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JET 4/19/2005

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON SEPTEMBER 1986 (4/9)

FOIA

F06-114/5

Box Number 17

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1711

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions	
8523	MEMO	MCDANIEL TO KELLEY RE RESPONSE TO LETTER AND BOOKS FROM MR. PROCTOR JONES	1	9/16/1986	B6	
8524	MEMO	COBB TO POINDEXTER RE SENIOR ADVISORS MEETING ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT R 3/14/2011 F2006-114/5	2	9/17/1986	B1	
8525	TALKING	TALKING POINTS RE SHEVARDNADZE VISIT R 11/29/2007 NLRRF06-114/5	1	ND	B1	
8526	AGENDA	SENIOR ADVISORS MEETING SEPTEMBER 17, 1986 RE SHEVARDNADZE VISIT R 11/29/2007 NLRRF06-114/5	1	ND	B1	
8527	MEMO	MATLOCK TO MACEACHIN RE SOVA FY 1987 RESEARCH PROGRAM D 3/14/2011 F2006-114/5	1	ND	B1	B3
8528	MEMO	MACEACHIN TO MATLOCK RE FY 87 RESEARCH PROGRAM D 3/14/2011 F2006-114/5	1	8/18/1986	B1	B3
8529	PAPER	OFFICE OF SOVIET ANALYSIS FY 87 RESEARCH PROGRAM D 3/14/2011 F2006-114/5	20	8/11/1986	B1	B3

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

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

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

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NSC/S PROFILE

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ID 8606460

RECEIVED 08 SEP 86 15

TO

PRESIDENT

FROM JONES PROCTOR

DOCDATE 14 AUG 86

KEYWORDS: USSR

SUBJECT LTR TO PRES FM JONES RE BOOKS - CLASSIC RUSSIAN IDYLLS & THE RUSSIAN
THREAT

ACTION PREPARE MLMO FOR PRES DUE 11 SEP 86 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MATLOCK

SESTANOVICH

MANDEL

DANZANSKY

MAJOR

STEINER

LENCZOWSKI

RODMAN

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

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ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

Pointexter X 9/15 For Decision

C 9/16 Pearson Sgt Memo

JFM, JEM
SRS

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH

FILE

(C)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Jones:

The President has asked me to thank you for the additional copy of your impressive book "Classic Russian Idylls." The pictures are beautiful and the texts well-chosen.

Thank you also for the other book you enclosed: "The Russian Threat." I will forward it along with your letter to the National Security Council.

Sincerely,

Mr. Proctor Jones
3401 Sacramento Street
San Francisco, CA 94118

5

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

6460

September 12, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK ^{RSD for JFM}

SUBJECT: Response to Letter and Books from Mr. Proctor Jones

At Tab I is a memo from Rod McDaniel to Sally Kelley forwarding a response to a letter from Mr. Proctor Jones. The letter itself is at Tab A.

Mr. Jones' letter is at Tab B. In his letter Mr. Jones forwards another copy of his book "Classic Russian Idylls" and a book "The Russian Threat" and suggests the President propose the goal of "interdependence between the United States and the Soviet Union." The President spoke with Mr. Jones before his November 1985 Geneva meeting, and Mrs. Reagan presented Mrs. Gorbachev with a copy of Mr. Jones' book of photographs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Rod McDaniel to sign the memo to Sally Kelley at Tab I forwarding the letter at Tab A to respond to Mr. Jones' letter.

APPROVE *JFM*

DISAPPROVE _____

^{JEM} Judyt Mandel and ^{SES} Steve Sestanovich concur.

Attachments:

Tab I Memo from Rod McDaniel to Sally Kelley
Tab A Letter from White House to Jones
Tab B August 1986 Letter from Jones to the President

6460

Proctor Jones
3401 Sacramento Street
San Francisco, CA 94118 U.S.A.
(415) 922-9222

August 14, 1986

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

Dear Mr. President:

On January 21, 1986, you honored me by responding to my letter to you of December 10, 1985. In your letter you outlined the People-to-People exchanges the government was undertaking. You should be very satisfied with the reception of this program and the fact that it appears to be working.

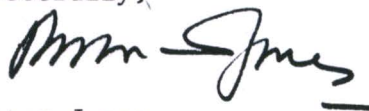
As I suggested in my earlier letter, there is no way to real peace other than through the establishment of interdependence between the United States and the Soviet Union. Any other program requires enormous military expenses and does not do away with the threatened and threatening existence of our two countries, notwithstanding the good intentions of our people-to-people relationships.

Since December I have spoken to many people, not one of whom has disagreed as to the importance of interdependence between the Soviet Union and the United States. I wish you could have had the opportunity to talk with and listen to these people. As this is not possible, I feel it is my duty to reflect their thinking to you and to suggest to you again that, as you speak of armed protection, you mention that the purpose of our defense position is permanent only as it appears necessary and that the aim of our policy is, in the long run, to establish an interdependent relationship with the Soviet Union. There is ample precedent in the Schumann Plan that establishes on a smaller scale interdependence between France and West Germany.

President Eisenhower started in this direction, and you have it within your grasp to kick the winning field goal and become the real man of peace for our century.

I am enclosing a second copy of my book Classic Russian Idylls for you, and I am sending you another book as well, entitled The Russian Threat by a brilliant scholar, Jim Garrison. Notwithstanding that the book contains some critical remarks, I would hope you would put it in your briefcase when you go to Camp David. If you read two paragraphs of it, you will end up reading it all. It is a balanced and informative study, simply stated, of the historical basis for the problems we live through today.

Respectfully,



Proctor Jones

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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90641
9/17/86

PRC
The ... COPY

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 17, 1986

~~SECRET~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*

SUBJECT: Senior Advisors Meeting on Shevardnadze Visit

Today's Senior Advisors Meeting provides an excellent opportunity to assess the impact of the President's directive to the Soviets on SMUN reductions. We will also have a chance to review Secretary Shultz' game plan for the Shevardnadze visit and to review the key issues in the Soviet-American relationship we will want to raise this week.

Our assessment of likely Soviet reactions to the President's directive will dominate today's session. The initial Soviet reaction when the demarche was delivered by Vern Walters was relatively low key -- they asked some clarifying questions but avoided diatribes. The FM may still demonstrate Soviet displeasure by reducing the scope of the bilateral agenda that will be discussed or, perhaps, by canceling his Washington visit.

There should be no doubt, however, that the President has strengthened his position vis-a-vis the Soviets, and placed the burden of a summit decision squarely on the Soviet Union. You may wish to point out at the outset of today's session that by taking this bold action just before Shevardnadze's visit the President has clearly shown that we are not groveling to Soviet demands in order to get a commitment to a summit date. The Soviets, in turn, have a dilemma: if they proceed with these meetings they will appear to have acquiesced to U.S. strength. If they cancel the FM's visit they will be seen as having placed the peace process at risk over their demand to be able to continue to utilize the UN as a center of espionage.

At this morning's breakfast George expressed reservations over the wisdom and legality of the President's SMUN directive, and may carry his concerns over to this meeting. Cap, in turn, showed "surprise" over our CDE decision on host-country aircraft and with the "slippery slope" implied in the decision to agree to an interim reduction in strategic offensive forces (he prefers a 30-40-50 phased agreement in which the agreement is for 50%, but with interim steps -- same as his failed reclama in INF). Overall, in the arms control area, our main tasks are to see if we can use this meeting to accelerate progress in Geneva and establish the basis for some agreement in other arms control related areas (like risk reduction centers).

~~SECRET~~

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BY RW NARA DATE 3/14/11

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2

Shultz may also press for movement on fusion, arguing that the President has a commitment to cooperate with the Soviets on further energy research. You may want to point out that we will come forward with a proposal in October after budget and tech transfer issues have been resolved. George may also propose that we move forward on space cooperation by negotiating a new bilateral agreement (to be signed at the summit). We could agree to Shultz' suggestion that the Soviets send a delegation to Washington in October to negotiate this proposal. We do not expect any other surprises on human rights, regional or other bilateral issues to come up today.

RECOMMENDATION

That you draw on the talking points at Tab A for your use during today's meeting.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Other - All concur

Bill Cockell, Peter Rodman and Bob Linhard concur.

Attachments

Tab A Talking Points
Tab B Agenda

~~SECRET~~

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BY CN NARA DATE 11/29/07

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Add-on

TALKING POINTS

- Mr. President, we don't have the formal Soviet reaction to your directive, but there is no doubt that you have strengthened our negotiating position with the Soviet Union.
 - Clearly you have demonstrated that the U.S. is willing to stand by basic principles -- certainly the Soviets will understand that "it never hurts to be strong."
 - You have shown that while we remain interested in furthering the Soviet-American dialogue, and are committed to resolving key issues on arms control, human rights, regional and bilateral matters, you will not make substantial concessions to have a summit with Gorbachev.
 - Today's session provides an opportunity to assess the Soviet reactions to your order, and to review the agenda for the meetings with Shevardnadze. George will give us an overview of the game plan for dealing with the Foreign Minister, and review key points you may wish to raise with him Friday.
George?
-
- Mr. President, that concludes our meeting. We will get together again Friday morning before your meeting, and just after George's first session with Shevardnadze.

CONFIDENTIAL

SENIOR ADVISORS MEETING
Wednesday, September 17, 1986
The Oval Office
3:30-4:30 p.m.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

Agenda

I. Introduction	John M. Poindexter (2 minutes)
II. Overview of the visit; summary of key issues	Secretary Shultz (20 minutes)
III. Discussion	All participants (35 minutes)
VI. Summary	John M. Poindexter (3 minutes)

CONFIDENTIAL
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NLRR F06-114/5 ¹⁷⁸⁵²⁶
BY CA NARA DATE 11/29/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/18/86 12
revised cc: Rodman
Cockell
McDaniel
Major
Sestanovich
Cobb
Hanley

From: Jack Matlock

DRAFT PRESS STATEMENT
(if President meets Shevardnadze)

The President met with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze today to convey his views about the continued refusal of the Soviet authorities to allow Nicholas Daniloff to return home.

Note: No more details should be given except the time and length of the meeting (if asked).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By cds NARA, Date 6/25/02

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/18/80 13
cc: Rodman
Cockell
McDaniel
Major
Sestanovich
Cobb
Hanley

From: Jack Matlock

DRAFT PRESS STATEMENT
(if President meets Shevardnadze)

The President met with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze today to convey his ^{views} feelings about the continued refusal of the Soviet authorities to allow Nicholas Daniloff to return home.

Note: No more details should be given except the time and length of the meeting (if asked).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By cas NARA, Date 6/18/02

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14

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 18, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ALTON KEEL
ROD McDANIEL
PETER RODMAN
BILL COCKELL
STEVE SESTANOVICH
HOWARD TEICHER
PAUL HANLEY
RAY BURGHARDT
BOB LINHARD
BRENDA REGER
TY COBB

FROM:

JACK MATLOCK *[Signature]*

SUBJECT:

Conference on "The Struggle Over 'Peace'"

Attached please find materials for a conference on "The Struggle Over 'Peace'" on October 1 and 2.

If you or anyone in your office would like to attend the conference, please contact Scott Dean on x6959 by September 19.

T H E
WASHINGTON
INSTITUTE

6285
15
SEP 04 1986

September 3, 1986

Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, USN
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, DC 20506

Dear Admiral Poindexter:

Enclosed are brochures and registration cards for a conference on **The Struggle Over "Peace"** that I am organizing for The Washington Institute. It will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, October 1 and 2, at the Sheraton Grand Hotel on Capitol Hill. I would like to take this opportunity to invite you and any appropriate members of your staff to attend.

As you can see from the tentative conference agenda, a very distinguished group of scholars and policymakers will be tackling some very serious issues confronting our foreign policy establishment. We seem to be witnessing a resurgence in the ongoing Soviet campaign for "peace," and there is a real need for US policymakers to come to grips with it. We must understand it, review the policy options available to us, and set a course that will place freedom and the democratic tradition on the offensive for generations to come.

Please note that the conference schedule presently lists only those individuals who have confirmed their participation, thus far, with The Washington Institute. When the list is complete, the Institute will send you a final conference agenda.

Registration cards must be received at The Washington Institute by September 24. If you should have any questions regarding the conference, please contact Elaine Kradjan, program administrator for the Institute, at (202) 293-7440.

I am looking forward to a very stimulating conference and hope that you and members of your staff will be able to join us.

Sincerely,


William R. Kintner
Conference Chairman

WRK:cm
Enclosures



The Washington Institute
for Values in Public Policy

Suite 200
1667 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Telephone (202) 293-7440
Telex no. 220759 ICF UR

The Honorable William R. Kintner
Conference Chairman

William R. Kintner is Professor of Political Science, Emeritus, at the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the board of the United States Peace Institute, a presidential appointment.

Having received his bachelors degree from the US Military Academy (1940) and his Ph. D. from Georgetown University (1949), Dr. Kintner began his distinguished career during the Korean War, serving in the US intelligence services and as an infantry battalion commander. After the war, Dr. Kintner went on to serve as a member of the planning staff of the National Security Council (1954), a special assistant to the President (1955), consultant to the President's Commission to Study the US Assistance Program (1959), and Chief of the Long-range Plans and Strategic Analysis Section for the Chief of Staff of the US Army (1959-61).

In 1961, he left government service for the academic world to become a professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania. While at the University, he worked with the Foreign Policy Research Institute as its deputy director (1961-69), director (1969-73), and president (1976), during which time he also returned to government service as the US Ambassador to Thailand (1973-75).

In addition to these posts, Dr. Kintner has also been a fellow at the Hudson Institute, senior adviser to the Operations Research Office at John Hopkins University (1956-57), a consultant to the Stanford Research Institute, a member of the academic board of the Inter-American Defense College (1970-72), and editor of *Orbis* (1969-73, 76-82). He is a trustee of Freedom House and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Dr. Kintner has authored and co-authored numerous books and publications. His works include: *The Front is Everywhere* (1950), *Protracted Conflict* (1959), and *Building the Atlantic World* (1963). He will be the author of a forthcoming book on US - Soviet relations.

**The Washington Institute
for Values in Public Policy**

The Washington Institute sponsors research that helps provide the information and fresh insights necessary for formulating policy in a democratic society. Founded in 1982, The Institute is an independent, non-profit educational and research organization which examines current and upcoming issues with particular attention to ethical implications.

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The Honorable Richard H. Ichord

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Missouri

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Troy, New York

Dr. Nicholas N. Kittrie

Edwin A. Mooers Scholar and Professor of Law,
The American University

Professor Chung Hwan Kwak

Chairman of the Board
International Cultural Foundation
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Dr. Joseph Silverman

Professor of Chemical and Nuclear Engineering
University of Maryland

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Franz Boas Professor of Anthropology,
Columbia University
Former U.S. Ambassador to Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso)

Lt. Gen. Robert N. Smith, USAF (Ret.)

Former Chief of Staff, UN Command and US Forces, Korea

Dr. Frederick Sontag

Department of Philosophy
Pomona College

The Honorable Bob Wilson

Former Member of Congress,
California



**The Washington Institute
for Values in Public Policy**

Suite 200

1667 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Telephone (202) 293-7440

Telex No. 220759 ICF UR

The Struggle Over "Peace"

October 1-2, 1986

The Sheraton Grand
ON CAPITOL HILL

525 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, DC



**The Washington Institute
for Values in Public Policy**

CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

TENTATIVE CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

The Struggle Over "Peace"

Soon after its founding in 1917, the Soviet Union brought its first "peace" campaign to the world. The Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, meeting in 1928, resolved that the peace policy of the USSR "provides the best basis for taking advantage of the antagonisms among the imperialist states. . . . [It] does not imply that the Soviet State has become reconciled with capitalism. . . . It is merely a more advantageous form of fighting capitalism. . . ." Soviet peace initiatives would appear to be another form of war.

Many US foreign policy experts believe that the Soviets are currently implementing another major peace offensive. Strong indicators include the publication last December of *A Time for Peace* by Mikhail Gorbachev, a full page ad in *The New York Times* on February 5, 1986, entitled, "Nuclear Disarmament by the Year 2000," and frequent remarks to influential Americans visiting Moscow that the scheduled meeting between Gorbachev and President Reagan must produce positive results.

Soviet peace initiatives are designed to influence western public opinion. Experts anticipate that the emerging offensive is aimed at opinions and policies on arms control and disarmament and on regional issues such as Central America. The US will be portrayed as a menace to humanity whose plans for a strategic defense against Soviet ICBMs could lead to the end of civilization.

Will US policymakers recognize the peace initiative as it develops? Will they counter with effective policy? Can the United States take the offensive in "The Struggle Over 'Peace'"? This conference will examine these questions.

Wednesday, October 1, 1986

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 8:00 | Registration
Continental Breakfast | |
| 9:00 | Panel I | "The Issue of Moral Equivalence
Between the Superpowers"
AMBASSADOR CHARLES
LICHENSTEIN
The Heritage Foundation
DR. CONSTANTINE MENGES
Former Special Assistant to the
President for National Security Affairs |
| 10:30 | Coffee Break | |
| 10:45 | Panel II | "Peace Plan or Ploy — Is
Gorbachev's Plan to Eliminate All
Nuclear Arms by the End of the
Century a Peace Initiative of Historic
Significance?"
DR. RICHARD PIPES
Harvard University
DR. RICHARD THORNTON
Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies
The George Washington University
LESLIE H. GELB
<i>The New York Times</i> |
| 12:30 | Luncheon | Speaker: Ambassador Malcolm Toon
Former US Ambassador to the Soviet
Union |
| 2:15 | Panel III | "Strategic Defense and Western
Security"
BRIG. GEN. ROBERT
RICHARDSON, USAF RET.
High Frontier |
| 3:45 | Coffee Break | |
| 4:00 | Panel IV | "Central America in the Struggle for
Peace"
DANIEL JAMES
Author, Editor and Journalist
LT. GENERAL GORDON SUMNER
Former Chairman, Inter-American
Defense Board
AMBASSADOR CURTIN WINSOR, JR. |

Thursday, October 2, 1986

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 8:00 | Registration
Continental Breakfast | |
| 9:00 | Panel V | "Democratic Vulnerability to the
Soviet 'Peace' War Propaganda,
Active Measures and
Disinformation"
ARNAUD DE BORCHGRAVE
<i>The Washington Times</i>
MAX SINGER
The Potomac Organization, Inc.
DR. GERALD L. STEIBEL
Freedom House
DR. RAY S. CLINE
CSIS
AMBASSADOR ROMUALD
SPASOWSKI
Former Polish Ambassador to the
United States |
| 10:30 | Coffee Break | |
| 10:45 | Panel VI | "Coping with the Soviet 'Peace'
War"
DR. MORTON KAPLAN
(CHAIRMAN)
The University of Chicago
DR. PAUL SIGMUND
Princeton University
DR. EUGENE V. ROSTOW
DR. RICHARD BISSELL
Executive Director, <i>The Washington
Quarterly</i> |
| 1:00 | Luncheon | Speaker: Senator John Tower |
| 2:30 | Conclusion | |

NOTE: A complete list of panelists will be sent to all registrants prior to the conference.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 18, 1986

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: USIA Memo On European Press Reaction on the
Daniloff Case

Attached at Tab A is a memo from Charlie Wick on European press treatment of the Daniloff case.

The European media recognize Daniloff's innocence and have given the US high marks for its treatment of the case. But the overall concern of European media focuses on the future of East-West relations. They do not want it to affect the Summit.

Paul Hanley, Walt Raymond and Steve Sestanovich concur.

Attachment

Tab A Wick Memo

Prepared by:
R. Scott Dean



September 11, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: Vice Admiral
John M. Poindexter
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

FROM: Charles Z. Wick *MLS for CZW*

SUBJECT: West European Attitudes Toward the Danilooff
Case: Support but Concern that the East-West
Relationship not be Held Hostage to it

A survey of senior USIS officers in major West European capitals shows that Europeans agree that Danilooff is innocent. However, the continental Europeans (French, West Germans, Italians, Dutch and Swedes) stress that arms control negotiations and a U.S.-Soviet Summit meeting should not be held hostage to the Danilooff case. They view East-West relations as more important than the fate of one man.

In the UK, where Danilooff has many personal and professional contacts throughout the British establishment, there is emotional outrage over his arrest. British journalists are treating the Danilooff affair mainly as a major human rights case. They have focused to a much lesser extent on its potential implications for East-West relations.

In continental West Europe, the Administration has received high marks for its restraint in responding to the Soviet provocation. In the UK, the Administration has received high marks for its principled stand on the human rights aspects of the case.

There is a general hope that the Danilooff case is nearing resolution, but also continuing fear, especially in Germany, that it could slip out of control. European TV newscasts this evening gave wide play to U.S. news stories that Danilooff and Zakharov may be remanded to the custodies of their respective Ambassadors as an interim move.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 2050E

September 18, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK

SUBJECT: Invitation to Seminar by Committee on the Present Danger

At Tab A is a letter from Charles Tyroler of the Committee on the Present Danger inviting you to a seminar on Wednesday evening, October 1 and Thursday, October 2.

Topics for discussion will include:

- The US-Soviet Military Balance: Who Is Ahead?
- What is the Soviet Union Up To?
- The Status of Arms Control Agreements and Negotiations, and Prospects for the Future; and
- US Public Attitudes on Foreign and Defense Policies and Programs, and on Arms Control.

Given the demands on your schedule, I would not recommend your attending such a seminar at this time. A letter declining the invitation is at Tab I.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab I, thanking the Committee for the invitation, but regretting that you will be unable to attend.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Poindexter letter to Tyroler
Tab A Tyroler invitation to Poindexter

Prepared by
R. Scott Dean

21

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Tyroler:

Thank you very much for the invitation to your seminar on October 1 and 2 covering US-Soviet relations and arms control. It sounds as if it will be an interesting seminar. Unfortunately, the press of business here makes it impossible for me to attend.

Thank you again, though, for the invitation.

Sincerely,

John M. Poindexter

Mr. Charles Tyroler II
Director
Committee on the Present Danger
905 Sixteenth St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20006

Committee on
THE PRESENT DANGER®

905 Sixteenth Street N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20006 • 202/628-2409

SEP 10 1986

22
Private

8 September 1986

The Honorable John M. Poindexter
Deputy Assistant to the President
National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Admiral Poindexter:

This year marks the Tenth Anniversary of the Committee on the Present Danger, a bipartisan, private, nonprofit research and educational organization.

In celebration of our Anniversary, we are inviting a select group of national leaders to a Seminar, with audience participation in question and answer periods, on Wednesday evening, 1 October 1986, and Thursday morning and early afternoon, 2 October.

The Wednesday evening session will commence at 6:30 P.M. with cocktails and dinner followed by a presentation by Dr. Edward Teller, "The Strategic Defense Initiative: What It Is and What It Is Not." Dr. Teller will respond to questions.

The 2 October session will begin at 9:45 A.M. and continue through luncheon with adjournment scheduled for 2:45 P.M.

Among the topics to be covered by key members of our Committee will be:

"The U.S.-Soviet Military Balance: Who Is Ahead?"

"What is the Soviet Union Up To?"

"The Status of Arms Control Agreements and Negotiations, and Prospects for the Future"

"U.S. Public Attitudes on Foreign and Defense Policies and Programs, and on Arms Control"

The discussion leaders will be drawn from the names at the bottom of this page.

A nonprofit, nonpartisan educational organization of citizens devoted to the *Peace, Security and Liberty of the Nation*

Co-Chairmen: C. Douglas Dillon • Henry H. Fowler Chairman, Policy Studies: Paul H. Nitze*

Executive Committee: Charles E. Walker, Chairman and Treasurer • David C. Acheson • Kenneth L. Adelman* • Richard V. Allen

Adda B. Bozeman • Valerie A. Earle • Andrew J. Goodpaster • William R. Graham* • Clare Boothe Luce • Charles Burton Marshall

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Director: Charles Tyroler, II

General Counsel: Max M. Kampelman*

Special Counsel: Bernard T. Renzy

*On leave in public service

23

- 2 -

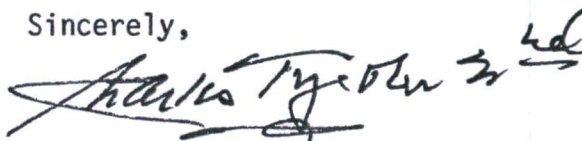
We very much hope that you will join us as our guest on this special occasion. All sessions will be strictly private and closed to the public and the media.

The entire program will be conducted at the Sulgrave Club, 1801 Massachusetts Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. Attendance is limited to forty-five.

Please let us know, as soon as possible, whether we may expect you and also indicate whether you will join us for dinner on Wednesday, 1 October and luncheon on Thursday, 2 October.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Charles Tyroler, II", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Charles Tyroler, II
Director

File with our
Sept answer —
(in Sept chron)
on Sept 18

245

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 18, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK ^{as for JFM}

SUBJECT: Response to Letter on Services to American
Citizens in USSR During Chernobyl Disaster

At Tab I is a memo from you to Sally Kelley transmitting a draft response to a letter to the President. The response, at Tab A, is for signature by an appropriate White House staffer. The incoming letter, at Tab C, is from Mr. Terry Middleton complaining about lack of services for US citizens in the USSR after the Chernobyl disaster.

At Tab B is the State Department's original draft for an answer with NSC changes.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I, transmitting the letter at Tab A as a response to the letter to the President.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Lucian Pugliaresi concurs.

Attachments

Tab I	Memo from McDaniel to Kelley
Tab A	Letter from White House to Middleton
Tab B	State Department Draft Response to Middleton with handwritten NSC changes, State Transmittal Form and White House Referral.
Tab C	Letters from Mr. Middleton to the President, dated June 19 and 26, with White House Correspondence Tracking Worksheet.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 18, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *asa for JFM*SUBJECT: Response to Letter on Services to American
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At Tab I is a memo from you to Sally Kelley transmitting a draft response to a letter to the President. The response, at Tab A, is for signature by an appropriate White House staffer. The incoming letter, at Tab C, is from Mr. Terry Middleton complaining about lack of services for US citizens in the USSR after the Chernoble disaster.

At Tab B is the State Department's original draft for an answer with NSC changes.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I, transmitting the letter at Tab A as a response to the letter to the President.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Lucian Pugliaresi concurs.

Attachments

Tab I	Memo from McDaniel to Kelley
Tab A	Letter from White House to Middleton
Tab B	State Department Draft Response to Middleton with handwritten NSC changes, State Transmittal Form and White House Referral.
Tab C	Letters from Mr. Middleton to the President, dated June 19 and 26, with White House Correspondence Tracking Worksheet.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 18, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: RODNEY B. McDANIEL

SUBJECT: Response to Letter on Services to American
Citizens in USSR During Chernoble Disaster

At Tab A is a letter responding to a letter from Mr. Terry Middleton to the President complaining about lack of services for US citizens in the USSR after the Chernoble disaster.

The response, at Tab A, is for signature by an appropriate White House staffer. It describes the concern by the President and the State Department for the safety and welfare of American citizens in the USSR. It notes the reasons why the US was unable to provide immediate, accurate information on Chernoble--notably the lack of data from the Soviets. It reviews US efforts to collect and disseminate information on the potential health implications for persons in Europe--such as the State Department Travel Advisory. It notes that the US Government is limited by local conditions and laws in what it can do for citizens traveling abroad and encourages Mr. Middleton not to hesitate to call the State Department Citizens Emergency Center for travel advisories and related information. At Tab B is the State Department's original draft response with NSC changes.

At Tab C are two letters from Mr. Middleton to the President, dated June 19 and June 26.

RECOMMENDATION

That an appropriate White House staffer sign and send the letter at Tab I, responding to Mr. Middleton's letter.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A Letter from White House to Middleton
Tab B State Department Draft Response to Middleton with
handwritten NSC changes, State Transmittal Form and
White House Referral.
Tab C Letters from Mr. Middleton to the President, dated
June 19 and 26, with White House Correspondence
Tracking Worksheet.

Prepared by:
R. Scott Dean

Dear Mr. Middleton:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter of June 26 to him in which you expressed your discontent with the American Embassy in Moscow, the American Consulate General in Leningrad, and the State Department for their lack of assistance and the dearth of information given to you and your daughter during the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in April of this year.

The President and the Department of State were very concerned for the safety and welfare of American citizens in the U.S.S.R. and other European countries during the Chernobyl disaster.

Unfortunately, the United States Government was unable to provide immediate, accurate information mainly because of the lack of data from the Soviets. The United States, with other governments, expressed to the Soviet government concern over the absence of early information. In addition, there were conflicting reports from sources inside and outside the Soviet Union which made providing accurate information to Americans difficult. Only after April 29-30, when the Soviet government permitted outside scientific experts access, were we able to begin accumulating reliable, independent data.

The Department of State issued a travel advisory on April 30 that recommended against traveling to Kiev and the surrounding areas. That advisory is still in effect. U.S. Embassies and

consulates have been encouraged to monitor local public health guidance and make the information available to the American citizen traveler upon request. This assessment was complicated at first by the confusing array of measurement units and standards in force in the various European countries. In early June, the Department of State sent our European missions an extensive report assessing the potential health implications for persons in Europe. Foodstuffs and dairy products from the affected European nations have been continually tested for levels of radiation contamination. In the latest report from Moscow and Leningrad, foodstuffs tested show no detectable levels of radiation contamination.

The Government of the United States is limited by local conditions and laws in what it can do for its citizens traveling abroad. Regrettably, American citizens sometimes find this out only after adverse conditions such as you experienced. The President is satisfied that the Embassy at Moscow, Consulate General at Leningrad, and the Department of State provided American citizens with as much information as was available to them. The welfare and safety of Americans abroad are of paramount concern to the President and the Department of State. The Department of State adds that it regrets that you found your contact with it unsatisfactory.

I hope that the above information will be useful to you. For

travel advisory information and other tips, please do not hesitate to call the State Department's Citizens Emergency Center before your next trip abroad. You may contact the Citizens Emergency Center by telephoning (202) 647-5225.

Sincerely,

Mr. Terry Middleton
124 Oxford Boulevard
Garden City, New York

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Dear Mr. Middleton:

The President has asked me to respond to him
~~I refer to~~ your letter of June 26 to ~~President Reagan~~ in
which you expressed your discontent with the American Embassy
in Moscow, the American Consulate General in Leningrad and the
State Department for their lack of assistance and the dearth of
information *given* ~~provided~~ to you and your daughter during the
Chernobyl nuclear disaster in April of this year.

The President and the Department of State were very
concerned for the safety and welfare of American citizens in
the U.S.S.R. and other European countries during the Chernobyl
disaster. Unfortunately, the United States Government was
unable to provide immediate, accurate information *mainly* because of ~~a~~ *the*
lack of data from the Soviets. The United States with other
governments ~~did~~ express ~~to~~ the Soviet government concern over
the absence of early information. In addition, there were
conflicting reports from sources inside and outside the Soviet
Union which made providing accurate information to Americans
difficult. Only after April 29 - 30 when the Soviet government
permitted outside scientific experts access were we able to
begin accumulating reliable, independent data.

Mr. Terry Middleton,

124 Oxford Boulevard,

Garden City, New York.

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The Department of State issued a travel advisory on April 30 ^{that} which recommended against traveling to Kiev and the surrounding areas. That advisory is still in effect. ^{VS Embassies and consulates} ~~Foreign~~ service posts have been encouraged to monitor local public health guidance and make the information available to the American citizen traveler upon request. This assessment was complicated at first by the confusing array of measurement units and standards in force in the various European countries. In early June the Department of State sent our European missions an extensive report assessing the potential health implications for persons in Europe. Foodstuffs and dairy products from the affected European nations have been continually tested for levels of radiation contamination. In the latest report from Moscow and Leningrad, foodstuffs tested show no detectable levels of radiation contamination.

^{only after} ~~It is Regrettably that~~ sometimes American citizens ^{find this out} have to learn under adverse conditions ^{such as you experienced} that the Government of the United States is limited by local conditions and laws in what it can do for its citizens traveling abroad.) ~~I am~~ ^{the President is} satisfied that the Embassy at Moscow, Consulate General at Leningrad and the Department of State ~~representative~~ provided ~~you and other~~ ^{citizens} Americans with as much information as was available to them. ~~The President has been assured that~~ The welfare and safety of Americans abroad are of paramount concern to the ^{President and the} Department of State. The Department of State regrets that you found your contact with it unsatisfactory. ^{adds that it}

We hope that the above information will be useful to you.

We hope too, that even before your next trip abroad, ~~you will~~ ^{you may} ~~consider using the services of~~ the State Department's Citizens

Emergency Center ^{for} travel advisory information and other

tips. ~~Please do not hesitate to contact~~ the Citizens Emergency

Center by telephoning, [202] 647-5225.

Sincerely,

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June 26, 1986

President Ronald Reagan
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C.

Dear President Reagan:

To many Americans traveling abroad, a United States passport has always seemed a talisman - a protective symbol of the charmed existence of the American people. Naively perhaps, we have taken comfort in the long arms of Uncle Sam, believing that wherever we stepped we were, defacto, on American soil. Armed with the addresses of our embassies and consulates we have gone forth with the secure knowledge that in the unlikely event of a problem someone would be there to provide information, guidance and assistance.

The myth of American omnipotence was exposed during the recent Chernobyl disaster. To those of us caught in Kiev at the time, the State Department was revealed as yet another cumbersome bureaucracy; an organization caught up in the problem of dealing with its client government and ill-equipped to deal with the problems of ordinary citizens. As we struggled to sort out information and determine our options, embassy personnel were able to tell us little beyond the public pronouncements of the Soviet government. I am not sure whether their behavior was the result of ignorance, ineptitude or some byzantine form of international politics. But I am certain that they told us less than they could have and did far less than they should have.

.../

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President Reagan
Page Two
June 26, 1986

I called the State Department on my return and recounted my discussion with Department personnel in Leningrad. When I expressed my frustration over the lack of assistance or even information, I received a response that sounded suspiciously like the official pronouncement of the Soviet Union. "We could not act without verification of the news we were receiving."

I cannot begin to pass judgement on the technique of international relations. Nor would I venture comment about how to manage an independent permanent bureauracy. But I do have one suggestion that could save American lives in the future. State Department personnel should be given a simple directive to be used anytime American citizens are caught in a situation that has even the remote possibility of being life threatening: When in doubt, get them out!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terry Middleton".

Terry Middleton
Garden City, New York

435945 ⁵⁰

8626334

124 Oxford Boulevard
Garden City, New York 11530
June 19, 1986

b1 Kelly
President Ronald Reagan
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C.

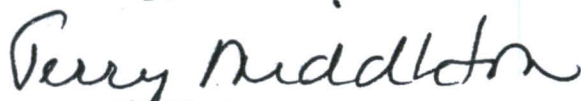
Dear President Reagan:

The attached letter was sent to you a month ago. It represented my feelings shortly after my return from the Soviet Union. Now, with additional time to reflect. I believe, if any thing, I understated the situation.

Am I naive or is, at least, one of the State Department's responsibilities the protection of United States citizens travelling abroad? Is there nothing that we can do to make this permanent bureaucracy more receptive to our inquiries and more responsive to our needs?

I would appreciate a response to this correspondence letting me know your views on the subject.

Sincerely,


Terry Middleton



6500
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S # 8626334

Date September 4, 1986

For: VADM John M. Poindexter
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Mr. Terry Middleton
DATE: June 19, 1986 Subject: Angered over lack of help
offered by U.S. Embassy personnel during Chernobyl disaster.

WH Referral Dated: August 25, 1986 NSC ID# 435945
(If any)

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

Action Taken:

- XX A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- 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.
- Letter has been transferred to post for reply.

Remarks:

Nicholas A. Platt

Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

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

AUGUST 25, 1986

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:
WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 435945

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JUNE 19, 1986

TO: PRESIDENT REAGAN

FROM: MR. TERRY MIDDLETON
124 OXFORD BOULEVARD
GARDEN CITY NY 11530

SUBJECT: ANGRY OVER LACK OF HELP OFFERED BY U.S.
EMBASSY PERSONNEL DURING CHERNOBYL DISASTER

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, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

435945 *54*

ID # AF

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

8626334

☐ O - OUTGOING

☐ H - INTERNAL

☒ I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 86 10 26

Name of Correspondent: ☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐ Ms.

Larry Middleton

☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: *Angry over lack of help offered
by U.S. Embassy personnel during
Chernobyl disaster*

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
<i>Copy to</i>	<i>CDRono</i>	ORIGINATOR	<i>86 10 20</i>	<i>AB</i>		<i>86 10 1</i>
<i>DAS</i>		Referral Note:	<i>86 10 25</i>	<i>AB</i>		<i>86 10 1</i>
		Referral Note:	<i>for ADH response</i>			
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				
		Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

A - Appropriate Action
C - Comment/Recommendation
D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
to be used as Enclosure

I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

A - Answered
B - Non-Special Referral
C - Completed
S - Suspended

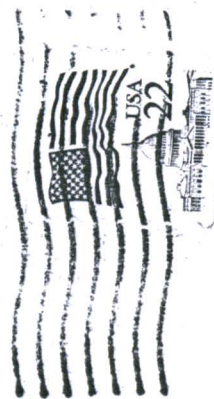
FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer
Code = "A"
Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

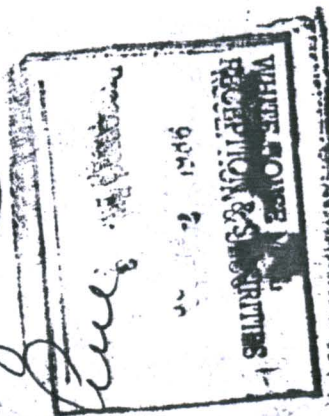
Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

MIDDLETON
124 OXFORD BLVD.
GARDEN CITY, N.Y. 11530



President Ronald Reagan
1600 Pennsylvania
Ave.
Washington, D.C.



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My daughter and I were part of a tour group from Garden City, Long Island which was in Kiev at the time of the Chernobyl disaster.

The Soviet government let us enter Kiev Sunday, April 27th - one day after the disaster. Once there, I found out about the incident through a circumstantial phone call home (Tuesday a.m. Kiev time Monday p.m. New York time).

We contacted our Embassy in Moscow and Consulate in Leningrad and found them to be of absolutely no help. In fact, they suggested that things were fine. Our assumption that they would have provided us with information in the event of a real problem led us to stay on in Russia with a full sense of security.

The attached letter describes my attitude now that I know what really happened.

I would appreciate anything you can do to make people aware of the situation in our State Department. I will be happy to supply any additional information or detail you require.

Terry Middleton

Terry Middleton
124 Oxford Blvd.
Garden City, New York 11530