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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Matlock, Jack F.: Files

Archivist: smf

File Folder: Matlock Chron May 1984 (3)

Date: 5/30/97

Box 4

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. prof note	two prof notes from Robert Kimmitt and Robert McFarlane re Note to Matlock and Robinson (1 p.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #95</i>	5/11/84	P1
2. memo	from William Brock to Robert McFarlane re Prohibition of Imports from the Soviet Union of Products Made by Forced Labor (1 p.)	5/10/84	P5 <i>KB 12/4/00</i>
3. memo (3742)	Jack Matlock and Roger Robinson to Robert McFarlane re Customs Ban on Soviet Products Produced by Forced Labor (3 pp.) <i>R 10/17/05 M02-011 #7</i>	5/9/84	P1/P5
4. paper	re Ban on Soviet Imports (2 pp.)	n.d.	P1/P5
5. prof note	two prof notes from Robert Kimmitt and Robert McFarlane re Late update on Slave Labor (1 p.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #96</i>	5/9/84	P1
6. prof note	two prof notes from Robert Kimmitt and Robert McFarlane re Treasury Announcement on Slave Labor (1 p.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #97</i>	5/9/84	P1
7. memo (3717)	Jack Matlock to Robert McFarlane re Letter from Verity Requesting Appointment (1 p.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #98</i>	5/10/84	P1
8. memo (3742)	duplicate of document #3 (3 pp.)	5/9/84	P1/P5
9. paper	duplicate of document #4 (2 pp.)	n.d.	P1/P5
10. prof note	duplicate of document #5 (1 p.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #99</i>	5/9/84	P1
11. prof note	duplicate of document #6 (1 p.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #100</i>	5/9/84	P1

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

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

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

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Matlock, Jack F.: Files

Archivist: smf

File Folder: Matlock Chron May 1984 (3)

Date: 5/30/97

Box 4

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
12. memo (3466)	Jack Matlock to Robert McFarlane re Proposed Reactivation of US-USSR Environmental Cooperation Agreement (2 pp.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #101</i>	5/8/84	P1
13. memo (3466)	Robert Kimmitt to Charles Hill re Proposed Reactivation of US-USSR Environmental Cooperation Agreement (1 p.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #102</i>	n.d.	P1
14. memo (3466)	Charles Hill to Robert McFarlane re Proposed Reactivation of US-USSR Environmental Cooperation Agreement (2 pp.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #103</i>	4/30/84	P1
15. memo (3477)	Jack Matlock to Robert McFarlane re US-USSR Cooperative Agreements in Health (2 pp.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #104</i>	5/3/84	P1
16. memo (3477)	Robert Kimmitt to Charles Hill re Reactivation of the US-USSR Cooperative Agreements in Health (1 p.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #105</i>	n.d.	P1
17. memo (3477)	Charles Hill to Robert McFarlane re Reactivation of the US-USSR Cooperative Agreements in Health (2 pp.) <i>R 11/22/99 NLSF95-074 #106</i>	4/30/84	P1

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
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- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O 13233

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer CAS

Box Number 4

FOIA M02-011

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON MAY 1984 (3)

DATE 3/22/2007

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
3 MEMO	MATLOCK AND ROGER ROBINSON TO MCFARLANE RE CUSTOMS BAN (#7)	3	5/9/1984	

MSG FROM: NSFMK --CPUA TO: NSRA --CPUA
To: NSPA --CPUA

05/11/84 08:37:09

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: Robert M. Kimmitt

Subject: Forwarding Note 05/10/84 19:32 Note to Matlock and Robinson
print

* * * F O R W A R D E D N O T E * * *

To: NSPBT --CPUA

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: ROBERT MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Note to Matlock and Robinson

Subject: Slave Labor

Yesterday afternoon I talked to Don Regan and he has agreed to publish a notice saying that he intends to develop regulations concerning the importation of items produced with slave labor but that he will draw upon the findings of the ITC submitted in its report next December. That not a bad outcome--it's the best we can do in view of congressional pressure.

copy to Matlock and Robinson

cc: NSJMP --CPUA

NSRMK --CPUA

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F95-074 #95

BY smf, NARA, DATE 11/22/79

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

WASHINGTON

20506

84 MAY 10 All: 33

May 10, 1984

MEMORANDUM TO ROBERT MCFARLANE

FROM: WILLIAM E. BROCK 

SUBJECT: Prohibition of Imports from the Soviet Union of Products Made by Forced Labor

I understand that this subject, which I had thought to be no longer active, is once again under serious consideration and that action may be imminent. Prohibition of imports from the Soviet Union, even if the list of affected imports is limited, raises serious questions which should be carefully vetted by all interested members of the Cabinet.

I also understand Senator Dole has requested that no decision on this be taken until after the USITC has made its report, due on November 12, to the Senate Finance Committee on the results of its ongoing study of the worldwide incidence and effect of trade in goods produced by forced labor. Senator Dole has made a reasonable request. As the evidence that any particular Soviet good is produced by slave labor is scanty, we need all the documentation we can get before we act because among other reasons, U.S. importers, acting in good faith, could suffer considerable financial damage.

In the meantime, we should consider the possible effect of any such action on U.S. trade. The Soviets, of course, do not wish us well. We can reasonably expect them to jump at the chance to take a public posture -- especially after their boycotting the Olympics -- where they could be seen as reacting to U.S. "provocation".

The U.S.-USSR long-term grain agreement is a tempting target. The world is now awash in grain. The Soviets would not run any great risk if they denounced the agreement, especially as they could always come quietly back into the world market to buy U.S. grain once they had played the public posturing for all its worth.

I urge that before any final decision is taken, this issue be fully discussed in the NSC or the Cabinet.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

May 9, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK AND ROGER ROBINSON

SUBJECT: Customs Ban on Soviet Products Produced by
Forced Labor

We believe that it would be a mistake for Treasury to move on the forced labor issue next Tuesday and hope that the matter could be discussed with the President again so that he can consider some of the downsides before authorizing Treasury to proceed as Secretary Regan has proposed. Briefly, we believe that the evidentiary base is insufficient to make a determination by the Commissioner of Customs mandatory under the law. Therefore, the decision should be made (unless more precise evidence is developed) on practical and political grounds. As regards the latter, we believe there is very little to be gained and much to be risked.

Probable Soviet Reaction: We have no problem with offending the Soviets or calling attention to their forced labor practices. They have it coming to them on both scores. We should, however, consider what the Soviets might do in response, and how this would affect us. If the new regulations are promulgated, we believe the following are either probable or possible:

-- ~~The Soviets will consider it a calculated political act~~ (if it were merely enforcement of the law it would have been done long ago, since the evidence we have has been around for a decade or more) and will be stimulated to get back at us in some fashion.

-- The Soviets are aware of the political sensitivity of grain sales in the U.S., and will naturally direct their attention to this area, should they wish to retaliate. They will be tempted to suspend the operation of the Long-Term Grain Agreement, or at a minimum to announce that they are reducing purchases from the U.S. We should consider how we will handle this politically before we in effect invite it and then come under domestic pressure to back down.

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLS M02-011 #7BY NT, NARA, DATE 10/17/05

-- ~~The US-USSR Trade and Economic Council is scheduled to meet in New York the last week in May.~~ This will give the Soviets a platform to air their grievances to CEO's from a large number of "Fortune 200" corporations. Conceivably, ~~they might cancel their participation in the meeting altogether,~~ in an effort to add visibility to their charge that they Reagan Administration is engaged in economic warfare.

Public Perceptions

-- Given the likely Soviet reaction, there is probably no way to handle this issue low key. To explain it in terms of a routine law enforcement action is certain to seem disingenuous. We have no good answer to the question "Why now?" except political factors.

-- If the Soviets choose to play it as a signal that the Reagan Administration is bent on economic warfare (as they will), it will be used to bolster their argument that they simply cannot do business with this administration. We would thus leave ourselves open to the charge that it is we and not they who are creating problems in the relationship.

-- The action will strike many American observers (particularly from the business community) as evidence of the lack of a coherent policy toward the USSR. It would shift public attention away from Soviet intransigence (just at a time when they have demonstrated it dramatically with the Olympic pull-out) to the wisdom of U.S. policy.

Direct Impact of the Action

-- Taking the action would, to a degree, draw attention to Soviet forced labor practices, which is good.

-- It would satisfy some Senators and Members of Congress (although if the Soviets retaliated in the agricultural area, it would offend many more).

-- However, it would not provide effective pressure on the Soviets to abolish or limit their resort to forced labor. It would affect directly only a limited amount of trade (except to the degree it caused the Soviets to reduce imports from the U.S.).

Conclusion

~~It seems to us that the action risks far more damaging effects on U.S. interests than the small benefits which would accrue.~~ It would be a largely symbolic action which could result in major concrete damage to U.S. economic interests and to the President's image among important segments of our population.

The Soviets seem bent on doing what they can to damage the President's reelection chances. Up to now they have been remarkably unsuccessful -- indeed their actions have given us strong evidence to put the blame on them from the poor state of relations. The Soviets will certainly be tempted to play the grain card if we give them the chance -- and this action would give them that chance.

Because of the possible repercussions in the agricultural and trade fields, we believe strongly that Secretaries Block, Baldrige and Brock should be given a chance to present their views to the President before he makes a final decision. We asked State to provide a quick bootleg of their views (attached Tab I) which basically mirrors our own concerns. We agree that the best "hook" we have to defer action on this issue is the ITC investigation on the use of forced labor presently underway (reportedly scheduled for completion by December). The letter from Senator Dole to Don Regan of March 2, 1984 may also interest the President (Tab II).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That you approve our meeting with you briefly to discuss this matter.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ ✓

2. That you approve our preparation of a memo from you to the President reflecting these serious concerns.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ ✓

PROF
See note

Attachments:

Tab I Department of State's Views on this Subject
Tab II Letter from Senator Dole to Don Regan

Sec. St. *Don. St.* *Civil St.* *State St.*
DeGraffenreid, Fortier, CLehman and Sestanovich concur.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 34 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

BOB PATTERSON, OREG.
WILLIAM W. ROTH, JR., DEL.
JOHN F. DANFORTH, MO.
JOHN L. CHAFFIN, NE.
JAMES HEINZ, PA.
MALCOLM WALLOP, WYO.
DAVID DURENBERGER, MINN.
WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG, COLO.
STEVEN D. SYMMS, IDAHO
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, IOWA

RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
LLOYD BENTSEN, TEX.
SPARK M. MATSUMAGA, HAWAII
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, N.Y.
MAX BAUCUS, MONT.
DAVID L. BOREN, OKLA.
BILL BRADLEY, N.J.
GEORGE J. MITCHELL, MAINE
DAVID PRYOR, ARK.

④ ETRD - UK - 07 - 07
United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

RODERICK A. CLARMENT, CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR
MICHAEL STERN, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

March 2, 1984

The Honorable Donald T. Regan
Secretary
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Don:

Thank you for your letter of November 21, 1983, advising me of the ongoing review by your Department of preliminary findings that the United States may be importing articles from the Soviet Union produced with the use of convict, forced or indentured labor. I look forward to the results of this investigation, including your evaluation of the collateral effects of enforcing section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 on overall U.S.-Soviet relations.

As you may be aware, the Committee on Finance has requested a similar investigation by the International Trade Commission, which initiated its review on February 1. The ITC investigation will encompass articles imported from all U.S. trading partners, and will include the application of domestic and international law, and particularly section 307 to international trade in goods produced in whole or in part by convict, forced or indentured labor. A copy of the ITC notice of investigation, and the transmittal letter from Chairman Eckes, are enclosed for your review and information.

The ITC will hold a public hearing in connection with its investigation on July 10, with a final report due between November 12 and the end of this year. I am sure that the Treasury Department's findings and views on the legal standards and adequacy of proof for enforcement of section 307 would be of great value to the ITC's current review.

In view of the broad scope of the ITC investigation now underway, I hope you will take into account the need for a consistent and comprehensive official position on this issue in

The Honorable Donald T. Regan
Page 2
March 2, 1984

developing the Treasury Department's recommendations. It may be preferable to defer a final decision until the ITC report is available to assure an unambiguous interpretation of the relevant statutes and practices.

I appreciate your consideration of my views, and look forward to working with you on this important matter.

Sincerely,



BOB DOLE
Chairman

BK:lsk

MSG FROM: NSPMK --CPUA TO: NSRA --CPUA
To: NSRA --CPUA

05/09/84 11:09:31

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: Robert M. Kimmitt

Subject: Forwarding Note 05/09/84 10:48 Late update on Slave Labor
please print.

* * * F O R W A R D E D N O T E * * *

To: NSRMK --CPUA

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: ROBERT MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Late update on Slave Labor

I have talked to the President on Treasury's intentions to move on slave labor. He agreed on the merits but wanted to defer to avoid the appearance that it was linked and by way of punishment for the olympic pull-out. The President asked that it be delayed. I have since talked to Don Regan who agreed and proposed that it go next Tuesday. I have so informed Shultz and he will ponder whether or not that will be a problem. Please advise Matlock that the pressure is off for Thursday but to prepare press guidance under the assumption that it will go next Tuesday. I would still welcome Jack's recommendation as to whether or not Tuesday will be as good a time as any bearing in mind that it will have to be done soon.

copy to Matlock.

cc: NSJMP --CPUA

NSPBT --CPUA

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F95-074 #96

BY smf, NARA, DATE 11/23/99

MSG FROM: NSRMK --CPUA TO: NSRA --CPUA
To: NSRA --CPUA

05/09/84 09:34:29

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: Robert M. Kimmitt

Subject: Forwarding Note 05/09/84 09:30 Treasury Announcement on Slave Labor
please print.

* * * F O R W A R D E D N O T E * * *

To: NSRMK --CPUA

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: ROBERT MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Treasury Announcement on Slave Labor

Treasury plans to announce its decision to restrict 5 items from import from the Soviet Union due to the appearance of their being produced with Slave Labor. Importers then bear the burden of proof to the contrary. The decision will appear in the Federal Register on Thursday (tomorrow).

This is within the authority of Treasury. Please ask Jack Matlock to be in touch with Treasury to develop press guidance. I would also like to have Jack's recommendation as to whether this is an appropriate time. There will probably never be a good time and Hill pressure will make this an issue one way or the other. I would like to know Jack's view as to the Soviet reaction.

copy to Matlock

cc: NSJMP --CPUA

NSPBT --CPUA

DECLASSIFIED

NLS E95-074 #97

BY Amf NARA, DATE 11/22/99

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 10, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*SUBJECT: Talking Points for President's Meeting with
Ambassador Hartman

Attached at Tab I is a Meeting Memorandum and talking points for the President's meeting in the Oval Office on Thursday, May 11, at 9:45 a.m. with Ambassador Hartman.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Meeting Memorandum

Tab A Talking Points

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12864, Sec. 3.4(b)
White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1983
BY *any*, NARA, Date *5/29/97*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR ARTHUR HARTMAN

DATE: May 11, 1984
LOCATION: Oval Office
TIME: 9:45 A.M.

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE

I. PURPOSE:

To review U.S.-Soviet relations with Ambassador Hartman.

II. BACKGROUND:

The meeting will give the President the opportunity to discuss the current state of U.S.-Soviet relations and to provide guidance to Amb. Hartman for his future contacts with Soviet officials. Hartman plans to return to Moscow this coming weekend.

III. PARTICIPANTS:

The President
Robert C. McFarlane
Ambassador Hartman
Jack F. Matlock, NSC
Thomas W. Simons, Jr., Director Soviet Union Affairs, State

IV. PRESS PLAN:

Release White House staff photo.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

The President greets Amb. Hartman and initiates a discussion of the current state of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Attachment:

Tab A Talking Points/card

Prepared by:
Jack F. Matlock

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

BY

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Sec. 3.4(b)
White House Guidelines, Feb. 24, 1983

5/29/97

TALKING POINTS

-- I'm glad we have a chance to meet while you are in town. Why do you think the Russians decided to pull out of the Olympics?

-- What do you make of this show they are putting on of not dealing with us? Have they really decided finally that they will not deal this year, as some are saying?

-- What sort of tactics should we be following over the coming months?

-- Thanks for all the fine work.

TALKING POINTS: MEETING WITH AMB. HARTMAN

-- I'M GLAD WE HAVE A CHANCE TO MEET WHILE YOU ARE IN TOWN. WHY DO YOU THINK THE RUSSIANS DECIDED TO PULL OUT OF THE OLYMPICS?

-- WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF THIS SHOW THEY ARE PUTTING ON OF NOT DEALING WITH US? HAVE THEY REALLY DECIDED FINALLY THAT THEY WILL NOT DEAL THIS YEAR, AS SOME ARE SAYING?

-- WHAT SORT OF TACTICS SHOULD WE BE FOLLOWING OVER THE COMING MONTHS?

-- THANKS FOR ALL THE FINE WORK.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 10, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM:

JACK MATLOCK 

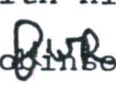
SUBJECT:

Letter from Verity Requesting Appointment

Bill Verity has written you requesting an appointment for himself and Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Sushkov on May 25. Sushkov will be in the United States at that time in connection with the meeting of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council in New York. Sushkov will be meeting with Balridge and Ken Dam that day.

I see no compelling reason for you to receive Sushkov, particularly in light of recent Soviet actions. On the other hand, I see no great harm in a meeting, since it would provide an opportunity to reiterate our desire to move relations in a more constructive direction and the fact that current Soviet policy is blocking such movement.

In sum, I believe you should decide the issue primarily in terms of your relationship with Verity. If you want to do him a favor, then you could receive Sushkov and give him a few facts of life. If you prefer not to, perhaps John Poindexter or I could meet with him.

  concur.

Recommendation:

1. If you want to do Verity a favor and your calendar permits, sign the letter at TAB I granting an appointment to Sushkov and Verity.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐

2. Alternatively, that you sign the letter at TAB II, offering an appointment with John Poindexter or me if Verity desires.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐

Attachments:

Tab I Letter to Verity
Tab II Alternate letter to Verity
Tab III Incoming letter from Verity

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F95-074 #98

BY  NARA, DATE 11/22/99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of May 3 regarding the possibility of my meeting with you and Deputy Minister Sushkov on May 25. I had hoped that the meeting of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council could take in a more propitious atmosphere than the one recent Soviet actions have created.

Although my calendar is very crowded April 25, I will be happy to meet with you and Minister Sushkov for about 15 minutes at . Jack Matlock will join me and can continue the meeting if any matters remain for discussion after I must leave.

During your meeting in New York, I hope that the American participants will make clear to their Soviet guests the problems which current Soviet intransigence in the political arena create for policy makers who desire to put our trade on a more normal basis.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. C. William Verity, Jr.
Chairman, Executive Committee
Board of Directors
Armco Corporate Offices
703 Curtis Street
Middletown, Ohio 45043

Time to be filled in

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter of May 3 regarding the possibility of my meeting with you and Deputy Minister Sushkov on May 25. I had hoped that the meeting of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council could take in a more propitious atmosphere than the one recent Soviet actions have created.

I would like very much to meet with you and Minister Sushkov on April 25, but find that my calendar is totally jammed that day, with preparations for the NATO ministerial meeting and the economic summit. However, if you wish, I am sure that my deputy, Admiral Poindexter, or Jack Matlock, our Senior Director for Europe and the USSR, can receive you. If you would like to arrange a meeting with them, please have your secretary contact their offices.

During your meeting in New York, I hope that the American participants will make clear to their Soviet guests the problems which current Soviet intransigence in the political arena create for policy makers who desire to put our trade on a more normal basis.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. C. William Verity, Jr.
Chairman, Executive Committee
Board of Directors
Armco Corporate Offices
703 Curtis Street
Middletown, Ohio 45043



ARMCO CORPORATE OFFICES

C. WILLIAM VERITY, JR.
Chairman, Executive Committee
Board of Directors

May 3, 1984

The Honorable Robert C. McFarlane
National Security Advisor to the President
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20050

Dear Bud:

I just received the letter that you prepared for President Reagan to the membership meeting of the US-USSR Trade & Economic Council. It is a splendid letter and will be most helpful to us. Thank you very much.

We went back to Deputy Prime Minister Baibakov to tell him that we would welcome a visit from him at the appropriate time. He has replied that he would be interested in coming next year at the time of the planned Soviet Exhibit in the United States. I will be back to you at that time as to whether or not you will want to officially recognize his trip.

Arrangements have now been made for Minister Vladimir Sushkov, Co-Chairman of the US-USSR Trade & Economic Council, to visit Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Deputy Secretary Ken Damm. He will be visiting the Commerce and State Departments on Friday morning, May 25.

Would it be possible for you to see Minister Sushkov for a few minutes sometime on May 25? Since I was so warmly welcomed at the Kremlin by Prime Minister Tikhonov, it would be most helpful to our relationship if you or the Vice President could welcome Minister Sushkov for just a few minutes. This would be a very helpful signal as far as trade is concerned for, at the moment, one of our problems on the U. S. side is getting the Soviets to think United States instead of Europe or Japan. I will call your office to see if it is possible for you to visit with him for just a few minutes.

I hope your trip to China was a total success. I am sure you found it most interesting and, from all accounts, the President did an outstanding job.

Sincerely,

CWV:ba

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

May 10, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: S-2456 Re Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933

I recommend that you sign the attached memorandum to
Mr. Ronald K. Peterson.

JL Lenczowski, *SRS* Sestanovich, and *CML* C. Lehman concur.

Attachment:

Tab I - Memo to Mr. Peterson

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 10, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: S-2456 Re Ukrainian Famine of 1932 - 1933

We have reviewed and concur with the Department of State's draft report on S-2456 concerning the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933.

Attachment



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

April 30, 1984

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer-
~~National Security Council~~

SUBJECT: State draft report on S. 2456, concerning
the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933.

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

A response to this request for your views is needed no later than FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1984.

Questions should be referred to Tracey Lawler (395-4710)
the legislative analyst in this office.

Ronald K. Peterson
RONALD K. PETERSON FOR
Assistant Director for
Legislative Reference

Enclosures
cc: Jim Barie



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

APR 16 1984

Dear Mr. Stockman:

In accordance with established procedure, there is transmitted herewith a proposed report on S. 2456, the establishment of a commission to study the 1932-1933 famine in the Ukraine.

Please inform the Department whether there is any objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.
Assistant Secretary
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Enclosures:

6 Copies of Proposed Report.

The Honorable
David S. Stockman,
Office of Management and Budget.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your March 26 letter requesting comments on S. 2456 concerning the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933.

The Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 was a tragic chapter in the history of the Soviet Union, all the more so because it was not the result of disasters in nature, but was artificially induced as a deliberate policy.

The leaders of the Soviet Union, although fully aware of the famine in the Ukraine and having complete control of food supplies within its borders, nevertheless failed to take relief measures to check the famine or to alleviate the catastrophic conditions resulting from it, and ignored the appeals of international organizations and other nations. More than seven million Ukrainians, and millions of others, died as a result of this callous and deliberate act.

Concerning the recommendation of S. 2456 that a commission be set up to study the 1932-1933 famine, the Department of State naturally welcomes any effort to expand our knowledge about the Soviet Union and particularly about Soviet atrocities which have cost so many millions of lives. Nevertheless, a commission focussed exclusively on one nationality in the Soviet Union, however grievous that nationality's sufferings, or on one brief period of history, would seem inappropriately narrow. Moreover, we would suggest that possible sources of funding in the private sector be examined to fund this very worthwhile research.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

W. Tapley Bennett, Jr.
Assistant Secretary
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable
Charles H. Percy,
Chairman,
Committee on Foreign Relations,
United States Senate.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 8-9 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

BOB PATTERSON, OREG.
WILLIAM W. ROTH, JR., DEL.
JOHN C. DANFORTH, MO.
JOHN C. CHAFFIN, NE.
JOHN HEINZ, PA.
MALCOLM WALLACE, WYD.
DAVID DURENBERGER, MINN.
WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG, CALIF.
STEVEN D. SYMMS, IDAHO
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, IOWA

RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
LLOYD BENTSEN, TEX.
SPARK M. MATSUMURA, HAWAII
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, N.Y.
MAX BAUCUS, MONT.
DAVID L. BOREN, OKLA.
BILL BRADLEY, N.J.
GEORGE A. MITCHELL, MAINE
DAVID PRYOR, ARK.

Φ E T R P - J K - U S - A -
United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

RODERICK A. CLARKE, CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR
MICHAEL STERN, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

March 2, 1984

The Honorable Donald T. Regan
Secretary
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Don:

Thank you for your letter of November 21, 1983, advising me of the ongoing review by your Department of preliminary findings that the United States may be importing articles from the Soviet Union produced with the use of convict, forced or indentured labor. I look forward to the results of this investigation, including your evaluation of the collateral effects of enforcing section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 on overall U.S.-Soviet relations.

As you may be aware, the Committee on Finance has requested a similar investigation by the International Trade Commission, which initiated its review on February 1. The ITC investigation will encompass articles imported from all U.S. trading partners, and will include the application of domestic and international law, and particularly section 307 to international trade in goods produced in whole or in part by convict, forced or indentured labor. A copy of the ITC notice of investigation, and the transmittal letter from Chairman Eckes, are enclosed for your review and information.

The ITC will hold a public hearing in connection with its investigation on July 10, with a final report due between November 12 and the end of this year. I am sure that the Treasury Department's findings and views on the legal standards and adequacy of proof for enforcement of section 307 would be of great value to the ITC's current review.

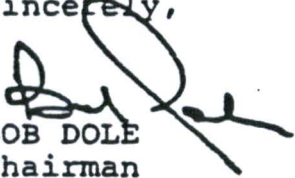
In view of the broad scope of the ITC investigation now underway, I hope you will take into account the need for a consistent and comprehensive official position on this issue in

The Honorable Donald T. Regan
Page 2
March 2, 1984

developing the Treasury Department's recommendations. It may be preferable to defer a final decision until the ITC report is available to assure an unambiguous interpretation of the relevant statutes and practices.

I appreciate your consideration of my views, and look forward to working with you on this important matter.

Sincerely,



BOB DOLE
Chairman

BK:lsk

3742
add-v

1/4 MSG FROM: NSRMK --CPUA TO: NSRA --CPUA
To: NSRA --CPUA

05/09/84 11:09:31

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: Robert M. Kimmitt
Subject: Forwarding Note 05/09/84 10:48 Late update on Slave Labor
please print.

* * * F O R W A R D E D N O T E * * *

To: NSRMK --CPUA

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: ROBERT MCFARLANE
SUBJECT: Late update on Slave Labor

I have talked to the President on Treasury's intentions to move on slave labor. He agreed on the merits but wanted to defer to avoid the appearance that it was linked and by way of punishment for the olympic pull-out. The President asked that it be delayed. I have since talked to Don Regan who agreed and proposed that it go next Tuesday. I have so informed Shultz and he will ponder whether or not that will be a problem. Please advise Matlock that the pressure is off for Thursday but to prepare press guidance under the assumption that it will go next Tuesday. I would still welcome Jack's recommendation as to whether or not Tuesday will be as good a time as any bearing in mind that it will have to be done soon.

copy to Matlock.

cc: NSJMP --CPUA

NSPBT --CPUA

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F95-074 #99

BY smf NARA, DATE 11/22/99

1/4MSG FROM: NSRMK --CPUA TO: NSRA --CPUA
To: NSRA --CPUA

05/09/84 09:34:29

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: Robert M. Kimmitt

Subject: Forwarding Note 05/09/84 09:30 Treasury Announcement on Slave Labor
please print.

* * * F O R W A R D E D N O T E * * *

To: NSRMK --CPUA

~~SECRET~~

NOTE FROM: ROBERT MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Treasury Announcement on Slave Labor

Treasury plans to announce its decision to restrict 5 items from import from the Soviet Union due to the appearance of their being produced with Slave Labor. Importers then bear the burden of proof to the contrary. The decision will appear in the Federal Register on Thursday (tomorrow).

This is within the authority of Treasury. Please ask Jack Matlock to be in touch with Treasury to develop press guidance. I would also like to have Jack's recommendation as to whether this is an appropriate time. There will probably never be a good time and Hill pressure will make this an issue one way or the other. I would like to know Jack's view as to the Soviet reaction.

copy to Matlock

cc: NSJMP --CPUA

NSPBT --CPUA

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NLS F95-074 #100

BY dmf NARA, DATE 11/22/99

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 8, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *JM*

SUBJECT: Proposed Reactivation of US-USSR Environmental Cooperation Agreement

State, acting on a recommendation by EPA Administrator Ruckelshaus, has recommended (1) that the post-Afghanistan sanction forbidding meetings of US-USSR Joint Committees be lifted in respect to the Environmental Cooperation Agreement, and (2) that Administrator Ruckelshaus be designated as the US Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee. If these recommendations are approved, Mr. Ruckelshaus intends to propose a meeting of the Joint Committee in the near future in order to plan for increased activity and revise the largely outdated agenda.

Discussion

The Environmental Cooperation Agreement is one of the relatively uncontroversial agreements with the Soviets which was allowed to continue operating following the invasion of Afghanistan, and which this Administration decided to renew for five years in 1982. In the absence of Joint Committee meetings, however, activities have gradually decreased as projects were completed and there was no mechanism in operation to agree on new ones.

Since the President has authorized a reactivation of those agreements which do not threaten significant transfer of military-related technology, the agreement on environmental cooperation seems an appropriate candidate.

However, it seems to me that if Mrs. Bonner-Sakharov is held under arrest, it would be inappropriate to move ahead in areas such as this. Therefore, I would recommend that the recommendations of State and EPA be approved, but with the proviso that no meeting date be set for the Joint Committee without further consideration of the question if we learn that Mrs. Bonner is under arrest.

JL does not concur
Fortier, Lenczowski, Robinson and Sestanovich concur.
MEMO WILL FOLLOW.

Agree

Concur, but given importance of Bonner case (and other likely forms of harassment), we should review even if she is released.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLS E95-074 #101BY *And*

NADA DATE 11/22/09

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

Recommendation:

That you authorize transmittal of the Kimmitt-Hill Memorandum at Tab I.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Attachments:

Tab I - Kimmitt-Hill Memorandum

Tab II - Hill-McFarlane Memorandum of April 30, 1984

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Proposed Reactivation of U.S.-USSR Environmental
Cooperation Agreement

Your memorandum of April 30, 1984, to Mr. McFarlane on this subject has been reviewed, and the proposal to grant an exception to the Afghanistan sanctions to permit meetings of the Joint US-USSR Committee on Environmental Cooperation has been approved. We also concur that it is appropriate for EPA Administrator Ruckelshaus to assume the position of US Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee.

We have no objection to undertaking preparations, within the US Government and on an interagency basis, for a Joint Committee meeting in the future. We are, however, concerned by recent reports that Mrs. Yelena Bonner may have been placed under arrest, and -- if these reports should be confirmed -- about the potential impact both on the Soviets and on our own public opinion if activity is renewed under cooperative agreements while she is being held. Therefore, if we should learn that Mrs. Yelena Bonner is under arrest, no attempt should be made to agree on a date for a meeting with the Soviets until the matter has been given further consideration.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F95-074 #102

BY am/ NARA, DATE 11/22/99

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR



8412577 3466
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

April 30, 1984

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE,
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Proposed Reactivation of US-USSR Environmental
Cooperation Agreement

EPA Administrator Ruckelshaus has requested Secretary Shultz's views on his proposal (attached) to take several steps to increase activity under the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in Environmental Protection. Under the sanctions imposed by President Carter in 1979 in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan US agencies administering bilateral cooperation agreements with the USSR have been forbidden to have high-level contacts with Soviet counterparts or to hold meetings of the US-USSR Joint Committees which set directions for cooperative programs. They have been allowed to continue programs under way at the time sanctions were instituted, but not to develop new programs.

Mr. Ruckelshaus points out that this Administration found the Environmental Agreement of sufficient value to extend it in May 1982 for an additional five-year term. Inability to hold Joint Committee meetings and have contacts with Soviet counterparts at the policy-making level are, however, constraining the substantive benefits to be obtained from the agreement. To reinvigorate the cooperative program he suggests it might be appropriate for him to assume the now-vacant position of US Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee and initiate planning for a meeting of the Committee to revise the agreement's largely outdated agenda.

The Environmental Agreement has been one of the more successful and less controversial of the bilaterals on science and technology cooperation. As continental, heavily industrialized countries the US and USSR share many environmental problems, on which cooperation can have major benefits for both parties. The potential for undesirable technology transfer is minimal. Encouraging increased activity under this agreement can provide a useful supplement to what we

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: OADR

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NLS F95-074 #103
BY smf NARA, DATE 11/22/99

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

are currently trying to do in certain other areas. It should also encounter considerable Allied and public support and private sector involvement. The Soviets would find the onus on them for failing to respond or responding negatively.

The Department considers that in this case continued application of the Afghanistan sanctions runs counter to US interests and recommends NSC approval of Mr. Ruckelshaus' proposals as an exception to that policy.

Charles Hill

Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 29, 1984

8409772

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable George P. Shultz
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

For some time now I have been concerned about the management and implementation of the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection.

As you may know, the Administration decided to extend the Environmental Agreement for a third five-year term effective May 1982. This action was based on a positive assessment, on the part of EPA and the other participating USG agencies, of the Agreement's substantive merit and humanitarian nature. At that time, we were charged, in effect, to continue those activities which were found to be beneficial and which our limited resources would permit us to support, all subject to case-by-case review by the State Department and the National Security Council. At the same time, however, the ban on high-level contact with Soviet counterparts, imposed by the previous Administration in the wake of events in Afghanistan, was left intact. This meant that the position of U.S. Co-Chairman of the US-USSR Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection, a post traditionally held by the Administrator of EPA, was left vacant.

It has been brought to my attention recently, both by my own staff and by Ambassador Arthur Hartman, that this leadership vacuum has come to interfere in a significant way with the implementation of the Agreement. It is constraining more and more the substantive benefit which this cooperative relationship should bring us. We believe that if this program is worth continuing, as seems to be the case, it is worth doing properly. The professionals of this Agency, and of the other participating organizations both public and private, should not be expected to commit their valuable time, talent, and resources to this or any international program without benefit of a genuinely supportive administrative framework and a clear sense of purpose.

Under these circumstances, and in the spirit of the President's January 16 address on US-Soviet relations, I wonder whether it might be appropriate for me to assume the position of U.S. Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee. I would be prepared to do so on the understanding that the extent of my personal involvement would be limited by my very full range of domestic concerns, and that my designated representative would be filling in for me much of the time. Nevertheless, the weight and authority of the Administrator's office must be brought directly to bear if we are to engage the Soviets in revising the Agreement's largely outdated agenda and to restore sound management and effective leadership on the U.S. side. Accordingly, we would expect to initiate planning at an early date for the ninth meeting of the Environmental Joint Committee.

Please advise me what your views and wishes are on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'William D. Ruckelshaus', written in a cursive style.

William D. Ruckelshaus

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have asked His Excellency Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, to present this message to you during his visit to Moscow.

I have personally assured President Samaranch and Mr. Peter V. Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, that the Government of the United States is thoroughly committed to upholding the Olympic Charter and fulfilling its responsibilities as the host nation of the Games of the XXIII Olympiad.

President Samaranch is visiting your country to ensure that your government and your sports officials are fully informed that the United States will warmly welcome all athletes from all teams and provide nondiscriminatory treatment for all Olympic nations.

I know that you share my enthusiasm for this great sporting event, and I am looking forward to seeing all the outstanding athletes of the world marching behind their flags in Los Angeles on July 28. I consider sport to be one of the finest opportunities for people of all nations to come to know and understand each other.

The American people look forward to serving as host for the Olympic Games and to providing an hospitable climate in which the athletes can perform to the best of their abilities.

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko
Chairman of the Presidium of the
Supreme Soviet of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics
Moscow

National Security Council
The White House

System # I
Package # 3539
Re open

84 MAY 7 P12: 53

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Dep. Exec. Sec'y			
Bob Kimmitt	<u>1</u>	<u>K</u>	
John Poindexter			
Tom Shull			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
Bob Kimmitt			
NSC Secretariat			
Situation Room			
<u>Matlock</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>A</u>

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

Jack: Please redo this letter by
COB today. Ushakov is not going
to Moscow

WASHFAX RECEIPT

THE WHITE HOUSE



MESSAGE NO. _____ CLASSIFICATION Unclass PAGES 2

FROM Bob Kimmitt 456 2224 WH
(NAME) (EXTENSION) (ROOM NUMBER)

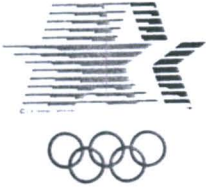
MESSAGE DESCRIPTION Letter to Chernenko

TO (AGENCY)	DELIVER TO:	DEPT/ROOM NO.	EXTENSION
<u>State</u>	<u>Charles Hill</u>		

REMARKS: This draft would replace letter sent to you on
Friday. Need comments by COB today, 5/7.

Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee

Los Angeles, California 90084 USA
Telephone (213) 209-1984
Telex: 194694 • (Int'l) 4720482



Reply To:
1015 15th Street, N.W.
Suite 905
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone (202) 682-1984

May 7, 1984

MEMO TO: Michael Deaver
FROM: Jay Moorhead
SUBJECT: Letter to Chernenko

Ueberroth has requested that, if possible, the letter from Reagan to Chernenko be changed. Peter thinks that if the reference to him is changed to Samaranch it will carry more weight with the Russians, especially since he will have just met with the President. Samaranch would be independently confirming, to Chernenko, that both the U.S. Government and the LAOOC are upholding the Olympic Charter etc. The Russians will have no excuse.

The letter Peter wants to suggest is taken from your previous letter.

Dear Mr. Chairman;

I have asked His Excellency Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, to present this message to you during his visit to Moscow.

I have personally assured President Samaranch and Mr. Peter V. Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, that the government of the United States is thoroughly committed to upholding the Olympic Charter and fulfilling its responsibilities as the host nation of the Games of the XXIII Olympiad.

President Samaranch is visiting your ^{country}~~nation~~ to ensure that your government and your sports officials are fully informed that the United States will warmly welcome all athletes from all teams and provide nondiscriminatory treatment for all Olympic nations.

I know that you share my enthusiasm for this great sporting event, and I am looking forward to seeing all the outstanding athletes of the world marching behind their flags in Los Angeles on July 28. I consider sport to be one of the finest opportunities for people of all nations to come to know and understand each other.

The American people look forward to serving as hosts for the Olympic Games and to providing an hospitable climate in which the athletes can perform to the best of their abilities.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May
~~April~~ 4, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK

SUBJECT: Mrs. Shcharansky's Request for Meeting with Baker

Avital Shcharansky has telephoned Jim Baker's office to request a meeting to discuss "new information on her husband's situation." Jim Cicconi, who received the call, has the impression, however, that she would be satisfied to meet with someone from the NSC.

Although I see no objection to Mr. Baker meeting with Mrs. Shcharansky, I believe it would be sufficient for me to meet with her, given the pressures on his schedule. Therefore, I would recommend that she be told that although Mr. Baker's calendar is full before her departure May 10, I would be available to discuss her husband's situation with her.

Recommendation

That Mrs. Shcharansky be offered a meeting with me in lieu of Mr. Baker.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Attachment:

Tab I Cicconi-Kimmitt Memorandum of May 3, 1984

cc. Dr. Lenczowski

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 3, 1984

3610

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT KIMMITT

FROM: JAMES W. CICCONI *JWC*
SUBJECT: Phone call from Mrs. Anatoly Scharansky

As we discussed earlier today, I received a phone call from Avital Scharansky, whose husband Anatoly has been persecuted and imprisoned in the Soviet Union. She will be in the U.S. until May 10, and has requested a meeting with Jim Baker to discuss new information on her husband's situation.

We would appreciate it if NSC could advise on whether such a meeting should be held. It is my impression that Mrs. Scharansky would probably be satisfied to meet with someone from NSC in lieu of Mr. Baker. If you wish to contact her directly, she can be reached at (212) 884-0930 or (212) 884-4617.

Thanks.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 3, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM:

JACK MATLOCK *JM*

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F95-074 #104BY amf NARA, DATE 11/22/99

SUBJECT:

U.S.-USSR Cooperative Agreements in Health

State has sent you a memorandum endorsing a recommendation made by Secretary Heckler to Secretary Shultz that the two agreements with the USSR on cooperation in the health area be reactivated. Specifically, Secretary Heckler would like to inform the Soviet Minister of Health that we are prepared to resume joint committee meetings under the agreement when she sees him next week in Geneva during the World Health Assembly.

Background

The U.S.-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Medical Science and Public Health was signed in 1972 and the agreement on Artificial Heart Research and Development in 1974. Both agreements were renewed in 1982. However, activity under the agreements has tapered off as the result of the post-Afghanistan sanction against high-level meetings, which has made it impossible to hold a meeting of the joint committee to plan and approve projects.

Discussion

HHS believes that there are several areas of medical research where the U.S. gains from cooperation with the Soviets. They cite in particular those of cardiovascular disease, cancer treatment and prevention, modeling of an artificial heart, and laser treatment of glaucoma. These areas have a humanitarian justification and present little problem of high technology loss. These were presumably arguments used to justify our renewal of the agreements in 1982, and they also make this an appropriate area for greater activity as part of a general policy of expanding contacts with Soviet citizens.

One relevant consideration, however, is not addressed in the State memorandum. That is, that it would seem incongruous for us to reactivate cooperation in the medical field while Yelena Bonner (Sakharov's wife) is being denied permission to travel abroad for medical treatment. If we move to suggest a joint committee meeting, I would suggest that we make clear to the Soviets that we expect Mrs. Bonner's application to travel abroad to obtain medical treatment to be approved, and if it is not, that this will ultimately affect the degree of cooperation we

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

will be willing to arrange. Therefore, if Secretary Heckler discusses the matter with the Soviet Minister of Health in Geneva, I would suggest that she raise the Bonner case with him.

John Lenczowski and Steve Sestanovich concur.

Recommendation

That you authorize transmission of the Kimmitt-Hill Memorandum at Tab I, which authorizes a meeting of the joint committee in principle, but also instructs Secretary Heckler to raise the Bonner case when the matter is discussed with her Soviet counterpart.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Attachments:

Tab I - Kimmitt-Hill Memorandum

Tab II - Hill-McFarlane Memorandum of April 30, 1984

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Reactivation of the U.S.-USSR Cooperative
Agreements in Health

In reference to your memorandum of April 30, 1984, to Mr. McFarlane, the proposal to reactivate the U.S.-USSR agreements in the health area is approved. We note, however, that it will not be desirable to hold a joint committee meeting and begin expanding cooperative activity under these agreements while Mrs. Yelena Bonner is being denied permission to obtain medical treatment abroad.

Secretary Heckler can be authorized to convey our decision in principle to her Soviet counterpart when they meet in Geneva during the World Health Assembly. If she does so, however, she should also seek a brief private meeting with the Soviet Minister of Health to point out our concern over Mrs. Bonner's inability to leave the Soviet Union for medical treatment abroad. She should indicate that we expect Mrs. Bonner's request to be acted on favorably, and that resolution of this problem will affect our willingness to expand cooperation in the medical area.

If Mrs. Bonner is allowed to leave the Soviet Union for medical treatment, a date for a joint committee meeting to plan activities under the agreements in question can be set. If she should not be allowed to leave the USSR, however, the Department should refer the question to us again, with its recommendation, before proceeding.

Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F95-074 # 105

BY Amj NARA DATE 11/22/99



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

8412613

April 30, 1984

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Reactivation of the US-USSR Cooperative Agreements
in Health

Secretary of Health and Human Services Margaret Heckler has written to Secretary Shultz requesting reactivation of the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Medical Science and Public Health and the Agreement on Cooperation in Artificial Heart Research and Development. The January 1980 decision by President Carter to impose a government-wide sanction against high-level US-Soviet contacts in response to the invasion of Afghanistan seriously affected our scientific and technical (S&T) programs with the USSR. One effect was to eliminate the series of joint committee meetings which had been used to coordinate and plan the various activities under the agreements. In the case of the health agreements, without a formal joint committee meeting in five years no new projects could be initiated, with the result that the number of active projects has begun to decline as older ones are completed.

Rejuvenation of the agreements, including a meeting of the US-USSR Joint Committee for Health Cooperation, would support the renewal of cooperative scientific activities of mutual benefit. Several fields in the health sciences, especially those dealing with cardiovascular disease, cancer treatment and prevention, modeling of an artificial heart, and laser treatment of glaucoma, are areas where the US gains scientifically from cooperation with the Soviets. Health is certainly an area which falls within the humanitarian justification for continuing bilateral S&T contacts. For the most part, it is removed from the center of discussions over the possible loss of American high technology through the exchanges programs. However, there are occasional issues in such fields as recombinant DNA research and psychology which merit -- and receive -- close scrutiny.

The US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Medical Science and Public Health was signed at Moscow May 23, 1972 by Secretary Rogers and Minister of Health Petrovsky. Two years later, the US-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in Artificial Heart Research and Development was signed. Both agreements were renewed for another five-year period in 1982.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F95-074 #106

BY anf NARA, DATE 11/22/99

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

Encouraging a strengthening of these agreements would be entirely consistent with what we are trying to do in other areas. Considering the humanitarian nature of these programs, we expect strong public support and continuing private sector involvement.

The Department considers that in this case continued application of the Afghanistan sanction against high-level contacts runs counter to U.S. interest and recommends NSC approval of Secretary Heckler's proposal as an exception to that policy. The Department further recommends that Secretary Heckler be allowed to begin discussions of revitalizing the cooperative health program at a meeting of the World Health Assembly (Geneva, May 7 to 9) with her Soviet counterpart.



Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 2, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK SUBJECT: Letter to President from Messrs. Wolodymyr
Jaciw and Bohdan Shebunchak

I recommend you forward the attached memorandum to Sally Kelley.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment:

Tab I Memorandum to Sally Kelley

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 2, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Letter to the President from Messrs.
Wolodymyr Jaciw and Bohdan Shebunchak

We have reviewed and concur with the draft response prepared by the Department of State in response to Messrs. Wolodymyr Jaciw and Bohdan Shebunchak's letter to the President.

Attachment

3493

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8411744

Date April 30, 1984

For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Mr. Wolodymyr Jaciw
Mr. Bohdan Shebunchak
Date: April 6, 1984 Subject: Enslavement of Ukraine by
Soviet Russia

WH Referral Dated: April 19, 1984 NSC ID# 213426
(if any)

 The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- X A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
- Other.

Remarks:


Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SUGGESTED RESPONSE

Dear Mr. Shebunchak:

I have been asked to respond to your letter of April 6 to the President concerning US policy toward Ukraine and Ukrainians.

As you are probably aware, the United States has not taken issue with the present status of Ukraine as a part of the Soviet Union, nor has it extended formal diplomatic recognition to an independent Ukrainian state, although such states have existed for brief periods during this century and in previous times. The United States has, however, fully supported the principle of national self-determination for all peoples, including the Ukrainian people, and it recognizes the right of Ukrainians and others to preserve and celebrate their cultural heritage and ethnic identity.

We have also sought to improve the circumstances of those Ukrainian human rights activists who have been imprisoned or otherwise persecuted by the Soviet authorities for asserting their rights. At international human rights meetings, our representatives have

★

Mr. Bohdan Shebunchak, President,
Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU) Inc.,
Cooper Station Post Office Box 4,
New York, New York.

specifically taken the Soviets to task for their abuses of the rights of Yuriy Badzyo, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Kandyba, Lev Lukyanenko, Myroslav Marynovych, Oksana Meshko, the late Aleksey Nikitin, Vasyl Romanyuk, Mykola Rudenko, Raisa Rudenko, Yuriy Shukhevych, Iosif Terelya, Oleksy Tykhy, Iosif Zisels, and a host of others, Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian. U.S. efforts in recent years have also led to the release of a number of prominent Ukrainian activists, notably pastor Georgiy Vins, Valentyn Moroz and Nadia Svitlychna.

We have stepped up our broadcasting of news of concern to Ukrainians, in the Ukrainian language, over the Voice of America. Unfortunately, our expanding program of such broadcasts has been made more difficult by the Soviets' renewed jamming of VOA and other Western radio stations.

Please be assured that we intend to continue to speak out about the injustices done the Ukrainian people. As President Reagan said in commemorating Captive Nations Week: "to every person trapped in tyranny, whether in the Ukraine, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba or Vietnam, we send our love and support and tell them they are not alone. Our message must be: Your struggle is our struggle. Your dream is our dream and someday, you, too will be free."

Sincerely,

■

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

APRIL 19, 1984 8411744

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 213426

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 6, 1984

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MR. BOHDAN SHEBUNCHAK
PRESIDENT
ORGANIZATION FOR THE REBIRTH OF
UKRAINE (ODWU) INC. USA
POST OFFICE BOX 4
COOPER STATION
NEW YORK NY 10276

SUBJECT: WRITES CONCERNING CONTINUED ENSLAVEMENT OF
UKRAINE BY SOVIET RUSSIA

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

*Received in S/S-I
4/19 at 10:03 AM (20)*

ID# 213426

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

8411744

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 16, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. BOHDAN SHEBUNCHAK

SUBJECT: WRITES CONCERNING CONTINUED ENSLAVEMENT OF
UKRAINE BY SOVIET RUSSIA

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO:		ACT	DATE	TYPE	C COMPLETED
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	CODE	YY/MM/DD	RESP	D YY/MM/DD
LINAS KOJELIS		ORG	84/04/16		/ /
✓ 99 DOS	REFERRAL NOTE:		D 84/04/16		/ /
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	REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION CODES:	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	* CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	* CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		* OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
 (ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590
 KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
 LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS



L. Kozel

Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODWU) Inc. USA

Office Address: 140-42 Second Ave., Room 23, New York, N.Y. 10003
Mail Address: Cooper Sta. P.O. Box 4, New York, N.Y. 10276 U.S.A.

213426
8411744

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak
president
Prof. Dr. Petro Stercho
vice-president
Wolodymyr Procyk
vice-president
Wolodymyr Jaciw
secretary
Mykola Andreyko
treasurer
Wolodymyr Zulak
director
Prof. George Soltys
organizer
Roman Krupka
Chairman of auditing com.

April 6, 1984

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

We have the honor of submitting to you a copy of the "Appeal of the Tenth Assembly of Ukrainian Nationalists to the Peoples of the World" concerning the continued enslavement of Ukraine by the Soviet Russia. We are in full agreement with the appeal.

The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) was founded in 1929 for the purpose of restoring the full-fledged Ukrainian independent state which was established in 1917-20 after the fall of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires, and which was reconquered by Communist Russia in 1920 after it was first recognized by Lenin and Trotsky.

Although Communist Russia had destroyed the genuine democratic Ukrainian National Republic, she dared not to destroy the framework of the Ukrainian state, but transformed it into the Russian Communist dominated Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (Ukrainian SSR), which in 1945 even became a charter member of the United Nations.

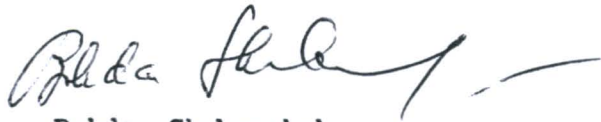
Despite the outward forms of "independence" of the Soviet type, Ukraine for all intents and purposes is a colony of Communist Russia, with all the inescapable characteristics of tyranny, such as the destruction of all political parties, the enforced policy of Russification of the Ukrainian people, persecution of all religions, economic exploitation, suppression of even most elementary civil, human and national rights and so forth.

We sincerely hope, Mr. President, that you would impart the contents of the enclosed Appeal to members of our government, especially to our Mission at the United Nation, so that it be appraised properly of the nature of the Soviet Russian empire.

Also, we hope that you instruct our mission at the United Nation to present at the U.N. Security Council, -or if that fails- at the U.N. General Assembly the question of the decolonization of the Union of Socialist Republics. The colonial status of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Baltic Countries and the National Republics of Caucasus and Central Asia is not an internal matter of U S S R; - it is a real threat to the world peace and it properly belongs to the United Nations jurisdiction.

Such decolonization of the USSR would certainly remove the ever-existing threat of Moscow to world peace and help in establishing genuine freedom in Central-Eastern Europe and Asia.

Respectfully yours,



Bohdan Shebunchak
President



Wolodymyr Jaciw
Secretary

Encl.



ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ (ОУН)

ORGANISATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS
ORGANISATION DES NATIONALISTES UKRAINIENS
ORGANISATION DER UKRAINISCHEN NAZIONALISTEN

A P P E A L

OF THE TENTH ASSEMBLY OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

We, the participants of the Tenth Assembly of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Organization which since 1929 has been waging an uninterrupted struggle for the restoration of the full sovereignty of the Ukrainian National Republic, proclaimed on January 22, 1918, and occupied three years later by Soviet Russian troops; the Organization which in this struggle has sacrificed the finest of its members--the late Colonel Eugene Konovalets, the founder to the Organization of the Ukrainian Nationalist (OUN) who was assassinated by a Russian agent in 1938, the late Oleh Kandyba-Olzhych, the acting head of the Supreme Council of the OUN, who perished in a Nazi concentration camp in 1944, along with many thousands of fighters in the armed and underground liberation struggle who were killed by the Russian, Nazi and other occupiers of Ukraine--

We affirm the necessity of conducting an unending struggle for the liberation of Ukraine and other non-Russian nations in the USSR from a colonial dependence on Moscow, and appeal to the freedom-loving peoples and states of the world to support our and other peoples' just struggles for freedom and independence. By its aggressive policy Moscow is a dire threat to world peace, and by its fifth-column subversive tactics it is undermining the stability and the very existence of many states of the world.

The present government of the USSR is the direct heir of Czarist Russia which not only continues the imperialist policy of the Czarist regime with respect to the enslaved non-Russian nations in the USSR but goes further in endeavoring to destroy them as separate national entities.

The USSR is not a federation of free and equal peoples, but rather it is a means by which Russian imperialist preserve the unity of the Russian Empire, now in communist form.

The colonial status of Ukraine in the USSR was clearly characterized by Yuriy Lytvyn, a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in L'vov. In this essay "The Ukrainian Human Rights Movement," he wrote:

Ukraine still remains a colony of the Russian Soviet empire, and its minimal effort to escape the colonial status is deemed by the Bolshevik government to be a "counter-revolutionary nationalist activity," which is subjected to the cruelest repressions...

Lytvin is now serving a three-year sentence in a concentration camp for his frankness.

The concept of the "fusion of nations" or the "elimination of national differences," propagated by the Soviet government in the non-Russian nations in the USSR, is nothing but a policy of national-ethnic and spiritual-cultural genocide of all the non-Russian nations within the USSR.

According to Yuriy Badzio, a Ukranian intellectual who was sentenced to a seven-year term in a labor camp for his protesting letter to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the idea of the "fusion of nations" is rooted in Russian imperialistic chauvinism, which theoretically and practically does not apply to the Russian people. This concept was advanced to "create a possibility of preserving on the national territory a unitary Russia and is a form of ideological destruction of the non-Russian nations in the USSR."

The "fusion of nations," as implemented by the official policy of the Soviet government, mandates the use of the Russian language by all peoples of the USSR as a so-called "second native language." Its aim, according to Yuriy Badzio, is "to make the Ukrainian language in Ukraine unnecessary by propagating the idea that use of the Russian language is inevitable and that every human being in the USSR should live and breathe in the atmosphere of Russian culture."

This policy is nothing less than the cultural genocide and linguicide of the non-Russian peoples in the USSR.

The decision of the Central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1979 as expressed in "The Further Improvement of Teaching of the Russian Language" in the non-Russian republics, as well as the decision of the same Central committee of the CPSU in Moscow in 1983 taken in "Additional Efforts for the Improvement of Teaching the Russian Language in the Schools and other Educational Institutions in the Union Republics," decisions which, among other things, impose the teaching of the Russian language in kindergarten and primary schools in the non-Russian republics of the USSR, constitute further proof of the policy of genocide and linguicide of the non-Russian peoples in the USSR conducted by the Soviet government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The economic policy of integration of the USSR with its centralized system of planning is nothing but bold colonial exploitation of the natural resources and industrial potential of Ukraine and the other non-Russian republics, which, in the opinion of the Ukrainian Patriotic Movement of 1980, are being used for the support of the police apparatus in the USSR and for the expansion of Soviet Russian domination in other parts of the world.

The government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, whose representatives sit in the United Nations, is not a true representative of the Ukrainian people, inasmuch as it not only does not resist the colonial policy of Moscow in Ukraine, but wholly and unreservedly supports it.

The most lucid and true explanation of the pro-Russian policy of the so-called "Ukrainian government" in Kiev is given the "Appeal of the Ukrainian National Liberation Movement of 1979" in Ukraine:

The Supreme Soviet of Ukraine has as the source of its power not its own will, but the will of the Central Committee on unitary Russia, which is located outside the borders of Ukraine and is not subordinated to the will of the Ukrainian people. The ruling organs of Ukraine--are the occupation administration, which embodies in Ukraine the colonial policy of Moscow.

The Soviet Union is the last remaining great empire in the world today and it is to that we may apply the "U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and its "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" as was done in the de-colonization processes in the past.

The attempt of the Soviet government to destroy the Ukrainian people and other non-Russian peoples of the USSR--through artificial famines, repression of the churches, the cultural leaders and the members of the active resistance movement, the forcible "transfer of population" and the bringing of Russian settlers into Ukraine and the deportation of Ukrainians into other parts of the USSR--not only violates the above-mentioned U.N. declarations, but creates a real threat to world peace.

Therefore, in the name of justice and a durable peace in the world, we appeal:

--To His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations:

--to the Governments of countries of the Third World, whose people know well what colonial enslavement means, and who should have a proper understanding of the situation of the non-Russian nations enslaved by Moscow--the people of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia;

--to the governments of the Western World, which are continuously denounced by Moscow for "aggressive colonial policies," which is a practice of the USSR, to present at the U.N. Security Council the matter of the decolonization of the USSR as a means of obtaining a durable peace in the world.

In the event that the U.N. Security Council cannot deal with this problem because of the Soviet veto, we request to present this matter at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly and to demand the right for the Ukrainian people and other non-Russian peoples in the USSR to express their own will under the supervision of the U.N. Trusteeship Council, their own lives to secede from the USSR peacefully and live in their own sovereign states.

By our appeal to the United Nations we are supporting the demands of the Ukrainian National Liberation Movement in Ukraine of 1979 submitted to the United Nations, demands for which its members have been sentenced by the Soviet government to long-term imprisonment. In 1980 similar appeals were

sent to the United Nations by the underground Ukrainian Patriotic Movement and the underground movements of resistance of other peoples enslaved by Moscow.

We respectfully request that the United Nations and the governments of the countries of the Free World receive this appeal with the fullest attention, as it represents the free voice of representatives of the nation enslaved by Moscow and because these demands are not only just and consistent with the Charter and Declarations of the United Nations, but they also constitute a guarantee of a lasting peace in the world.

We appeal to the peoples of the East European countries, the neighbors of Ukraine--the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians and Romanians--to support the aspirations of the Ukrainian people to sovereignty and statehood. We are fighting for a Ukrainian state on the ethnographic Ukrainian territory, a state which would live in peace and concord with all neighboring states that are desirous of peace and a peaceful cooperation with the Ukrainian people.

Only a sovereign state of the Ukrainian people would remove the deadly threat posed to Eastern Europe by imperialistic Moscow. Only an independent Ukraine would guarantee that the next "Prague Spring", the next attempt of the labor movement for the improvement of the lot of the Polish people would not be liquidated by Soviet tanks as before.

We appeal to the people of good will, who in the West propagate disarmament and peace, to include in their peace programs the removal of Soviet armed forces and Soviet atomic weapons from the territory of the non-Soviet members of the Warsaw Pact, Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic States, the Caucasian peoples and the Turkic peoples of Central Asia (Turkestan). The evacuation of Soviet occupation forces from these territories and the establishment of free and sovereign states of these peoples could and would contribute immeasurably a lasting peace in the world.

We appeal to the peoples of the free world, who enjoy freedom, sovereignty and other privileges of free citizens. The right to freedom must be universal. A true peace and justice in the world will be realized only when the remnants of imperialist colonialism are eradicated everywhere in the world.

We ask the free peoples of the world to support our demands for the decolonization of the largest existing empire--the Soviet Russian empire known as the USSR. We ask their support of the aspiration of the non-Russian peoples to establish their own independent states--in Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic States, the Caucasus - and of all other peoples who want to free themselves from colonial exploitation and to become the masters of their own lands.

Presidium
Tenth Assembly of
Ukrainian Nationalists