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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## **Ronald Reagan Library**

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

CAS 10/23/2009

File Folder

MATLOCK CHRON OCTOBER 1983 (10/1-10/10)

**FOIA** 

M08-244

**Box Number** 2 **JONES** 

		5	
Document Description			Restrictions
MATLOCK TO WILLIAM CLARK RE US EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN THE SOVIET UNION	1	10/6/1983	B1
CHARLES WICK TO CLARK RE US EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN THE SOVIET UNION	2	9/29/1983	B1
BACKGROUND ON IREX AND FULBRIGHT PROGRAMS	1	ND	B1
R 11/5/1999 NLSF95-074/2 #8	88		
MATLOCK TO CLARK RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS	1	10/6/1983	B1
CHARLES HILL TO CLARK RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS	2	10/3/1983	B1
ED DERWINSKI TO THE ACTING SECRETARY RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS	1	9/30/1983	B1
ANNOTATED COPY OF 78403	1	10/6/1983	B1
COPY OF 78404	2	10/3/1983	B1
	MATLOCK TO WILLIAM CLARK RE US EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN THE SOVIET UNION  CHARLES WICK TO CLARK RE US EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN THE SOVIET UNION  BACKGROUND ON IREX AND FULBRIGHT PROGRAMS  R 11/5/1999 NLSF95-074/2 #8  MATLOCK TO CLARK RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS  CHARLES HILL TO CLARK RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS  ED DERWINSKI TO THE ACTING SECRETARY RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS  ANNOTATED COPY OF 78403	MATLOCK TO WILLIAM CLARK RE US EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN THE SOVIET UNION  CHARLES WICK TO CLARK RE US EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN THE SOVIET UNION  BACKGROUND ON IREX AND FULBRIGHT PROGRAMS R 11/5/1999 NLSF95-074/2 #88  MATLOCK TO CLARK RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS  CHARLES HILL TO CLARK RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS  ED DERWINSKI TO THE ACTING SECRETARY RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS  ANNOTATED COPY OF 78403  1	MATLOCK TO WILLIAM CLARK RE US EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN THE SOVIET UNION  CHARLES WICK TO CLARK RE US EXCHANGE PROGRAMS IN THE SOVIET UNION  BACKGROUND ON IREX AND FULBRIGHT PROGRAMS R 11/5/1999 NLSF95-074/2 #88  MATLOCK TO CLARK RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS  CHARLES HILL TO CLARK RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS  ED DERWINSKI TO THE ACTING SECRETARY RE SOVIET PARTICIPATION IN THE 1984 OLYMPICS  ANNOTATED COPY OF 78403  1 10/6/1983

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

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

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

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) 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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ID	Doc Type	Doc	ument Descriptio	n	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
78408	МЕМО	COPY	Y OF 78405		1	9/30/1983	B1
78409	МЕМО	MAT SPEE		RE SOVIET UNGA	1	10/6/1983	B1
		R	9/13/2000	NLSF95-074/2 #8	9		
78410	ANALYSIS	OF S	OVIET UNGA SPEI	ЕСН	2	ND	B1
		R	7/7/2000	NLSF95-074/2 #96	0		
78411	MEMO	SAM	E TEXT AS 78409		1	10/6/1983	B1
		R	9/13/2000	NLSF95-074/2 #9.	1		
78412	ANALYSIS	COPY	Y OF 78410		2	ND	B1
		R	7/7/2000	NLSF95-074/2 #9.	2		
78413	MEMO	MAT	LOCK TO CLARK	RE SOVIET SPIES	1	10/6/1983	B1 B3
		D	8/5/2010	M244/1			

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## INTERNATIONALE KONFERENZ "FRIEDEN IN FREIHEIT FÜR EUROPA"

Veranstaltungsstelle: Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten, Maximilianstr. 17, 8000 München 22 Adresse: Postfach 860445, D—8000 München 86, BRD

SEP 2 6 1983

### VERANSTALTER:

Weltkongress der Slowaken Toronto, Kanada Stephen B. Roman, K.C.S.G., LL.D. Präsident Rev. Dusan Toth Generalsekretär

## BERATUNGSKOMITEE:

Dr. Heinrich Aigner, MdEP, Amberg. Prof. Dr. Franciszek Blachnicki, Carlsberg Cornelia Gerstenmaier. Publizistin, Bonn Prof. Dr. Adolf-Henning Frucht, Berlin Hans Graf Huyn, MdB, Bonn Elemer Illyes, Publizist, Schliersee Prof. Dr. Andrzej Kaminski, Prof. Dr. Nikolaus Lobkowicz, München Prof. Eugen Löbl, Publizist, New York Gerhard Löwenthal, TV-Journalist, Wiesbaden Dr. Stefan Marinoff, Journalist, München Tadeusz Nowakowski, Schriftsteller, München Ludek Pachman, Publizist, Griesbach Stephan Popow Journalist, München Ion Ratiu, M.A., LL. B., London Adelbert Reif. Journalist, Wien Prof. Dr. Laszlo Révész, Publizist, Bern Prof. Dr. Günter Rohrmoser, Universität Stuttgart-Hohenheim Dr. Rudolf Ströbinger, Schriftsteller, Köln Pavel Tigrid, Publizist, Paris Alexander Graf Urechia, Journalist, München

The Hon. William P. Clark Chairman National Security Council The White House Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

Dear Sir.

Munich, 9,22,1983

The Slovak World Congress performs an International Conference "Feace in Freedom for Europe" in Munich from October 20-22, 1983 whose aim it will be to demonstrate solidarity of the nations that came under Soviet domination against their will. This Conference is oriented in the spirit of the Democracy Program and serves the aim of President Ronald Reagan in the defense of freedom of the West against Soviet imperialism. We emphasize the principle of self-determination of nations because in this area the Soviets commit the biggest crime. We demand that the west will include the principle of self-determination as a part of its policy, that would by dynamite for Soviet imperialism. The nations oppressed by the Soviet Union in Central- and Eastern Europe are the most loyal allies of the U.S.A. and the West.

We would be happy if you could send at least one representative to this conference as an observer.

> Yours sincerely Dr. Imrich Kruzliak

# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL

Executive Secretary Department of State

SUBJECT:

Letter to Judge Clark From Dr. Imrich

Kruzliak

Attached for the Department of State's comments is a letter to Judge Clark from Dr. Imrich Kruzliak requesting a representative to attend the international conference on Peace in Freedom for Europe in Munich from October 20-22, 1983.

Robert M. Kimmitt Executive Secretary

7000

Attachment

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 4, 1983

FOR BOB KIMMITT:

I recommend that you sign the attached memo to Charles Hill re attached letter to Judge Clark from Dr. Imrich Kruzliak requesting a representative to attend an international conference on Peace in Freedom for Europe.

Peter Sommer and Paula Dobriansky concur.

JACK F. MATLOCK

## PROGRAMM

Donne	rstag 2	0. Oktober 1983
10.00	Uhr	Begrüssung der Konferenzteilnehmer — Adelbert Reif, Pressesprecher der Konferenz
10.10	Uhr	Grussadresse des Oberbürgermeisters der Landes- hauptstadt München — Erich Kiesl
10.20	Uhr	Eröffnungsansprache — Dr. Imrich Kruzliak, Vorsitzender des Vorbereitungsausschüsses
10.35	Uhr	Ansprache des Präsidenten des Weltkongresses der Slowaken — Stephen B. Roman
		Kaffeepause
11.30	Uhr	Part I: Gesprächsleitung — Dr. Henrich Aigner, MdEP
		Referent: Univ. Prof. Dr. László Révész (Bern)
		Diskussion
12.30	Uhr	Mittagspause
15.00	Uhr	Part II: Gesprächsleitung — Univ. Prof. Dr. Andrzej Kaminski
		Referent: Prof. Dr. Adolf-Henning Frucht (Berlin)
		Diskussion
		Kaffeepause
16.30	Uhr	Part III: Gesprächsleitung — Ludek Pachman
		Referent: Stephan Popov (München)
		Diskussion
17.30	Uhr	Freie Aussprache der Referenten und Konferenz- teilnehmer

Veranstalter: Weltkongress der Slowaken P. O. Box 40, Royal Bank Plaza Toronto, Ont., Canada M5J 2K2

## Freitag 21. Oktober 1983

10.00 Uhr

Part IV: Gesprächsleitung — Univ. Prof. Dr. Nikolaus Lobkowicz

Referent: Prof. Dr. Franciszek Blachnicki (Carlsberg, Pf.)

D i s k u s s i o n

Kaffcepause

11.30 Uhr

Part V: Gesprächsleitung — Dr. Heinrich Aigner,
MdEP

Referent: Dr. Rudolf Ströbinger (Köln)

12.30 Uhr Mittagspause

15.00 Uhr Part VI: Gesprächsleitung — Dr. Stefan Marinoff Referent: Prof. Eugen Löbl (New York)

Diskussion

Diskussion

16.30 Uhr Part VII: Gesprächsleitung — Hans Graf Huyn, MdB
Referent: Univ. Prof. Dr. Günter Rohrmoser (Stuttgart)

Diskussion

## Kaffeepause

17.30 Uhr Part VIII: Gesprächsleitung — Cornelia Gerstenmaier
Referent: Alexander Graf Urechia (München)

18.30 Uhr Aussprache über Abschlussresolution

## Samstag 22. Oktober 1983

10.00 Uhr Eröffnung — Prof. Eugen Löbl
Ansprache — Dr. Franz Josef Strauss, Ministerpräsident des Freistaates Bayern
Schlusswort des Präsidenten des Weltkongresses der Slowaken — Stephen B. Roman

# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 6, 1983

Dear Dr. Jouno:

Thank you for offering to share with us your new book, A Communist World: The Goal of Marxist-Leninism.

Because the U.S. Government does not as a rule publish private studies of this sort, it is doubtful that we could use your book for this purpose. The most likely exception might be the rare occasion where pamphlets are commissioned for distribution abroad by the USIA.

Nevertheless, your study may well be useful to us in other ways, and we would be happy to look at it if you would still be interested in sharing it with us.

Singerely,

Jack F. Matlock

Special Assistant to the President for European and

Sattock

Soviet Affairs

Dr. Randolph J. Jouno 1530 Bellows Street, Apt. 310 W. St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 28, 1983

Dear Dr. Jeuno:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 6, 1983 to Mr. Robert C. McFarlane.

Within a week after his appointment as the President's Personal Representative to the Middle East, Ambassador McFarlane departed Washington for the Middle East and will be there for an indeterminate length of time. I am sorry he was unable to personally acknowledge your letter prior to his departure.

I have, however, taken the liberty of sharing your letter with Ambassador Jack Matlock, Special Assistant to the President for Europe and Soviet Affairs on the National Security Council staff. Should your suggestion be feasible, I am sure Ambassador Matlock will be in touch with you directly.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Wilma D. Hall

Wilma G. Hall Personal Assistant to Robert C. McFarlane

Dr. Randolph J. Jeuno 1530 Bellows Street, Apt 310 W. St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

## PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

1530 Bellows St., Apt. 310 W. St. Paul, Minn. 55118 June 6, 1983

Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
Deputy Asst. to President for
National Security Affairs
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Av.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. McFarlane:

Having studied communism and published on it, I am familiar with its objectives. The president's address on Central America motivates this letter.

I have completed a short book length, A Communist World: The Goal of Marxist-Leninism, a good educational tool to support the president's position. I am pleased to offer it to the U.S. government for that purpose. May I suggest that you or a knowledgeable member of your staff review it for possible publication as a government document. Let me know if interested and I shall be glad to forward it to you or your designee for review for that purpose.

My articles and book reviews have appeared in numerous magazines and newspapers, e.g., The Acolyte, Christian Science Monitor, St. Paul Dispatch, Sioux Falls Argus Leader, American Political Science Review, Western Political Quarterly, Noma Forum, Personnel and Guidance Journal, Social Studies, Buyways, Nuestro. Travelhost, American West, Herb Quarterly, Chili Society Gazette, Travel Smart, Catholic Bulletin, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Delta Scene, etc.

For further information see Who's Who in America, 1982-83 edition. cy. enclosed. With best wishes and thank you for your interest.

Sincerely

Dr. Randolph J. Jouno
Writer, Historian, Lecturer
Personnel Management Consultant
Prof. of Political Science

A Communist World: the Goal of Marxist-Leninism is an historical monograph with liberal quotations from communist leaders, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotsky, etc., etc.

# WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, 1982 83 1721

The Aldrich Family, 1945-49, Penny's Diary, 1940-45, Affectionately, Jenny, 1951; plays include Teach Me How To Cry, 1955, Walk Alone Together, 1960, Semi-Detached, 1960, Sand Castle, 1956, Valerie, 1958, The Song of Louise in the Morning, 1957, Three Rings for Michelle, 1956, God Goes Heathen, 1965, Now, 1970, I, Ching, 1971, Think Again, 1969, O. Listen!, 1976; authorn (novel) The Dweller on the Threshold, 1973; (non-fiction) And the Children Played, 1975, Spirit River to Angels' Roost, 1976; authorn (novel) The Dweller on the Threshold, 1973; (non-fiction) And the Children Played, 1975, Spirit River to Angels' Roost, 1976; authorn (novel) The Dweller on the Saint Denis SK SOK 3WO Canada. I was born knowing there was something I had to do. As a child I knew I could think of it if they would only leave me alone long enough. Whatever it was it lay in the opposite direction from the way everybody wanted me to go. So it was a fight from the beginning. I fought my way through school and through two marriages before discovering that what I was meant to do was to become myself and to this give expression. Feeling that the process should not be a perpetual bloodbath I became a champion of children's rights, keeping my own three children out of school so they could educate themselves in their own way, which they did. My search for selfhood led to a deep investigation of the meaning of existence. I became a mystic. It was fated from the beginning. When I was two years old and saw a large body of water for the first time I yelled 'Argo! Argo! and rushed into the lake before my parents could stop me. In the mythical Greek ship Argo sailed Jason in search of the Golden Fleece, the elixir of life. That is my search, in my life and in my writing. To become myself I must become everybody, and eventually with everybody touch the Source. From that Source has come the drive, the energy, the sense of purpose and the will which has propelled me in my unrelenting endeavours to achieve.

JOULLIE, MADELEINE M., chemist; b. Paris, Mar. 29, 1927; came to U.S., 1946, naturalized, 1958; d. Leon and Laure J.; B.S., Simmons Coll., 1949; M.S., U. Pa., 1950, Ph.D., 1953; m. Richard Prange, June 6, 1958. Instr. dept. chemistry U. Pa., Phila., 1953-57, asso., 1957-59, asst. prof., 1959-68, asso. prof., 1968-74, prof. chemistry, 1974-, chma. com. on safety and security, 1974-75, univ. affirmative action officer, 1975—, chmm. Equal Opportunity Council, 1976, asst. chmm. undergrad. curriculum com., 1977—; Fulbright lectr. U. Brazil, 1965; vis. prof. Columbia U., 1968. Fellow N.Y. Acad. Scis.; mem. Am. Chem. Soc. (Phila sect. award 1972, Garvan medal 1978, dir. and councilor Phila. sect., chmm. com. on econ. status), AAAS, English Chem. Soc., Japanese Chem. Soc., Phila. Organic Chemists Club (chmn. 1970), Sigma Xi, Sigma Delta Epsilon. Contbr. articles to profl. jours. Home: 288 Saint James Pl Philadelphia PA 19106 Office: U Pa Dept Chemistry Philadelphia PA 19104

JOUNO, RANDOLPH JAMES, mgmt. cons., educator; b. Minocqua, Wis; s. Edwin J. and Rose Ethel (Kramarcik) J.; B.A. magna cum laude, St. Thomas Coll., 1929; postgrad. U. Minn., 1933-50, U. Iowa, 1944, Am. U., 1958-65; M.A., U. S.D., 1937, postgrad., 1957; Ph.D., Miss. State U., 1974; m. Dorothy Marion Carlson, Dec. 26, 1936 (dec. 1973); 1 dau., Paulette. Tchr., Cretin High Sch., St. Paul, Minn., 1929-39; instr. history U. Detroit, 1938; claims examiner R.R. Retirement Bd., Cleve., 1939-40; personnel officer CSC, Dayton, Ohio, 1940-41, Omaha, Nebr., 1944, St. Paul, Minn., 1942, 44, 45-57, Air Force Mobile. Ala., 1941-42, IRS, Washington, 1957-58, Office of Edn., Washington, 1957-58, office of Edn., Washington, 1958-71; personnel ammistr.n., 1979—; free lance writer, 1976—; also guest lectr. univs. Mem. Am. Hist. Assn., Orgn. Am. Historians, Fed. Bus. Assn. (v.p. 1953-55), Am. Public Adminstrn. Soc. (bd. dirs. 1948-50), St. Thomas Coll. President's Council, Twin Cities Fed. Personnel Council (v.p. 1948-50), Nat. Assn. of Ret. Fed. Employees, Am. Assn. of Ret. Persons, Cath. League, Am. Fedn. Govt. Employees (chmn. nat. conv. 1946), Am. Automobile Assn., Phi Theta Alpha, Pi Sigma Alpha. Democrat. Roman Catholic. Clubs: Serra Internat., Midwest, Amhert H. Wilder. Contbr. numerous articles on polit. sci., history and personnel mgmt. to profl. and popular publis. Address: 1530 Bellows St West St Paul MN 55118

JOURDAIN, ALICE MARIE, philosopher, educator; b. Brussels, Mar. 11, 1923; d. Henri and Marthe (Van de Vorst) J.; came to U.S., 1940, naturalized. 1948; student Manhattanville Coll., 1942-44; Ph.D., Fordham U., 1949; m. Dietrich von Hildebrand, July 16, 1959. Mem. faculty dept. philosophy Hunter Coll., City U. N.Y., 1947—, prof., 1971—; vis. prof. U. de los Andes, Bogota, Colombia, summer 1955. Roman Catholic. Author: Greek Culture: The Adventure of the Human Spirit, 1966; Introduction to a Philosophy of Religion, 1971; (with D. von Hildebrand) Situation Ethics, 1966, Art of Living, 1965; Grave Images, 1957.

JOURDAN, LOUIS, actor; b. Marseille, France, June 19, 1921; s. Henry Gendre and Yvonne Jourdan; ed. pvt. schs., m. Berthe Frederique, Mar. 11, 1946; 1 son, Louis Henry. Came to U.S., 1946. Profi. actor, 1940—; appeared in French motion pictures, 1940-46; Am. motion picture appearances include The Paradine Case, 1946, No Minor Vices, 1947, Letter from an Unknown Woman, 1948, Madame Bovary, 1949, Bird of Paradise, 1950, Anne of the Indies, 1950, Three Coins in the Fountain, 1953, The Swan, 1955, Julie, 1956, Gigi, 1957, Best of Everything, 1959, Can-Can, 1960, The V.I.P.'s, 1963, Made in Paris, 1966, A Flea In Her Ear, 1968, To Commit a Murder, 1970, Silver Bears, 1978; TV movies include The Great American Beauty Contest, 1973, The Man in the Iron Mask, 1977, The French Atlantic Affair, 1979, Dracula (PBS); various Broadway appearances include The Immoralist, Tonight at Sammarkand; numerous appearances in U.S., Eng. Office: care Contemporary-Korman Artists Ltd Contemporary Artists Bldg 132 Lasky Dr Beverly Hills CA 90212

JOURDIAN, GEORGE WILLIAM, biochemist, educator; b. Northampton, Mass., Apr. 21, 1929; s. Charles Loomis and Florence (Brooks) J.; B.A., Amherst Coll., 1949; M.S., U. Mass., 1953; Ph.D., Purdue U., 1958; m. Joan Kettell, June 12, 1954; children—Susan, Robert. Instr. biol. chemistry Med.—Sch. U. Mich., Ann Arbor, 1961-63, asst. prof., 1963-65, research asso., 1965-74, asso. prof., 1965-74, prof. depts. internal medicine and biol. chemistry, 1974—Fellow Arthritis Found., 1958-61, grantee, 1965—; grantee NIH, 1965—, Nat. Found. March of Dimes, 1976—; sr. internat. fellow Fogarty Internat. Center, 1978-79, Mem. Am. Soc. Biol. Chemists, Am. Chem. Soc., Soc. Complex Carbohydrates. Contbr., articles to profl. jours. Home: 4455 Kuebler Ct Ann Arbor MI 48103 Office: Room 4633 Kresge Bldg I Univ Mich Med Sch Ann Arbor MI 48109

JOURDONAIS, LEONARD FRANCIS, educator, physician; b. Havre, Mont., July 27, 1904; s. Lucien A. and Camille (Wyrn) J.; B.A., U. Mont., 1926; M.A., Northwestern U., 1932, M.D., 1933; m. Marjorie M. Smith, Oct. 26, 1974. Intern, Evanston Hosp., 1933-34; fellow N.Y. Postgrad. Med. Sch. and Hosp., 1936-37; prof. medicine Northwestern U. Med. Sch., 1964-74, prof. emeritus, 1974—; chmn. dept. medicine Evanston Hosp., 1956-70, chmn. emeritus, 1970-74, Louise W. Coon chair dept. medicine, 1970—. Diplomate Am. Bd. Preventive Medicine. Fellow A.C.P.; mem. Am. Diabetes Assn., A.M.A., Endocrine Soc., Chgo. Soc. Internal Medicine, Assn. Tchrs. Preventive Medicine, Alpha Omega Alpha. Home: 10702 Roundelay Circle Sun City AZ 85351

JOURNEY, DREXEL DAHLKE, lawyer; b. Westfield, Wis., Feb. 1926; s. Clarence Earl and Verna L. Gilmore (Dahlke) J.; student U Mcht. Marine Acad., 1944-45; B.B.A., U. Wis., 1950; L.L.B., 195 L.L.M., George Washington U., 1957; m. Vergene Harriet Sandsma Oct. 24, 1952; 1 dau., Ann Marie. Admitted to Wis. bar, 1952, U Supreme Ct. bar, 1955, D.C. bar, 1970, also other fed. ct. bars; practi utility law; with FPC. Washington, 1952-77, dep. gen. couns 1970-74, gen. counsel, 1974-77; partner firm Schiff Hardin & Wai Washington, 1977— Served with Mcht. Marine Res.-USN 1944-46; with U.S.N.G., 1948-50. Knapp scholar U. Wis., 1952. Mc Am., Fed bar assns., Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Eta Sigma, Theta Delta C Mason. Contbr. articles to profi. jours. Home: 4540 Windom Pl N Washington DC 20016 Office: 1101 Connecticut Ave N Washington DC 20006

JOUTZ, RAINER HERBERT HANS, hotel exec.; b. Mar. 16, 194 s. Heinz and Helen (Judith) J.; grad. Hotel Bus. Sch., Frankfurt, Ger., 1966; m. Melaine McClarnon, Nov. 25, 195 children—Nicholas, Sonja-Christina. With Intercontinental Hot Frankfurt, Moevenpick Restaurant Chain, Zurich, Eng.-High C Hotel, Bournemouth, Switzerland; food and beverage dir. Sones Hotels, Boston and Washington, 1968-72; food and beverage d Hilton Hotel, Macon, Ga., 1972-73; dist. food and beverage d Holiday Inns Inc., San Francisco, 1973-79, gen. mgr. Holiday I Golden Gateway, 1979—Recipient Pres. award, Holiday Inns In 1980. Lutheran. Home: 6343 Melville Dr Oakland CA 94611 Office 1500 Van Ness Ave San Francisco CA 94109

JOVA, HENRI VATABLE, architect; b. Newburgh, N.Y., May 1 1919; s. Joseph Luis and Maria Gonzalez (Cavada) J.; B.Arc Cornell U., 1949; fellow Am. Acad. Rome, 1949-50. Design Harrison & Abramowitz, N.Y.C., 1952-54; chief of design Abrer Robeson, Atlanta, 1954-66; pres, partner Jova/Daniels/Bust Atlanta, 1966—Served with U.S. Army, 1942-45. Fulbright fello 1951. Fellow AIA; mem. L'Ogive, Tau Sigma Delta. Club: Piedme Driving. Works include Progressive Farmer Hdqrs., Birmingha Ala., 1974. Colony Sq., Atlanta, 1973, Atlanta Newspapers Bld 1971. Multi-Use Bldg., Ga. State U., 1979, McWane Hdqr Birmingham, 1979. Home: 861 Mentelle Dr NE Atlanta GA 303 Office: 909 W Peachtree St Atlanta GA 30309

Birmingham, 1979. Home: 861 Mentelle Dr NE Atlanta GA 303 Office: 909 W Peachtree St Atlanta GA 30309

JOVA, JOSEPH JOHN, found. exec., former ambassador; Newburgh, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1916; s. Joseph Luis and Maria Jose (Gonzalez-Cavada) J.; A.B., Dartmouth, 1938; grad. sr. seminar fgn. policy Fgn. Service Inst., 1959; L.H.D., Mt. St. Mary Coll., 1971 LL.D., Dowling Coll., 1973; m. Pamela Johnson, Feb. 9, 194 children—Henry Christopher, John Thomas, Margaret Ynes. Wi Guatemala div. United Fruit Co., 1938-41; fgn. service officer De; State, 1947—vice consul, Basra, 1947-49, 2d sec., vice consul, Barra, 1947-49, 2d sec., vice consultanger, 1949-52; consul, Oporto, 1952-54; 1st sec., Lisbon, 1954-2 officer-in-charge French-Iberian affairs, 1957-58, asst. chief personr ops. div., 1956-66; dep. chi of mission, Santiago, Chile, 1961-65, ambassador to Honduri Tegucigalpa, 1965-69; ambassador to OAS, Washington, 1969-7 ambassador to Mexico, Mexico City, 1974-77; pres. Meridian Hou Internat., 1977—; chmn. Dept. State Mgmt. Reform Task Forc chmn. U.S. dels. to Inter-Am. Council on Edn., Sci. and Culture Panama, 1972, Mar del Plata, 1973, UN Econ. Commn. for Lat Am., Santiago, 1971, UNEcon. Commn. Latin Am. Population Con Mexico, 1974; vice chmn. U.S. del. to gen. assembly OAS, 1970, 772, 73. Trustee Mt. St. Mary's Coll., Ariz. Desert Mus., Americ Found., Pan-Am. Devel. Found. Served to It. USNR, 1942-4 Named knight Malta-Am. Assn.; decorated Grand Cross, Ord Morazan (Honduras). Constantinian Order St. George: Order Aztee Eagle (Mexico); recipient Presdl. Mgmt. Improvement awar 1970, Conquistador award, El Paso, Tex., 1975; T.A. Cunningha award New Orleans Internat. House, 1975; Wilbur J. Carr award U. Dept. State, 1977. Mem. Mexican Acad. Internat. Law, Mexicacad. History, Mex. Inst. Hist. and Geneal. Studies, U.S. Fgn. Servi Assn., Center Interam. Relations, Inst. Hispanic Culture (Spain Asociacion de Hidalgos a Fuero de España. Sigma Phi Epsilo Rotarian. Roman Catholic. Clubs: Sulgrave (life): Internat. Washington, Chapulte

JOVANOVIC, MIODRAG, surgeon, educator; b. Tabonov Yugoslavia, May 3, 1936; s. Stevan and Zivina Jelena (Antonic) B.A., Coll. Sabac, 1954; M.D., Faculty of Medicine, Belgard Yugoslavia, 1963; married; 3 children. Intern in France and Caresident in surgery in Can., 1965-72; practice surgery, Quebec, Qu Can., 1972—; mem. staff Jeffery Halle Hosp., Notre Dame Hosp prof. Faculty Medicine, Laval U., Quebec, 1972—, Fellow Royal Co Surgeons Can., Am. Coll. Chest Physicians, Med. Council Car A.C.S., Internat. Coll. Surgeons; mem. Can. Med. Assn., Assn. d Medecins de Langue Francaise du Canada, Royal Coll. Surgeons ar Physicians Can. Home: 2219 Bourbonniere Quebec PQ Canar Office: Dept Anatomy Faculty Medicine Laval U Quebec PQ Canar

JOVANOVICH, WILLIAM, publisher; b. Louisville, Colo., Feb. 1920; s. Iliya M. and Hedviga (Garbatz) J.; A.B., U. Colo., 1941; grastudy Harvard, 1941-42, Columbia, 1946-47; Litt.D., Colo. Col 1966, U. Colo., 1971, Adelphi Coll., 1971, Middlebury Coll., 197 Ohio State U., 1971; LL.D., U. Alaska, 1971; m. Martha Evel; Davis, Aug. 21, 1943. With Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, In (formerly Harcourt, Brace & Co.), N.Y.C., 1947—, asso. edit. 1947-53, v.p., dir., 1955-54, pres., dir., 1955-70, chmn., dir., 1970-Regent prof. U. Cal. at Berkeley, 1967; lectr. Adelphi U., 197 Regent, State of N.Y., 1974—. Recipient Norlin award distinguishi achievement U. Colo., 1963. Fellow Morgan Library, N.Y.C. Willia Jovanovich lectrs. in pub. affairs named in honor, Colo. Coll., 1976-7 Mem. Phi Beta Kappa. Author: Now Barabbas, 1964; Madmen Mu: 1978; also essays. Office: 757 3d Ave New York NY 10017

JOY, JOHN WILLIAM, tree and lawn care service co. exec.; b. Euclid, Ohio, Mar. 7, 1923; s. Joseph and Clara (Zahner) J.; stude Cleve. Coll.; m. Elsie M. Fuller, Aug. 7, 1946; children—Claudi David, Lucinda, Dan. With Davey Tree Co., 1946—, sr. vp. ops., th pres., chief operating officer, Kent, Ohio, 1973-78, pres., chief exe officer, 1979—, also dir.; dir. Davey Investment Co., Second N. Bank, Ravenna, Ohio. Bd. dirs. Portage County br. Am. Heart Assi 1978—, trustee, 1979—, exec. com., 1979—, treas, 1980—; trust United Way of Portage County, 1980— served as pilot USAA 1942-46. Decorated Air medal with 3 oak leaf clusters, D.F.C. Me. Am. Mgmt. Assn. (president's assn.), Ohio C. of C., Kent C. of Methodist. Club: Rotary. Home: 1141 Norwood St Kent OH 442-Office: 117 S Water St Kent OH 44240

JOY, LEO JOHN, ins. co. exec.; b. Somerville, Mass., June 24, 192 s. Thomas J. and Margaret M. (Ryan) J.; B.S., Boston Coll., 194 postgrad. Law Sch., 1954; postgrad. Boston U., 1949-52; m. Sara Davidson, June 14, 1952; children—Leo John, Sally A., Debr Robert A. Adjuster, Home Ins. Co., Boston, 1948-56, Topliss Harding, Boston, 1956-61; v.p. claims New Hampshire Ins. Co. Manchester, 1961—; tchr. various ins. seminars, 1950— Served with USAAF, 1942-46. Mem. Loss Exec. Assn. Claims Execs. Council Am Arbritation Council, Fedn. Ins. Counsel, Weirs Beach (N.H.)

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## BACKGROUND ON IREX AND FULBRIGHT PROGRAMS

The International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), a private non-profit organization representing American universities, administers an exchange of graduate students and young faculty between the U.S. and the USSR. This program receives substantial U.S. government funding (from USIA and the National Endowment for the Humanities), but is otherwise supported by its member institutions, the Ford Foundation, and other private sector contributors. Approximately thirty scholars from the U.S. are currently in the Soviet Union for the 1983-84 academic year.

The IREX program has been conducted without interruption since 1958. It has played an important role during the past twenty-five years in the training of American specialists on Soviet affairs. IREX graduates are prominent among Soviet specialists both in the academic community and in government service. The semester or academic year research program provides unparalleled access to Soviet society for the American participants. The Committee on Exchanges (COMEX) carefully reviews Soviet nominations for this program and rejects those whose research would involve sensitive high technology subjects.

IREX administration of this program has been marked by stubborn insistence on reciprocity, high esteem of the American academic community, and close coordination with USIA, the Department of State, and the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

The Fulbright lecturer program, administered by USIA, provides for the exchange of university lecturers, generally for one semester. In recent years this has been a very one-sided program in the favor of the U.S. Last year seven Americans participated, but only two Soviets. Eight Americans are scheduled to lecture in Soviet universities in 1983-84, while no Soviets have been nominated for this year's Fulbright program.

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MEMORANDUM

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Washington, D.C. 20520 XR S/S 8330076 XR S/S 8330260

October 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Soviet Participation in the 1984 Olympics

In addition to the memorandum we are sending you separately on this subject, Deputy Secretary Dam thought you ought to see the attached memorandum from Ed Derwinski that adds a political dimension to the question.

for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated.

CONFIDENTIAL DECK: OADR

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Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997

By NARA, Date 7/28/99

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CONFIDENTIAL DECL: OADR

Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997

By NARA, Date 728 99

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## National Security Council The White House

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 6, 1983

## FOR BOB KIMMITT:

Recommend that you sign the attache memorandum to Sally Kelley re the proposed response to Mr. Katherine Chumachenko.

Fortier, Robinson and Sigur concur.

JACK F. MATLOCK

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM:

ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT:

Proposed Response to Mrs. Katherine C.

Chumachenko

We have reviewed and concur in the proposed response prepared by the Department of State to Mrs. Katherine C. Chumachenko concerning appropriate actions re KAL.

Attachment

## SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Ms. Chumachenko:

Thank you for your recent letter to President Reagan forwarding suggestions for U.S. action in response to the Soviet attack on Korean Air Lines flight 007.

The Soviet action was a clear violation of international law and a threat to international civil aviation security. On the other hand, neither the action itself nor the Soviets' totally unacceptable response to the world community have surprised us. We have no illusions about Soviet international behavior. But for that very reason, our established policy towards the USSR, based on American strength, realism about Soviet aims and motives, and a willingness to talk about matters of mutual concern, has provided the appropriate framework for dealing with this crisis.

In formulating our response to this outrage, we considered a broad range of options. We believed it was important that our reaction focus world attention, not on U.S. retaliation, but on the Soviet Union's unacceptable and brutal act. As the President said on September 5, the Soviet action was a crime against the international community and called for an international response. The issue is the safety of Ms. Katherine C. Chumanenko, Director,

Ukranian National Information Service,

Ukranian Congress Committee of America,

203 Second Avenue,

New York, New York.

international civil aviation. Therefore we have been working with other concerned nations to coordinate a collective response in that sector, rather than concentrating on such options as cutting off arms negotiations, expelling Soviet diplomats, or unilateral economic sanctions.

The President has made clear that our efforts to strengthen peace and stability through effective arms control will continue despite the downing of the KAL airliner. In deciding that the negotiations should proceed, President Reagan has again reaffirmed the importance he attaches to the pursuit of effective arms control as an essential complement to our efforts to strengthen defense and deterrence.

Our policy towards trade with the USSR has not changed. Trade can go forward as long as it is mutually beneficial, does not subsidize the Soviet economy, and does not contribute to the Soviet strategic or military capability. Our policy is not one of economic warfare. The question of cutting off subsidies to the USSR does not arise, since the Soviet Union, under the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1975 Trade Act and the Stevenson amendment to the 1975 Ex-Im Bank legislation, cannot receive any US-government credits.

As a practical measure, the only victims of a grain embargo would be U.S. farmers. Despite the recent drought in some U.S. farming regions, there remains a large surplus of grain both in the U.S. and on the world market. From past experience, we know that if we do not sell grain to the Soviets, others will quickly take our place in the market. When we negotiated a new

grain agreement with the Soviets, we made it clear that this was an economic move and not a foreign policy gesture. We needed to reestablish our reliability as a supplier of grain. We indicated at the time that our opposition to Soviet misbehavior around the world was unchanged.

Since many of the Soviet vessels entering U.S. ports are bulk carriers picking up grain shipments, any move to cut off Soviet shipping in the U.S. would virtually constitute a grain embargo. Moreover, in December 1981, after the declaration of martial law in Poland, sanctions were placed on the entry of Soviet ships into U.S. ports. These included suspending negotiations on a new maritime agreement, allowing the old one to expire, requiring Soviet vessels to request entry into U.S. ports at least 14 days in advance on a case-by-case basis, and refusing entry to Soviet vessels engaged in cross trading (carrying cargo between the U.S. and third countries). These sanctions remain in effect.

We firmly believe that expelling Soviet diplomats would hurt the United States much more than the Soviet Union. The Soviets would undoubtedly retaliate by expelling a similar number of our diplomats, eliminating our key substantive personnel. The U.S. is an open society, while the USSR is a closed society. We need windows on the USSR more than they need them here. In order to find out what is happening in this country, all one really need do is purchase a copy of a newspaper or news magazine. The Soviet media are not so free with information.

We are broadcasting news of concern to various nationalities in the USSR over the Voice of America on an increasingly comprehensive basis. You are, no doubt, aware that President Reagan on September 24 spoke over the Voice directly to the people of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, our expanding program of such broadcasts has been made more difficult by Soviet jamming of VOA and other Western broadcasts. We have requested from Congress appropriate additional funding to improve the capability of VOA, and all indications are that Congress will respond positively.

We have long favored changes within the Soviet Union that would foster diversity, pluralism, decentralization and democracy. Such changes would be of benefit to Ukrainians and other national groups within the Soviet Union who seek to exercise their basic rights and assert their national and cultural heritages.

We believe our firm and measured response to the abhorrent Soviet attack on KAL 007, in conjunction with the international community, has demonstrated indeed that it is the USSR versus the world. We, of course, will be working with other concerned nations to ensure another such incident never again occurs. At the same time, we intend to keep talking to the Soviets, to leave them in no doubt about our positions concerning not just the airliner but also other pressing international issues, and to encourage them to meet our urgent concerns as a responsible member of the international community.

Thank you very much for writing and sharing your concerns with us.

Sincerely,



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# DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8327974

Date 007 0 5 1983

For: Mr. William P. Clark

National Security Council

The White House

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	To: T	he President	•	_From:_	Katherine C.	Chumachenko
	Date:	9/7/83	s	ubject:	Re President	's speech of
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Remarks:

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## THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

## REFERRAL

SEPTEMBER 14, 1983

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID:

170828

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 7, 1983

TO:

PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM:

MS. KATHERINE C. CHUMACHENKO

DIRECTOR

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL INFORMATION

SERVICE

810 18TH STREET, NW

SUITE 501

WASHINGTON DC 20006

SUBJECT: REACTION TO THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH OF

SEP REGARDING THE KOREAN AIRLINES MASSACRE

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) TO:

AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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170828

September 7, 1983

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

Dear Mr. President:

The destruction of innocent human life is an act inherent to the Soviet Russian communist system, which has never ceased to display brutality as proof of its power.

It is apparent from your speech on September 5th that you clearly understand the character of the Soviet regime which "wantonly disregards individual rights and value of human life and seeks constantly to expand and dominate other nations."

That is why it is difficult for us, as Americans and former victims of Soviet atrocities and their children, to understand why your Administration fails to react in an appropriate and just manner to obvious aggression by the Soviet Union. It is our opinion that it is impossible to conduct legitimate negotiations and expect compliance to any agreements when the Soviet Union is, in your words, "against the world and the moral precepts which guide human relations among people everywhere."

Most abhorent to our community however, was your reference to the USSR as a nation("We must not give up our effort to bring them into the world community of nations.") As you are well aware, the Soviet Union is comprised of fifteen different republics with many nationalities held captive to the authorities in Moscow. To label the USSR as a nation instead of an empire is in reality the greatest possible gift you can bestow on the Russian aggressors. If it should incorporate Afghanistan, Poland, Hungary, etc. into the "Union," will your Administration still willingly refer to the Soviet Union as a "nation?"

In addition, we wish to inform you that among all the forms of brutality you have listed -- Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the gassing of villages in Afghanistan -- nothing compares to the deliberate starvation of 8-10 million Ukrainians in 1933, the year that the United States formally recognized the Soviet Union. This Soviet-made Holocaust is a striking example of the extent to which our enemy utilizes barbaric measures while professing to be a member of the world community.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which represents Americans of Ukrainian origin, condemns the behavior of Soviet Russia since its inception in 1917, and sees the destruction of KAL 007 airplane as only the latest in the horrifying and inhumane series of aggressive acts by the Soviets. A weak response by your Administration will cause the United States to lose its prestige as a world power in the eyes of our allies, the Third World, the captive nations, and the American public.

We support the following measures:

- 1. to stop sales of all technological materiel
- 2. to request stiff trade sanctions from allies
- 3. to deny credit to the Soviet Union and accept only hard currency
- 4. to increase support for freedom movements in communist countries
- 5. to void the grain agreement
- 6, to improve conventional and strategic military capabilities
- 7, to expand broadcasts to Voice of America and RFE/RL
- 8, to expel Soviet personnel
- 9. to deny access to U.S. ports and airports
- 10, to cancel arms control negotiations

Anticipating your reappraisal of the KAL airplane atrocity, we thank you for your attention to our opinion on this issue.

Katherine C. Chumachenko

Director

Ukrainian National Information Service Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

October 6, 1983

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM:

JACK F. MATLOCK J FM by her

SUBJECT:

Soviet UN General Assembly Speech

Attached is State's analysis of the "Gromyko" speech delivered by Troyanovsky to the UNGA October 4 (TAB I).

As you are already aware, the speech really contains nothing new. The three "arms control" proposals it stressed comprise a rehash of earlier no-first-use and freeze proposals and a reiteration of Andropov's recent proposal for a moratorium on ASAT weapons testing and an outer space arms control treaty.

Otherwise, the speech was standard fare, but the kind words for the Contadora Group and the relatively positive assessment of the prospects for Soviet-Chinese relations are worth noting.

The most interesting aspect, perhaps, is the fact that Soviet rhetoric was toned down considerably from Andropov's diatribe. I interpret this as implicit recognition that the President's UNGA speech was effective and that shrill Soviet accusations might be counterproductive in the UN forum.

(an Fortier, Kraemer, Ron Lehman and Lenczowski concur.

Attachment:

Tab I State's Analysis of Soviet Speech

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BY LOT, NARA, DATE 1/6/00



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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 5, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Soviet UN General Assembly Speech

Attached is a preliminary analysis of the Soviet speech at the UN General Assembly delivered by Soviet UN Permanent Representative Oleg Troyanovsky Tuesday evening October 4.

Attachment:
As stated.

Charles Hill Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED

By NARA, Date 7/29/99

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DECL: OADR

## Soviet General Assembly Speech

The Soviet UNGA address, delivered Tuesday evening by UN Perm Rep Troyanovsky in place of Foreign Minister Gromyko, represented a clear effort to recoup Soviet prestige lost as a result of the KAL incident. The speech, however, appeared to break very little new ground.

The centerpiece of the address was arms control -- standard criticism of the U.S. in INF and START and three repackaged initiatives the Soviets will pursue at this UNGA:

--a condemnation of nuclear war, in which the UN would declare as criminal acts the doctrines of first use of nuclear weapons and the use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances;

--a draft declaration freezing strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons (apparently with more detail than the resolution adopted by the UNGA over US objections last year); and

-- the Soviet outer space arms control draft treaty and moratorium on testing anti-satellite weapons.

Troyanovsky was also standard on regional issues. comprehensive criticism of U.S. foreign policy, Troyanovsky condemned attempts to turn Lebanon into "a US-Israeli protectorate; " U.S. pressures against Libya, Nicaragua and Cuba; attempts to "pit ASEAN against its neighbors;" and Japanese "militarization" as "NATO's partner in the Far East." He expressed Soviet support for Vietnam's proposals for a dialogue among SE Asian states, Nicaraguan intiatives on achieving peace between states in Central America, North Korean proposals calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from the peninsula as well as reunification, and the proposals of the DRA to find solutions to "external problems" related to Afghanistan. He also remarked that the initiatives of the Contadora Group in Central America and the UN in Afghanistan were "positive," but that the latter would be more effective if Pakistan were to show "greater political foresight." Troyanovsky had kind words both for Beijing, saying that the developing Sino-Soviet dialogue could "strengthen international peace," and for India as leader of the NAM. For the Europeans, he indicated a Soviet willingness to work for better relations through the CDE process.

Following the standard Soviet line, Troyanovsky depicted the KAL downing as a U.S. provocation aimed at sabotaging peace and justifying a U.S. arms buildup. Like Gromyko at Madrid, Troyanovsky implied that any future violations of Soviet NLS F95-074/2#90

NARA, DATE 7/18/00 airspace would receive the same response.

We have some indication that the Soviets may have sought the delay in delivering this UNGA speech because they had been thrown off-stride by the President's address of September 26, forcing them to redraft to a lower-key their much sharper original response. While Troyanovsky's statement contained standard charges of a "dangerous" U.S. military build-up and U.S. responsibility for the current international tensions, it was considerably less shrill in tone than the Andropov statement of September 26. Consistent with their earlier public diplomacy posture vis-a-vis the West Europeans, Troyanovsky sought to stress Soviet moderation, stating at one point that the Soviet Union was in favor of an overall improvement in relations with the U.S. and reiterating Soviet willingness to negotiate a bilateral nuclear freeze and an ASAT agreement.

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

October 6, 1983

## INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM:

JACK F. MATLOCK J FALly rea

SUBJECT:

Soviet UN General Assembly Speech

Attached is State's analysis of the "Gromyko" speech delivered by Troyanovsky to the UNGA October 4 (TAB I).

As you are already aware, the speech really contains nothing new. The three "arms control" proposals it stressed comprise a rehash of earlier no-first-use and freeze proposals and a reiteration of Andropov's recent proposal for a moratorium on ASAT weapons testing and an outer space arms control treaty.

Otherwise, the speech was standard fare, but the kind words for the Contadora Group and the relatively positive assessment of the prospects for Soviet-Chinese relations are worth noting.

The most interesting aspect, perhaps, is the fact that Soviet rhetoric was toned down considerably from Andropov's diatribe. I interpret this as implicit recognition that the President's UNGA speech was effective and that shrill Soviet accusations might be counterproductive in the UN forum.

(cm Fortier, Kraemer, Ron Lehman and Lenczowski concur.

Attachment:

Tab I State's Analysis of Soviet Speech

DECLASSIFIED / RELEASED

NLS F95-074/2#91
BY NATA, DATE 11/6/00

CONFIDENTIAL Declassify on: OADR



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 5, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Soviet UN General Assembly Speech

Attached is a preliminary analysis of the Soviet speech at the UN General Assembly delivered by Soviet UN Permanent Representative Oleg Troyanovsky Tuesday evening October 4.

Attachment: As stated.

> Charles Hill Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED ortment of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997 NARA, Date.

DECL: OADR

## Soviet General Assembly Speech

The Soviet UNGA address, delivered Tuesday evening by UN Perm Rep Troyanovsky in place of Foreign Minister Gromyko, represented a clear effort to recoup Soviet prestige lost as a result of the KAL incident. The speech, however, appeared to break very little new ground.

The centerpiece of the address was arms control -- standard criticism of the U.S. in INF and START and three repackaged initiatives the Soviets will pursue at this UNGA:

--a condemnation of nuclear war, in which the UN would declare as criminal acts the doctrines of first use of nuclear weapons and the use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances;

--a draft declaration freezing strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons (apparently with more detail than the resolution adopted by the UNGA over US objections last year); and

-- the Soviet outer space arms control draft treaty and moratorium on testing anti-satellite weapons.

Troyanovsky was also standard on regional issues. comprehensive criticism of U.S. foreign policy, Troyanovsky condemned attempts to turn Lebanon into "a US-Israeli protectorate; " U.S. pressures against Libya, Nicaragua and Cuba; attempts to "pit ASEAN against its neighbors;" and Japanese "militarization" as "NATO's partner in the Far East." He expressed Soviet support for Vietnam's proposals for a dialogue among SE Asian states, Nicaraguan intiatives on achieving peace between states in Central America, North Korean proposals calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from the peninsula as well as reunification, and the proposals of the DRA to find solutions to "external problems" related to Afghanistan. He also remarked that the initiatives of the Contadora Group in Central America and the UN in Afghanistan were "positive," but that the latter would be more effective if Pakistan were to show "greater political foresight." Troyanovsky had kind words both for Beijing, saying that the developing Sino-Soviet dialogue could "strengthen international peace," and for India as leader of the NAM. For the Europeans, he indicated a Soviet willingness to work for better relations through the CDE process.

Following the standard Soviet line, Troyanovsky depicted the KAL downing as a U.S. provocation aimed at sabotaging peace and justifying a U.S. arms buildup. Like Gromyko at Madrid, Troyanovsky implied that any future violations of Soviet airspace would receive the same response.

DECLASSIFIED/PECEASED

NLS F95-074/2 #92

BY LOT NARA, DATE 7/18/00

We have some indication that the Soviets may have sought the delay in delivering this UNGA speech because they had been thrown off-stride by the President's address of September 26, forcing them to redraft to a lower-key their much sharper original response. While Troyanovsky's statement contained standard charges of a "dangerous" U.S. military build-up and U.S. responsibility for the current international tensions, it was considerably less shrill in tone than the Andropov statement of September 26. Consistent with their earlier public diplomacy posture vis-a-vis the West Europeans, Troyanovsky sought to stress Soviet moderation, stating at one point that the Soviet Union was in favor of an overall improvement in relations with the U.S. and reiterating Soviet willingness to negotiate a bilateral nuclear freeze and an ASAT agreement.

## MEMORANDUM

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL



ACTION

October 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

THROUGH:

JACK MATLOCK

FROM:

ROBERT B. SIMS

SUBJECT:

Olympics Press Guidance

State has developed the following press guidance on the Olympics, and Alan Romberg (Tel. 632-3790) requests our concurrence on an urgent basis.

## It says:

"The United States has host responsibilities for the 1984 Olympics and will uphold them in all respects. This includes allowing athletes from all countries, properly accredited to the International Olympics Committee, unhindered entry."

## RECOMMENDATION

That you concur with the above press guidance.

	1		
Approve		Disapprove	

cc: Kimmitt Fortier

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