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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

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| 97192 MEMO | PETER SOMMER TO JOHN POINDEXTER, | 2 | 12/17/1985 | B1 |
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| | RE: YOUR MEETING WITH PIERRE | | | |
| | SCHORI | | | |
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The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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]

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

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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8601924

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

0638 356227

January 24, 1986

6006-12

MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Possible 1988 State Visit by Swedish King and Queen

The Swedish government is planning a number of events in 1988 to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the founding of a Swedish colony near what is now Wilmington, Delaware. One such event would be a State Visit by King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia, to take place in April of 1988. Attached is an informal document given us by the Swedish Embassy which lists the cities the King and Queen might visit.

We recognize that it is too early to recommend to the White House that a State Visit for the Swedish King and Queen be scheduled for April, 1988. However, since the Swedish Embassy has now raised such a visit with the Department, we wish to draw this matter to the White House's attention at this time.

Matule Nicholas Platt Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Swedish Embassy Memorandum on Possible State Visit.

NGC #8600638

SWEDISH EMBASSY

- + + + + +

January 14, 1986

MEMORANDUM

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BY THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN

In 1988 the 350th anniversary of the first Swedish settlement in the United States will be commemorated. Their Majesties King CARL XVI GUSTAF and Queen SILVIA are planning to visit the United States April of 1988. The King has expressed a preference for having the visit start in Washington on April 10, 1988. The preliminary program for the visit is as follows:

> Washington, D.C. Wilmington, Delaware Philadelphia, Pennsylvania New York, New York New England Detroit, Michigan Chicago, Illinois Rock Island and Bishop Hill, Illinois Minneapolis, Minnesota Lindsborg, Kansas Dallas, Texas Houston, Texas Los Angeles, California Seattle, Washington

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The visit by the King and Queen in 1988 will be the highlight of an event that reflects the longstanding and close relationship between Sweden and the United States.

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET



Ronald Reagan Library

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| File Folder CO151 (SWEDEN) (070000-109999) | FOIA S10-306 SYSTEMATIC |
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| 97192 MEMO | 2 12/17/1985 B1 |

PETER SOMMER TO JOHN POINDEXTER, RE: YOUR MEETING WITH PIERRE SCHORI

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

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge Appointments Center Room 060, OEOB

| Please admit the following appointments on | Wednesday, Decem | ber 18, 19. | 85 |
|--|------------------|-------------|----|
| forJohn Poindexter/Jack Ma | tlockof | NSC | : |
| (NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITE | p) | (AGENCY) | |

Sweden

Pierre Schori, Deputy Foreign Minister of Sweden Ambassador Wilhelm Wachtmeister, Embassy of Sweden Ulf Hjertonsson, Minister, Embassy of Sweden Erik Pierre, Counselor, Embassy of Sweden Nils Daag, Head of Section, Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

United States--NSC

Admiral John Poindexter Jack Matlock Peter Sommer Ty Cobb

MEETING LOCATION

| BuildingWhite House | Requested by |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Room NoSituation Room | Room NoTelephone5732 |
| Time of Meeting10:30 a.m. | Date of request |

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SSF 2037 (05-78)

National Security Council The White House

390 1969 System # Package # 85 DEC 17 p

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

CONFIDENTIAL

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ACTION

Sec.3.4(b) White House

BY NARA

December 6, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM:

PETER R. SOMME

SUBJECT:

Appointment Request: Pierre Schori

Pierre Schori, Sweden's Deputy Foreign Minister, has asked to meet with you when in Washington in mid-December on annual consultations. He had asked to see you when you were still the Deputy, and, schedule permitting, we still think you should see him briefly.

Schori is very well versed and articulate on foreign policy issues; we have found him to be an interesting and challenging interlocutor. He has a special interest in Central America -where he needs considerable stiffening. Sweden plays a leading role, under UN auspices, in trying to mediate the Iran-Iraq war. And, of course, Sweden has long interest and experience in Soviet affairs. So there are plenty of topics for discussion.

Jack, Ty and I will be meeting with Schori on the morning of December 18th. I take pride in trying to pick and chose between appointments, but do think Schori is worth 10-15 minutes of your time.

RECOMMENDATION

That we arrange to meet with Schori in the Situation Room on the morning of December 18th and that you drop by.

Approve

Disapprove

Jack Matlock and Ty Cobb concur.

CONFIDENTIAL Declassify on: OADR

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SCHORI, PIERRE

KEYWORDS: SWEDEN

SUBJECT: APPT REQUEST FOR SCHORI W/ POINDEXTER ON 18 DEC

DUE: 09 DEC 85 STATUS X FILES WH ACTION: FOR DECISION FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO FOR ACTION POINDEXTER MATLOCK COBB

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDÚN

DATE: 3/17/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON 3/18/86

SUBJECT: SOVIET COMMENTARY ON OLAF PALME'S DEATH

| | ACTION FYI | | | | ACTION FYI | |
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REMARKS:

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Do you have any objection to the attached going forward to the President?

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew Staff Secretary Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Received S S 1986 MAR 17 PH 12:51 . *

March 17, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

PAT BUCHANAN

The attached commentary, from Moscow television's Valentin Zorin -- which Elliott Abrams passed along -- suggests, indeed, implies that the hand of Washington, D. C. was behind the murder of Olaf Palme, Indira Gandhi and Aldo Moro -- and perhaps the death of Torrijos of Panama and President-elect Neves of Brazil.

Ought we formulate a public protest over this slander?

*

USSRINTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. 'DISPLEASURE' 'COMMON FACTOR' IN LEADERS' DEATHS

LD062113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 6 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpt] The world press is continuing to publish materials related to the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. The investigations into this murder by the Swedish authorities have thus far found no trace of the criminals, although a computer photograph [fotorobot] compiled on the evidence of witnesses has been distributed today.

But as the recently received facts show, it is not a question of the actions of an individual murderer but of a carefully planned plot worked out in fine detail.

Attempting to elucidate whom Olof Palme disturbed in restrospect, the Swedish press recalls that strong disagreements first arose around the personality of the deceased prime minister when he expressed sharp condemnation of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and participated in a mass protest demonstration in Stockholm in 1968. Numerous fresh facts also are adduced. It is particularly recalled that Olof Palme was subjected to crude attacks a year ago. only a year ago. on the part of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Burt. The cause for Washington's displeasure at that time was the Swedish Government head's criticism of Washington's policy with respect to Nicaragua.

In considering the circumstances of the eminent statesman's death, I thought of certain circumstances which I would like to share with you, comrades.

The world has witnessed the violent removal of a number of eminent figures from the political arena over the past few years. Each of these evil deeds is significant in its own right. But if one correlates them, then a most significant chain of events emerges. I will name a few of these terrorist acts:

The murder in Delhi of one of the most prominent statesmen of the past few decades, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Her policy, as is known often aroused sharp criticism from Washington. The tragic death of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, who had irritated Washington through his desire to set up cooperation with the Italian Communist Party. The death in August 1981, in an aircraft disaster, of the leader of the Panamanian revolution. Omar Torrijos, who led the Panamanian people's struggle against Yankee imperialism for the right to control the Panama Canal. Friends of General Torrijos -- the remarkable writers Graham Greene and Gabriel Garcia Marquez and also his brother -- have openly accused the U.S. CIA of organizing the aircraft disaster. Also included on this list is the name of Chilean President Salvador Allende, a politician who aroused Washington's special, I would say paranoid, hatred.

And here is the most recent report, just received from the Brazilian capital. Investigations are under way there involving the group of doctors who operated on Tancredo Neves, elected to the post of president of Brazil in the spring of 1985. <u>Neves' im-</u> pending accession to the post of president caused much unease on the banks of the <u>Potomac</u>, insofar as he had spoken during the preelection campaign of the need to fight U.S. economic and political dominance in Brazil.

As has now become known, the operation, which was carried out on Neves on the eve of his accession to the presidency, took place in must suspicious circumstances. In particular, 18 people were in the operating theater at that time, of whom only half were doctors. Tancredo Neves thus died on the operating table without having occupied the post to which he was elected by the people of Brazil.

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The circumstances of the tragic deaths of those whom I have named are different. The common factor is only that each of them was a figure who had aroused the displeasure of Washington.

There are no facts at this time which permit one to say definitely as to who put together the plot against Olof Palme. But, agree with me that the chain of events which I have recalled provides food for thought.

ARBATOV ON LATEST REAGAN SPEECH, SUMMIT PROSPECTS

PM061211 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 2 Mar 86 p 9

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, by Marilo Ruiz de Elvira in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- Question: What message did Mikhail Gorbachev intend to convey in his policy report to the CPSU congress?

Answer: The message -- though addressed to two different audiences -- is that we cannot continue as at present, that we must change the way we think and behave. For our people this means that we must change, change our social relations, and the way we work within the party and government. For the outside world it means that we have reached a point of no return. If we continue to behave as we have behaved for years, the result will be frightening.

Question: What is the conclusion?

Answer: That despite all the difficulties and problems, we live in the same world, are extremely interdependent, and are in danger. In fact we face many dangers and we can only tackle them if we unite. So, like it or not, we must work together. We can do nothing on our own, and neither can the North Americans or the Europeans.

Question: What are these dangers?

Answer: The danger of war, the arms race, the possibility of the world's irreparable split between rich and poor nations, and the despair of the developing countries, whose situation is worsening daily.

Question: How can a greater degree of security be attained?

Answer: Gorbachev has formulated a new concept of security. Security cannot be built by means of weapons, military organizations, or military technological methods. It would be a miracle. Nowadays security is a political problem that can only be solved by political means. Otherwise the result will be that we will have more weapons and less security.

Question: But the United States cannot be blamed entirely for the cold war. Has the USSR not made mistakes too?

Answer: Nobody is perfect, of course, and if history gave us the chance to live again undoubtedly we would act differently, do other things... but that is a luxury that history does not grant us. It is time not to concentrate on who is more or less to blame but to decide what must be done now. Lenin said on a certain occasion that there are different kinds of mistakes.



Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

TO: The White House - Mr. Buchanan

FROM: ARA - Elliott Abrams

SUBJECT: Moscow Blames U.S. in Death of Palme

I know we have not achieved the full blessings of detente, but I was quite suprised at the attached Moscow Television Service item. It blames the U.S. in the deaths of Palme, Gandhi, Moro, and even Neves.

Can we protest this kind of garbage?

I send this to you in part because it seems to meet that the President should be aware of the kind of trash the Soviets are sending out.

Attachment

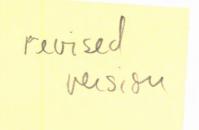
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From Pat Buchanan XK

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1986

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Document No.

DATE: 3/17/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON 3/18/86

SUBJECT: SOVIET COMMENTARY ON OLAF PALME'S DEATH

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| VICE PRESIDENT | | | LACY | | | | |
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III. 7 Mar 86 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS UNITED STATES & CANADA

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LD062113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 6 Mar 86

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There are no facts at this time which permit one to say definitely as to who put together the plot against Olof Palme. But, agree with me that the chain of events which I have recalled provides food for thought.

ARBATOV ON LATEST REAGAN SPEECH, SUMMIT PROSPECTS

PM061211 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 2 Mar 86 p 9

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, by Marilo Ruiz de Elvira in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- Question: What message did Mikhail Gorbachev intend to convey in his policy report to the CPSU congress?

Answer: The message -- though addressed to two different audiences -- is that we cannot continue as at present, that we must change the way we think and behave. For our people this means that we must change, change our social relations, and the way we work within the party and government. For the outside world it means that we have reached a point of no return. If we continue to behave as we have behaved for years, the result will be frightening.

Question: What is the conclusion?

Answer: That despite all the difficulties and problems, we live in the same world, are extremely interdependent, and are in danger. In fact we face many dangers and we can only tackle them if we unite. So, like it or not, we must work together. We can do nothing on our own, and neither can the North Americans or the Europeans.

Question: What are these dangers?

Answer: The danger of war, the arms race, the possibility of the world's irreparable split between rich and poor nations, and the despair of the developing countries, whose situation is worsening daily.

Question: How can a greater degree of security be attained?

Answer: Gorbachev has formulated a new concept of security. Security cannot be built by means of weapons, military organizations, or military technological methods. It would be a miracle. Nowadays security is a political problem that can only be solved by political means. Otherwise the result will be that we will have more weapons and less security.

Question: But the United States cannot be blamed entirely for the cold war. Has the USSR not made mistakes too?

Answer: Nobody is perfect, of course, and if history gave us the chance to live again undoubtedly we would act differently, do other things... but that is a luxury that history does not grant us. It is time not to concentrate on who is more or less to blame but to decide what must be done now. Lenin said on a certain occasion that there are different kinds of mistakes.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/17/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON 3/18/86

SUBJECT: SOVIET COMMENTARY ON OLAF PALME'S DEATH

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REMARKS:

Do you have any objection to the attached going forward to the President?

RESPONSE:

The NSC has no problem with forwarding the attached material to the President. We would note for the President's information that the Department of State has formally protested to the Soviets about these putrageous claims.

March 18, 1986

Rodney B. McDaniel Executive Secretary

David L. Chew Staff Secretary Ext. 2702

2130

URGENT

Document No.

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. 'DISPLEASURE' 'COMMON FACTOR' IN LEADERS' DEATHS

LD062113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 6 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpt] The world press is continuing to publish materials related to the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. The investigations into this murder by the Swedish authorities have thus far found no trace of the criminals, although a computer photograph [fotorobot] compiled on the evidence of witnesses has been distributed today.

But as the recently received facts show, it is not a question of the actions of an individual murderer but of a carefully planned plot worked out in fine detail.

Attempting to elucidate whom Olof Palme disturbed in restrospect, the Swedish press recalls that strong disagreements first arose around the personality of the deceased prime minister when he expressed sharp condemnation of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and participated in a mass protest demonstration in Stockholm in 1968. Numerous fresh facts also are adduced. It is particularly recalled that Olof Palme was subjected to crude attacks a year ago. only a year ago. on the part of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Burt. The cause for Washington's displeasure at that time was the Swedish Government head's criticism of Washington's policy with respect to Nicaragua.

In considering the circumstances of the eminent statesman's death, I thought of certain circumstances which I would like to share with you, comrades.

The world has witnessed the violent removal of a number of eminent figures from the political arena over the past few years. Each of these evil deeds is significant in its own right. But if one correlates them, then a most significant chain of events emerges. I will name a few of these terrorist acts:

The murder in Delhi of one of the most prominent statesmen of the past few decades, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Her policy, as is known often aroused sharp criticism from Washington. The tragic death of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, who had irritated Washington through his desire to set up cooperation with the Italian Communist Party. The death in August 1981, in an aircraft disaster, of the leader of the Panamanian revolution. Omar Torrijos, who led the Panamanian people's struggle against Yankee imperialism for the right to control the Panama Canal. Friends of General Torrijos -- the remarkable writers Graham Greene and Gabriel Garcia Marquez and also his brother -- have openly accused the U.S. CIA of organizing the aircraft disaster. Also included on this list is the name of Chilean President Salvador Allende, a politician who aroused Washington's special, I would say paranoid, hatred.

And here is the most recent report, just received from the Brazilian capital. Investigations are under way there involving the group of doctors who operated on Tancredo Neves, elected to the post of president of Brazil in the spring of 1985. <u>Neves' im-</u> pending accession to the post of president caused much unease on the banks of the <u>Potomac</u>, insofar as he had spoken during the preelection campaign of the need to fight U.S. economic and political dominance in Brazil.

As has now become known, the operation, which was carried out on Neves on the eve of his accession to the presidency, took place in must suspicious circumstances. In particular, 18 people were in the operating theater at that time, of whom only half were doctors. Tancredo Neves thus died on the operating table without having occupied the post to which he was elected by the people of Brazil.

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March 17, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. MCDANIEL JACK F. MATLOCK

FROM:

Soviet Commentary on Palme Assassination SUBJECT:

David Chew has asked NSC concurrence in forwarding to the President Soviet media commentary on the Olof Palme assassination which insinuates that the U.S. was responsible for the murder. Attached at Tab I is Chew's memo with a response from you saying that we have no problem with forwarding the material and noting that the Department of State has officially protested the Soviet statements.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the response to David Chew at Tab I.

Approve White

Disapprove

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum from David Chew with response

Tab A Soviet news commentary

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TO

CHEW REFERRAL

PALME, OLAF

SUBJECT: SOVIET COMMENTARY ON PALME DEATH

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ACTION

CONFIDENTIAL

November 21, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ALTON G. KEEL

FROM:

PETER R. SOMMERICE

SUBJECT:

Appointment Request: Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister

Pierre Schori, Sweden's Deputy Foreign Minister, has asked to meet with the Admiral when he is town in early December. The Admiral saw him last year -- but actually agreed to the meeting when he was still Deputy.

Given the Admiral's schedule -- I know you are also very busy --I recommend that you meet with Schori. There are several reasons. He is very well-versed on foreign policy questions, and Sweden, under the auspices of the UN Secretary General has tried to play a mediating role in the Iran-Iraq war. This effort was begun under Palme, but has continued since his assassination. Schori has personally criticized our Central American policy. However, on his visit last December, he seemed to go out of his way not to criticize us, especially in public.

Schori has also asked to meet with Jack Matlock to discuss US/Soviet relations. This is set for 4:00 p.m. on December 3. What I suggest is that Jack and I meet with him in the Sit Room starting at 4 p.m. and that you "drop by" about 4:30 p.m.

RECOMMENDATION

That you agree to meet with Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister, Schori on December 3 (hopefully about 4:30 p.m.):

Approve

Disapprove MIN-1 Notfeanite - see Peter Kolum

Jack Matibck concurs.

cc: Jim Stark

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