executing his designs. It was natural in 1969 for Helen Boehm to assume the design responsibility as well — not directly creating the porcelains, but energizing, motivating and orchestrating the "new" designs of the team her late husband had formed.

Not only did the studio continue to flourish, it grew. But not fast enough to keep pace with an accelerating demand. In 1970 Helen Boehm decided to travel to England in hopes of establishing the first extra-national American porcelain subsidiary. It was a dream of her late husband who had high admiration for English porcelain quality. She succeeded, and in just three years Boehm of Malvern England Limited was carving its niche in the history of fine porcelain.

Through the 1970's Boehm expanded at a measured pace, always placing qualitative considerations ahead of quantitative. Honored commissions continued to come. President Nixon placed a major Boehm collection in the Oval Office of the White House, gave sculptures to the heads of all NATO countries in 1969, and on his historic trip to China in 1972, presented to Chairman Mao and the Chinese people a life-size pair of Boehm porcelain Mute Swans called "Birds of Peace."

President Ford utilized Boehm porcelains for his trips both to Russia and China and, in 1976, presented the

life-size Boehm American Bald Eagle to the Smithsonian Institution.

President and Mrs. Carter used a specially design Boehm piece for some of their gift-giving (George Brown Thrashers); and Mrs. Carter was especially fond of the Malvern flowers for White House functions

President and Mrs. Reagan have been supporters Boehm for many years. At the White House they had a large private collection in their living quarters. The official East Wing Reception Room features a replica pair of the life-size Mute Swans standing alone, and twelve sculptures housed in a handsome Sheraton breakfast.

The attention received in the United States by Boehm of Trenton is now being paralleled by Boehm of Malvern. Special gifts have been designed for all members of the immediate Royal Family. Prince Charles honored the studio with a memorable visit in May 1979. On seeing a Boehm handmade rose for the first time, he marvelled, "Only the fragrance is missing."

In August 1980 Boehm of Malvern presented to the Queen Mother for her 80th birthday a porcelain replica of the "Rose of Glamis," a new species of rose hybridized in her honor.

Since 1981, presentations to the Royal Family have included the great Osprey sculpture to H.R.H. Prince Philip, a large floral centerpiece for the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a special rose composition named "Royal Blessings" to mark the birth of Prince William.

What is in the future? "More of the same," states Helen Boehm. "We are dedicated to creating as much beauty as possible and to maintaining Boehm of Trenton and Malvern as the world's premier art porcelain studio. Birds, flowers and animals will always comprise the major part of our work; but occasionally we'll test our skills and versatility with topical collections such as

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March 10, 1986

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I am delighted to extend my congratulations and very best wishes on the occasion of this exhibition -- a truly significant cultural event between the United States and the Soviet Union. An exchange of masterpieces with the renowned Hermitage and Pushkin Museums is a most fitting way to inaugurate the agreement General Secretary Gorbachev and I concluded in Geneva to expand the cultural and artistic relations between our two countries.

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I commend the directors and staffs of the Soviet and American museums whose inspiration and hard work made possible this remarkable exchange of exhibits. I extend special thanks to Dr. Armand Hammer for his generosity and energy in coordinating such an extraordinary event.

TO BE HANDCARRIED BY JOHN PERNELL, NSC, Rm. 368
RR/DOS/NSC/CAD/AVH/efr (SPMN)

8601753

~~UNCLASIFIED~~

① Review W.A.H.
② ~~Review Skidmore~~
VAD



I am delighted to extend my congratulations and very best wishes on the occasion of this exhibition -- a truly significant cultural event between the United States and the Soviet Union. An exchange of masterpieces with the renowned Hermitage and Pushkin Museums is a most fitting way to inaugurate the agreement General Secretary Gorbachev and I concluded in Geneva to expand the cultural and artistic relations between our two countries.

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this important

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 6, 1986

Handwritten notes:
1753
Rodney
Sally Kelley
March 7, 1986

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

SUBJECT: Presidential Letter for U.S.-Soviet Art Exchange

Attached at Tab A is a draft message prepared by the Department of State to welcome the first major exhibition of art from Soviet museums to come to the United States as a result of the cultural agreement signed in Geneva. The exhibit is scheduled to open April 30 at the National Gallery.

In previous such exhibits (1973 and 1979) Presidents Nixon and Carter provided similar messages for inclusion in the exhibit catalog, as did Brezhnev. Occidental Petroleum, organizer of the exhibit, has asked that President Reagan and Gorbachev provide statements for the current catalog. According to Occidental, Gorbachev has agreed to write.

The NSC sees no problem with the President's providing a message and concurs with the State draft, with changes as noted in the text. Occidental indicates it needs the text of the message by March 7 to meet printing deadlines.

Attachments:

- Tab A State memorandum with proposed message for the President's signature
- Tab B Letter to State from Occidental Petroleum
- Tab C Past letters from Presidents Nixon and Carter and General Secretary Brezhnev
- Tab D Letter from the Director of the National Gallery to the Soviet Minister of Culture

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/5 #8681

BY CU NARA DATE 11/29/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

Washington, D.C. 20520 1753

March 4, 1986


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER
THE WHITE HOUSESUBJECT: Presidential Letter for U.S.-Soviet Art Exhibit
Exchange

The Occidental International Corporation has organized an exchange of masterpieces involving the Hermitage and Pushkin museums in the Soviet Union and the National Gallery of Art and the Armand Hammer Foundation. This is the first major exchange of art since the signing of the U.S.-Soviet General Exchanges Agreement last November. The exhibit opens at the National Gallery on April 30, and will later be shown in Los Angeles and New York City.

William F. McSweeney, President of Occidental International, has requested that President Reagan provide a letter for inclusion in the exhibit catalog. For similar exhibits in 1973 and 1979, Presidents Nixon and Carter and General Secretary Brezhnev provided such letters. According to Occidental, Gorbachev has agreed to provide a letter for this exhibit's catalog.

We support the idea of continuing the tradition of including a letter from the President in the catalog, especially in view of the added significance of this exchange. A suggested letter for that purpose is attached. Occidental has indicated that to meet the exhibit catalog's printing deadline, it needs the letter by Friday, March 7.

B. Nicholas Platt
for Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- Tab A: Suggested Text
- Tab B: Letter from Mr. McSweeney

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR P06714/5 #8686

BY AL NARA DATE 11/29/07~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL:OADR

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 3-10-86
To: Chris Hicks

687-889

NSC's John Parnell
needs Tuesday a.m.

RECEIVED
MAR 11 11 30 AM '86

OK
Anne

ANNE HIGGINS
Special Assistant to the
President and Director
of Correspondence
Room 94, x7610

P-
Handwritten initials
K

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OCCIDENTAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION 1747 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W. · WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

WILLIAM F. McSWEENEY
PRESIDENT

February 3, 1986

(202) 857-3055
TELEX: WU 89-2528

Dear Mark:

The catalogue for the opening of the Hermitage Impressionists is in preparation. As you know, the show opens at the National Gallery on April 30 with a black-tie dinner. The public opening is May 1.

President Nixon and President Carter wrote letters for the other Russian shows of 1973 and 1979, which I attach. The response in those days came from President Brezhnev and the letters appeared on facing pages.

Michael Bruk has telexed reporting that he expects to have a letter from General Secretary Gorbachev shortly. Alexandrov is working on the draft.

We have drafted up something for the President that might be appropriate.

It was our thought that perhaps the starting point for all of this should be with you and Carter Brown, the Metropolitan, the Los Angeles County Museum and, of course, ourselves, would all be very grateful if such a letter could be made possible.

I will get the Gorbachev letter into your hands as soon as it arrives. I have a feeling that this may be later in the month, although we are pressing for an earlier date.

Congratulations on the news I heard this morning.

Best always,



The Honorable R. Mark Palmer
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
European and Canadian Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

PROPOSED REMARKS BY PRESIDENT REAGAN FOR CATALOGUE:

I am pleased to extend my best wishes on this special occasion marking a significant milestone in cultural relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

It is particularly fitting that a cultural exchange of this quality should be the first to implement the accords signed by Mr. Gorbachev and myself at the Geneva Summit last November.

During 1986, in three cities -- Washington, D.C.; Los Angeles and New York -- Americans will have the opportunity to view and appreciate this unique collection of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist masterpieces from the Soviet Union's famed Hermitage and Pushkin Museums. In Leningrad and Moscow, the Russian people will enjoy two outstanding U.S. exhibitions from the National Gallery of Art and the Armand Hammer Foundation.

The arts serve as a great communicator, and it is my hope that as more cultural exchanges follow, the Russian and American people will get to know and understand each other better and realize that we are bound together more by our hopes and dreams than we are separated by our differences. This is an important first step on the road to peaceful relations.

Dr. Armand Hammer is to be commended for arranging this remarkable cultural exchange as are the directors and staffs of the participating Russian and American museums who worked so well together to make it a reality.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

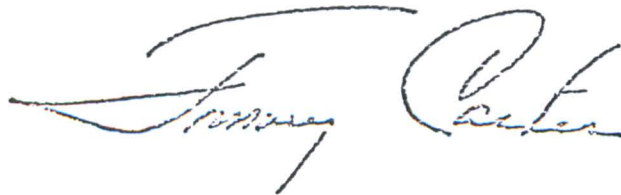
May 4, 1979

The loan of Leonardo da Vinci's Madonna with a Flower from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, along with ten other masterpieces of Italian Renaissance art, is an important cultural event.

We are pleased that these exceptional paintings will be seen not only here in the Nation's Capital at the National Gallery of Art, but also at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and at the Knoedler Gallery in New York City.

The American people join me in expressing gratitude to those in both countries who contributed to this outstanding exhibit. In particular, I would like to thank Dr. Armand Hammer for having initiated this loan and the Directors and staffs of the Hermitage Museum and the American museums for their efforts in the organization of the exhibition.

The exhibit is tangible evidence of the benefits from the intensified cultural cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union that has taken place in the last few years. It demonstrates the important contribution that such endeavors make to increased appreciation of the arts and mutual understanding among nations.





THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1973

Dear Paul:

The generous loan for public exhibition of forty-one great paintings of the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries from the Hermitage and Pushkin Museums in the Soviet Union is an extraordinary cultural event, and one in which Mrs. Nixon and I take particular personal pleasure.

That the beauty of these pictures can be shared by all Americans through the efforts of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting with the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation gives national prominence and focus to this exhibition.

Dr. Armand Hammer deserves special thanks for everything he has done to make it possible for the paintings to be seen here as well as in New York at the Knoedler Gallery.

The American people are grateful to the leaders of the Soviet Government and the directors and staffs of the lending museums, and we look forward to the continuing cultural awareness and mutual understanding that derive from efforts such as this.

Sincerely,

Honorable Paul Mellon
President
National Gallery of Art
Washington, D.C. 20565

Выставка в США живописи из советских музеев - это одно из конкретных проявлений растущих связей между нашими странами.

Советские люди считают обмены и контакты в области культуры, наряду с сотрудничеством в других сферах, важным фактором укрепления взаимопонимания между народами. Поэтому заслуживает полной поддержки инициатива доктора Арманда Хаммера в налаживании не только экономического сотрудничества, но и обмена художественными ценностями между СССР и США.

Приветствуя посетителей выставки от имени советского народа, выражаю искреннюю надежду, что советско-американские отношения получат дальнейшее развитие в интересах народов обеих наших стран и упрочения мира во всем мире.

Л.Брежнев
Л.БРЕЖНЕВ

Translation of the Statement by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev

The exhibition in the USA of paintings from Soviet museums is a concrete manifestation of the growing ties between our countries.

The Soviet people regard exchanges and contacts in the field of culture along with cooperation in other areas as important factors in strengthening mutual understanding between nations. Therefore, Dr. Armand Hammer's initiative in promoting not only economic cooperation but also exchanges of artistic value between the USSR and the USA deserves full support.

In extending greetings to the visitors to this exhibition on behalf of the Soviet people, I express my sincere hope that Soviet-American relations will continue to develop in the interests of the people of both our countries and for the benefit of consolidating peace through the world.

To the Visitors of the Exhibitions "Masterpieces of Italian Painting From the Collection of the State Hermitage" and "Treasures of the Museums of the Moscow Kremlin".

The improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States opened to the American public new possibilities to get acquainted with the rich culture of the Soviet people, with our famous ballet and opera art, with our eminent art groups and soloists and the treasures of museums and art galleries. On the other hand, the Soviet people in recent years could better familiarize themselves with the achievements of the American people in different spheres of art and with the prominent cultural monuments kept in your collections.

The Soviet Union welcomes this cooperation. The exhibitions of masterpieces from the collections of the Hermitage and the Kremlin which are opening in Washington and New York will become an outstanding event in the development of ties between our countries, in strengthening mutual understanding between our peoples.

Obviously, mutual understanding and especially confidence depend primarily on the success of joint efforts of the USSR and the U.S. governments in solving such a fundamental contemporary problem as the cessation of the arms race. Our countries are at the crucial point of making important decisions in this domain, the decisions which will give grounds for looking with greater optimism into the future--a peaceful, bright future, as we want to believe and do believe in.

Seeing works of great art always makes one think over the continuity of generations, sharpens the sense of responsibility before history, world culture and the future. This, I would say, is the lofty significance of humanistic culture and art.

May I, dear American citizens, wish for your well-being and happiness.

Leonid I. Brezhnev,
General Secretary of the Central
Committee of the Communist Party
of the Soviet Union,
President of the Presidium of the
Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

National Gallery of Art

45

Office of the Director

*Washington, D.C. 20565
Telephone: (202) 842-6001
Cable Address: NATGAL
Telex: 7108229585*

CABLE TO:

November 21, 1985

MR. PYOTR M. DEMICHEV
MINISTER OF CULTURE
MINISTRY OF CULTURE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
ARBAT, 35
MOSCOW
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Dear Mr. Minister:

I know that you share my delight in the agreement for renewed cooperation in the area of cultural exchange and I would like to proceed without delay to inaugurate this exciting development with an exchange between our national museums.

As you will recall already during my visit to the Ministry of Culture in March 1984, I expressed the hope that the National Gallery of Art could continue its longstanding tradition of collaboration with the Soviet museums.

Building upon these earlier discussions, I would like to receive your earliest possible response to the following proposal for an immediate exchange. As you may know, we had hoped to receive the exhibition of Impressionist and Post Impressionist paintings from the Hermitage and Pushkin museums which was lent to the Villa Favorita in Lugano, Switzerland in 1983. If you could make this exhibition available to the National Gallery from May 1 through August, 1986, in exchange

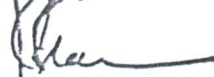
46

the National Gallery could send a similar selection of our Impressionist and Post Impressionist masterpieces to the Hermitage and Pushkin museums from January to April, 1986.

We would also like to continue our discussion about the loan of paintings by Edouard Manet for exhibition in the Soviet Union in exchange for the loan of paintings by Paul Gauguin in 1988.

I look forward to renewed conversations with you as soon as possible about this and other shared future projects.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Director
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART
TELEX: 7108229585

PLEASE SEND TELEX OR CABLE COPIES TO THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) Ambassador Arthur A. Hartman
AMERICAN EMBASSY - MOSCOW
TELEX: 413160 USGSO SU

- 2) Madame Alla A. Boutrova
Chief of the American and Western European Department
Ministry of Culture
Koubisheva 10
Moscow
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

- 3) Professor Boris Piotrovsky
Director
The State Hermitage Museum
Dworzowaja Nabereshnaja 34/36
Leningrad, 19 2065
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

- 4) Madame Irina Antonova
Director
Pushkin Museum
Volchenka 12
Moscow
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

PHOTOCOPIES HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) His Excellency
Anatoliy F. Dobrynin
Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
1125 - 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

- 2) Mr. Valery P. Sorokin
Councillor
Bilateral and Cultural Affairs
Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
1125 - 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

- 3) Ambassador Daniel Terra
Room 7246
NS
Department of State, S/CL
Washington, D.C. 20520

- 4) Mr. Charles Wick
Director
U.S.I.A.
301 - 4th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20547

- 5) Ambassador Jack F. Matlock, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
for European and Soviet Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20506

- 6) Mr. Max Robinson
Office of Soviet Affairs
Room 4225
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20510

- 7) Mr. Rick A. Ruth
U.S.S.R. Country Officer
U.S.I.A.
European Area
301 4th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20547

*Matlock*NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

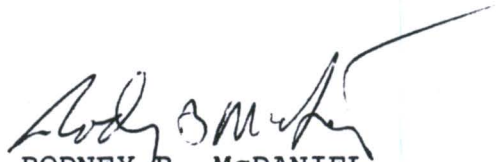
November 19, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON
For the Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference



SUBJECT: Congressional Testimony on Automatic Summits

The NSC approves with minor changes State's draft answer (Tab A attached) opposing H. Con. Res. 242 on automatic US-USSR summits. The draft answer is for a question posed at an October 7 hearing before the Europe, Middle East Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.



RODNEY B. McDANIEL
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Tab A Draft Answer to Subcommittee with handwritten NSC changes
Tab B Your memo of November 13

TA
A

|

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H. Con. Res. 247

Insert for Ridgway Testimony
Europe, Middle East Subcommittee
House Foreign Affairs Committee
October 7, 1986

The Administration believes that a vigorous and regular process of dialogue at all levels remains important to progress in U.S.-Soviet relations. Summit meetings obviously are an important element in this process. The Administration remains fully committed to the agreement at the Geneva summit last year for further meetings between the leaders in the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

However, we continue to have reservations about making such meetings automatic, which is the thrust of the House resolution:

-- Summits clearly can be useful catalysts for getting things done. But when and under what circumstances such meetings would be productive must reflect the shape and direction of the overall relationship. Making summits automatic could deprive the President of the flexibility he needs to determine when and how a meeting might be most productive.

-- We ~~could perhaps conceive~~ ^{reassess the utility} of a ^{occasional} summit designed to clarify viewpoints rather than reach decisions. However, there is always pressure for high level meetings to show results and this would not change if summits were automatic. To be thorough and comprehensive, the process of dialogue should go on at all levels; it is doing so now. Mr. Gorbachev himself has made clear that the Soviets are not interested in summits that do not produce concrete results.

-- Summits cannot be divorced from the overall context of our relations. For example, one wonders whether an agreement for an "automatic" summit would have held up in light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. If it had not, would cancellation or postponement have shifted world attentive away from the Soviet invasion and toward the U.S. response?

In sum, meetings between the U.S. and Soviet leaders are unique and important events that should be well prepared, productive, and appropriate in light of the overall state of relations. If regular summits meet these criteria, we should be prepared to have them, but we should not let meeting a fixed schedule become the principal consideration on summitry.

UNCLASSIFIED

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TA
B



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503
 November 13, 1986

SPECIAL

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: **Legislative Liaison Officer -**
 National Security Council
 Department of Defense (Windus 697-1305)

SUBJECT: State draft response to question posed at the October 7, 1986, hearing before the Europe, Middle East Subcommittee of HFAC on H.Con.Res. 242 regarding Automatic Summit meetings between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

(NOTE: Your prompt response is essential as the subcommittee wants to print the hearing transcript next week)

The Office of Management and Budget requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

A response to this request for your views is needed no later than WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1986.

Questions should be referred to **SUE THAU/ANNETTE ROONEY** (395-7300), the legislative analyst in this office.

Ronald K. Peterson

RONALD K. PETERSON FOR
 Assistant Director for
 Legislative Reference

Enclosures

cc: J. Eisenhour
 B. Sasser

SPECIAL

To: Lee Ann

Attached is the October 7th transcript containing Secretary Ridgway's testimony before the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East on recent developments in Europe. The material requested for the record follows:

- ✓ 1. Pages 33-34 Provide the subcommittee reasons for the administration reluctance to endorse H.Con.Res. 242, introduced by Rep. Lantos, calling for annual summits.
- ✓ 2. Pages 44-45 Concerning the investigation into private donated entertainment funds at certain embassies: To whom does the Justice Department report?
- ✓ 3. Page 46 Can you report to the subcommittee what is happening with regard to those embassies, Switzerland, Austria, and Ireland.
- ✓ 4. Page 50 Regarding the Punta de East ministerial: Is or is not agriculture on a fast track in the negotiation, and what language can you point to in the agreement or in the announcement that suggests this?
- ✓ 5. Page 60 The Labor Party in Britain takes the position that the air bases that are in Great Britain are U.S. bases, and therefore, Labor should close them. Sec. Weinberger's position is that those bases are not U.S. bases but they are NATO bases and they cannot be closed unilaterally. Is that too our position?
- ✓ 6. Page 61 What discussions are we having with the British and the French in terms of Syria's role in supporting international terrorism?
- ✓ 7. Page 61 Would you report back to the subcommittee on what progress the U.S. is making in asking our allies to cooperate in fighting international terrorism?



United States Department of State
November 18, 1986

Washington, D.C. 20520 #8299

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Renewal Of US-Soviet Environmental Agreement

In May, 1987, the US-Soviet Environmental Agreement will be automatically renewed for a five year period, unless either side notifies the other of its intention to withdraw six months before the expiration date, i.e. by November 23, 1986. Signed originally in 1972, it was renewed in 1977 and again in 1982. The State Department and the Environmental Protection Agency believe that the Agreement has been very useful and should be continued.

The Agreement has afforded the US significant, wide-ranging scientific benefit and has given us access to the Soviet environmental research community. Under the Agreement we are currently pursuing 38 specific projects among 11 general areas: air pollution, water pollution, pollution associated with agriculture, the urban environment, nature conservation, marine pollution, biological/genetic effects, climatic effects, earthquake prediction, arctic/subarctic ecosystems, and legal/administrative measures. We are also considering expanding the agreement to include cooperative activity in the area of atmospheric depletion of ozone and climate change (the greenhouse effect), an area of great current interest in which the USSR could contribute significantly.

On the US side, 10 different federal departments and agencies are involved in varying degrees in the Agreement, along with several universities and industrial associations. Work under the Agreement rarely involves sensitive technology, but the Department and the EPA coordinate closely with other concerned agencies to prevent unwarranted technology transfer.

In addition to the scientific benefits and exceptional access to closed Soviet society, the Agreement is consistent with the President's November, 1985, call for enhanced contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States.

We would plan to announce the renewal during the December Joint Committee Meeting hosted by the EPA in Washington.

Nicholas Platt
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-11415 #8687

BY CW NARA DATE 11/29/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Scott -

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Not a very good answer
but I have no objection to
it.

Please do memo approv-

Jah

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H. Con. Res. 247

Insert for Ridgway Testimony
Europe, Middle East Subcommittee
House Foreign Affairs Committee
October 7, 1986

The Administration believes that a vigorous and regular process of dialogue at all levels remains important to progress in U.S.-Soviet relations. Summit meetings obviously are an important element in this process. The Administration remains fully committed to the agreement at the Geneva summit last year for further meetings between the leaders in the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

However, we continue to have reservations about making such meetings automatic, which is the thrust of the House resolution:

-- Summits clearly can be useful catalysts for getting things done. But when and under what circumstances such meetings would be productive must reflect the shape and direction of the overall relationship. Making summits automatic could deprive the President of the flexibility he needs to determine when and how a meeting might be most productive.

-- We ~~could perhaps conceive~~ ^{recognizing the utility} of ^{occasional} a summit designed to clarify viewpoints rather than reach decisions. However, there is always pressure for high level meetings to show results and this would not change if summits were automatic. To be thorough and comprehensive, the process of dialogue should go on at all levels; it is doing so now. Mr. Gorbachev himself has made clear that the Soviets are not interested in summits that do not produce concrete results.

-- Summits cannot be divorced from the overall context of our relations. For example, one wonders whether an agreement for an "automatic" summit would have held up in light of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. If it had not, would cancellation or postponement have shifted world attentive away from the Soviet invasion and toward the U.S. response?

In sum, meetings between the U.S. and Soviet leaders are unique and important events that should be well prepared, productive, and appropriate in light of the overall state of relations. If regular summits meet these criteria, we should be prepared to have them, but we should not let meeting a fixed schedule become the principal consideration on summitry.

Canon
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8299

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 21, 1986

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Renewal of US-Soviet Environmental Agreement

At Tab I is a memo from you to State that the NSC has no objection to the automatic renewal of the US-Soviet Environmental Agreement. The agreement renews automatically unless we choose to pull out; the deadline for notifying withdrawal would be this weekend. State and EPA both recommend that we should allow the agreement to continue.

The memo at Tab I also approves their intent to announce the renewal during the US-Soviet Joint Committee Meeting that the EPA is hosting in Washington in December.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to State at Tab I not objecting to automatic renewal of the agreement.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

*RSO for all
all have
cleaned*

{ Steve Danzansky, Judyt Mandel, Lou Pugliaresi, Ron Sable, Steve Sestanovich and Paul Thompson concur.

Attachments

Tab I Draft Memo to Platt
Tab A Platt-Poindexter Memo

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FOI-114/5 #8682

BY CW NARA DATE 11/29/07

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: US-Soviet Environmental Agreement

The NSC concurs that the U.S. should not withdraw from the US-Soviet Environmental Agreement. We have no objection to its renewal being announced during the December Joint Committee Meeting hosted by the EPA.

Rodney B. McDaniel
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Tab A Your memo advocating renewal of the agreement

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/5 #8683

BY CW NARA DATE 11/29/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TIME STAMP

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 8299

ACTION OFFICER: [REDACTED] DUE: 21 NOV

- Prepare Memo For President
- Prepare Memo For Poindexter / Keel
- Prepare Memo _____ to _____
- Prepare Memo McDaniel to Chew
- Prepare Memo McDaniel to Dolan

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS* PHONE* to action officer at ext. 5112

- | FYI | FYI | FYI |
|---|--|---|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Laux | <input type="checkbox"/> Reger | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

- INFORMATION
- McDaniel
 - Rodman
 - Poindexter (advance)
 - Pearson
 - Cockell
 - Keel (advance)
 - Secretariat
 - _____
 - _____

COMMENTS

CS 6/25/02

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~