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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

**Withdrawer**

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**FOIA**

F06-114/10

**Box Number** 33

YARHI-MILO

3307

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
11088	MEMO	BURT RE NEW CLOSED AREA MAP FOR SOVIET TRAVEL IN THE U.S. [ 1 - 2 ] <b>R 1/2/2008 NLRRF06-114/10</b>	2	8/1/1983	B1
11089	MEMO	TRIPLETT TO SMITH RE DRAFT NOTE TO USSR ON CLOSED AREAS OF TRAVEL [ 20 - 20 ] <b>R 1/2/2008 NLRRF06-114/10</b>	1	8/17/1983	B1
11090	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #11088 [ 21 - 22 ] <b>R 1/2/2008 NLRRF06-114/10</b>	2	8/1/1983	B1

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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



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NLRR F06-714/10 #11088

BY AV NARA DATE 1/2/08

File Receipts 8/2

United States Department of State

Assistant Secretary of State  
for European Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUG 1 1983

TO: Interagency Coordinating Committee for  
US-Soviet Affairs (ICCUSA) Representatives

FROM: Richard Burt  
Chairman, ICCUSA *RB by JNK*

SUBJECT: New Closed Area Map for Soviet Travel in the U.S.

As part of the Administration's effort to enforce reciprocity with the Soviet Union, the Department of State has for some time been engaged in revising the list of areas closed to travel by Soviet diplomats in the United States. This map of closed areas was last revised in 1967. Since then, the Soviets themselves have revised their map. Moreover, there have been substantial changes in the areas to which we deny access to Soviet travelers. A prime example of this is the Silicon Valley area of California, which we have closed de facto for some time and which will now be formally closed.

The new map will match the reductions in percentage of closed territory made by the Soviets in 1978. It will also add Alaska and Hawaii -- areas excluded from the 1967 map. By closing all points in Hawaii, and the five major cities in Alaska, we will be able to reduce the percentage of closed area with only a modest reduction in the actual square mileage of closed areas in the 48 contiguous states, and at the same time meet all the major security concerns of the Department of Defense.

You will find enclosed a draft diplomatic note to the Soviet Embassy announcing these changes and enclosing a list of areas proposed for closing, a list of open cities in closed areas, and a list of approved transit routes through closed areas. There are, of course, substantial changes in the lists of closed areas, open cities, and approved transit routes. The draft note, which sets forth the framework of our travel control program and delineates the note-free travel zones, does not incorporate any procedural changes in the system. The only major change in the draft note from the 1967 version is a complete revision of the accessible area for Soviets assigned to the Consulate General in San Francisco. The note also re-states existing regulations and reduces to writing some practices long-followed, but not previously included in any formal notification to the Soviet Embassy.

I am also including for your general information a list of significant cities and areas that will be newly opened or closed. We anticipate presenting this package to the Soviets in a positive spirit, noting its reciprocal nature but also indicating that a

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DECL: OADR

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number of previously closed cities and areas will now be open to them. As has been our practice since 1952, and in accordance with long-standing U.S. policy, we intend to re-state our offer to abolish travel controls on a mutual basis.

This proposal has been fully discussed with the Army, Air Force and Navy to ensure that all areas of military sensitivity have been included in closed areas. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has also reviewed this project. All areas of concern have been fully worked out at the working level with each of the services and the Bureau. In addition, we have consulted the National Security Agency and, to the extent possible, have met their concerns as well.

I would appreciate it if your agency could review this matter in the next two weeks. The new maps will go into the final phase of production about August 15. Any proposals for changes received after that date would, naturally, present nearly insurmountable problems to incorporate.

Should you or your agency have any further questions, you may wish to contact the Office of Soviet Union Affairs at 632-8670, attention Raymond F. Smith, officer-in-charge, bilateral relations.

The Department of State refers to its note of July 26, 1967, to the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, concerning regulations applicable to certain Soviet citizens traveling in the United States.

The Soviet Government first instituted a system of stringent travel restrictions for foreigners in 1941. After attempts to secure the abolition of travel controls and closed areas in the Soviet Union, the United States reluctantly instituted its own system of closed areas for Soviet citizens on January 3, 1955. Since then, the United States has on many occasions proposed mutual abolition or reduction of all travel restrictions. The United States avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate its offer to abolish or reduce travel restrictions or closed areas on the basis of reciprocity.

The United States Government, taking into account Note. No. 1/Pr of January 4, 1978, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has reduced the percentage of United States territory closed to Soviet travelers. The areas closed to Soviet travelers are listed in enclosure 1. Open cities in closed areas are listed in enclosure 2. Open transit routes through closed areas are listed in enclosure 3. Special permission is required for travel to United States possessions, territories and areas under United States administration.

These regulations apply to travel in the fifty United States by all Soviet citizens possessing valid passports issued by the Government of the USSR, except for Soviet citizen officers and employees of the Secretariat of the United Nations while their conduct is the responsibility of the Secretary General of the United Nations and Soviet tourists on private visits to the United States. Soviet citizens who are visiting the United States within the framework of US-USSR exchanges agreements may visit closed areas in accordance with the particular exchange program and itinerary as approved by the Department of State.

Except as otherwise provided herein, all Soviet citizens to whom these regulations apply who have not declared their itinerary for travel in the United States at the time of application for a United States visa must submit official notification at least forty-eight hours in advance of any travel to any point outside the free-movement zones of New York, Washington, or San Francisco as defined herein. In the case of Soviet citizens assigned permanently or temporarily to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, or to Soviet commercial organizations in the United States, this notification must be addressed in writing to the Department of State, the Army, Navy or Air Force Foreign Liaison Offices, or the United States Mission to the United Nations, as appropriate. In the case of Soviet correspondents temporarily or permanently assigned in the United States, written notification is to be addressed to the Department of State. In the case of persons present in the United States in the framework of US-USSR exchange agreements notification is to be made to the Department of State. Notifications will include the names of all travelers, description of their itinerary, identification of means of transportation used, route numbers of all roads traveled by car listed in the order in which the roads are taken, and the location of each overnight stop. Listing of any city by name in the itinerary shall be deemed to include only such areas as are within the city limits unless specifically stated otherwise. (In the case of diplomats and journalists the listing of San Francisco, New York or Washington shall be deemed to include all areas within the respective free-movement zones.)

Travel by railroad or commercial airlines through closed areas is permitted when necessary to reach open areas or open cities in otherwise closed areas. During such transit travel Soviet citizens may not leave the immediate vicinity of rail or

air terminals within closed areas. Transit travel by automobile is permitted only on the designated transit routes listed in enclosure 2. While utilizing these transit routes, no stops or deviations are permitted except at public facilities (i.e., restaurants, gas stations and roadside rests) in the immediate vicinity of the transit route.

Soviet citizens subject to these regulations may not hire unchauffered motor vehicles nor may they charter helicopters, ships or aircraft. Boat travel through closed areas or within United States territorial waters bordering closed areas is also prohibited. Unless specifically authorized, entry into or stopping in the vicinity of identifiable military installations is prohibited.

The zone of free movement in the Washington, D.C. area for diplomats and journalists, and for other Soviets subject to these regulations and resident in Washington, D.C., is defined as follows. First, all open areas within 25 miles of the White House. Second, King's Dominion amusement park in Doswell, Virginia via route I-95. Third, Front Royal, Virginia via routes I-66 and U.S. 340. Fourth, Luray, Virginia via routes I-66 and U.S. 340. Fifth, Annapolis, Maryland via route U.S. 50. Sixth, Colonial Williamsburg and William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia via routes I-95, I-295 and I-64. Sixth, Ocean City, Maryland via route U.S. 50. Seventh, the Soviet recreational property at Pioneer Point, Maryland via routes U.S. 50, U.S. 301 and Maryland 18.

The zone of free movement in the New York City area for diplomats and journalists, and for other Soviets subject to these regulations and resident in New York City, is defined as all open areas in the States of New York and Connecticut within 25 miles of Columbus Circle, and in the State of New Jersey those portions of the counties of Bergen, Essex (except for the City of Nutley), Hudson (except for the City of Bayonne),

Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, and Union within 25 miles of Columbus Circle.

The zone of free movement in the San Francisco area for diplomats and journalists, and for other Soviets subject to these regulations and resident in San Francisco, is defined as follows. First, the City and County of San Francisco. Second, San Francisco International Airport via route U.S. 101 from and to the City and County of San Francisco. Third, in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties (via the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge) an area bounded by California Route 17 from the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge to its intersection with route I-580, thence east on route I-580 to route I-680, thence north on route I-680 to California Route 24, thence west on California Route 24 to the point where California Route 24 intersects an arc of 18.5 statute miles radius centered at the intersection of the roads Skyview Way and City View Way (southwest of Twin Peaks Park) in San Francisco, thence northwest along the arc to the Contra Costa County/Marin County boundary in San Pablo Bay. Fourth, in Marin County (via the Golden Gate Bridge) an area bounded by a continuation of the 18.5 mile radius arc from its intersection with the Contra Costa/Marin County boundary in San Pablo Bay to its intersection with route U.S. 101 in Marin County, thence north on U.S. 101 to Lucas Valley Road, thence west on Lucas Valley Road to Nicasio Valley Road, west on Nicasio Valley Road to Petaluma-Pt. Reyes Road, and west on Petaluma-Pt. Reyes Road to its intersection with California Route 1 (Shoreline Highway), and thence north on California Route 1 for two statute miles, thence by a line due west to the low water line in Tomales Bay, thence, following the low water line, along the west side of Tomales Bay to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Golden Gate Bridge. Drake's Estero, Estero de Limatour and Bolinas Lagoon are included within the free movement zone. In Marin County, only those portions of San



Francisco Bay within one kilometer of the low water line are included in the free movement zone. Angel Island is included in the free movement zone and may be reached by any commercial means of transport.

The Chief of Mission of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and the Principal Representative of the USSR to the United Nations in New York may travel without prior notification by any means of transport not otherwise prohibited herein to open areas and cities in the United States accompanied by members of his or her immediate family, an interpreter, and personal chauffeur. Family members unaccompanied by the Chief of Mission may also travel without prior notification and may be accompanied by a chauffeur if travel is by automobile.

Embassy and Consulate General personnel, and Soviet journalists, may travel by any means of transport not otherwise prohibited herein, on the basis of notification in writing at least 24 hours in advance (eight hours of which correspond to one working day), between Washington and San Francisco and between Washington and New York, and to cities and towns otherwise open to travel by Soviet official personnel which are located either on the interstate highway network in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, or in the State of California on interstate route 80 and on interstate route 5 north of Kern County.

This note does not modify or supersede the provisions of the Department's note of March 18, 1983, regarding the furnishing of travel services by the Office of Foreign Missions.

The United States Government wishes to emphasize again that its firm preference is to abolish all restrictions on free travel, and repeats its earlier offers to discuss with the Soviet Government any proposal to this end.

DRAFT

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Enclosures:

1. Areas closed to Soviet citizens subject to US travel regulations.

2. Open cities in closed areas.

3. Open transit routes through closed areas.

Department of State,  
Washington, \_\_\_\_\_, 1983.

Enclosure 1

AREAS CLOSED TO SOVIET CITIZENS  
SUBJECT TO US TRAVEL REGULATIONS

Names listed under each State are names of  
counties, unless otherwise indicated.

Mississippi River (entire length)

ALABAMA

Blount  
Calhoun  
Coffee  
De Kalb  
Dale  
Etowah  
Fayette  
Geneva  
Henry  
Jackson  
Jefferson  
Lamar  
Marion  
Marshall  
Madison  
Russell  
St. Clair  
Talladega  
Walker  
Winston

ALASKA

City of Anchorage  
City of Fairbanks  
City of Juneau  
City of Ketchikan  
City of Nome

ARIZONA

Apache  
Cochise  
Coconino  
Maricopa  
Mohave  
Navaho  
Pima  
Pinal  
Santa Cruz

ARKANSAS

Cleburne  
Conway  
Crittenden  
Cross  
Faulkner  
Jefferson  
Lee  
Mississippi  
Monroe  
Ouachita  
Pulaski  
St. Francis  
Van Buren  
White  
Woodruff

CALIFORNIA

#Alameda  
#Contra Costa  
Fresno  
Humboldt  
Inyo  
Kern  
\*Los Angeles  
Merced  
Monterey  
Napa  
Orange  
Riverside  
Sacramento  
San Bernardino  
San Diego  
San Joaquin  
San Luis Obispo  
San Mateo  
Santa Barbara  
Santa Clara  
Solano  
Sonoma  
Yuba

COLORADO

Adams  
Arapahoe  
Bent  
Boulder  
City of Denver  
Douglas  
Elbert  
El Paso  
Jefferson  
Las Animas  
Logan  
Prowers  
Pueblo  
Teller  
Weld

CONNECTICUT

Fairfield  
Hartford  
New London

DELAWARE

Kent

FLORIDA

Alachua  
Baker  
Bay  
Bradford  
Brevard  
Columbia  
Dade  
Duval  
Franklin  
Gulf  
Hillsborough  
Holmes  
Monroe  
Nassau  
Orange  
Osceola  
Okaloosa  
Polk  
Pinellas  
Santa Rosa  
Seminole  
Union  
Walton

GEORGIA

Bibb  
Bryan  
Bullock  
Burke  
Camden  
Cobb  
Chattahouchee  
Columbia  
Crawford  
Dawson  
DeKalb  
Fanin  
Forsyth  
Fulton  
Houston  
Jefferson  
Jenkins  
Lincoln  
Lumpkin  
Marion  
McDuffie  
Muscogee  
Quitman  
Richmond  
Stewart  
Talbot  
Taylor  
Union  
White

HAWAII

All points

IDAHO

Butte  
Canyon  
Elmore  
Fremont  
Owyhee  
Payette

ILLINOIS

Carroll  
Cook  
De Kalb  
Du Page  
Henry  
Kane  
Lake  
Lee  
Mercer  
Ogle  
Rock Island  
Scott  
St. Clair  
Whiteside  
Will

INDIANA

Allen  
Bartholomew  
Boone  
Brown  
Clark  
Daviess  
Decatur  
Dearborn  
Floyd  
Franklin  
Greene  
Hamilton  
Hancock  
Jackson  
Jefferson  
Jennings  
Johnson  
Lawrence  
Marion  
Martin  
Miami  
Morgan  
Ohio  
Ripley  
Scott  
Shelby  
Switzerland  
Vermilion

IOWA

Clinton  
Des Moines  
Louisa  
Mills  
Muscatine  
Pottawatamie  
Scott

11  
DRAFT

KANSAS

Butler  
Chatauqua  
Cherokee  
Crawford  
Cowley  
Douglas  
Elk  
Harvey  
Jefferson  
Johnson  
Kingman  
Labette  
Leavenworth  
Meosho  
Montgomery  
Reno  
Sedgwick  
Shawnee  
Sumner  
Wilson

KENTUCKY

Bourbon  
Bullitt  
Calloway  
Carlisle  
Christian  
Clark  
Fulton  
Graves  
Hickman  
Hardin  
Jefferson  
Lyon  
Marshall  
Madison  
McCracken  
Meade  
Oldham  
Todd  
Trigg  
Trimble

LOUISIANA

Au Regard  
Bossier  
Caddo  
De Soto  
Jefferson  
Natchitoches  
Plaquemines  
Rapides  
Sabine  
St. Bernard  
St. Charles  
Vernon  
Webster

MAINE

Androscoggin  
Aroostook  
Cumberland  
Kennebec  
Lincoln  
Penobscot  
Sagadahoc  
Somerset  
Washington  
York

MARYLAND

Allegany  
\*\*Anne Arundel  
Baltimore  
Charles  
Frederick  
Harford  
Howard  
Kent  
Washington

MASSACHUSETTS

Barnstable  
Essex  
Middlesex  
Norfolk  
Plymouth  
Suffolk  
Worcester

MICHIGAN

Arenac  
Charlevoix  
City of Detroit  
Emmett  
Iosco  
Macomb  
Marquette

MINNESOTA

City of Minneapolis  
City of St. Paul  
Hennepin  
Ramsey

MISSISSIPPI

Hancock  
Harrison  
Jackson  
Lowndes

# DRAFT

## MISSOURI

Benton  
 Barton  
 Bates  
 Boone  
 Camden  
 Cass  
 Cedar  
 Cooper  
 Dallas  
 Dent  
 Henry  
 Hickory  
 Howard  
 Iron  
 Jackson  
 Jasper  
 Jefferson  
 Laclede  
 Madison  
 Moniteau  
 Morgan  
 Pettis  
 Pulaski  
 Reynolds  
 Shannon  
 Sr. Francois  
 St. Genieve  
 Saline  
 St. Clair  
 St. Louis  
 Texas  
 Vernon

## MONTANA

Cascade  
 Chouteau  
 Fergus  
 Judith Basin  
 Liberty  
 Pondera  
 Teton  
 Toole  
 Wheatland

## NEBRASKA

Adams  
 Banner  
 Burt  
 Cheyenne  
 Douglas  
 Hall  
 Kimball  
 Sarpy

## NEVADA

Clark  
 Lincoln  
 Mineral  
 Nye

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hillsborough  
 Rockingham

## NEW JERSEY

Atlantic  
 #Bergen  
 Burlington  
 Camden  
 #Essex  
 #Hudson  
 Mercer  
 #Monmouth  
 #Morris  
 Ocean  
 #Passaic  
 Salem  
 #Union

## NEW MEXICO

Bernalillo  
 Curry  
 Dona Ana  
 Lincoln  
 Los Alamos  
 McKinley  
 Mora  
 Otero  
 Roosevelt  
 Santa Fe  
 Sierra  
 Socorro  
 Taos  
 Tarrant

## NEW YORK

Albany  
 Broome  
 Cayuga  
 Clinton  
 Erie  
 Jefferson  
 Lewis  
 Madison  
 Niagara  
 Oneida  
 Onondaga  
 St. Lawrence  
 Saratoga  
 Schenectady  
 Seneca  
 Suffolk  
 Tioga

## NORTH CAROLINA

Brunswick  
 Buncombe  
 Cumberland  
 Dare  
 Harnett  
 Hoke  
 Hyde  
 Johnston  
 Madison  
 Moore  
 Sampson  
 Scotland  
 Transylvania  
 Wayne

## DRAFT

NORTH DAKOTA

Bottineau  
 Burke  
 Burleigh  
 Cass  
 Cavalier  
 Emmons  
 Grant  
 Grand Forks  
 Griggs  
 McHenry  
 McLean  
 Mercer  
 Morton  
 Mountrail  
 Nelson  
 Oliver  
 Pembina  
 Ramsey  
 Renville  
 Sioux  
 Sheridan  
 Steele  
 Walsh  
 Ward

OHIO

Ashland  
 Ashtabula  
 Auglaize  
 Allen  
 Butler  
 Champaign  
 Clark  
 Delaware  
 Franklin  
 Greene  
 Hardin  
 Logan  
 Madison  
 Marion  
 Miami  
 Morrow  
 Medina  
 Montgomery  
 Pike  
 Preble  
 Portage  
 Richland  
 Shelby  
 Summit  
 Union

OKLAHOMA

Comanche  
 Jackson  
 Oklahoma  
 Pittsburg

OREGON

Coos  
 Douglas  
 Morrow  
 Multnomah  
 Umatilla  
 Washington

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams  
 Allegheny  
 Beaver  
 Centre  
 Cumberland  
 Dauphin  
 Franklin  
 Lackawanna  
 Lebanon  
 Monroe  
 Montgomery  
 York

SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken  
 Barnwell  
 Beaufort  
 Berkeley  
 Calhoun  
 Charleston  
 Colleton  
 Dorchester  
 Edgefield  
 Horry  
 Lexington  
 McCormick  
 Orangeburg  
 Richland  
 Sumter

SOUTH DAKOTA

Butte  
 Corson  
 Haakon  
 Jackson  
 Lawrence  
 Meade  
 Pennington  
 Ziebach

TENNESSEE

Anderson  
Blount  
Bradley  
Benton  
Cocke  
Carroll  
Cheatham  
Coffee  
Crockett  
Dyer  
Decatur  
Dickson  
Franklin  
Greene  
Grundy  
Hamblen  
Hamilton  
Hawkins  
Henry  
Houston  
Humphreys  
Jefferson  
Knox  
Loudon  
Lauderdale  
Lincoln  
Marion  
Meigs  
Monroe  
McMinn  
Montgomery  
Moore  
Obion  
Polk  
Perry  
Rhea  
Roane  
Sequatchie  
Sevier  
Stewart  
Sullivan  
Unicoi  
Washington  
Weakley

TEXAS

Bell  
Bexar  
Bowie  
Coryell  
Dallas  
El Paso  
Harris  
Harrison  
Hunt  
Lampasas  
McLennan  
Potter  
Randall  
Tarrant  
Taylor  
Tom Green  
Travis

UTAH

Davis  
Salt Lake  
Tooele  
Weber

VERMONT  
ChittendenVIRGINIA

Albermarle  
Campbell  
Clarke  
Craig  
Gloucester  
Isle Of Wight  
King George  
#Loudon  
Matthews  
Montgomery  
Northampton  
Prince William  
Pulaski  
Surry  
York  
City of James  
City of  
Chesapeake  
City of Newport  
News  
City of  
Virginia Beach  
City of Norfolk  
City of  
Portsmouth  
City of Hampton

WASHINGTON

Benton  
Clark  
Cowlitz  
Franklin  
Jefferson  
King  
Kitsap  
Kittitas  
Lewis  
Mason  
Pierce  
Spokane  
Thurston  
Yakima

WEST VIRGINIA

Mineral  
Pendleton

WISCONSIN

Brown  
Kenosha  
Milwaukee  
Racine



WYOMING  
Big Horn  
Campbell  
Converse  
Goshen  
Laramie  
Natrona  
Platte  
Sweetwater  
Weston

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# Except for those portions within the New York, San Francisco or Washington free-movement zones.

\* Except for the open city of Los Angeles, as defined in Enclosure No. 2

\*\* Only those portions north of route 50.

Enclosure 2

## OPEN CITIES IN CLOSED AREAS

Albany, New York  
Anaheim, California  
Atlanta, Georgia  
Austin, Texas  
Baltimore, Maryland  
Birmingham, Alabama  
Boston, Massachusetts  
Bridgeport, Connecticut  
Brookline, Massachusetts  
Buffalo, New York  
Cambridge, Massachusetts  
Camden, New Jersey  
Chattanooga, Tennessee  
Chicago, Illinois (incl O'Hare Airport)  
Columbia, South Carolina  
Columbus, Ohio  
Great Adventure Amusement Park, New Jersey  
Hartford, Connecticut  
Independence, Missouri  
Indianapolis, Indiana (incl all enclaves)  
Kansas City, Kansas  
Kansas City, Missouri  
Kenner, Louisiana  
Knoxville, Tennessee  
Lawrence, Kansas  
Little Rock, Arkansas  
\*Los Angeles, California  
Louisville, Kentucky  
Macon, Georgia  
Metairie, Louisiana  
Miami Beach, Florida  
Miami, Florida  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
Omaha, Nebraska  
Phoenix, Arizona  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Portland, Oregon  
Savannah, Georgia  
Shreveport, Louisiana  
Somerville, Massachusetts  
Spokane, Washington  
Stamford, Connecticut  
Stockton, California  
Topeka, Kansas  
Trenton, New Jersey  
Tucson, Arizona  
Worcester, Massachusetts

\* Only those portions of the County of Los Angeles within the following boundaries are open: the Pacific Ocean coast from route I-10 (the Santa Monica Freeway) northwest to California route 27 (Topanga Canyon Road) thence north on California route 27 to route US 101 (the Ventura Freeway), east on U.S. 101 to California route 2, and north and east on California route 2 to the area of "Little Jimmy Spring" in Angeles National Forest (34° 20' 43" N., 117° 49' 42" W), then south along a straight line bearing 183.5° East of North to California route 39, thence south on California route 39 to route I-10 (the San Bernardino Freeway), west on route I-10 to California route 19 (Rosemead Blvd.), south on California route 19 to route I-5 (the Santa Ana Freeway), north on route I-5 to Slauson Avenue, west on Slauson Avenue to route I-465 (the San Diego Freeway), north on route I-465 to route I-10 (the Santa Monica Freeway), and west on I-10 to the Pacific Coast. Off shore, along the Pacific Coast between I-10 and California route 29, the open area is limited to an area within 100 meters of the low water line.

Enclosure 3

OPEN TRANSIT ROUTES  
THROUGH CLOSED AREAS

California

- I-5 Entire length north of Anaheim
- I-80 Entire length
- I-580 between Castro Valley and junction of I-5
- Cal.152 between intersection of I-5 and Santa Cruz County line.

Connecticut

- I-95 Entire length
- I-91 Entire length

Georgia

- I-75 between Macon and Monroe County line
- I-16, I-95 between Savannah and Candler County line

Illinois

- I-190 between O'Hare Airport and Chicago

Kansas

- I-70 between Kansas City and Lawrence

Maine

- Maine 202 between Rochester and Augusta
- Maine 105 between Augusta and Knox County line

Maryland

- I-95 entire length
- US 301 between Pioneer Pt. and Delaware State line
- I-270 between Rockville and junction of I-70
- I-70 between junction of I-270 and Pennsylvania State line

DRAFT

Massachusetts

- I-90 entire length
- I-95 between Rhode Island State line and junction of I-90

New Jersey

- N.J. Turnpike entire length
- N.J. 33, 571 between NJT exit 8 and Princeton
- US 206 between NJT and Trenton
- NJ 73 between Philadelphia and NJT exit 4
- I-195 between NJT and Great Adventure
- NJ 38 between Camden and NJT exit 4

New York

- I-87 between Albany county line and Glens Falls
- I-87 between exit 34 and exit 41
- US 9, 9B between I-87 and Rouse's Point through Chazy and Coopersville (transit to and from Canada only)
- I-90 entire length
- I-190 between Buffalo and Niagara Falls

Pennsylvania

- Pa. Turnpike entire length

South Carolina

- I-26 between Columbia and exit 85 (Little Mountain)

Tennessee

- I-75 between Knoxville and Caryville

Virginia

- I-95 between Alexandria and Fredricksburg
- I-66 between Fairfax and Front Royal

Washington

- I-90 between Spokane and Coeur d'Alene

Wisconsin

- I-94 between Milwaukee and Waukesha County line

MAJOR CHANGES FROM 1967 MAPCITIES NEWLY CLOSED

Denver, Colo.  
 Fremont, Calif.  
 Houston, Texas  
 Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 San Antonio, Texas  
 San Jose, Calif.  
 Seattle, Washington  
 St. Paul, Minn.

CITIES NEWLY OPENED - 100,000+

Birmingham, Alabama  
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
 Cleveland, Ohio  
 Columbia, S.C.  
 Duluth, Minn.  
 Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Little Rock, Ark.  
 Livonia, Mich.  
 Louisville, Ky.  
 Lubbock, Texas  
 Memphis, Tenn.  
 Metairie, Louisiana  
 Mobile, Alabama  
 Montgomery, Alabama  
 New Bedford, Mass.  
 Parma, Ohio  
 Peoria, Ill.  
 Phoenix, Ariz.  
 Raleigh, N.C.  
 Rochester, N.Y.  
 Rockford, Ill.  
 Savannah, Georgia  
 Shreveport, Louisiana  
 Spokane, Wash.  
 Springfield, Mass.  
 Stockton, Calif.  
 Topeka, Kansas  
 Tucson, Ariz.  
 Warren, Mich.  
 Winston-Salem, N.C.

NEWLY OPENED - UNDER 100,000

Adirondack Mtn. Area, N.Y.  
 Boise, Idaho  
 Carson City, Nevada  
 Decatur, Alabama  
 Eugene, Ore.  
 Helena, Mont.  
 Lake Tahoe Area, Calif./Nev.  
 Newport, R.I.  
 Oxnard, Calif.  
 Port Huron, Mich.  
 Provo, Utah  
 Reno, Nevada  
 Saginaw, Mich.  
 Salem, Ore.  
 Salina, Kansas  
 Sioux City, Iowa  
 Springfield, Ill.  
 Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Twin Falls, Idaho  
 Ventura, Calif.

→ J. Lencowski

20

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES  
TRADE REPRESENTATIVE  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON  
20506

File  
Reciprocity

August 17, 1983

Mr. Raymond F. Smith  
Office of Soviet Affairs  
U.S. Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Smith:

As per our telephone conversation of today, please note that the Draft Note to the Soviet Union on closed areas of travel for Soviet citizens does indicate that Houston, Texas (Harris County) is among the cities newly closed. However, this was not mentioned by Mr. Burt in his cover memo of May 1. Given the sensitivity of the oil and gas equipment issue, it might be useful to highlight Houston as well as Silicon Valley in future cover memos for U.S. Government decision-making.

Sincerely,

William C. Triplett, II

WCT:mm

Enclosure

Classified CONFIDENTIAL

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DECL: OARD

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F06-114/10 #1108A

BY CU NARA DATE 1/2/08



DECLASSIFIED

United States Department of State 21

NLRR FOI 114/10 #11090BY CW NARA DATE 1/2/08Assistant Secretary of State  
for European Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUG 1 1983

TO: Interagency Coordinating Committee for  
US-Soviet Affairs (ICCUSA) RepresentativesFROM: Richard Burt  
Chairman, ICCUSA *RB by JMK*

SUBJECT: New Closed Area Map for Soviet Travel in the U.S.

As part of the Administration's effort to enforce reciprocity with the Soviet Union, the Department of State has for some time been engaged in revising the list of areas closed to travel by Soviet diplomats in the United States. This map of closed areas was last revised in 1967. Since then, the Soviets themselves have revised their map. Moreover, there have been substantial changes in the areas to which we deny access to Soviet travelers. A prime example of this is the Silicon Valley area of California, which we have closed de facto for some time and which will now be formally closed.

The new map will match the reductions in percentage of closed territory made by the Soviets in 1978. It will also add Alaska and Hawaii -- areas excluded from the 1967 map. By closing all points in Hawaii, and the five major cities in Alaska, we will be able to reduce the percentage of closed area with only a modest reduction in the actual square mileage of closed areas in the 48 contiguous states, and at the same time meet all the major security concerns of the Department of Defense.

You will find enclosed a draft diplomatic note to the Soviet Embassy announcing these changes and enclosing a list of areas proposed for closing, a list of open cities in closed areas, and a list of approved transit routes through closed areas. There are, of course, substantial changes in the lists of closed areas, open cities, and approved transit routes. The draft note, which sets forth the framework of our travel control program and delineates the note-free travel zones, does not incorporate any procedural changes in the system. The only major change in the draft note from the 1967 version is a complete revision of the accessible area for Soviets assigned to the Consulate General in San Francisco. The note also re-states existing regulations and reduces to writing some practices long-followed, but not previously included in any formal notification to the Soviet Embassy.

I am also including for your general information a list of significant cities and areas that will be newly opened or closed. We anticipate presenting this package to the Soviets in a positive spirit, noting its reciprocal nature but also indicating that a

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number of previously closed cities and areas will now be open to them. As has been our practice since 1952, and in accordance with long-standing U.S. policy, we intend to re-state our offer to abolish travel controls on a mutual basis.

This proposal has been fully discussed with the Army, Air Force and Navy to ensure that all areas of military sensitivity have been included in closed areas. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has also reviewed this project. All areas of concern have been fully worked out at the working level with each of the services and the Bureau. In addition, we have consulted the National Security Agency and, to the extent possible, have met their concerns as well.

I would appreciate it if your agency could review this matter in the next two weeks. The new maps will go into the final phase of production about August 15. Any proposals for changes received after that date would, naturally, present nearly insurmountable problems to incorporate.

Should you or your agency have any further questions, you may wish to contact the Office of Soviet Union Affairs at 632-8670, attention Raymond F. Smith, officer-in-charge, bilateral relations.

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The Department of State refers to its note of July 26, 1967, to the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, concerning regulations applicable to certain Soviet citizens traveling in the United States.

The Soviet Government first instituted a system of stringent travel restrictions for foreigners in 1941. After attempts to secure the abolition of travel controls and closed areas in the Soviet Union, the United States reluctantly instituted its own system of closed areas for Soviet citizens on January 3, 1955. Since then, the United States has on many occasions proposed mutual abolition or reduction of all travel restrictions. The United States avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate its offer to abolish or reduce travel restrictions or closed areas on the basis of reciprocity.

The United States Government, taking into account Note No. 1/Pr of January 4, 1978, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has reduced the percentage of United States territory closed to Soviet travelers. The areas closed to Soviet travelers are listed in enclosure 1. Open cities in closed areas are listed in enclosure 2. Open transit routes through closed areas are listed in enclosure 3. Special permission is required for travel to United States possessions, territories and areas under United States administration.

These regulations apply to travel in the fifty United States by all Soviet citizens possessing valid passports issued by the Government of the USSR, except for Soviet citizen officers and employees of the Secretariat of the United Nations while their conduct is the responsibility of the Secretary General of the United Nations and Soviet tourists on private visits to the United States. Soviet citizens who are visiting the United States within the framework of US-USSR exchanges agreements may visit closed areas in accordance with the particular exchange program and itinerary as approved by the Department of State.

Except as otherwise provided herein, all Soviet citizens to whom these regulations apply who have not declared their itinerary for travel in the United States at the time of application for a United States visa must submit official notification at least forty-eight hours in advance of any travel to any point outside the free-movement zones of New York, Washington, or San Francisco as defined herein. In the case of Soviet citizens assigned permanently or temporarily to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, or to Soviet commercial organizations in the United States, this notification must be addressed in writing to the Department of State, the Army, Navy or Air Force Foreign Liaison Offices, or the United States Mission to the United Nations, as appropriate. In the case of Soviet correspondents temporarily or permanently assigned in the United States, written notification is to be addressed to the Department of State. In the case of persons present in the United States in the framework of US-USSR exchange agreements notification is to be made to the Department of State. Notifications will include the names of all travelers, description of their itinerary, identification of means of transportation used, route numbers of all roads traveled by car listed in the order in which the roads are taken, and the location of each overnight stop. Listing of any city by name in the itinerary shall be deemed to include only such areas as are within the city limits unless specifically stated otherwise. (In the case of diplomats and journalists the listing of San Francisco, New York or Washington shall be deemed to include all areas within the respective free-movement zones.)

Travel by railroad or commercial airlines through closed areas is permitted when necessary to reach open areas or open cities in otherwise closed areas. During such transit travel Soviet citizens may not leave the immediate vicinity of rail or

air terminals within closed areas. Transit travel by automobile is permitted only on the designated transit routes listed in enclosure 2. While utilizing these transit routes, no stops or deviations are permitted except at public facilities (i.e., restaurants, gas stations and roadside rests) in the immediate vicinity of the transit route.

Soviet citizens subject to these regulations may not hire unchauffered motor vehicles nor may they charter helicopters, ships or aircraft. Boat travel through closed areas or within United States territorial waters bordering closed areas is also prohibited. Unless specifically authorized, entry into or stopping in the vicinity of identifiable military installations is prohibited.

The zone of free movement in the Washington, D.C. area for diplomats and journalists, and for other Soviets subject to these regulations and resident in Washington, D.C., is defined as follows. First, all open areas within 25 miles of the White House. Second, King's Dominion amusement park in Doswell, Virginia via route I-95. Third, Front Royal, Virginia via routes I-66 and U.S. 340. Fourth, Luray, Virginia via routes I-66 and U.S. 340. Fifth, Annapolis, Maryland via route U.S. 50. Sixth, Colonial Williamsburg and William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia via routes I-95, I-295 and I-64. Sixth, Ocean City, Maryland via route U.S. 50. Seventh, the Soviet recreational property at Pioneer Point, Maryland via routes U.S. 50, U.S. 301 and Maryland 18.

The zone of free movement in the New York City area for diplomats and journalists, and for other Soviets subject to these regulations and resident in New York City, is defined as all open areas in the States of New York and Connecticut within 25 miles of Columbus Circle, and in the State of New Jersey those portions of the counties of Bergen, Essex (except for the City of Nutley), Hudson (except for the City of Bayonne),

Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, and Union within 25 miles of Columbus Circle.

The zone of free movement in the San Francisco area for diplomats and journalists, and for other Soviets subject to these regulations and resident in San Francisco, is defined as follows. First, the City and County of San Francisco. Second, San Francisco International Airport via route U.S. 101 from and to the City and County of San Francisco. Third, in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties (via the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge) an area bounded by California Route 17 from the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge to its intersection with route I-580, thence east on route I-580 to route I-680, thence north on route I-680 to California Route 24, thence west on California Route 24 to the point where California Route 24 intersects an arc of 18.5 statute miles radius centered at the intersection of the roads Skyview Way and City View Way (southwest of Twin Peaks Park) in San Francisco, thence northwest along the arc to the Contra Costa County/Marin County boundary in San Pablo Bay. Fourth, in Marin County (via the Golden Gate Bridge) an area bounded by a continuation of the 18.5 mile radius arc from its intersection with the Contra Costa/Marin County boundary in San Pablo Bay to its intersection with route U.S. 101 in Marin County, thence north on U.S. 101 to Lucas Valley Road, thence west on Lucas Valley Road to Nicasio Valley Road, west on Nicasio Valley Road to Petaluma-Pt. Reyes Road, and west on Petaluma-Pt. Reyes Road to its intersection with California Route 1 (Shoreline Highway), and thence north on California Route 1 for two statute miles, thence by a line due west to the low water line in Tomales Bay, thence, following the low water line, along the west side of Tomales Bay to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Golden Gate Bridge. Drake's Estero, Estero de Limatour and Bolinas Lagoon are included within the free movement zone. In Marin County, only those portions of San

Francisco Bay within one kilometer of the low water line are included in the free movement zone. Angel Island is included in the free movement zone and may be reached by any commercial means of transport.

The Chief of Mission of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and the Principal Representative of the USSR to the United Nations in New York may travel without prior notification by any means of transport not otherwise prohibited herein to open areas and cities in the United States accompanied by members of his or her immediate family, an interpreter, and personal chauffeur. Family members unaccompanied by the Chief of Mission may also travel without prior notification and may be accompanied by a chauffeur if travel is by automobile.

Embassy and Consulate General personnel, and Soviet journalists, may travel by any means of transport not otherwise prohibited herein, on the basis of notification in writing at least 24 hours in advance (eight hours of which correspond to one working day), between Washington and San Francisco and between Washington and New York, and to cities and towns otherwise open to travel by Soviet official personnel which are located either on the interstate highway network in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, or in the State of California on interstate route 80 and on interstate route 5 north of Kern County.

This note does not modify or supersede the provisions of the Department's note of March 18, 1983, regarding the furnishing of travel services by the Office of Foreign Missions.

The United States Government wishes to emphasize again that its firm preference is to abolish all restrictions on free travel, and repeats its earlier offers to discuss with the Soviet Government any proposal to this end.

Enclosures:

1. Areas closed to Soviet citizens subject to US travel regulations.
2. Open cities in closed areas.
3. Open transit routes through closed areas.

Department of State,  
Washington, \_\_\_\_\_, 1983.

Enclosure I

AREAS CLOSED TO SOVIET CITIZENS  
SUBJECT TO US TRAVEL REGULATIONSNames listed under each State are names of  
counties, unless otherwise indicated.

Mississippi River (entire length)

ALABAMABlount  
Calhoun  
Coffee  
De Kalb  
Dale  
Etowah  
Fayette  
Geneva  
Henry  
Jackson  
Jefferson  
Lamar  
Marion  
Marshall  
Madison  
Russell  
St. Clair  
Talladega  
Walker  
WinstonALASKACity of Anchorage  
City of Fairbanks  
City of Juneau  
City of Ketchikan  
City of NomeARIZONAApache  
Cochise  
Coconino  
Maricopa  
Mohave  
Navaho  
Pima  
Pinal  
Santa CruzARKANSASCleburne  
Conway  
Crittenden  
Cross  
Faulkner  
Jefferson  
Lee  
Mississippi  
Monroe  
Ouachita  
Pulaski  
St. Francis  
Van Buren  
White  
WoodruffCALIFORNIA#Alameda  
#Contra Costa  
Fresno  
Humboldt  
Inyo  
 Kern  
-Los Angeles  
Merced  
Monterey  
Napa  
Orange  
Riverside  
Sacramento  
San Bernardino  
San Diego  
San Joaquin  
San Luis Obispo  
San Mateo  
Santa Barbara  
Santa Clara  
Solano  
Sonoma  
YubaCOLORADOAdams  
Arapahoe  
Bent  
Boulder  
City of Denver  
Douglas  
Elbert  
El Paso  
Jefferson  
Las Animas  
Logan  
Prowers  
Pueblo  
Teller  
WeldCONNECTICUTFairfield  
Hartford  
New LondonDELAWARE

Kent

FLORIDA

Alachua  
Baker  
Bay  
Bradford  
Brevard  
Columbia  
Dade  
Duval  
Franklin  
Gulf  
Hillsborough  
Holmes  
Monroe  
Nassau  
Orange  
Osceola  
Owaloosa  
Polk  
Pinellas  
Santa Rosa  
Seminole  
Union  
Walton

GEORGIA

Bibb  
Bryan  
Bullock  
Burke  
Camden  
Cobb  
Chattahouchee  
Columbia  
Crawford  
Dawson  
DeKalb  
Fanin  
Forsyth  
Fulton  
Houston  
Jefferson  
Jenkins  
Lincoln  
Lumpkin  
Marion  
McDuffie  
Muscogee  
Quitman  
Richmond  
Stewart  
Talbot  
Taylor  
Union  
White

HAWAII

All points

IDAHO

Butte  
Canyon  
Elmore  
Fremont  
Owyhee  
Payette

ILLINOIS

Carroll  
Cook  
De Kalb  
Du Page  
Henry  
Kane  
Lake  
Lee  
Mercer  
Ogle  
Rock Island  
Scott  
St. Clair  
Whiteside  
Will

INDIANA

Allen  
Bartholomew  
Boone  
Brown  
Clark  
Daviess  
Decatur  
Dearborn  
Floyd  
Franklin  
Greene  
Hamilton  
Hancock  
Jackson  
Jefferson  
Jennings  
Johnson  
Lawrence  
Marion  
Martin  
Miami  
Morgan  
Ohio  
Ripley  
Scott  
Shelby  
Switzerland  
Vermilion

IOWA

Clinton  
Des Moines  
Louisa  
Mills  
Muscatine  
Pottawatamie  
Scott



# DRAFT

## KANSAS

Butler  
 Chatauqua  
 Cherokee  
 Crawford  
 Cowley  
 Douglas  
 Elk  
 Harvey  
 Jefferson  
 Johnson  
 Kingman  
 Labette  
 Leavenworth  
 Meosho  
 Montgomery  
 Reno  
 Sedgwick  
 Shawnee  
 Sumner  
 Wilson

## KENTUCKY

Bourbon  
 Bullitt  
 Calloway  
 Carlisle  
 Christian  
 Clark  
 Fulton  
 Graves  
 Hickman  
 Hardin  
 Jefferson  
 Lyon  
 Marshall  
 Madison  
 McCracken  
 Meade  
 Oldham  
 Todd  
 Trigg  
 Trimble

## LOUISIANA

Auregard  
 Bossier  
 Caddo  
 De Soto  
 Jefferson  
 Natchitoches  
 Plaquemines  
 Rapides  
 Sabine  
 St. Bernard  
 St. Charles  
 Vernon  
 Webster

## MAINE

Androscoggin  
 Aroostook  
 Cumberland  
 Kennebec  
 Lincoln  
 Penobscot  
 Sagadahoc  
 Somerset  
 Washington  
 York

## MARYLAND

Alleghany  
 \*\*Anne Arundel  
 Baltimore  
 Charles  
 Frederick  
 Harford  
 Howard  
 Kent  
 Washington

## MASSACHUSETTS

Barnstable  
 Essex  
 Middlesex  
 Norfolk  
 Plymouth  
 Suffolk  
 Worcester

## MICHIGAN

Arenac  
 Charlevoix  
 City of Detroit  
 Emmett  
 Iosco  
 Macomb  
 Marquette

## MINNESOTA

City of Minneapolis  
 City of St. Paul  
 Hennepin  
 Ramsey

## MISSISSIPPI

Hancock  
 Harrison  
 Jackson  
 Lowndes

MISSOURI

Benton  
 Barton  
 Bates  
 Boone  
 Camden  
 Cass  
 Cedar  
 Cooper  
 Dallas  
 Dent  
 Henry  
 Hickory  
 Howard  
 Iron  
 Jackson  
 Jasper  
 Jefferson  
 LaClede  
 Madison  
 Moniteau  
 Morgan  
 Pettis  
 Pulaski  
 Reynolds  
 Shannon  
 St. Francois  
 St. Genevieve  
 Saline  
 St. Clair  
 St. Louis  
 Texas  
 Vernon

MONTANA

Cascade  
 Chouteau  
 Fergus  
 Judith Basin  
 Liberty  
 Pondera  
 Teton  
 Toole  
 Wheatland

NEBRASKA

Adams  
 Banner  
 Burt  
 Cheyenne  
 Douglas  
 Hall  
 Kimball  
 Sarpy

NEVADA

Clark  
 Lincoln  
 Mineral  
 Nye

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hillsborough  
 Rockingham

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic  
 #Bergen  
 Burlington  
 Camden  
 #Essex  
 #Hudson  
 Mercer  
 #Monmouth  
 #Morris  
 Ocean  
 #Passaic  
 Salem  
 #Union

NEW MEXICO

Bernalillo  
 Curry  
 Dona Ana  
 Lincoln  
 Los Alamos  
 McKinley  
 Mora  
 Otero  
 Roosevelt  
 Santa Fe  
 Sierra  
 Socorro  
 Taos  
 Torrance

NEW YORK

Albany  
 Broome  
 Cayuga  
 Clinton  
 Erie  
 Jefferson  
 Lewis  
 Madison  
 Niagara  
 Oneida  
 Onondaga  
 St. Lawrence  
 Saratoga  
 Schenectady  
 Seneca  
 Suffolk  
 Tioga

NORTH CAROLINA

Brunswick  
 Buncombe  
 Cumberland  
 Dare  
 Harnett  
 Hoke  
 Hyde  
 Johnston  
 Madison  
 Moore  
 Sampson  
 Scotland  
 Transylvania  
 Wayne

DRAFT

NORTH DAKOTA

Bottineau  
Burke  
Burleigh  
Cass  
Cavalier  
Emmons  
Grant  
Grand Forks  
Griggs  
McHenry  
McLean  
Mercer  
Morton  
Mountrail  
Nelson  
Oliver  
Pembina  
Ramsey  
Renville  
Sioux  
Sheridan  
Steele  
Walsh  
Ward

OHIO

Ashland  
Ashtabula  
Auglaize  
Allen  
Butler  
Champaign  
Clark  
Delaware  
Franklin  
Greene  
Hardin  
Logan  
Madison  
Marion  
Miami  
Morrow  
Medina  
Montgomery  
Pike  
Preble  
Portage  
Richland  
Shelby  
Summit  
Union

OKLAHOMA

Comanche  
Jackson  
Oklahoma  
Pittsburg

OREGON

Coos  
Douglas  
Morrow  
Multnomah  
Umatilla  
Washington

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams  
Allegheny  
Beaver  
Centre  
Cumberland  
Dauphin  
Franklin  
Lackawanna  
Lebanon  
Monroe  
Montgomery  
York

SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken  
Barnwell  
Beaufort  
Berkeley  
Calhoun  
Charleston  
Colleton  
Dorchester  
Edgefield  
Horry  
Lexington  
McCormick  
Orangeburg  
Richland  
Sumter

SOUTH DAKOTA

Butte  
Corson  
Haakon  
Jackson  
Lawrence  
Meade  
Pennington  
Ziebach

TENNESSEE

Anderson  
Blount  
Bradley  
Benton  
Cocke  
Carroll  
Cheatham  
Coffee  
Crockett  
Dyer  
Decatur  
Dickson  
Franklin  
Greene  
Grundy  
Hamblen  
Hamilton  
Hawkins  
Henry  
Houston  
Humphreys  
Jefferson  
Knox  
Loudon  
Lauderdale  
Lincoln  
Marion  
Meigs  
Monroe  
McMinn  
Montgomery  
Moore  
Obion  
Polk  
Perry  
Rhea  
Roane  
Sequatchie  
Sevier  
Stewart  
Sullivan  
Unicoi  
Washington  
Weakley

TEXAS

Bell  
Bexar  
Bowie  
Coryell  
Dallas  
El Paso  
Harris  
Harrison  
Hunt  
Lampasas  
McLennan  
Potter  
Randall  
Tarrant  
Taylor  
Tom Green  
Travis

UTAH

Davis  
Salt Lake  
Tooele  
Weber

VERMONT  
ChittendenVIRGINIA

Albermarle  
Campbell  
Clarke  
Craig  
Gloucester  
Isle Of Wight  
King George  
Loudon  
Matthews  
Montgomery  
Northampton  
Prince William  
Pulaski  
Surry  
York  
City of James  
City of  
Chesapeake  
City of Newport  
News  
City of  
Virginia Beach  
City of Norfolk  
City of  
Portsmouth  
City of Hampton

WASHINGTON

Benton  
Clark  
Cowlitz  
Franklin  
Jefferson  
King  
Kitsap  
Kittitas  
Lewis  
Mason  
Pierce  
Spokane  
Thurston  
Yakima

WEST VIRGINIA

Mineral  
Pendleton

WISCONSIN

Brown  
Kenosha  
Milwaukee  
Racine

WYOMING  
Big Horn  
Campbell  
Converse  
Goshen  
Laramie  
Natrona  
Platte  
Sweetwater  
Weston

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\* Except for those portions within the New York, San Francisco or Washington free-movement zones.

\* Except for the open city of Los Angeles, as defined in Enclosure No. 2

\*\* Only those portions north of route 50.

## Enclosure 2

## OPEN CITIES IN CLOSED AREAS

Albany, New York  
 Anaheim, California  
 Atlanta, Georgia  
 Austin, Texas  
 Baltimore, Maryland  
 Birmingham, Alabama  
 Boston, Massachusetts  
 Bridgeport, Connecticut  
 Brookline, Massachusetts  
 Buffalo, New York  
 Cambridge, Massachusetts  
 Camden, New Jersey  
 Chattanooga, Tennessee  
 Chicago, Illinois (incl O'Hare Airport)  
 Columbia, South Carolina  
 Columbus, Ohio  
 Great Adventure Amusement Park, New Jersey  
 Hartford, Connecticut  
 Independence, Missouri  
 Indianapolis, Indiana (incl all enclaves)  
 Kansas City, Kansas  
 Kansas City, Missouri  
 Kenner, Louisiana  
 Knoxville, Tennessee  
 Lawrence, Kansas  
 Little Rock, Arkansas  
 \*Los Angeles, California  
 Louisville, Kentucky  
 Macon, Georgia  
 Metairie, Louisiana  
 Miami Beach, Florida  
 Miami, Florida  
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
 New Orleans, Louisiana  
 Omaha, Nebraska  
 Phoenix, Arizona  
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
 Portland, Oregon  
 Savannah, Georgia  
 Shreveport, Louisiana  
 Somerville, Massachusetts  
 Spokane, Washington  
 Stamford, Connecticut  
 Stockton, California  
 Topeka, Kansas  
 Trenton, New Jersey  
 Tucson, Arizona  
 Worcester, Massachusetts

\* Only those portions of the County of Los Angeles within the following boundaries are open: the Pacific Ocean coast from route I-10 (the Santa Monica Freeway) northwest to California route 27 (Topanga Canyon Road) thence north on California route 27 to route US 101 (the Ventura Freeway), east on U.S. 101 to California route 2, and north and east on California route 2 to the area of "Little Jimmy Spring" in Angeles National Forest (34° 20' 43" N., 117° 49' 42" W), then south along a straight line bearing 183.5° East of North to California route 39, thence south on California route 39 to route I-10 (the San Bernardino Freeway), west on route I-10 to California route 19 (Rosemead Blvd.), south on California route 19 to route I-5 (the Santa Ana Freeway), north on route I-5 to Slauson Avenue, west on Slauson Avenue to route I-465 (the San Diego Freeway), north on route I-465 to route I-10 (the Santa Monica Freeway), and west on I-10 to the Pacific Coast. Off shore, along the Pacific Coast between I-10 and California route 29, the open area is limited to an area within 100 meters of the low water line.

Enclosure 3

OPEN TRANSIT ROUTES  
THROUGH CLOSED AREAS

California

- I-5 Entire length north of Anaheim
- I-80 Entire length
- I-580 between Castro Valley and junction of I-5
- Cal.152 between intersection of I-5 and Santa Cruz County line.

Connecticut

- I-95 Entire length
- I-91 Entire length

Georgia

- I-75 between Macon and Monroe County line
- I-16, I-95 between Savannah and Candler County line

Illinois

- I-190 between O'Hare Airport and Chicago

Kansas

- I-70 between Kansas City and Lawrence

Maine

- Maine 202 between Rochester and Augusta
- Maine 105 between Augusta and Knox County line

Maryland

- I-95 entire length
- US 301 between Pioneer Pt. and Delaware State line
- I-270 between Rockville and junction of I-70
- I-70 between junction of I-270 and Pennsylvania State line

DRAFT

Massachusetts

- I-90 entire length
- I-95 between Rhode Island State line and junction of I-90

New Jersey

- N.J. Turnpike entire length
- N.J. 33, 571 between NJT exit 8 and Princeton
- US 206 between NJT and Trenton
- NJ 73 between Philadelphia and NJT exit 4
- I-195 between NJT and Great Adventure
- NJ 38 between Camden and NJT exit 4

New York

- I-87 between Albany county line and Glens Falls
- I-87 between exit 34 and exit 41
- US 9, 9B between I-87 and Rouse's Point through Chazy and Coopersville (transit to and from Canada only)
- I-90 entire length
- I-190 between Buffalo and Niagara Falls

Pennsylvania

- Pa. Turnpike entire length

South Carolina

- I-26 between Columbia and exit 85 (Little Mountain)

Tennessee

- I-75 between Knoxville and Caryville

Virginia

- I-95 between Alexandria and Fredricksburg
- I-66 between Fairfax and Front Royal

Washington

- I-90 between Spokane and Coeur d'Alene

Wisconsin

- I-94 between Milwaukee and Waukesha County line



MAJOR CHANGES FROM 1967 MAPCITIES NEWLY CLOSED

Denver, Colo.  
 Fremont, Calif.  
 Houston, Texas  
 Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 San Antonio, Texas  
 San Jose, Calif.  
 Seattle, Washington  
 St. Paul, Minn.

CITIES NEWLY OPENED - 100,000+

Birmingham, Alabama  
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
 Cleveland, Ohio  
 Columbia, S.C.  
 Duluth, Minn.  
 Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Little Rock, Ark.  
 Livonia, Mich.  
 Louisville, Ky.  
 Lubbock, Texas  
 Memphis, Tenn.  
 Metairie, Louisiana  
 Mobile, Alabama  
 Montgomery, Alabama  
 New Bedford, Mass.  
 Parma, Ohio  
 Peoria, Ill.  
 Phoenix, Ariz.  
 Raleigh, N.C.  
 Rochester, N.Y.  
 Rockford, Ill.  
 Savannah, Georgia  
 Shreveport, Louisiana  
 Spokane, Wash.  
 Springfield, Mass.  
 Stockton, Calif.  
 Topeka, Kansas  
 Tucson, Ariz.  
 Warren, Mich.  
 Winston-Salem, N.C.

NEWLY OPENED - UNDER 100,000

Adirondack Mtn. Area, N.Y.  
 Boise, Idaho  
 Carson City, Nevada  
 Decatur, Alabama  
 Eugene, Ore.  
 Helena, Mont.  
 Lake Tahoe Area, Calif./Nev.  
 Newport, R.I.  
 Yarnard, Calif.  
 Port Huron, Mich.  
 Provo, Utah  
 Reno, Nevada  
 Saginaw, Mich.  
 Salem, Ore.  
 Salina, Kansas  
 Sioux City, Iowa  
 Springfield, Ill.  
 Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Twin Falls, Idaho  
 Ventura, Calif.

contains no similar provision. Amendment 2197, introduced by Senator Walter Huddleston (D-KY), was passed by the Senate on September 22, 1983. The Amendment urges the President to enact as soon as possible, and consistent with the interests of the U.S., significant measures of diplomatic reciprocity with the USSR. Senator Steven Symms (R-Idaho) argues: "It is the Soviet KGB that we are condoning when we allow the Soviets to have more diplomats, so-called, than the United States."<sup>1</sup>

#### SOVIET PRESENCE IN THE U.S.--THE REAL STATISTICS

The FBI statistics on Soviet official presence, as of August 1, 1983, show about 980 employees (excluding the seven Aeroflot employees ousted after the Soviets downed the Korean airliner). The Soviets are based in:

New York City: About 520 employees connected with the U.N. (about 270 in the Secretariat and 250 in the Missions); 41 assigned to Amtorg Trading Corporation; 27 at other commercial establishments, such as the Soviet Trade and Economic Council, Belarus Machinery (a government purchasing outfit), and Intourist (the USSR government-controlled travel bureau); and 22 "journalists" for such outlets as Tass and the USSR Radio and TV State Committee.

Washington: 194 at the Soviet embassy; 17 at the Soviet Trade Representative's office; 23 in the Soviet Information Department; 3 at the Soviet Maritime Office; 4 in the Soviet Fisheries Affairs Office; 34 at the Soviet Consular Office; 16 at the Construction Office; 21 at the Military Office; 3 in the Agriculture Office; and 12 journalists.

Elsewhere in the U.S.: 30 at the San Francisco consulate and 2 journalists in San Francisco; 2 at the U.S.-USSR Marine Resources Company in Seattle; 3 at Belarus Machinery in Milwaukee.

The FBI statistics include accredited diplomats and all Soviet government employees. They exclude nonworking spouses and non-Soviet, communist bloc employees in the U.S. The total number of Soviet bloc official personnel in the U.S. is now staggering, having jumped from 1,715 in October 1979 to 2,131 in January 1982 to about 3,000 today.<sup>2</sup>

Apparently, little can be done about the 270 Soviets who ostensibly work for the U.N. The U.N. Headquarters' Agreement allows free travel privileges to all U.N. Secretariat employees.

<sup>1</sup> Congressional Record-Senate, September 22, 1983, S 12723.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation 1983 Appropriation Request, pp. 40-41. In addition, the FBI counterintelligence program is burdened by the great increase of official presence from the People's Republic of China--over and above Soviet bloc personnel.

The Agreement is unlikely to be renegotiated in the foreseeable future. Yet Washington can deal with the remaining 710 Soviet government employees. Even if the status of the 36 Soviet journalists is unchanged, there is still room to curtail the others who engage in extensive subversive activities in the U.S. Examples: acquisition of high technology, especially in the Silicon Valley; approaches to U.S. government employees and their staff for recruitment purposes and obtaining classified information; contacts with "illegals" (communist bloc citizens living in the U.S. under false identities); and "active measures" operations in general, such as forgeries and disinformation.<sup>3</sup> Travel and living accommodations of Soviets in the U.S. are vastly different from the constrained, constantly watched situation of Americans in the USSR. The Soviets, moreover, bring their own drivers, secretaries, clerks, and other support personnel to the U.S. rather than hire Americans to do these jobs. Yet most of this non-diplomatic staff, according to the FBI, are KGB agents.

#### U.S. PRESENCE IN THE USSR

The Americans in the Soviet Union hire Soviets for support jobs. Though no legal ceiling is placed on the number of U.S. personnel in the USSR, the evidence indicates that a practical limit is imposed by the dire living conditions. Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) was shocked by what he saw during a visit to the Soviet Union. He complained: "Our people are jammed into overcrowded, dilapidated, appalling inadequate quarters." He reported that "we do not see any kind of reciprocation" in living conditions and concluded that: "Even if we wanted to send more people, we could not until new facilities are available."<sup>4</sup> No such facilities are anywhere near in sight.

Travel restrictions on Americans also are appalling. To the many officially forbidden areas are added enormous bureaucratic obstacles--all diplomatic travel requests being handled by the inefficient state travel bureau--and the physical impossibility of reaching much of the USSR.

#### ARGUMENTS AGAINST REDUCING SOVIET PERSONNEL IN THE U.S.

The State Department seems opposed to any reduction of official Soviet presence in the U.S. It argues that the Soviets would obtain

<sup>3</sup> For examples of tactics used in Soviet bloc high-technology espionage, see U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Hearings, 97th Congress, 2d Session, November 15, 1982 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), Report No. 97-664. For an analysis of Soviet "active measures" see Hearings Before the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, House of Representatives, 97th Congress, 2d Session, July 13, 14, 1982. On general KGB tactics, see John Barron, KGB Today: The Hidden Hand (New York: Reader's Digest Press, 1983).

<sup>4</sup> Congressional Record-Senate, September 15, 1983, S 12325.

Finally, the Huddleston Amendment recommends that the travel accommodations and facilities of officers and employees of the Soviet government should be more in line with those of Americans in the USSR. To that end, a State Department travel bureau has been proposed to process and scrutinize more closely the travel requests of Soviet officials.

#### CONCLUSION

The FBI estimates that some 40 percent of Soviet official personnel in the U.S. are trained professional intelligence officers of the KGB and the Soviet military intelligence, the GPU. Because the USSR has nearly 1,000 government employees in the U.S., compared to 320 American government employees in the USSR, living and working in dramatically disparate conditions, it is time that President Reagan took measures to achieve greater official reciprocity. There is no reason why the U.S. should suffer from diplomatic disparity with the USSR.

Juliana Geran Pilon, Ph.D.  
Policy Analyst

(3) To disseminate research and data on Soviet and Eastern European studies;

(4) To conduct specialized programs in advanced training and research on a reciprocal basis in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries;

(5) To support language training in Russian and Eastern European languages, including summer language institutes. Preference would be given for Russian language studies.

No department, agency, or employee of the United States would be authorized to exercise any direction over the programs, administration, or personnel of any institution.

Section 810 provided that the provisions of this title terminate 10 years following date of enactment.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is similar to the Senate amendment, with changes which accomplish the following:

(1) Strike language specifying that the Secretary of State would use a part of the payments to keep a research agenda. This provision is unnecessary, given the composition of the Advisory Committee and its mandate to recommend grant policies which advance the objectives of this legislation.

(2) Strike language detailing the Secretary of State's authority to approve or deny applications "for whatever reasons he deems necessary," as the Secretary's authority is already implicit in his authority to make grants.

(3) Authorize up to \$5 million in fiscal year 1984 and earmark \$5 million for fiscal year 1985, since the administration did not budget for this activity in fiscal year 1984. The committee of conference notes that \$2.5 million is provided for fiscal year 1984 in the State-Justice-Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

The conference committee, in approving this legislation, was concerned about the scarcity of expertise in Soviet and Eastern European studies. Many of this Nation's foremost authorities on Soviet and Eastern European affairs will not be easily replaced in the next generation because of the lack of funding available for long-range training programs. Given that expertise in Soviet and Eastern European affairs is essential to the Nation's proper handling of our foreign policy, Federal funding of such training programs can be viewed as essential to U.S. national security. This program represents a recognition of the need for stable, long-term support to supplement existing research and training related to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, especially at the graduate and postgraduate levels.

Section 804(a) of the conference substitute establishes a General Advisory Committee composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Education, the Librarian of Congress, the president of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, and the president of the Association of American Universities (AAU). The Secretary of State will serve as the Chairman of the Committee. The conference committee, in establishing the membership of the Soviet-East European Advisory Committee, intends that the Committee should have as broad a representation as possible. Inasmuch as the academic community is represented on the Advisory Committee by the president of the Association of American Universities, the AAU president's presence should not in any way be construed to limit his representation only to the 50 members of the AAU. The conference committee fully expects that the president of the AAU in his capacity on the Advisory Committee will closely consult and

adequately represent the views of the entire higher education research community and to this end he should specifically consult with the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, as well as other representatives of the higher education community.

In order for the president of the AAU to fulfill his duties on the Advisory Committee, the conference committee feels strongly that close cooperation and consultation with other representatives of the higher education community must be pursued in order to preserve the fair representation of the academic community and to achieve a strong academic voice on the Advisory Committee.

Section 804(d) requires that in recommending recipients of grants, the Advisory Committee shall give priority to national organizations involved in conducting research and training concerning the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and disseminating the results of such research. Such organizations are to have an interest and expertise in such programing. Entities such as the National Council for Soviet and East European Research, the International Research and Exchanges Board, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and its Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian studies, represent national institutions which serve the national community of scholars of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe by awarding funds on the basis of peer review conducted by committees of scholars from diverse institutions of higher education. Such organizations help to insure the most equitable distribution of funds independent of the scholars' affiliation with specific institutions of higher education.

**UNITED STATES-INDIA FUND FOR CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION**

The Senate amendment authorized the President to negotiate an agreement with the Government of India providing for the formation of an endowment to use U.S.-owned Indian rupees (excess foreign currency) up to the equivalent of \$250 million to provide grants and other assistance for exchanges of persons for cultural, educational, and scientific purposes, and for programs for joint scholarly cooperation between the United States and India.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is similar to the Senate amendment, but provides for up to \$200 million in U.S.-owned Indian rupees to capitalize a fund to support cultural, educational, and scientific programs of mutual interest to India and the United States. It authorizes the President to enter into an agreement with the Government of India to establish such a fund and to provide for a mechanism to carry out the purposes of the agreement. The conference substitute further provides that U.S. representation on the board or boards which will administer the Fund are to be designated from among representatives of U.S. Government agencies, including the Department of Agriculture and other agencies now receiving special foreign currency appropriations.

Since 1974, when the United States and India reached agreement regarding the U.S. claim on Indian rupees, which had been generated primarily by sales of U.S. agricultural commodities under the Public Law 480 food-for-peace program, the United States has been using Indian rupees to support a number of activities in India, including programs of educational and scientific research administered by various U.S. Government agencies. As the amount of rupees available

for U.S. activities in India has been drawn down, it has become necessary to consider how these activities, many of which are acknowledged as beneficial to both countries, may be continued.

Using some of the remaining rupees to establish a fund to provide support to a foundation jointly administered by representatives of the two countries, could permit the continuation of the kinds of programs currently receiving rupee support through special foreign currency appropriations. Such programs include, in particular, long-term research in science and technology, including programs related to agricultural development, jointly carried out by a number of U.S. agencies and Indian counterparts, and educational and cultural programs. These programs have been of sufficient value to both countries and to their scientific communities to have continued even during times of political uncertainty when other programs were interrupted. They have also served as an important element in reinforcing common values shared by both democracies.

In addition to these educational and scientific programs, the fund established may have sufficient resources to consider support for other activities, both in the private sector and through government organizations, which would further cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation.

It is hoped that the Foundation would also receive substantial financial support from the Indian Government. When the Fund and/or Foundation is fully established, it is expected that the U.S. agencies involved would no longer need to use special foreign currency appropriations for these purposes.

The House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees look forward to being kept informed regarding progress in negotiation and organization of the Fund for U.S.-India Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Cooperation, including the composition of U.S. representation on the board administering the Fund, and the priorities established for the kinds of activities to be supported.

**PEACE CORPS STRATEGY COMMISSION**

The Senate amendment created a 15-person, 1-year Commission to evaluate the accomplishments and experience of the Peace Corps and to examine options for the future direction of the Peace Corps. \$750,000 was authorized for the Commission's expenses.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute contains no provision on this issue.

**REPORT TO CONGRESS ON SOVIET COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS**

The Senate amendment required the President to report to the Congress on the record of Soviet compliance with the letter and spirit of all existing arms control agreements to which the U.S.S.R. is a party.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute contains no provision on this issue. The committee of conference notes that there is a similar provision in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency authorization bill.

**PRINCIPLES OF EQUIVALENCE**

The Senate amendment expressed the sense of Congress that the President should, consistent with the interests of the United States and as soon as practicable after the enactment of this legislation, take the necessary steps: (1) To insure substantial equivalence between the number of officers or

employees of the Government of the Soviet Union in the United States (other than members of the news media and those assigned at the United Nations) and the number of officers or employees of the U.S. Government in the Soviet Union; and (2) to insure that the restrictions and conditions imposed on the travel, accommodations, and facilities of officers or employees of the Government of the Soviet Union in the United States are not less than those imposed by the Government of the Soviet Union on the travel, accommodations, and facilities of officers or employees of the United States Government in the Soviet Union. In addition, the President was required to report to Congress on actions taken to carry out this section, with recommendations for further action.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute contains no provision on this issue, but the conferees agree that the concerns reflected by the Senate provision must be addressed by the executive branch. To that end, the conferees request that the Department of State submit a full report to the Committee on Foreign Relations and Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives by March 15, 1984, on the functioning and operations of official representatives of the government of the Soviet Union in the United States and official representatives of the Government of the United States in the Soviet Union, including numbers, status, privileges and immunities, travel conditions, accommodations and facilities. In view of recent espionage activities, the conferees request that this report also cover the Soviet-bloc countries. The report should discuss fully the advantages and disadvantages of all administrative and legislative actions that could be practicably be taken to implement the principles of reciprocity and equivalence and to reduce the harm to the national security caused by the presence in the United States of Soviet-bloc intelligence personnel acting as official representatives of their countries. The report should also discuss other specific foreign policy and national security interests which bear on this subject. The report should be classified to the extent necessary. The Department of State should solicit and include in the report the views of all relevant departments and agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The conferees expect that the executive branch will take all practicable steps necessary to insure that the principles of reciprocity and equivalence govern the numbers, status, privileges and immunities, travel, accommodations, and facilities of official representatives of the Government of the Soviet Union in the United States and official representatives of the Government of the United States in the Soviet Union.

#### EXPEDITED PROCEDURES FOR CERTAIN JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS

The Senate amendment amended the War Powers Resolution to require a joint resolution rather than a concurrent resolution for removal of U.S. Armed Forces and make conforming changes to the expedited procedures for consideration of such a resolution. The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute establishes a separate provision of law which stipulates that any joint resolution or bill introduced in either House which requires the removal of U.S. Armed Forces engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions, and territories, without a

declaration of war or specific statutory authorization shall be considered in accordance with the procedures of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976, except that any such resolution or bill shall be amendable. If such a joint resolution or bill should be vetoed by the President, the time for debate in consideration of the veto message on such measure shall be limited to 20 hours in the Senate and in the House shall be determined in accordance with the rules of the House.

#### POLICY ON THE PROCESSING OF REFUGEES

The Senate amendment expressed the sense of Congress that the President should inform the governments that have large concentrations of refugees and receive U.S. aid that the U.S. government is concerned about the proper processing of the refugees. The President was also directed to urge those countries to process as expeditiously as possible those refugees who would be welcome in other countries.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute contains no provision on this issue.

#### RESOLUTION ON RAUL WALLENBERG AND JAN KAPLAN

The Senate amendment expressed the sense of Congress that the President should take all steps at all appropriate times to ascertain the whereabouts of Jan Kaplan and to request an interview with him in order to learn more about the whereabouts of Raul Wallenberg.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is identical to the Senate amendment.

#### COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The Senate amendment provided for the designation of a Senate Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe during even-numbered years.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute contains no provision on this issue.

#### POLICY TOWARD THE EXPORT OF NUCLEAR-RELATED EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, OR TECHNOLOGY TO INDIA, ARGENTINA, AND SOUTH AFRICA

The Senate amendment expressed the sense of Congress that no nuclear exports should be approved, and that existing approvals should be suspended or revoked, for India, Argentina, or South Africa until such time as such government gives the U.S. reliable assurances it is not involved in a program to develop nuclear explosives and has accepted international safeguards on all its nuclear facilities.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute is similar to the Senate amendment, but adds a provision modifying the Senate sense of Congress language which states that if the President determines, in the case of India's Tarapur reactor, while it is under International Atomic Energy Agency inspection, that certain equipment or nonnuclear material or technology is necessary for humanitarian reasons to protect the health and safety of operations and is not available from a foreign supplier, the President may authorize the export of such equipment or nonnuclear material or technology.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES

The Senate amendment earmarked from the "Administration of Foreign Affairs" account \$1 million for each of fiscal years 1984

and 1985 for grants of up to \$10,000 to non-governmental organizations in South Africa promoting human rights and helping the victims of apartheid. When matching resources are available, grants may be made up to \$30,000. The Senate amendment also provided for the transfer of AID's human rights functions under section 116(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act, together with appropriate funding and staff, to the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

The House bill contained no comparable provisions.

The conference substitute earmarks \$500,000 for fiscal year 1984 and \$1 million for fiscal year 1985 for the purpose of providing grants to promote human rights activities in South Africa and provides guidelines for making such grants. Where appropriate, grants may be made through private U.S. and international voluntary organizations to South African nongovernmental organizations.

The committee of conference recognizes the importance of the efforts of the United States to help democracy and support human rights overseas. In that regard, section 116(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act authorizes and encourages the use of development assistance funds for activities which will promote increased adherence to civil and political rights. Through the section 116(e) program, the United States has been able to promote greater respect for and understanding of democratic principles of government and the institutions that make it possible for democracies to thrive.

The committee of conference expects that the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of State will continue to be closely involved in decisions on AID's administration of the program. Consistent with the provisions of section 624 of the Foreign Assistance Act, which directs the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs to encourage increased observance of internationally recognized human rights by all countries, the Bureau for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs should play the major role in developing United States human rights policy which inter alia is implemented through section 116(e). The Administrator of AID should continue to administer section 116(e) projects in coordination and consultation with the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

The conference substitute also retains the authorities of section 116(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under the Agency for International Development and clarifies the role of the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in consulting with the Administrator of AID on the selection and implementation of projects. The conference substitute also increases the authorized level of funding for section 116(e) purposes to \$3 million annually, makes the funding provision permanent, and allows ESP funds (economic support fund) to be used in carrying out section 116(e).

#### JUSTICE IN THE CASE OF THE SLAIN AMERICAN CHURCHWOMEN IN EL SALVADOR

The Senate amendment called on the Government of El Salvador to appoint a special prosecutor to oversee the case of the murdered churchwomen and to assure the U.S. Government that those accused will be tried before a jury by December 2, 1983.

The House bill contained no comparable provision.

The conference substitute contains no provision on this issue. The committee of conference notes that the Continuing Ap-

47

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8400620

RECEIVED 23 JAN 84 11

TO PRESIDENT

FROM JOHNSON, NANCY L

DOCDATE 15 DEC 83

THOMAS, W

17 JAN 84

*File USSR  
Reciprocity*

KEYWORDS: USSR

CO

SVITLYCHNA, NADIA

SUBJECT. LTR TO PRES FM REP JOHNSON RE CONSTITUENTS LTR TO ESTABLISHMENT  
US CONSULATE KIEV

ACTION: DIRECT REPLY FURNISH INFO COPY DUE:

STATUS R

FILES WH

FOR ACTION  
STATE

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MATLOCK

LEHMAN, C

LENCZOWSKI

COMMENTS

REF# 186097

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NSCIFID

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO

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REFERRAL

DATE: 24 JAN 84

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: JOHNSON, NANCY L

DATE: 15 DEC 83

KEYWORDS: USSR

CO

SVITLYCHNA, NADIA

SUBJ: LTR TO PRES FM REP JOHNSON RE CONSTITUENTS LTR TO ESTABLISHMENT

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REQUIRED ACTION: DIRECT REPLY FURNISH INFO COPY

DUE DATE:

COMMENTS:

*Loretta Grayton*  
*45830*  
FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



620 49

ID: 186097 CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET PAGE D01  
INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE DATE 831215 RECEIVED DATE 831219  
(PREFIX) (FIRST) (LAST) (SUFFIX)  
THE HONORABLE NANCY L. JOHNSON  
TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STREET:

CITY: WASHINGTON STATE: DC ZIP: 20515

COUNTRY:

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES LETTER FROM NADIA SVITLYCHNA,  
REGARDING THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION REGARDING  
AN AMERICAN CONSULATE IN KIEV

AGY/OFF ACTION CODE TRACKING DATE  
LAOGLE ORG 831219

DT A 840117 TR

STAFF NAME: M. B. OGLESBY MEDIA: L OPID: LW TYPE: IBA  
COMMENTS:

CODES: REPORT INDIV: 1240 USER:

NSC Sec. R 840118 TR

January 17, 1984

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Thank you for your inquiry, on behalf of Ms. Nadia Svitlychna of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, regarding the establishment of an American Consulate in Kiev.

We appreciate your sharing with us Ms. Svitlychna's thoughts and concerns in this matter. On your behalf, I was pleased to share your correspondence with the President's foreign policy advisers to ensure that Ms. Svitlychna's comments are carefully reviewed.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

W. Dennis Thomas  
Deputy Assistant to the President

The Honorable Nancy Johnson  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

WDT/KRJ/tjr

cc: w/copy of inc to NSC Secretariat - for  
DIRECT response

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIGINAL

NANCY L. JOHNSON  
8TH DISTRICT, CONNECTICUT

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
119 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-4476

DISTRICT OFFICES:  
.40 SOUTH HIGH STREET  
NEW BRITAIN, CT 06051  
(TOLL FREE 1-800-382-0021)  
TELEPHONE: (203) 223-8412

92 HIGH STREET  
ENFIELD, CT 06082

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE ON  
PUBLIC WORKS AND  
TRANSPORTATION

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
INVESTIGATIONS AND OVERSIGHT  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE ON  
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS  
HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

December 15, 1983

Mr. B. Oglesby  
Assistant to the President  
for Legislative Affairs  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Oglesby

Attached please find a copy of a letter from  
the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki  
Group.

Ms. Nadia Svitlychna has expressed concern over  
President Reagan's decision to break off talks with  
the USSR about the establishment of an American Consulate  
in Kiev. I would appreciate any response you could provide  
with regard to this matter.

Thank you very much for your consideration in this  
matter.

Very truly yours,

*Nancy L. Johnson*

Nancy L. Johnson  
Member of Congress

NLJ:jeg  
Enclosure

# External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group

P.O. Box 770, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003

October 17, 1983

The Honorable Nancy L. Johnson  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman:

The External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group is deeply concerned by the Soviet Union's behavior in its barbarous downing of 269 passengers and crew members of the South Korean airliner. We understand and commend the desire of governments and citizens of democratic countries to demonstrate to the Soviet regime by means of various actions of protest that this dastardly act will not go unpunished or unnoticed.

At the same time, the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group wishes to express its profound misgivings with respect to President Reagan's decision to break off talks with the USSR about the establishment of an American Consulate in Kiev in response to this Soviet terroristic act. In 1979, former president Jimmy Carter "punished" the Soviet regime in a similar fashion for its invasion of Afghanistan by recalling the American consular group from the capital of Ukraine.

We are convinced that such actions by the U.S. government benefit only the rulers of the USSR. They are in the Kremlin's interest because they deprive Ukraine, a charter member of the United Nations, of its minute opening into the outside world thus becoming just another province of the Soviet totalitarian empire.

In this provincial setting and far from the eyes of the civilized world, the KGB's punitive agencies use the harshest possible methods to suppress Ukrainian human rights activists -- our colleagues in the Helsinki Monitoring Group. It should be pointed out that Danylo Shumuk, a man who has spent more time in imprisonment than any other political prisoner in the world (a total of 40 years), is an unbending human rights activist and a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

In recent years, Ukraine has become the KGB's testing ground for new methods of persecuting dissidents. These methods include the

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arrest of these dissidents on fabricated criminal charges, the arrest of political prisoner family members, the so-called "Stalinist perpetuum mobile," or the conviction of human rights activists to new terms of imprisonment while they are still serving their original sentences in camps, and other similar actions. This has been made possible by the fact that the Ukrainian republic, although nominally a sovereign state has, in fact, no contacts with the outside world.

There is no doubt in our minds that the Soviet-imposed artificial famine of 1932-33, which saw over 7 million lives decimated in Ukraine, would not have gone unheeded by the world community if a consulate from a democratic state had existed in the capital of the Ukrainian republic at that time.

The External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group urges the Administration, the U.S. Congress, and all Americans to oppose any attempts to make an issue of the American Consulate in Kiev dependent on this or any other act of aggression by the Soviet Union, and to seek a more effective means of influencing this regime.

It is not the Kremlin that needs an American Consulate in Kiev; it is the Ukrainian people.

Petro Grigorenko (former General of the Soviet Army) - USA

Volodymyr Malynkovych - West Germany

Leonid Plyushch - France

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