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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** SPEECHWRITING, OFFICE OF: RESEARCH OFFICE  
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**Withdrawer**

MJD 6/2/2006

**File Folder** DEPARTURE STATEMENT: U.S. FORCES AT KAFLAVIK,  
ICELAND 10/12/1986 (2)

**FOIA**

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DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	MANIFEST	RE AIR FORCE ONE	1	10/9/1986	B2 B7(E)
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Adm. Reane  
Eric MacKador

(Robinson/ARD)  
October 7, 1986  
6:00 p.m.

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PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREETING TO U.S. FORCES  
KEFLAVIK, ICELAND  
October 12, 1986

X

Thank you all. It's good to feel so at home.

Permit me to say first that the talks I have just concluded with General Secretary Gorbachev were encouraging and useful. We spoke at some length about arms control, a matter of vital importance to all the world, and of human rights and regional conflicts. Of course General Secretary Gorbachev and I were frank about our disagreements, of which many remain. But we laid the groundwork for what could be a successful summit in the United States in the future.

Tomorrow evening I will speak about these Iceland talks more fully in a brief address to the Nation. But since so many of you had a hand in making them possible, I thought you'd like to know that they were a success -- that what took place on this beautiful island yesterday and today will help you in your mission of keeping the peace.

This brings me to my main reason in coming to Keflavik today -- to see you all and express my gratitude -- gratitude for a difficult job well done.

Iceland has always held a position of importance in the Atlantic, commanding, if you will, the sea between the Old World and the New. Indeed, many of those who believe that the Vikings were the first Europeans to discover the Americas hold that the ancient Norse sailors stopped here in Iceland, for provisions and rest, on their way.

Concept Memo  
10/7/86

10/8/86  
Schedule for  
Ronald  
Reagan

North

During World War II, Iceland played a crucial role in the battle for freedom. Early in the War, German U-2 boats began to exact a devastating toll from British shipping, including the shipping that supplied the British people with food. Between March and ~~December~~ <sup>May</sup> 1941, the Germans sank British ships totalling more than a million tons; Churchill watched with growing disquiet as his nation was pushed to ~~within weeks~~ <sup>closer to</sup> of starvation.

In April 1941, with the consent of the people of Iceland, the British established bases on this island for escort groups and aircraft. In July, we joined them, again with the consent of the Icelandic people, with bases of our own. These operations staged from this very island proved decisive in the balance of the entire struggle. In Churchill's words, the "escort groups became ever more efficient, and as their power grew, that of the U-boats declined." Britain was saved to continue the struggle for freedom.

Today Iceland's importance remains undiminished. And here you are, thousands of miles from home -- closer, indeed, to the Soviet naval bases on the Kola Peninsula than to our own East Coast. In view of those naval bases and other potential threats, you serve as a vanguard for Iceland, the United States, and all the NATO Allies. You monitor military air traffic. You track submarines. And you monitor shipping movements in the vital sea lanes of communication between the United States, Iceland, and Europe.

You perform all these tasks with efficiency and dedication -- in short, with a keen sense of duty. Ladies and

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gentlemen of our Armed Forces: On behalf of a grateful Nation, I commend you. As Commander-in-Chief, I salute you. [President renders hand salute.]

But you know, there are some people here in civilian dress today: I can't salute them, of course, but seeing them does bring to mind all the sacrifices your families make. So whether your families are here or back home, the next time you see them or write a letter, you tell them from me: The President thanks them, and America thanks them.

And it seems to me we have one more round of applause still to go -- one for our allies, hosts, and friends, the people of Iceland.

Well, it's time to go now -- after all, Congress is still in session, and I've got to get back to keep an eye on them. But in closing, let me say simply this. You are not here on NATO's front line -- you are not making the sacrifice of leaving home and friends so far behind -- merely to keep the world from getting worse. You are here to make it better, for you are here in the name of liberty.

For the ultimate goal of American foreign policy is not just the prevention of war but the expansion of freedom -- to see that every nation, every people, every person, someday enjoys the blessings of liberty. All that you do -- and all that took place here during these past 2 days -- has strengthened world peace -- the peace in which the flame of freedom can continue to spread.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

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6TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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JULY 25, 1984, WEDNESDAY, BC CYCLE

LENGTH: 684 words

HEADLINE: ICELAND SEEKS NEW NATO ROLE

BYLINE: BY THORSTEINN THORARENSEN

DATELINE: REYKJAVIK, JULY 25

KEYWORD: DEFENCE

BODY:

ICELAND, THE ONLY UNARMED MEMBER OF NATO, IS SEEKING AN INCREASED DEFENCE ROLE UNDER A NEW GOVERNMENT WHOSE POLICIES THE LEFT HAS DUBBED "MORE RIGHTIST THAN REAGAN".

ICELAND HAS NEVER HAD AN ARMY AND HAS NO DEFENCE MINISTER. BUT FOREIGN MINISTER GEIR HALLGRIMSSON, WHO IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEW APPROACH, SAYS THE 250,000 ISLANDERS SHOULD TAKE A GREATER PART IN THEIR OWN DEFENCE.

AT PRESENT, ICELAND'S DEFENCES ARE ENTIRELY IN THE HANDS OF THE 3,000 U.S. SERVICEMEN STATIONED AT THE KEFLAVIK AIR BASE OUTSIDE REYKJAVIK UNDER AN AGREEMENT DATING BACK TO 1951.

THE GOVERNMENT INDICATED ITS INTENTION TO TAKE A HIGHER DEFENCE PROFILE IN MAY WHEN IT ATTENDED A MEETING OF NATO'S MILITARY COMMITTEE IN BRUSSELS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE STRATEGICALLY-SITUATED ISLAND JOINED THE WESTERN ALLIANCE IN 1949.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GROWING INTEREST IN DEFENCE COINCIDES WITH PLANS TO BUILD TWO NEW NATO RADAR STATIONS, BRING IN A NEW GENERATION OF U.S. FIGHTERS FOR THE AMERICAN-MANNED ICELANDIC DEFENCE FORCE AND EXPAND THE FACILITIES AT THE KEFLAVIK BASE.

SVAVAR GESTSSON, LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST-DOMINATED PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE WHICH WAS IN GOVERNMENT UNTIL 1983, IS STRONGLY CRITICAL OF THE CENTRE-RIGHT COALITION'S INTEREST IN DEFENCE.

"HALLGRIMSSON GOES EVEN FURTHER THAN PRESIDENT REAGAN IN HIS RIGHTIST ATTITUDES. HE HAS CLEARLY TAKEN UP A NEW MILITARISTIC POLICY TYING ICELAND TIGHTER THAN EVER TO NATO'S MILITARY NET," THE PRO-MOSCOW ICELANDIC POLITICIAN SAID.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER ARGUES THAT ICELAND'S DEFENCE CANNOT BE SEEN AS A THREAT TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY AND INSISTS THE ISLAND WILL NEVER ACCEPT "AGGRESSIVE WEAPONS".

HALLGRIMSSON SAYS ICELANDERS ARE PERFECTLY CAPABLE OF MANNING NATO RADAR STATIONS ON THE ISLAND AND IS INTERESTED IN THE POSSIBILITY OF THE ICELANDIC COAST GUARD SHARING DEFENSIVE SURVEILLANCE MISSIONS WITH THE AMERICANS AT KEFLAVIK.

(c) 1984 Reuters North European Service, JULY 25, 1984

SO FAR, THE COAST GUARDS' ROLE HAS BEEN LIMITED TO FISHERIES CONTROL AND RESCUE SERVICES, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE INVOLVED IN A SO-CALLED "COD WAR" WITH BRITAIN IN 1975 IN WHICH THEY MAINLY USED WIRECLIPPERS TO CUT THE FISHING GEAR OF BRITISH TRAWLERS.

THE GAP BETWEEN ICELAND, BRITAIN AND GREENLAND IS ONE OF THE SO-CALLED CHOKER POINTS THROUGH WHICH THE SOVIET NAVY WOULD HAVE TO BREAK THROUGH IN A WAR TO BE ABLE TO DISRUPT SHIPPING IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

THE BUILDUP OF THE KOLA PENINSULA AS THE HOME OF THE SOVIET NORTHERN FLEET, MOSCOW'S LARGEST AND MOST MODERN, EXPLAINS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE KEFLAVIK BASE AND THE ICELANDIC RADARS.

" KEFLAVIK'S ROLE IS TO DEFEND ICELAND IN THE EVENT OF A CONFLICT AND BE PART OF THE NATO NETWORK OF COLLECTIVE DEFENCE. IT IS IMPORTANT AS A SURVEILLANCE POST FOR MONITORING MILITARY AIR TRAFFIC, MAINTAINING A WATCH ON SHIPPING MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING SUBMARINES," THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TOLD REUTERS THAT PROJECTS TO EXPAND KEFLAVIK'S FACILITIES INCLUDE A U.S. AND NATO-FUNDED PLAN TO BUILD A 60 MILLION DOLLAR UNDERGROUND FUEL DEPOT AND A NEW COMMAND AND CONTROL CENTRE DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND HEAVY ATTACKS.

THE BASE, WHICH DOUBLES AS ICELAND'S INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, WILL ALSO GET NINE BOMB-PROOF HANGARS TO HOUSE THE 18 NEW F15S DUE TO REPLACE KEFLAVIK'S AGEING PHANTOMS IN 1985.

IN ADDITION, THE UNITED STATES AND ICELAND WILL SHARE THE COST OF BUILDING A 40 MILLION DOLLAR NEW AIR TERMINAL TO BE USED FOR BOTH CIVILIAN AND MILITARY FLIGHTS.

OFFICIALS STRESSED THE PROJECTS DID NOT REPRESENT AN UPGRADING OF KEFLAVIK, DESCRIBING THEM MORE AS A MODERNISATION NEEDED AFTER A FOUR-YEAR PAUSE IN CONSTRUCTION AT THE BASE UNTIL LAST YEAR.

OFFICIALS ALSO SAID TWO NEW RADAR STATIONS WOULD BE BUILT IN THE NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST OF THE ISLAND.

NO PUBLIC EXPLANATION OF THEIR ROLE HAS BEEN GIVEN SO FAR, BUT ICELANDERS PRESUME THEY ARE INTENDED TO FILL A GAP IN NATO SURVEILLANCE OF LOW-FLYING AIRCRAFT EAST OF GREENLAND.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST IN NATO HAS NOT PUT A STOP, HOWEVER, TO ICELANDIC SUPPLIES OF WOOLLEN JUMPERS FOR THE SOVIET ARMY AND NEARLY ALL THE ISLAND'S OIL SUPPLIES ARE SOVIET, INCLUDING THE JET FUEL CIVILIAN AIRLINERS TAKE ABOARD AT KEFLAVIK.

(Robinson)  
October 7, 1986  
4:30 p.m.

18

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREETING TO U.S. FORCES  
KEFLAVIK, ICELAND

Thank you, General \_\_\_\_\_, and thank you all. It's good to feel so at home.

Permit me to say first that the talks I have just concluded with General Secretary Gorbachev were encouraging and useful. We spoke at some length about arms control, a matter of vital importance to all the world. And since arms control must be seen against a wider background, we spoke as well of human rights and of regional conflicts, including the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Of course General Secretary Gorbachev and I were frank about our disagreements, of which many remain. But we laid the groundwork for a successful summit -- this time a full summit meeting -- to take place in the United States later this year.

Tomorrow evening I will speak about these Iceland talks more fully in an address to the Nation. But since so many of you had a hand in making them possible, I thought you'd like to know that they were a success -- that what took place on this beautiful island yesterday and today will help you in your mission of keeping the peace.

But my main reason in coming to Keflavik today was to express my gratitude -- gratitude for a difficult job well done.

Iceland has always held a position of importance in the Atlantic, commanding, if you will, the sea between the Old World and the New. Indeed, many of those who believe that the Vikings were the first Europeans to discover the Americas hold that the

ancient Norse sailors stopped here in Iceland, for provisions and rest, on their way.

During World War II, Iceland played a crucial role in the battle for freedom. Early in the War, German U-2 boats began to exact a devastating toll from British shipping, including the shipping that supplied the British people with food. Between March and December 1941, the Germans sank British ships totaling more than a million tons; Churchill watched with growing disquiet as his nation was pushed to within weeks of starvation.

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Today Iceland's importance remains undiminished. And here you are, thousands of miles from home -- closer, indeed, to the Soviet naval bases on the Kola Peninsula than to our own East Coast. In view of those naval bases and other potential threats, you serve as a vanguard for Iceland, the United States, and all the NATO Allies. You monitor military air traffic. You track submarines. And you monitor shipping movements in the vital sea lanes of communication between the United States, Iceland, and Europe.

You perform all these tasks with efficiency and dedication -- in short, with a keen sense of duty. Ladies and gentlemen of our Armed Forces: On behalf of a grateful Nation, I commend you.

And by the way, now that I've applauded you, what about a round of applause for some other important people doing a difficult job exceptionally well -- your families?

And it seems to me we have one more round of applause still to go -- one for our allies, hosts, and friends, the people of Iceland.

Well, it's time to go now -- after all, Congress is still in session, and I've got to get back to keep an eye on them. But in closing, let me say simply this. You are not here on NATO's front line -- you are not making the sacrifice of leaving home and friends so far behind -- merely to keep the world from getting worse. You are here to make it better, for you are here in the name of liberty.

As I said in my 1982 speech at the Houses of Parliament in London: The ultimate goal of American foreign policy is not just the prevention of war but the extension of freedom -- to see that every nation, every people, every person, someday enjoys the blessings of liberty. Today, our own economic and military power is resurgent, the Western democracies are revitalized, and all across the world nations are turning to democratic ideas and the principles of the free market. All that you do -- and all that took place here during these past 2 days -- has strengthened

Page 4

world peace -- the peace in which the flame of freedom can  
continue to spread.

Thank you, and God bless you all.



## THE MODERN STATE

1944, not knowing how long the war would last, the Icelanders decided to act unilaterally to terminate the Treaty of Union, and the decision was submitted to a plebiscite in May 1944. 98.6% of the total electorate participating voted for abrogation of the treaty, and this indicated their desire for a republican form of government. Accordingly, a new republic was proclaimed at Thingvellir on the birthday of Jón Björnsson, June 17, 1944. Sveinn Björnsson was elected the first president.

**U.S. "Occupation."** World War II wrought consequences of far-reaching consequences in the fabric of Icelandic life. Not only did it bring material prosperity, which has since continued undiminished; it triggered a reevaluation of the nation's basic attitudes and policies. In 1941, when Allied strength in Europe was at its ebb, Iceland was prevailed upon by Britain and the United States to ask for U. S. protection in order to relieve the British garrison that had occupied the country since May 1940. A U. S.-Icelandic agreement, made at the time, called for withdrawal of all U. S. forces at the end of the war. In 1944, however, the United States requested permission to construct and lease permanent military bases in Iceland. Faced with Icelandic rejection in April 1946, the United States still refused to withdraw, arguing that no peace treaty had yet been concluded with Germany. A compromise was reached in October 1946, allowing U. S. civilian control of the air base at Keflavik for 6½ years. The U. S. troops withdrew changed to civilian-clothes.

The 1946 agreement was Iceland's first step toward total reversal of its policy of permanent neutrality. This policy had been adopted in 1918 and confirmed in 1945 when the country refused to declare war on Germany in order to qualify as a founding member of the United Nations. The negation of the neutrality policy came in 1949, when the Althing approved participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In the bitter controversy over that decision—which still lingers—the pro-NATO faction contended that neutrality had already proved useless, while opponents argued that since Iceland had no army, participation in a military alliance could lead to a permanent peacetime harboring of foreign troops in the country. That forecast came true. At the height of the Korean War, in May 1951, the United States, under the auspices of NATO, obtained the Icelandic government's permission (granted illegally, as it happened, since consent of the Althing was sought only after the fact) to restation troops in the country. U. S. personnel at Keflavik promptly donned military uniforms again, and the Defense Force (called the "Occupation Force" by its opponents) has remained ever since.

However unobtrusive, this presence of U. S. troops has profoundly influenced Icelandic life. Not only has it colored most political exchanges between the forces of left and right, but it has also left the nation with ambivalent feelings about its own future. To many Icelanders, the American "occupation," seemingly perpetual, merely portends one of two fates: if peace prevails, a destiny similar to that of the Hawaiian Islands; and, in case of war, Iceland's physical destruction by nuclear attack.

The "Codfish War." Troubled over the increas-

ing exploitation of its offshore fishing waters by foreign trawlers, and particularly the excessive trawling of the spawning grounds, Iceland set a three-mile fishing limit after World War II. The limit was increased to 4 miles in 1952, to 12 miles in 1958, to 50 miles in 1972, and to 200 miles in 1975. The unilateral setting of these limits resulted in disputes with the countries concerned, particularly with Britain, which sent warships to protect its trawlers in Icelandic waters. Minor naval skirmishes between British and Icelandic vessels occurred over a seven-month period in 1975-1976 until an accord was signed by the two countries on June 1, 1976.

**Industrialization.** Icelanders have long been aware of the need for more and larger export industries to shore up their shaky, fish-based economy. A program to realize this goal was finally put into operation with the opening of the aluminum smelter at Straumsvik in 1969. That event may well prove to be a turning point in Icelandic economic history. At the same time the country applied for membership in the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and was admitted to that organization in 1970.

**Presidential Elections.** In the first quarter century after establishment of the republic in 1944, Iceland had only two presidential elections: Asgeir Asgeirsson, elected in 1952 to succeed Sveinn Björnsson, who died; and Kristján Eldjárn, elected in 1968, when Asgeirsson retired. In June 1980, Vigdis Finnbogadóttir was elected Iceland's first woman president.

## 7. Culture

Unlike many other old countries, Iceland cannot boast eye-catching proofs of a past greatness; there are no impressive ruins, architectural jewels, or lasting monuments. To a unique degree, Icelandic culture has always been based on the written word. Otherwise, native creativity traditionally found its most satisfactory expression in folk arts and handicrafts—embroidery, wood carving, and metalwork, especially in silver. Today, there is hardly an art form that is not cultivated in Iceland, but painting is perhaps the best developed. New cultural currents are quick to reach the country, and their acceptance is now comparatively fast and painless. The state supports the arts by annual subsidies to writers and artists.

**Literature.** Old Icelandic literature reached its peak during the republican era. The colonists had brought with them their literary tradition, and in Iceland that heritage was cherished and expanded as nowhere else. For more than 300 years literature in Scandinavia was almost exclusively an Icelandic domain. Up to the early 12th century, when the first written books were produced, the tradition remained oral.

But the time from about 1120 to the end of the 13th century was one of those rare but happy periods in history that spawned literary genius. It was during this republican era that most of the celebrated Icelandic sagas, as well as a large body of heroic and court poetry, mythology, and history, were committed to vellum. (See EDDAS; SAGA.)

After Iceland's loss of independence, however, its literature soon entered a period of decline; by 1400 the writing of literary prose had all but ceased. Not so the composition of poetry, however. During the next few centuries, Icelandic literature was completely dominated by sacred

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ELEMENTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE SPEECH  
TO U.S. FORCES AT KEFLAVIK, OCTOBER 12, 1986

- Great appreciation by America and our Allies for the members of the Icelandic Defense Force who are faced with a difficult task in a very challenging environment.
- The dedication and professionalism of all members of the IDF is a source of pride and an example for U.S. ~~and~~ <sup>Allied</sup> forces everywhere.
- The men and women of the U.S. armed forces at Keflavik and other sites in Iceland are truly in the front lines of the Alliance every day. The proximity to major Soviet naval bases on the Kola Peninsula and to the sea lines of communication between the U.S. and Europe place ~~them~~ <sup>you</sup> in one of the most strategic spots in the NATO area. *absolutely vital*
- The importance of ~~their~~ <sup>your difficult</sup> task has grown in recent years as the Soviet Union continues its expansion of a blue water navy and naval air power.
- We are very pleased by the excellent level of cooperation given by Iceland in maintaining the peace that NATO has kept in Europe for 35 years.
- The contribution of Iceland and the Icelandic Defense Force cannot be overestimated. It is a crucial factor in ~~NATO's northern flank.~~ <sup>for the entire Alliance,</sup>
- The IDF is an important link between the people of Iceland and of the United States. In addition to this personal contact between our citizens, I am very proud of the assistance rendered by the IDF to Iceland in such areas of search and rescue at sea.

1. Iceland

~~Last pt must be more Presidential~~

-- In short, what you are doing here is crucial to the freedom of all the democracies. Keep it up. We are proud of you, and we are grateful.

5TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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MARCH 13, 1985, WEDNESDAY, BC CYCLE

LENGTH: 721 words

HEADLINE: NUCLEAR ROW PUSHES ICELAND FURTHER TOWARDS NATO

BYLINE: BY RICHARD WALLIS

DATELINE: REYKJAVIK, MARCH 13

KEYWORD: NUCLEAR- ICELAND

BODY:

DISCLOSURE OF PURPORTED U.S. CONTINGENCY PLANS TO STATION NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN ICELAND SEEMS TO HAVE CREATED AN ALL-PARTY CONSENSUS ON PLAYING A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN NATO.

THE PLANS, AS REVEALED LAST DECEMBER BY WASHINGTON DEFENCE ANALYST WILLIAM ARKIN, CALL FOR 48 U.S. NUCLEAR DEPTH CHARGES TO BE MOVED TO A NATO BASE ON THE ISLAND IN TIMES OF CRISIS IN CONSULTATION WITH THE ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT.

'WE CANNOT TELL PEOPLE NOT TO PLAN ABOUT ICELAND, BUT WE STRONGLY OBJECT TO IT AND IF IT IS DONE BY A RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND NATO ALLY, WE WANT TO BE ABLE TO FOLLOW IT,' FOREIGN MINISTER GEIR HALLGRIMSSON TOLD REUTERS.

THE ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT REACTED STRONGLY TO THE DISCLOSURES, SAYING IT WAS NOT AWARE OF THE PLANS AND DEMANDING AN IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON REFUSED TO DENY OR CONFIRM SECRET PLANS, BUT HALLGRIMSSON SAID THE WHITE HOUSE HAD TOLD HIM NO NUCLEAR ARMS WOULD BE DEPLOYED WITHOUT ICELAND'S CONSENT.

'IF THERE ARE SUCH PLANS, IT IS EVIDENT WE SHOULD BE THE FIRST TO KNOW ABOUT IT. I HAVE STRESSED THAT FACT BOTH TO (U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE) SHULTZ AND (NATO SECRETARY GENERAL LORD) CARRINGTON,' HALLGRIMSSON SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

THE REPORTED PLANS ALSO ENVISAGE NUCLEAR DEPTH CHARGES BEING STATIONED IN EMERGENCY IN CANADA, SPAIN, THE PORTUGUESE AZORES, BERMUDA, PUERTO RICO, THE PHILIPPINES AND THE INDIAN OCEAN ISLAND OF DIEGO GARCIA.

ICELAND IS CRUCIAL TO NATO BECAUSE OF SEABED SUBMARINE DETECTION SYSTEMS AROUND THE ISLAND AND THE 3,100-STRONG KEFLAVIK BASE FROM WHICH U.S. ORION AND AWACS EARLY WARNING PLANES PATROL THE ATLANTIC.

'ANY PLANS DIVULGED ABOUT ICELAND'S POSSIBLE ROLE IN WAR OR TIMES OF PERIL WHICH THE ICELANDIC AUTHORITIES ARE UNAWARE OF ARE VERY LIKELY TO HAVE A COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE EFFECT,' HALLGRIMSSON SAID.

HE IS PUSHING FOR ICELAND, WHICH HAS NO MILITARY OF ITS OWN, TO MONITOR MORE CLOSELY NATO DEVELOPMENTS AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE U.S.-MANNED ICELANDIC DEFENCE FORCE.

(c) 1985 Reuters North European Service, MARCH 13, 1985

'I WANT US TO BE IN A POSITION TO FOLLOW THROUGH PLANS AND MAKE CLEAR TO OUR ALLIES WHAT IS VIABLE AND WHAT WE DO NOT WANT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES,' HE SAID.

IN THIS HE HAS THE TACIT SUPPORT OF ICELANDIC LEFT WHICH ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO WAS CAMPAIGNING FOR THE CLOSURE OF THE NATO BASE AND WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.

EINAR KARL HARALDSSON OF THE LEFTIST PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE SAID THERE WAS NOW AN ALL-PARTY CONSENSUS ON THE NEED TO GET MORE INFORMATION OUT OF NATO.

HARALDSSON, A MEMBER OF ICELAND'S SECURITY COMMISSION, ARGUED IT WAS NATURAL FOR ICELAND TO BE REPRESENTED AT EVERY LEVEL IN NATO. 'IF YOU ARE IN NATO, THEN BE IN NATO,' HE SAID.

U.S. AMBASSADOR MARHSALL BREMENT AGREES ABOUT THE NEED TO KEEP THE ICELANDERS INFORMED.

'WE VERY SCRUPULOUSLY ... EXPLAIN ALL TO THE ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT. WE CAN ONLY GET ALONG WITH THEM IF WE TREAT THEM AS A COMPLETELY EQUAL SOVEREIGN ALLY, JUST LIKE WE WOULD A MAJOR ALLY WITH GREAT FORCES,' HE TOLD REUTERS.

ICELAND IS NEVERTHELESS TAKING STEPS TO OBTAIN MORE FIRST-HAND INFORMATION. THE FOREIGN MINISTER IS TO START ATTENDING NATO DEFENCE MINISTERS' MEETINGS AND THE FIRST ICELANDER IS BEING ASSIGNED TO NATO'S MILITARY STAFF.

MEMBERSHIP OF NATO'S INFRASTRUCTURE COMMITTEE IS A LONGER-TERM OPTION THAT WOULD GIVE IT DIRECT CONTROL OVER NATO INSTALLATIONS BEING PLANNED FOR ICELAND.

HARALDSSON SAID SOME CONSERVATIVES EVEN WANTED ICELAND TO SET UP ITS OWN MILITARY FORCE AND HOLD NATO EXERCISES ON THE ISLAND. BUT HE PREDICTED THIS WOULD AROUSE STRONG OPPOSITION.

APART FROM BRINGING THE MAIN PARTIES CLOSER TOGETHER ON POLICY TOWARDS NATO, ARKIN'S DISCLOSURES HAVE ALSO GIVEN THE ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT IN ICELAND A BOOST.

AN ICELANDIC BRANCH OF THE MOVEMENT FOR A BAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE NORDIC REGION HAS JUST BEEN FOUNDED.

'THE MAJORITY OF ICELAND'S 240,000 PEOPLE WILL NOT SAY NO TO NATO, BUT THEY MIGHT TO NUCLEAR ARMS,' SAID ONE MEMBER AT THE FOUNDING MEETING THIS MONTH.

THE NUCLEAR DEPTH CHARGES MENTIONED IN THE REPORTED U.S. PLANS ARE B57 ANTI-SUBMARINE BOMBS WITH A 10 KILOTON POWER -- SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN THE ATOM BOMB WHICH DESTROYED HIROSHIMA IN 1945.

'IF WE WERE TO BE CONSULTED, I CANNOT THINK OF A SINGLE POLITICIAN AGREEING TO THE IDEA OF NUCLEAR DEPTH CHARGES BEING DROPPED IN THE SEA,' SAID GUNNAR GUNNARSSON, SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT-APPOINTED SECURITY COMMISSION.



*RO*

(Robinson/ARD)  
October 7, 1986  
6:00 p.m.

*NSC AS*  
*Romana AS*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREETING TO U.S. FORCES  
KEFLAVIK, ICELAND

Thank you all. It's good to feel so at home.

Permit me to say first that the talks I have just concluded with General Secretary Gorbachev were encouraging and useful. We spoke at some length about arms control, a matter of vital importance to all the world, and of human rights and regional conflicts. Of course General Secretary Gorbachev and I were frank about our disagreements, of which many remain. But we laid the groundwork for what could be a successful summit in the United States in the future.

Tomorrow evening I will speak about these Iceland talks more fully in a brief address to the Nation. But since so many of you had a hand in making them possible, I thought you'd like to know that they were a success -- that what took place on this [beautiful] island yesterday and today will help you in your mission of keeping the peace.

This brings me to my main reason in coming to Keflavik today -- to see you all and express my gratitude -- gratitude for a difficult job well done.

Iceland has always held a position of importance in the Atlantic, commanding, if you will, the sea between the Old World and the New. Indeed, many of those who believe that the Vikings were the first Europeans to discover the Americas hold that the ancient Norse sailors stopped here in Iceland, for provisions and rest, on their way.

*heard of  
Iceland from  
an Icelandic*

*first heard of North America from an  
Icelandic, who had traveled there 14 years earlier.*

During World War II, Iceland played a crucial role in the battle for freedom. Early in the War, German U-2 boats began to exact a devastating toll from British shipping, including the shipping that supplied the British people with food. [Between March and ~~December~~ <sup>May</sup> 1941, the Germans sank British ships totalling more than a million tons; Churchill watched with growing disquiet as his nation was pushed ~~to within weeks~~ <sup>closer to the verge</sup> of starvation.]

In April 1941, with the consent of the people of Iceland, the British established bases on this island for escort groups and aircraft. In ~~July~~ <sup>July</sup>, we joined them, again with ~~the~~ <sup>Icelandic</sup> consent of ~~the Icelandic people~~ with bases of our own. These operations staged from this very island proved decisive, in the balance of the entire struggle. In Churchill's words, the "escort groups became ever more efficient, and as their power grew, that of the U-boats declined." Britain was saved to continue the struggle for freedom.

Today Iceland's importance ~~remains~~ <sup>is</sup> undiminished. And here you are, thousands of miles from home -- closer, indeed, to the Soviet naval bases on the Kola Peninsula than to our own East Coast. In view of those naval bases and other potential threats, you serve as a vanguard for Iceland, the United States, and all the NATO Allies. You monitor military air traffic. You track submarines. And you monitor shipping movements in the vital sea lanes ~~(of communication)~~ between the United States, Iceland, and Europe.

You perform all these tasks with efficiency and dedication -- in short, with a keen sense of duty. Ladies and

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gentlemen of our Armed Forces: On behalf of a grateful Nation, I commend you. As Commander-in-Chief, I salute you. [President renders hand salute.]

But you know, there are some people here in civilian dress today: I can't salute them, of course, but seeing them does bring to mind all the sacrifices your families make. So whether your families are here or back home, the next time you see them or write a letter, you tell them from me: The President thanks them, and America thanks them.

And it seems to me we have one more round of applause still to go -- one for our allies, hosts, and friends, the people of Iceland.

Well, it's time to go now -- after all, Congress is still in session, and I've got to get back to keep an eye on them. But in closing, let me say simply this. You are not here on NATO's front line -- you are not making the sacrifice of leaving home and friends so far behind -- merely to keep the world from getting worse. You are here to make it better, for you are here in the name of liberty.

For the ultimate goal of American foreign policy is not just the prevention of war but the expansion of freedom -- to see that every nation, every people, every person, someday enjoys the blessings of liberty. All that you do -- and all that took place here during these past 2 days -- has strengthened world peace -- the peace in which the flame of freedom can continue to spread.

Thank you, and God bless you all.



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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



SOURCE

(Robinson/ARD)  
October 8, 1986  
2:00 p.m.

RO

RR

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREETING TO U.S. FORCES  
KEFLAVIK, ICELAND  
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1986

Thank you all. It's good to feel so at home.

Permit me to say first that the talks I have just concluded with General Secretary Gorbachev were encouraging and useful. We spoke at some length about arms control, a matter of vital importance to all the world, and of human rights and regional conflicts. Of course General Secretary Gorbachev and I were frank about our disagreements, of which many remain. But we laid the groundwork for what could be a successful summit in the United States in the future.

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This brings me to my main reason in coming to Keflavik [KEFF-la-VICK] today -- to see you all and express my gratitude -- gratitude for a difficult job well done.

Iceland has always held a position of importance in the Atlantic, commanding, if you will, the sea between the Old World and the New. Indeed, many of those who believe that the Vikings were the first Europeans to discover the Americas, hold that the ancient Norse sailors first heard of North America from an Icelander who landed there 14 years earlier.

Concept Memo  
10/7/86

check for  
Ronald Reagan  
10/8/86

surveillance  
mission -  
member of  
NATO.

Encyclopedia  
Britannica  
Encyclopedia  
of Eriksson  
p. 129.

Bjarni  
Herjulfsson -  
Icelander

The Grand Alliance

Houghton  
Mifflin  
Co - Boston  
p. 112 & p. 123

Chart Phase III  
British loss:  
1,134,000 p. 111

Trees would  
be  
unbearable  
ibid p. 126

ibid p. 138  
escort groups  
aircraft

Mr. Kalkas:  
3 Navy bases  
est dur WWII  
Navy Librarian  
433-2386

quote from  
The Grand  
Alliance  
p. 149

Approx 2,800  
miles from  
Iceland to  
Wash, D.C. &  
approx 1,800  
miles from  
Murmansk.  
Pass, Travel  
Office 72250

Iceland:  
NATO 1751  
also P. Sommer  
NSC 25732

Commander  
William Bouron  
Keflavik Base  
Office of Public  
Affairs

During World War II, Iceland played a crucial role in the battle for freedom. Early in the war, German U-2 boats began to exact a devastating toll from British shipping, including the shipping that supplied the British people with food. Between March and December 1941, the Germans sank British ships totalling more than a million tons; Churchill watched with growing disquiet as his nation was pushed closer and closer to starvation.

In April 1941, with the consent of the people of Iceland, the British established bases on this island for escort groups and aircraft. In July, we joined them, again with the consent of the Icelandic people, with bases of our own. These operations staged from this very island proved decisive in the balance of the entire struggle. In Churchill's words, the "escort groups became ever more efficient, and as their power grew, that of the U-boats declined." Britain was saved to continue the struggle for freedom.

Today, Iceland's importance remains undiminished. And here you are, thousands of miles from home -- closer, indeed, to the Soviet naval bases on the Kola Peninsula than to our own East Coast. In view of those naval bases and other potential threats, you serve as a vanguard for Iceland, the United States, and all the NATO Allies. You monitor military air traffic. You track submarines. And you monitor shipping movements in the vital sea lanes between the United States, Iceland, and Europe.

You perform all these tasks with efficiency and dedication -- in short, with a keen sense of duty. Ladies and gentlemen of our Armed Forces: On behalf of a grateful Nation, I

commend you. As Commander-in-Chief, I salute you. [President renders hand salute.]

But you know, there are some people here in civilian dress today: I can't salute them, of course, but seeing them does bring to mind all the sacrifices your families make. So whether your families are here or back home, the next time you see them or write a letter, you tell them from me: The President thanks them, and America thanks them.

And it seems to me we have one more round of applause still to go -- one for our allies, hosts, and friends, the people of Iceland.

Well, it's time to go now -- after all, Congress is still in session, and I've got to get back to keep an eye on them. But in closing, let me say simply this. You are not here on NATO's front line -- you are not making the sacrifice of leaving home and friends so far behind -- merely to keep the world from getting worse. You are here to make it better, for you are here in the name of liberty.

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Thank you, and God bless you all.

Lt. Commander  
William Barry  
Keflavik Base  
Office of  
Public Affairs  
3,100 +  
civilian

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY DOLAN  
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND  
CHIEF SPEECHWRITER

FROM: PETER J. WALLISON *PJW*

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Greetings to U.S. Forces --  
Keflavik, Iceland (10-7-86 6:00 p.m. Draft)

Counsel's office has no legal objection to the proposed Presidential remarks to the American forces stationed at Keflavik, Iceland. We have some concern, however, about the President's humorous reference to keeping an eye on Congress. It does not seem appropriate for the President to appear to be demeaning Congress, even in a humorous way, in this setting. I have suggested a slight change in language.

cc: David Chew

(Robinson/ARD)  
October 7, 1986  
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GREETING TO U.S. FORCES  
KEFLAVIK, ICELAND

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And it seems to me we have one more round of applause still to go -- one for our allies, hosts, and friends, the people of Iceland.

Well, it's time to go now -- after all, Congress is still in session, and ~~I've got to get back to keep an eye on them.~~ *the vital defense budget is still a matter of dispute.* But in closing, let me say simply this. You are not here on NATO's front line -- you are not making the sacrifice of leaving home and friends so far behind -- merely to keep the world from getting worse. You are here to make it better, for you are here in the name of liberty.

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Thank you, and God bless you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

RO

October 7, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR TRAVELING GUESTS AND STAFF

FROM: WILLIAM HENKEL 

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FOR THE TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO  
REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9-SUNDAY,  
OCTOBER 12, 1986

Attached for your planning purposes is an outline schedule, DRAFT aircraft manifests and miscellaneous information for the Trip of the President to Reykjavik, Iceland, Thursday, October 9-Sunday, October 12, 1986. Any further questions on this trip should be directed to Joanne Hildebrand or Marylou Skidmore in the Advance Office on X7565.

TRIP CONCEPT

The President will be traveling to Reykjavik, Iceland on Thursday, October 9-Sunday, October 12, 1986. The purpose of this trip is to participate in preparatory, working meetings with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev before his upcoming visit to the United States. These meetings will be extremely private in nature and will provide an opportunity for the two leaders to participate in candid discussions on where the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. stand on a number of issues. These meetings are not intended to produce agreements, but rather to lay the foundation for substantive agreements in the future.

The schedule and arrangements have been designed around the above concept. In short, the trip is not like any the President has made and, consequently, will not be staffed as such. Three co-equal criteria have been established to decide whether staff should travel to Iceland: (1) substantive support; (2) security; and (3) support for the President in his role as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive of the country. A "business as usual" attitude is contrary to the purpose of this event; it is personal, private and without extensive or even normal press coverage.

Due to the lead time and geographic location of the trip, normal and customary international arrangements will not be present. The advance teams from all agencies are working on a 24-hour basis to assure, first and foremost, that the three criteria of support named above, are met. All other requests and desires are secondary.

10/07/86 6:00 a.m.

The working and living environment for the trip has been established with a triangle concept in mind. The President will be living in the U.S. Ambassador's Residence, adjacent to the U.S. Embassy. Mr. Regan and Admiral Poindexter will be housed in the British Ambassador's Residence, 1 block from the U.S. Ambassador's Residence. Secretary Shultz and most of the traveling staff will be staying in the Hotel Holt, roughly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  blocks away. All working offices have been established in a former commercial school, in the center of the triangle of housing facilities.

It is fortunate that such a geographically ideal environment has been established. All staff should be warned that extensive transportation, dining facilities and various other amenities may not be in abundance or even available. The City of Reykjavik is simply not capable of supporting an operation of this nature on such short notice. An understanding and sensitivity to the overall situation will be greatly appreciated.

#### SCHEDULE DISTRIBUTION

The schedule for Iceland will be printed in two parts. Part I will cover Thursday, October 9th-Friday, October 10th and will be printed and distributed in Washington, D.C. on Wednesday, October 8, 1986. Part II will cover Saturday, October 11th-Sunday, October 12th and will be printed and distributed in Iceland on Friday, October 10th. Any other amendments to the schedule will be distributed on a day-to-day basis.

The schedule may not be as detailed or as specific as usual with regard to staff movements. Therefore, we would like to request up front that you follow explicitly the directions that are given.

Please note that we expect a minimum number of people will be accompanying the President when attending any event. If you are not manifested or listed in the schedule, you are not included.

#### PASSPORTS

Current passports are required for entrance into and exit out of Iceland. As usual, State Department personnel will collect and carry them in order to facilitate their quick handling with Immigration officials in Iceland. Visas are not required for Iceland. Passports will be collected in the Advance Office prior to departure. Please bring all passports to the Advance Office (Room 185 $\frac{1}{2}$  OEOB) as soon as possible.

BAGGAGE CALL/TRANSPORTATION/AIRCRAFT SCHEDULE

There is a 7:00 a.m. baggage call for all passengers on Air Force One and 26000. Please place unlocked baggage in the West Basement. Hand carry all film.

Vans will depart the West Basement at 8:30 a.m. for those manifested on Air Force One and requiring transportation. If you are manifested on Air Force One and wish to go straight to Andrews Air Force Base with your luggage, please be at the Base Operations Building, Distinguished Visitors' Lounge, no later than 8:45 a.m.

For those manifested on 26000, vans will depart the West Basement at 9:00 a.m. If you are on 26000 and wish to go straight to Andrews Air Force Base with your luggage, please be at the Base Operations Building no later than 9:15 a.m.

Please remember and be sensitive to the fact that all luggage must be x-rayed and tagged prior to departure.

Air Force One departs at 9:45 a.m. and 26000 departs at 10:15 a.m. A Continental Breakfast and Lunch will be served on both aircraft. Air Force One arrives in Iceland at 7:05 p.m. local time. 26000 arrives at approximately 7:35 p.m. local time. Transportation from the airport will be provided - it is roughly a 45 minute drive into the City of Reykjavik.

WEATHER/ATTIRE

The weather is extremely variable in Iceland. Temperatures in the last week have ranged from 55° to 5° (with wind chill factor). Rain, snow and high winds are very possible.

Winter clothing is recommended, including a wool coat, gloves and an umbrella. The "layered clothes" concept is recommended. Business attire will, of course, be expected for meetings, etc. Both daytime and evening attire is similar to that of Washington, D.C.

HOTELS/ACCOMMODATIONS

Hotel rooms are at a premium on this trip. At this point, we have stopped counting the number of rooms and are working with the number of actual beds in the city. In other words, it is very possible that many of the staff, including traveling staff, will be in double rooms. In addition, it is our hope that we can keep the U.S. traveling party within a close perimeter of the offices; however, due to the short time factor involved and limited resources, we will consider it a success to get everyone housed.

10/07/86 6:00 a.m.

HEALTH/MEDICAL

No shots are required for this trip; however, the White House Medical Unit recommends that you have a current tetanus and a current typhoid. Any further questions, please call the White House Medical Unit.

A personal note - many of the members of the survey and pre-advance team have caught colds due to a combination of factors: extreme weather change, less sleep, less food, etc. Please be conscious of this probability and take all available cautions.

LUGGAGE/SHOPPING

As usual, space in the baggage compartment of each aircraft is extremely limited. Any souvenir or gift items will be given last priority when loading for the trip home.

TIME CHANGE

Iceland is four hours ahead of Washington, D.C.

ELECTRIC CURRENT

Electric current is 220 volts. A round two-pronged converter is necessary for adapting American appliances to Icelandic outlets. The hotels will have a limited supply of both converters and hair dryers for your use.

PER DIEM

Per diem is for personal expenses (i.e. meals, laundry). Your hotel bills will be paid for; however, you must personally clear all incidental charges from your bill upon check-out. If you have reimbursable charges (i.e. official telephone calls), you must obtain a copy of the receipt prior to departure. Failure to do so will result in a delay and possible problems in processing your expense voucher, which in turn will delay reimbursement of any money owed you.

CUSTOMS

U.S. residents returning after a stay abroad of more than 48 hours are, generally speaking, granted customs exemptions of \$400 each. The next \$600 is taxed at 10%. Duty-free articles must accompany the traveler at the time of return, must be for personal or household use, must have been acquired as an incident of his or her trip, and must be properly declared to Customs. Not more than one liter of alcoholic beverages may be included in the \$400 exemption.

10/07/86 6:00 a.m.

The \$400 exemption may be granted only if the exemption, or any part of it, has not been used within the preceding 30-day period.

Everyone will be required to file a customs declaration form upon entering the U.S.

#### IDENTIFICATION/ACCESS BADGES

A general rule for all White House and other government agency passholders is to carry, at all times, your picture identification.

As usual, White House and agency staff pins will be recognized in all stops. A separate access badge system is currently under negotiations and may be established; all information with regard to this system will be distributed upon arrival in Iceland.

#### FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE

The Icelandic currency is the króna (crown). It is exchanging at approximately 41.5 k to \$1.00. Currency exchange will be provided by the U.S. Embassy. All information with regard to times and location for exchange will be provided upon arrival in Iceland.

Please note that most business establishments in Iceland will accept credit cards and even U.S. dollars; however, be sure to ask first before making a purchase.

#### CULTURE/CUSTOMS

Tipping is not expected in Iceland; hotel, restaurant and taxi-cab charges, among other things, always include the service fee. Naturally, you can tip when you feel that a special reason exists for doing so. A sales tax will be included in any item that you purchase, including restaurants and stores.

The Icelandic language is a Germanic/Scandinavian language. Command of the English language is widespread among Icelanders. You should have no problem communicating without an interpreter.

Icelandic ceramics and woolen knitwear are the popular items widely available for purchase. Many stores will even give discounts on cash purchases.

#### CHURCH/RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Icelanders are predominantly Lutheran. Services are held regularly in the Reykjavik churches at 11:00 a.m. or 2:00 p.m. on Sundays. Attached is a memo from Richard Riley, Director of the White House Military Office regarding other Worship Services in Iceland during the trip.

RESTAURANTS

There are a number of restaurants of different cuisines in the City of Reykjavik; however, you should be warned that most of them are small and very difficult to get into. Reservations are almost required in order to assure a seat. Please remember that approximately 1,200-1,500 people will be descending upon the city for this event and all of them will be looking for places to eat. A prime example of the difficulty that may be faced: on both Friday and Saturday nights of the pre-advance phase, many members of the team did not eat dinner because there were simply no places in any restaurant. It is suggested that you bring non-perishable snack items in your luggage, just in case.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND TRAVEL EXPENSES  
FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Please review the enclosed memorandum from the Legal Counsel's Office regarding acceptance of gifts, entertainment and travel expenses from foreign governments.



# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

*Collection Name*

SPEECHWRITING, OFFICE OF: RESEARCH OFFICE RECORDS

*Withdrawer*

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*File Folder*

DEPARTURE STATEMENT: U.S. FORCES AT KAFLAVIK,  
ICELAND 10/12/1986 (2)

*FOIA*

F03-0038/01  
HOWELL

*Box Number*

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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]

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# DRAFT

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PROPOSED SUMMARY SCHEDULE  
FOR THE TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1986

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1986

9:25 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Marine One for boarding.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

9:30 a.m. MARINE ONE departs The South Lawn en route Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

9:40 a.m. MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

THE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to Air Force One for boarding.

9:45 a.m. AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route  
EST Reykjavik, Iceland.

Flight Time: 5 hrs. 20 mins.  
Time Change: + 4 hrs.  
Food Service: Continental Breakfast/  
Lunch

7:05 p.m. AIR FORCE ONE arrives Keflavik Airport, Iceland.  
Local

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

THE PRESIDENT deplanes and participates in brief courtesy greeting.

10/07/86 6:00 a.m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1986

**DRAFT**

PAGE 2

Met by:

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Ruwe  
President of Iceland  
Prime Minister of Iceland  
Foreign Minister of Iceland

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT concludes greeting and proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

7:15 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs Keflavik Airport en route U.S. Ambassador's Residence in Reykjavik.

Drive Time: 45 mins.

8:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives U.S. Ambassador's Residence and proceeds inside.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: U.S. Ambassador's Residence  
Reykjavik, Iceland

10/07/86 6:00 a.m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1986

**DRAFT**

PAGE 1

morning WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME

1:00 p.m.- THE PRESIDENT participates in briefing lunch at the U.S.  
2:00 p.m.\* Ambassador's Residence.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY

afternoon WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME

4:30 p.m.\* THE PRESIDENT participates in 20-30 minute courtesy  
bilateral meeting with the President, Prime Minister  
and Foreign Minister of Iceland at Bessastadir. ✓

PRESS POOL COVERAGE (beginning only)

Private Dinner at U.S. Ambassador's Residence

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: U.S. Ambassador's Residence  
Reykjavik, Iceland

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1986

**DRAFT** PAGE 1

morning WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME

10:30 a.m.- THE PRESIDENT participates in first meeting with General  
12:30 p.m.\* Secretary Gorbachev at Hofdi.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE (arrival outside  
only)

PRESS POOL COVERAGE (beginning of  
meeting only)

12:45 p.m.- PRIVATE TIME at the U.S. Ambassador's Residence.  
1:00 p.m.\*

1:00 p.m.- THE PRESIDENT participates in briefing lunch at the U.S.  
2:00 p.m.\* Ambassador's Residence.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY

2:00 p.m.- PRIVATE TIME at the U.S. Ambassador's Residence.  
3:15 p.m.\*

3:30 p.m.- THE PRESIDENT participates in second meeting with  
5:30 p.m.\* General Secretary Gorbachev at Hofdi.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY  
(beginning only)

evening PRIVATE TIME

Private Dinner at U.S. Ambassador's Residence

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: U.S. Ambassador's Residence  
Reykjavik, Iceland

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1986

L. J. T. PAGE 1

morning WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME

10:30 a.m.- THE PRESIDENT participates in third meeting with General  
12:30 p.m.\* Secretary Gorbachev at Hofdi.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY (beginning  
only)

PRESS POOL COVERAGE (outside only on  
departure only)\*

Private Lunch at U.S. Ambassador's Residence

2:45 p.m.\* THE PRESIDENT departs U.S. Ambassador's Residence in  
Reykjavik en route Keflavik Airport.

Drive Time: 45 mins.

3:30 p.m.\* THE PRESIDENT arrives Keflavik Airport and greets  
members of the American community in Iceland  
(tentative). ✓

PRESS COVERAGE TBD

THE PRESIDENT participates in brief farewell greeting  
with Government of Iceland Officials.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT proceeds on board Air Force One.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

CLOSED DEPARTURE

3:45 p.m.\* AIR FORCE ONE departs Reykjavik, Iceland en route  
Local Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 6 hrs. 5 mins.

Time Change: - 4 hrs.

Food Service: TBD

5:50 p.m.\* AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

CLOSED ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

THE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to Marine One for  
boarding.

5:55 p.m.\* MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route The  
White House.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

\* Denotes approximate and tentative

10/07/86 6:00 a.m.



SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1986

**DRAFT**

PAGE 2

6:05 p.m.\* MARINE ONE arrives The South Lawn.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds inside.


\* Denotes approximate and tentative

10/07/86 6:00 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1986

FROM: PETER J. WALLISON  
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT 

SUBJECT: Acceptance of Gifts, Entertainment and Travel Expenses from Foreign Governments

It is especially important for those of you traveling with the President to the Economic Summit in Tokyo or providing support in overseas locations to review the law and White House policy regulating the acceptance of gifts and other items of value from foreign governments and sources.

This memorandum merely highlights the important aspects of those laws and regulations. Specific questions should be referred to the Counsel's Office.

I. Gifts from Foreign Governments or Officials

The United States Constitution and a federal statute (5 U.S.C. § 7342) generally prohibit U.S. government officials, their spouses and dependents from accepting gifts from foreign governments, foreign multinational organizations, or agents or representatives of any such governments or organizations. The following general guidelines apply:

- A. A U.S. official may not request or encourage the tender of a gift or decoration.
- B. Gifts valued at under \$165 may be accepted and retained (so-called gifts "of minimal value tendered and received as a souvenir or mark of courtesy"), unless acceptance would violate the regulations pertaining to domestic gifts. (Note: Gifts retained by you must be reported on the annual public financial disclosure form under the same conditions as domestic gifts).
- C. Valuation is based on retail value in the United States at the time of acceptance. 41 C.F.R. § 101-49.001-5. A valuation of any gift should be sought immediately upon your return. The gift should be submitted to the White House Gift Unit for that purpose.
- D. Gifts valued at \$165 or more may be accepted when "it appears that to refuse . . . would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the

foreign relations of the United States . . . ." Such gifts, however, are "deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States." They must be turned over to the White House Gift Unit as soon as possible for recording, necessary reporting, and disposition.

## II. Gifts from Foreign Individuals

Regretfully, we must caution you to be very wary of gifts that are suddenly and unexpectedly offered to you from foreign, non-official, individuals, especially when you do not know the donor. If you consider accepting, these gifts are to be treated the same as domestic gifts in regard to propriety of acceptance, reporting, etc.

## III. Gifts for the President and First Lady

No staff member should accept a gift for the President or the First Lady except by prior arrangement with the host government or entity. Again, be especially wary of gifts which are suddenly and unexpectedly thrust upon you. Anyone who receives a gift intended for the President or First Lady must ensure that it is turned over to security personnel for inspection as soon as possible. Upon return, the gift would then be deposited with the White House Gift Unit, along with information concerning identity of the donor, time and place of acceptance, etc., so that the gift can be properly recorded and a decision made as to its disposition.

## IV. Inspection of Gifts

In all instances when a gift comes into your possession -- be it for you from a foreign government or individual, or for the President or First Lady -- it is imperative that it be turned over to the security personnel for inspection at the earliest opportunity. In no instance should you take any gift onto an airplane or other transportation vehicle without such inspection.

## V. Travel and Entertainment Expenses Provided by Foreign Governments

U.S officials may accept gifts of travel or expenses (transportation, food and lodging) for travel taking place entirely outside of the U.S., provided that the value of the expenses are reasonable and acceptance is appropriately consistent with the interests of the U.S. A thorough record of any such expenses accepted should be kept as they may be required to be reported on the annual financial disclosure form.

In regard to any of the above, please check with my office if you have any questions.

Thank you for your attention; your observance of these rules is essential and appreciated.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES L. HOOLEY  
DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE

FROM: RICHARD RILEY *for Deb*  
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT: Worship Service in Iceland

Several members of the staff have inquired about the availability of religious services during the period White House personnel are in Iceland in support of the President.

The Navy Chief of Chaplains' office informs me that White House personnel are welcomed and encouraged to worship with Naval Air Station Keflavik personnel while they are in Iceland. There will be Jewish, Protestant and Roman Catholic services available, to include special Jewish services during the Holy Days.

Information on religious activities can be obtained by calling the Chaplain's office at NAS Keflavik. To reach the office from on base at Keflavik, dial 4111; from Keflavik proper, dial 5-2000 and ask for extension 4111; from Reykjavik, dial 925-2000 and ask for extension 4111.

The Military Office in Keflavik can provide your personnel with more specific information.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Wednesday, October 8, 1986

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Vice President/Regan)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Poindexter)	Oval Office
10:00 am	<u>Depart for Trip to Raleigh, North Carolina and Atlanta, Georgia</u> (Daniels)	South Lawn
11:05 am	<u>Arrive Raleigh, North Carolina</u>	Raleigh-Durham Airport
1:20 pm	<u>Depart for Atlanta, Georgia</u>	Raleigh-Durham Airport
2:50 pm	<u>Arrive Atlanta, Georgia</u>	Dobbins Air Force Base
5:00 pm	<u>Depart for Washington</u>	Dobbins Air Force Base
6:40 pm	<u>Arrive back at the White House</u>	South Lawn

UNP 10/07/86  
12:00 noon

10/07/86 12:00 noon

Thursday, October 9

Approx. 9:30 am      Depart for Iceland      South Lawn  
(Poindexter)

Friday, October 10

Iceland

Saturday, October 11

Iceland

Sunday, October 12

Iceland

Approx. 6:05 pm      Arrive back at the White House      South Lawn

Monday, October 13      Columbus Day

Personal Time

8:00 pm (20 min)      Address to the Nation      Oval Office  
(Poindexter)