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WITHDRAWAL SHEET **Ronald Reagan Library**

Collection: Executive Secretariat, National Security Council:

Archivist: dlb

Head of State File

File Folder: United Kingdom: Prime Minister Thatcher

Date: 9/4/98

(8690401-8690687)

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Cable (8690401)	#231728Z May 86, 11 p. R 121667 NIRRMO7-053 #3199	5/23/86 3	PI
2. Memo	Bob Linhard/Peter Sommer/Sven Kraemer to John Poindexter, 43: Interim Restraint: Presidential Message to Mrs. Thatcher, 1 p.	5/22/86	PY
3. Draft Cable	Reagan to Thatcher, 7 p. R 12/67 ULIMO7-053 #31994 R 12/67 ULIMO7-053 #31995	n.d.	Pl
4. Note (8690411)	Oliver Wright to John Poindexter, 1 p.	5/26/86	P1
5. Letter	Thatcher to Reagan, 2 p.	5/26/86	P1
6. Cable	#231523Z Jun 86, 3 p.	6/23/86	- P1
(8690471)	R, 6/30/00 NLS 598-001 # 248	0/25/00	
7. Draft Message	Reagan to Thatcher, 3 p. R 124607 NURL MO7-053 #31998	n.d.	P1
8. Cable	#201830Z Jun 86, 2 p.	6/20/86	P1
9. Draft Message (8690687)	Message to Allies, 1 p. PACT 12607 HURKM04-US3 # 3746	n.d.	PT B1,32
10. Cable	#300137Z Sep 86, 2 p.	9/30/86	PL
11. Cable	#300046Z Sep 86, 2 p.	9/30/86	RI BZ
12. Cable	#300044Z Sep 86, 2 p. 4 3 LOZ	9/30/86	N 62

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RESTRICTION CODES # 3203

- 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].
- 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 statue [(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 FOIAL
- 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].
- Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIAL

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Collection: Executive Secretariat, National Security Council:

Archivist: dlb

Head of State File

File Folder: United Kingdom: Prime Minister Thatcher

(8690401-8690687) page 2 Date: 9/4/98

DOCUMENT	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
NO. AND TYPE			
13.Cable (8690687)cont.	#300212Z Sep 86, 2 p PArt 12/6/07 NLZRM07-053 73200	9/30/86	PT 62
14. Cable	#300018Z Sep 86, 2 p.	9/30/86	PH
15. Cable	#300155Z Sep 86, 2 p.	9/30/86	N.81,62
16. Cable	#300228Z Sep 86, 2 p. PACT 13 #3200	9/30/86	P181, B2
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RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
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	SYSTEM II	PROFILE	SECRET		ID 8690401
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			SOMMER		22 APR 86
			KRAEMER		22 APR 86
KEYWORDS:	ARMS CONTROL		GREAT BRITAIN	тнатсн	ER, MARGARET
	COMPLIANCE		USSR	22011	
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TO CABINET OFFICE

S E C R E T EYES ONLY VIA CABINET OFFICE CHANNELS WHØ3131

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 23. 1986

DEAR MARGARET.

AS YOU KNOW, THE NEXT U.S. TRIDENT SUBMARINE, USS NEVADA, WILL BEGIN SEA TRIALS ON WEDNESDAY. MAY 28. I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU. IN ADVANCE OF INFORMING OUR OTHER COLLEAGUES TO WHOM I PLAN TO WRITE THIS WEEKEND THROUGH NORMAL CHANNELS. THE DECISION THAT I HAVE MADE CONCERNING U.S. INTERIM RESTRAINT POLICY. THIS HAS NOT BEEN AN EASY DECISION.

IN COMING TO MY DECISION, I CAREFULLY REVIEWED YOUR APRIL ... LETTER. I STRONGLY SHARE YOUR VIEW THAT DEMOCRATIC NATIONS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE TREATIES. THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS, AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO JUST THAT. HOWEVER, IN REACHING MY INTERIM RESTRAINT DECISION. I HAVE STRUGGLED WITH ONE BASIC, FUNDAMENTAL FACT. THE SALT II TREATY IS A FLAWED DOCUMENT THAT WAS NEVER RATIFIED UNDER THE PROCEDURES SET FORTH IN THE DECLASSIFIED

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CRET WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. EVEN HAD IT BEEN, IT WOULD HAVE ALREADY EXPIRED. MOREOVER, THE SALT II TREATY HAS BEEN UNDERCUT BY THE SOVIET UNION THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT AND SUBSEQUENT FLIGHT-TESTING OF THE SS-25. AND BY OTHER SOVIET VIOLATIONS OF ITS TERMS. THIS BEING THE CASE. THE SALT II TREATY SIMPLY DOES NOT REPRESENT A LEGALLY BINDING COMMITMENT ON THE UNITED STATES.

I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS GONE MORE THAN THE EXTRA MILE. DESPITE MY RESERVATIONS ABOUT SALT II, IN 1982, ON THE EVE OF THE START NEGOTIATIONS. I UNDERTOOK NOT TO UNDERCUT EXISTING AGREEMENTS, INCLUDING SALT II, PROVIDED THE SOVIET UNION EXERCISED EQUAL RESTRAINT. LAST JUNE, I DECIDED TO DISMANTLE A POSEIDON SUBMARINE TO PROVIDE, ONCE AGAIN, BOTH THE TIME AND THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SOVIET UNION TO JOIN US IN ESTABLISHING AN INTERIM FRAMEWORK OF MUTUAL RESTRAINT, ONE WHICH WOULD ALLOW US TO FOCUS OUR EFFORTS ON PURSUING THE SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS WE CONTINUE TO SEEK IN STRATEGIC NUCLEAR ARSENALS.

REGRETTABLY, THE SOVIET UNION HAS NOT RESPONDED CONSTRUCTIVELY TO OUR INITIATIVES. IN FACT. THE SOVIET UNION HAS SELECTIVELY UNDERCUT THE VERY AGREEMENTS UPON WHICH OUR INTERIM RESTRAINT POLICY WAS BASED. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, I AM CONCERNED THAT, THROUGH A FURTHER EXTENSION OF OUR OBSERVANCE OF THE TERMS OF SALT II, I WOULD, DE FACTO, INSTITUTIONALIZE WHAT AMOUNTS TO INDEFINITE UNILATERAL U.S. COMPLIANCE WITH THE UNRATIFIED SALT II TREATY. I CAN NO LONGER PRUDENTLY TAKE SUCH A RISK. TO DO SO WOULD ERODE THE NECESSARY CHECKS AND BALANCES INHERENT IN THE TREATY RATIFICATION PROCESS ESTABLISHED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION I HOPE, MARGARET, THAT YOU WILL APPRECIATE MY CONCERN ABOUT THE PRECEDENT THAT COULD BE SET BY SUCH ACTION.

IN THE ATTACHED STATEMENT, WHICH I INTEND TO RELEASE ON TUESDAY, MAY 27, YOU WILL SEE THAT I AM DIRECTING THE RETIREMENT AND DISMANTLEMENT OF TWO POSEIDON SUBMARINES. HOWEVER, GIVEN THE

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LACK OF A SOVIET RESPONSE TO OUR CALLS TO JOIN US IN ESTABLISHING AR INTERIM FRAMEWORK OF TRULY MUTUAL RESTRAINT: I HAVE DETERMINED THAT. IN THE FUTURE. THE UNITED STATES MUST BASE DECISIONS REGARDING ITS STRATEGIC FORCE STRUCTURE ON THE NATURE AND MAGNITUDE OF THE THREAT POSED BY SOVIET STRATEGIC FORCES, AND NOT ON STANDARDS CONTAINED IN A FLAWED TREATY WHICH WAS NEVER RATIFIED, WHICH WOULD HAVE EXPIRED IF IT HAD BEEN RATIFIED, AND, WHICH HAS. IN ADDITION. BEEN VIOLATED BY THE SOVIET UNION.

FURTHER, MY STATEMENT POINTS OUT THAT SINCE THE U.S. WILL RETIRE AND DISMANTLE TWO POSEIDON SUBMARINES THIS SUMMER. THE U.S. WILL REMAIN TECHNICALLY IN OBSERVANCE OF THE TERMS OF THE SALT II TREATY UNTIL WE EQUIP OUR 131ST B-52 HEAVY BOMBER FOR CRUISE MISSILE CARRIAGE NEAR THE END OF THIS YEAR. I DO GO ON TO NOTE THAT, GIVEN THE DECISION THAT I HAVE BEEN FORCED TO MAKE. I INTEND AT THAT TIME TO CONTINUE DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. B-52 HEAVY BOMBERS WITH CRUISE MISSILES BEYOND THE 131ST AIRCRAFT AS AN APPROPRIATE RESPONSE WITHOUT DISMANTLING ADDITIONAL U.S. SYSTEMS AS COMPENSATION UNDER THE TERMS OF THE SALT II TREATY.

SINCE WE WILL REMAIN IN TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE EXPIRED SALT II TREATY FOR SOME MONTHS. THE SOVIET UNION WILL HAVE ADDITIONAL TIME TO CHANGE THE CONDITIONS WHICH NOW EXIST. I CONTINUE TO HOPE THAT THE SOVIET UNION WILL USE THIS TIME CONSTRUCTIVELY. IN FACT, MY PUBLIC PRESENTATION MAKES IT CLEAR THAT SHOULD THE SOVIETS DO SO, WE WILL TAKE THIS INTO

ACCOUNT.

I AM VERY AWARE OF YOUR CONCERN ABOUT HOW SUCH A DECISION WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE EUROPEAN PUBLICS AND GOVERNMENTS. THUS. I HAVE EXPLICITLY STATED THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL CONTINUE TO EXERCISE RESTRAINT. MY STATEMENT NOTES THAT THE UNITED STATES SEEKS TO MEET ITS STRATEGIC NEEDS BY MEANS THAT MINIMIZE INCENTIVES FOR CONTINUING SOVIET OFFENSIVE FORCE GROWTH: AS WE MODERNIZE. WE WILL CONTINUE TO RETIRE OLDER FORCES AS OUR

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NATIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS PERMIT AND I DO NOT ANTICIPATE ANY APPRECIABLE NUMERICAL GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF U.S. STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE FORCES. IN FACT, I WILL EMPHASIZE THAT THE U.S. WILL NOT DEPLOY MORE STRATEGIC NUCLEAR DELIVERY VEHICLES OR MORE STRATEGIC BALLISTIC MISSILE WARHEADS THAN DOES' THE SOVIET UNION.

AS I HAVE OFTEN TOLD YOU, I HIGHLY VALUE YOUR EXCELLENT ADVICE AND I HAVE GIVEN THE FULLEST POSSIBLE WEIGHT TO THE CONSIDERATIONS THAT YOU HAVE RAISED. I HAVE TRIED TO BALANCE THESE IN A MANNER THAT WILL PERMIT US TO CONCENTRATE OUR EFFORTS ON ACHIEVING THE SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS IN NUCLEAR ARSENALS THAT WE BOTH SEEK. MARGARET, I KNOW YOU HAVE SOME RESERVATIONS. BUT I NEED YOUR SUPPORT AT THIS IMPORTANT JUNCTURE.

> WITH WARMEST REGARDS. RON

BEGIN TEXT OF PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON INTERIM RESTRAINT

ON THE EVE OF THE STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTIONS TALKS (START) IN 1982. I DECIDED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NOT UNDERCUT THE EXPIRED SALT I INTERIM OFFENSIVE AGREEMENT OR THE UNRATIFIED SALT II AGREEMENT AS LONG AS THE SOVIET UNION EXERCISED EQUAL RESTRAINT. I TOOK THIS ACTION, DESPITE MY CONCERNS ABOUT THE FLAWS INHERENT IN THOSE AGREEMENTS. TO FOSTER AN ATMOSPHERE OF MUTUAL RESTRAINT CONDUCIVE TO SERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS ON ARMS REDUCTIONS. I MADE CLEAR THAT OUR POLICY REQUIRED RECIPROCITY AND THAT IT MUST NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS IN THE FACE OF THE CONTINUING SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP.

LAST JUNE, I REVIEWED THE STATUS OF U.S. INTERIM RESTRAINT POLICY. I FOUND THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD FULLY KEPT ITS PART OF THE BARGAIN. AS I HAVE DOCUMENTED IN THREE DETAILED REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS, THE SOVIET UNION, REGRETTABLY, HAS NOT. I NOTED THAT THE PATTERN OF SOVIET NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THEIR EXISTING ARMS CONTROL COMMITMENTS INCREASINGLY AFFECTED OUR NATIONAL

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SECURITY. THIS PATTERN ALSO RAISED FUNDAMENTAL CONCERNS ABOUT THE INTEGRITY OF THE ARMS CONTROL PROCESS ITSELF. ONE SIMPLY CAN NOT BE SERIOUS ABOUT EFFÆCTIVE ARMS CONTROL UNLESS ONE IS EQUALLY SERIOUS ABOUT COMPLIANCE.

IN SPITE OF THE REGRETTABLE SOVIET RECORD, I CONCLUDED AT THAT TIME THAT IT REMAINED IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES TO TRY, ONCE MORE, TO ESTABLISH AN INTERIM FRAMEWORK OF TRULY MUTUAL RESTRAINT ON STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS AS WE PURSUED. WITH RENEWED VIGOR. OUR OBJECTIVE OF DEEP REDUCTIONS IN EXISTING U.S. AND SOVIET NUCLEAR ARSENALS THROUGH THE GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS. THEREFORE, I UNDERTOOK TO GO THE EXTRA MILE, DISMANTLING A POSEIDON SUBMARINE, USS SAM RAYBURN, TO GIVE THE SOVIET UNION ADDITIONAL TIME TO TAKE THE STEPS NECESSARY TO JOIN US IN ESTABLISHING AN INTERIM FRAMEWORK OF MUTUAL RESTRAINT. HOWEVER. I MADE IT CLEAR THAT, AS SUBSEQUENT U.S. DEPLOYMENT MILESTONES WERE REACHED. I WOULD ASSESS THE OVERALL SITUATION AND DETERMINE FUTURE U.S. ACTIONS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS IN LIGHT OF SOVIET BEHAVIOR IN EXERCISING RESTRAINT COMPARABLE TO OUR OWN. CORRECTING THEIR NON-COMPLIANCE, REVERSING THEIR UNWARRANTED MILITARY BUILD-UP, AND SERIOUSLY PURSUING EQUITABLE AND VERIFIABLE ARMS REDUCTION AGREEMENTS.

LATER THIS MONTH, THE 8TH TRIDENT SUBMARINE, USS NEVADA. BEGINS SEA TRIALS. IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR ANNOUNCED POLICY, I HAVE ASSESSED OUR OPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THAT MILESTONE. I HAVE CONSIDERED SOVIET BEHAVIOR SINCE MY JUNE 1985 DECISION. AND U.S. AND ALLIED SECURITY INTERESTS IN LIGHT OF BOTH THAT BEHAVIOR AND OUR PROGRAMMATIC OPTIONS. THE SITUATION IS NOT ENCOURAGING.

WHILE WE HAVE SEEN SOME MODEST INDICATIONS OF IMPROVEMENT IN ONE OR TWO AREAS OF U.S. CONCERN, THERE HAS BEEN NO REAL PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING U.S. CONCERNS WITH RESPECT TO THE GENERAL PATTERN OF SOVIET NON-COMPLIANCE WITH MAJOR ARMS CONTROL COMMITMENTS. PARTICULARLY IN THOSE AREAS OF MOST OBVIOUS AND DIRECT SOVIET

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NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE SALT AND ABM AGREEMENTS. THE KRASNOYARSK RADAR REMAINS A CLEAR VIOLATION. THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE SS-25. A FORBIDDEN SECOND NEW ICBM TYPE, CONTINUES APACE. THE SOVIET UNION CONTINUES TO ENCRYPT TELEMETRY ASSOCIATED WITH ITS BALLISTIC MISSILE TESTING IN A MANNER WHICH IMPEDES VERIFICATION. WE SEE NO ABATEMENT OF THE SOVIET STRATEGIC FORCE BUILD-UP. FINALLY, SINCE THE GENEVA SUMMIT, WE HAVE YET TO SEE THE SOVIETS FOLLOW-UP CONSTRUCTIVELY ON THE COMMITMENT MADE IN THE JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED BY GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV AND MYSELF TO ACHIEVE EARLY PROGRESS, IN PARTICULAR IN AREAS WHERE THERE IS COMMON GROUND, INCLUDING THE PRINCIPLE OF 50 PERCENT REDUCTIONS IN THE STRATEGIC NUCLEAR ARMS OF BOTH COUNTRIES. APPROPRIATELY APPLIED. AS WELL AS THE IDEA OF AN INTERIM AGREEMENT ON INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES (INF).

BASED ON SOVIET BEHAVIOR SINCE MY JUNE 1985 DECISION, I CAN ONLY CONCLUDE THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS NOT, AS YET, TAKEN THOSE ACTIONS THAT WOULD INDICATE ITS READINESS TO JOIN US IN AN

INTERIM FRAMEWORK OF TRULY MUTUAL RESTRAINT. AT THE SAME TIME. I HAVE ALSO CONSIDERED THE PROGRAMMATIC OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO THE U.S. IN TERMS OF THEIR OVERALL NET IMPACT ON U.S. AND ALLIED SECURITY.

WHEN I ISSUED GUIDANCE ON U.S. POLICY ON JUNE 10, 1985, THE MILITARY PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986 WERE ABOUT TO BE IMPLEMENTED. THE AMOUNT OF FLEXIBILITY THAT ANY NATION HAS IN THE NEAR-TERM FOR ALTERING ITS PLANNING IS MODEST AT BEST. OUR MILITARY PLANNING WILL TAKE MORE TIME TO MOVE OUT FROM UNDER THE SHADOW OF PREVIOUS ASSUMPTIONS. ESPECIALLY IN THE BUDGETARY CONDITIONS WHICH WE NOW FACE. THESE BUDGETARY CONDITIONS MAKE IT ESSENTIAL THAT WE MAKE THE VERY BEST POSSIBLE USE OF OUR RESOURCES.

THE UNITED STATES HAD LONG PLANNED TO RETIRE AND DISMANTLE TWO OF THE OLDEST POSEIDON SUBMARINES WHEN THEIR REACTOR CORES WERE

SECRLI WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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EXHAUSTED. HAD I BEEN PERSUADED THAT REFUELING AND RETAINING THESE TWO POSEIDON SUBMARINES WOULD HAVE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY AND COST-EFFECTIVELY TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY. I WOULD HAVE DIRECTED THAT THESE TWO POSEIDON SUBMARINES NOT BE DISMANTLED. BUT BE OVERHAULED AND RETAINED. HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING CURRENT MILITARY AND ECONOMIC REALITIES, I HAVE DIRECTED THEIR RETIREMENT AND DISMANTLEMENT AS PLANNED. RATHER THAN TO REFURBISH THEM.

AS PART OF THE SAME DECISION LAST JUNE. I ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT WE WOULD TAKE APPROPRIATE AND PROPORTIONATE RESPONSES WHEN NEEDED TO PROTECT OUR OWN SECURITY IN THE FACE OF CONTINUING SOVIET NON-COMPLIANCE. IT IS MY VIEW THAT CERTAIN STEPS ARE NOW REQUIRED BY CONTINUED SOVIET DISREGARD OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

NEEDLESS TO SAY. THE MOST ESSENTIAL NEAR-TERM RESPONSE TO SOVIET NON-COMPLIANCE REMAINS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR FULL STRATEGIC MODERNIZATION PROGRAM, TO UNDERWRITE DETERRENCE TODAY, AND THE CONTINUED PURSUIT OF THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI) RESEARCH PROGRAM. TO SEE IF IT IS POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE A SAFER AND MORE STABLE BASIS FOR OUR FUTURE SECURITY AND THAT OF OUR ALLIES. THE STRATEGIC MODERNIZATION PROGRAM, INCLUDING THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE SECOND 50 PEACEKEEPER MISSILES. IS THE FOUNDATION FOR ALL FUTURE U.S. OFFENSIVE FORCE OPTIONS. IT PROVIDES A SOLID BASIS WHICH CAN AND WILL BE ADJUSTED OVER TIME TO RESPOND MOST EFFICIENTLY TO CONTINUED SOVIET NONCOMPLIANCE. THE SDI PROGRAM REPRESENTS OUR BEST HOPE FOR A FUTURE IN WHICH OUR SECUR@TY CAN REST ON THE INCREASING CONTRIBUTION OF DEFENSIVE SYSTEMS THAT THREATEN NO ONE.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL THAT WE MAINTAIN FULL SUPPORT FOR THESE PROGRAMS. TO FAIL TO DO SO WOULD BE THE WORST RESPONSE TO SOVIET NON-COMPLIANCE. IT WOULD IMMEDIATELY AND SERIOUSLY UNDERCUT OUR NEGOTIATORS IN GENEVA BY REMOVING THE LEVERAGE THAT THEY MUST HAVE TO NEGOTIATE EQUITABLE REDUCTIONS IN BOTH U.S. AND SOVIET FORCES. IT WOULD SEND PRECISELY THE WRONG SIGNAL TO THE

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LEADERSHIP OF THE SOVIET UNION ABOUT THE SERIOUSNESS OF OUR RESOLVE CONCERNING THEIR NON-COMPLIANCE. AND, IT WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE THE RISK TO OUR SECURITY FOR YEARS TO COME. THEREFORE, OUR HIGHEST PRIORITY MUST REMAIN THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE PROGRAMS.

SECONDLY, THE DEVELOPMENT BY THE SOVIET UNION OF ITS MASSIVE ICBM FORCES CONTINUES TO CHALLENGE SERIOUSLY THE ESSENTIAL BALANCE WHICH HAS DETERRED BOTH CONFLICT AND COERCION. LAST JUNE. I CITED THE SOVIET UNION'S SS-25 MISSILE, A SECOND NEW TYPE OF ICBM PROHIBITED UNDER THE SALT II AGREEMENT. AS A CLEAR AND IRREVERSIBLE VIOLATION. WITH THE NUMBER OF DEPLOYED SS-25 MOBILE ICBMS GROWING, I NOW CALL UPON THE CONGRESS TO RESTORE BI-PARTISAN SUPPORT FOR A BALANCED, COST EFFECTIVE, LONG-TERM PROGRAM TO RESTORE BOTH THE SURVIVABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE U.S. ICBM PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM SHOULD INCLUDE THE FULL DEPLOYMENT OF THE 100 PEACEKEEPER ICBMS. BUT IT MUST ALSO LOOK BEYOND THE PEACEKEEPER AND TOWARD ADDITIONAL U.S. ICBM REQUIREMENTS IN THE FUTURE INCLUDING THE SMALL ICBM TO COMPLEMENT PEACEKEEPER. THEREFORE, I HAVE DIRECTED THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO PROVIDE TO ME BY NOVEMBER, 1986, AN ASSESSMENT OF THE BEST OPTIONS FOR CARRYING OUT SUCH A COMPREHENSIVE ICBM PROGRAM. THIS ASSESSMENT WILL ADDRESS SPECIFIC ALTERNATIVE CONFIGURATIONS FOR THE SMALL ICBMS IN TERMS OF SIZE, NUMBER OF WARHEADS, AND PRODUCTION RATES.

FINALLY, I HAVE ALSO DIRECTED THAT THE ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE PROGRAM BE ACCELERATED. THIS WOULD NOT DIRECT ANY INCREASE IN THE TOTAL PROGRAM PROCUREMENT AT THIS TIME. BUT RATHER WOULD ESTABLISH A MORE EFFICIENT PROGRAM THAT BOTH SAVES MONEY AND ACCELERATES THE AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL OPTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

THIS BRINGS US TO THE QUESTION OF THE SALT II TREATY. SALT II WAS A FUNDAMENTALLY FLAWED AND UNRATIFIED TREATY. EVEN IF RATIFIED, IT WOULD HAVE EXPIRED ON DECEMBER 31, 1985. WHEN



WHITE HOUSE SITUATION FOR THE

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PRESENTED TO THE U.S. SENATE IN 1979, IT WAS CONSIDERED BY A BROAD RANGE OF CRITICS, INCLUDING THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, TO BE UNEQUAL AND UNVERIFIABLE IN IMPORTANT PROVISIONS. IT WAS, THEREFORE, JUDGED BY MANY TO BE INIMICAL TO GENUINE ARMS CONTROL, TO THE SECURITY INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES, AND TO GLOBAL STABILITY. THE PROPOSED TREATY WAS CLEARLY HEADED FOR DEFEAT BEFORE MY PREDECESSOR ASKED THE SENATE NOT TO ACT ON IT.

THE MOST BASIC PROBLEM WITH SALT II WAS THAT IT CODIFIED MAJOR ARMS BUILDUPS RATHER THAN REDUCTIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, EVEN THOUGH AT THE TIME THE TREATY WAS SIGNED IN 1979, THE U.S. HAD, AND ONLY PLANNED FOR, 550 MIRVED ICBM LAUNCHERS AND THE SOVIET UNION POSSESSED ONLY ABOUT 600, SALT II PERMITTED EACH SIDE TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF SUCH LAUNCHERS TO 820. IT ALSO PERMITTED A BUILD-UP TO 1,200 MIRVED BALLISTIC LAUNCHERS (BOTH ICBMS AND SLBMS) EVEN THOUGH THE U.S. HAD ONLY ABOUT 1.050 AND THE SOVIET UNION HAD ONLY ABOUT 750 WHEN THE TREATY WAS SIGNED. IT PERMITTED THE SOVIET UNION TO RETAIN ALL OF ITS HEAVY BALLISTIC MISSILES. FINALLY, IT LIMITED BALLISTIC MISSILE LAUNCHERS. NOT THE MISSILES OR THE WARHEADS CARRIED BY THE BALLISTIC MISSILES. SINCE THE SIGNING OF SALT II, SOVIET BALLISTIC MISSILE FORCES HAVE GROWN TO WITHIN A FEW LAUNCHERS OF EACH OF THE 820 AND 1,200 MIRVED LIMITS, AND FROM ABOUT 7,000 TO OVER 9,000 WARHEADS TODAY. WHAT IS WORSE, GIVEN THE INEFFECTIVENESS OF SALT II IN CONSTRAINING BALLISTIC MISSILE WARHEADS, THE NUMBER OF WARHEADS ON SOVIET BALLISTIC MISSILES WILL CONTINUE TO GROW VERY SIGNIFICANTLY, EVEN UNDER THE TREATY'S LIMITS, IN THE CONTINUED ABSENCE OF SOVIET RESTRAINT.

IN 1982, ON THE EVE OF THE START NEGOTIATIONS, I UNDERTOOK NOT TO UNDERCUT EXISTING ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS TO THE EXTENT THAT THE SOVIET UNION DEMONSTRATED COMPARABLE RESTRAINT. UNFORTUNATELY, THE SOVIET UNION DID NOT EXERCISE COMPARABLE RESTRAINT, AND UNCORRECTED SOVIET VIOLATIONS HAVE UNDERCUT THE SALT II TREATY.

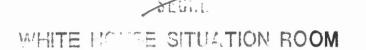
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LAST JUNE. I ONCE AGAIN LAID OUT OUR LEGITIMATE CONCERNS BUT DECIDED TO GO THE EXTRA MILE, DISMANTLING A POSEIDON SUBMARINE, NOT TO COMPLY WITH OR ABIDE BY A FLAWED AND UNRATIFIED TREATY, BUT RATHER TO GIVE THE SOVIET UNION ONE MORE CHANCE AND ADDITIONAL. ADEQUATE TIME TO TAKE THE STEPS NECESSARY TO JOIN US IN ESTABLISHING AN INTERIM FRAMEWORK OF TRULY MUTUAL RESTRAINT. THE SOVIET UNION HAS NOT USED THE PAST YEAR FOR THIS PURPOSE. GIVEN THIS SITUATION, I HAVE DETERMINED THAT! IN THE FUTURE, THE UNITED STATES MUST BASE DECISIONS REGARDING @TS STRATEGIC FORCE STRUCTURE ON THE NATURE AND MAGNITUDE OF THE THREAT POSED BY SOVIET STRATEGIC FORCES. AND NOT ON STANDARDS CONTAINED IN A FLAWED TREATY WHICH WAS NEVER RATIFIED. WHICH WOULD HAVE EXPIRED IF IT HAD BEEN RATIFIED, AND, IN ADDITION, WHICH HAS BEEN VIOLATED BY THE SOVIET UNION.

SINCE THE UNITED STATES WILL RETIRE AND DISMANTLE TWO POSEIDON SUBMARINES THIS SUMMER. WE WILL REMAIN TECHNICALLY IN OBSERVANCE OF THE TERMS OF THE SALT II TREATY UNTIL THE U.S. EQUIPS ITS 131ST B-52 HEAVY BOMBER FOR CRUISE MISSILE CARRIAGE NEAR THE END OF THIS YEAR. HOWEVER, GIVEN THE DECISION THAT I HAVE BEEN FORCED TO MAKE, AT THAT TIME I INTEND TO CONTINUE DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. B-52 HEAVY BOMBERS WITH CRUISE MISSILES BEYOND THE 131ST AIRCRAFT AS AN APPROPRIATE RESPONSE WITHOUT DISMANTLING ADDITIONAL U.S. SYSTEMS AS COMPENSATION UNDER THE TERMS OF THE SALT II TREATY. OF COURSE, SINCE WE WILL REMAIN IN TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE EXPIRED SALT II TREATY FOR SOME MONTHS. I CONTINUE TO HOPE THAT THE SOVIET UNION WILL USE THIS TIME TO TAKE THE CONSTRUCTIVE STEPS NECESSARY TO ALTER THE CURRENT SITUATION. SHOULD THEY DO SO, WE WILL CERTAINLY TAKE THIS INTO ACCOUNT.

THE UNITED STATES SEEKS TO MEET ITS STRATEGIC NEEDS. GIVEN THE PAST SOVIET BUILD-UP, BY MEANS THAT MAINIMIZE INCENTIVES FOR CONTINUING SOVIET OFFENSIVE FORCE GROWTH. IN THE LONGER TERM, THIS IS ONE OF THE MAJOR MOTIVES IN OUR PURSUIT OF THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE. AS WE MODERNIZE, WE WILL CONTINUE TO RETIRE

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OLDER FORCES AS OUR NATIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS PERMIT. I DO NOT ANTICIPATE ANY APPRECIABLE NUMERICAL GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF U.S. STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE FORCES. THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT DEPLOY MORE STRATEGIC NUCLEAR DELIVERY VEHICLES THAN DOES THE SOVIET UNION. FURTHERMORE! THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT DEPLOY MORE STRATEGIC BALLISTIC MISSILE WARHEADS THAN DOES THE SOVIET UNION.

IN SUM, WE WILL CONTINUE TO EXERCISE THE UTMOST RESTRAINT, WHILE PROTECTING OUR STRATEGIC DETERRENCE, IN ORDER TO HELP FOSTER THE NECESSARY ATMOSPHERE FOR SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS IN THE STRATEGIC ARSENALS OF BOTH SIDES. THIS IS THE URGENT TASK WHICH FACES US. I CALL ON THE SOVIET UNION TO SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN US NOW IN ESTABLISHING AN INTERIM FRAMEWORK OF TRULY MUTUAL RESTRAINT.

HOWEVER, NO POLICY OF INTERIM RESTRAINT IS A SUBSTITUTE FOR AN AGREEMENT ON DEEP REDUCTIONS IN OFFENSIVE NUCLEAR ARMS, PROVIDING WE CAN BE CONFIDENT OF SOVIET COMPLIANCE WITH IT. ACHIEVING SUCH REDUCTIONS HAS RECEIVED, AND CONTINUES TO RECEIVE, MY HIGHEST PRIORITY. I HOPE THE SOVIET UNION WILL ACT TO GIVE SUBSTANCE TO THE AGREEMENT I REACHED WITH GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV IN GENEVA TO ACHIEVE EARLY PROGRESS, IN PARTICULAR IN AREAS WHERE THERE IS COMMON GROUND, INCLUDING THE PRINCIPLE OF 50 PERCENT REDUCTIONS IN THE STRATEGIC NUCLEAR ARMS OF BOTH COUNTRIES, APPROPRIATELY APPLIED, AS WELL AS THE IDEA OF AN INTERIM INF AGREEMENT. IF THE SOVIET UNION DOES SO, WE CAN TOGETHER IMMEDIATELY ACHIEVE GREATER STABILITY AND A SAFER WORLD.

END TEXT OF PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT 3554

National Security Council The White House

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Rodney McDaniel				
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Paul Thompson				
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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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ACTION

May 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM:

BOB LINHARD/PETER SOMMER/SVEN KRAEMER

SUBJECT:

Interim Restraint: Presidential Message to

Mrs. Thatcher

Per your instructions, attached is the President's privacy channel message to Mrs. Thatcher on interim restraint. Since she will be first outside of a very small circle to know of the President's decision, you may wish to inform Secretary Shultz that the President is giving Mrs. Thatcher advance notification.

Recommendation

That you authorize dispatch of the <u>Tab I</u> Presidential message to Mrs. Thatcher, via the Cabinet office line. (The President's public statement is an attachment to his message.)

Approve	4	Disapprove		
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Attachment

Tab I

Presidential Message to Mrs. Thatcher

Declassify on: OADR

SECRET

NLRR MO7-053 * 31994

BY KML NARA DATE 6/3/10



FROM WHITE HOUSE TO CABINET OFFICE VIA CABINET OFFICE LINE

EYES ONLY FOR THE PRIME MINISTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Margaret,

As you know, the next U.S. Trident submarine, USS Nevada, will begin sea trials on Wednesday, May 28. I would like to share with you, in advance of informing our other colleagues to whom I plan to write this weekend through normal channels, the decision that I have made concerning U.S. interim restraint policy. This has not been an easy decision.

In coming to my decision, I carefully reviewed your April I strongly share your view that democratic nations must strictly observe treaties. There is no question that the United States has, and will continue to do just that. However, in reaching my interim restraint decision, I have struggled with one basic, fundamental fact. The SALT II Treaty is a flawed document that was never ratified under the procedures set forth in the Constitution of the United States. Even had it been, it would have already expired. Moreover, the SALT II Treaty has been undercut by the Soviet Union through the development and subsequent flight-testing of the SS-25, and by other Soviet violations of its terms. This being the case, the SALT II Treaty simply does not represent a legally binding commitment on the United States.

I firmly believe that the United States has gone more than the extra mile. Despite my reservations about SALT II, in 1982, on the eve of the START negotiations, I undertook not to undercut existing agreements, including SALT II, provided the Soviet Union exercised equal restraint. Last June, I decided to dismantle a Poseidon submarine to provide, once again, both the time and the opportunity for the Soviet Union to join us in establishing an interim framework of mutual restraint, one which would allow us to focus our efforts on pursuing the significant reductions we continue to seek in strategic nuclear arsenals.

Regrettably, the Soviet Union has not responded constructively to our initiatives. In fact, the Soviet Union has selectively undercut the very agreements upon which our interim restraint policy was based. Under these circumstances, I am concerned that, through a further extension of our observance of the terms of SALT II, I would, de facto, institutionalize what amounts to indefinite unilateral U.S. compliance with the unratified SALT II Treaty. I can no longer prudently take such a To do so would erode the necessary checks and balances inherent in the Treaty ratification process established by the Constitution of the United States and by subsequent legislation. I hope, Margaret, that you will appreciate my concern about the precedent that could be set by such action.

Declassify on: OADR

SECRET BY CN NARA DATE 12/6/07

SECRET



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In the attached statement, which I intend to release on Tuesday, May 27, you will see that I am directing the retirement and dismantlement two Poseidon submarines. However, given the lack of a Soviet response to our calls to join us in establishing an interim framework of truly mutual restraint, I have determined that, in the future, the United States must base decisions regarding its strategic force structure on the nature and magnitude of the threat posed by Soviet strategic forces, and not on standards contained in a flawed treaty which was never ratified, which would have expired if it had been ratified, and, which has, in addition, been violated by the Soviet Union.

Further, my statement points out that since the U.S. will retire and dismantle two POSEIDON submarines this summer, the U.S. will remain technically in observance of the terms of the SALT II Treaty until we equip our 131st B-52 heavy bomber for cruise missile carriage near the end of this year. I do go on to note that, given the decision that I have been forced to make, I intend at that time to continue deployment of U.S. B-52 heavy bombers with cruise missiles beyond the 131st aircraft as an appropriate response without dismantling additional U.S. systems as compensation under the terms of the SALT II Treaty.

Since we will remain in technical compliance with the terms of the expired SALT II Treaty for some months, the Soviet Union will have additional time to change the conditions which now exist. I continue to hope that the Soviet Union will use this time constructively. In fact, my public presentation makes it clear that should the Soviets do so, we will take this into account.

I am very aware of your concern about how such a decision will be received by the European publics and governments. Thus, I have explicitly stated that the United States will continue to exercise restraint. My statement notes that the United States seeks to meet its strategic needs by means that minimize incentives for continuing Soviet offensive force growth. As we modernize, we will continue to retire older forces as our national security requirements permit and I do not anticipate any appreciable numerical growth in the number of U.S. strategic offensive forces. In fact, I will emphasize that the U.S. will not deploy more strategic nuclear delivery vehicles or more strategic ballistic missile warheads than does the Soviet Union.

As I have often told you, I highly value your excellent advice and I have given the fullest possible weight to the considerations that you have raised. I have tried to balance these in a manner that will permit us to concentrate our efforts on achieving the significant reductions in nuclear arsenals that we both seek. Margaret, I know you have some reservations, but I need your support at this important juncture.

With warmest regards, Ron









Begin text of Presidential Statement on Interim Restraint

On the eve of the Strategic Arms Reductions Talks (START) in 1982, I decided that the United States would not undercut the expired SALT I interim offensive agreement or the unratified SALT II agreement as long as the Soviet Union exercised equal restraint. I took this action, despite my concerns about the flaws inherent in those agreements, to foster an atmosphere of mutual restraint conducive to serious negotiations on arms reductions. I made clear that our policy required reciprocity and that it must not adversely affect our national security interests in the face of the continuing Soviet military buildup.

Last June, I reviewed the status of U.S. interim restraint policy. I found that the United States had fully kept its part of the bargain. As I have documented in three detailed reports to the Congress, the Soviet Union, regrettably, has not. I noted that the pattern of Soviet non-compliance with their existing arms control commitments increasingly affected our national security. This pattern also raised fundamental concerns about the integrity of the arms control process itself. One simply can not be serious about effective arms control unless one is equally serious about compliance.

In spite of the regrettable Soviet record, I concluded at that time that it remained in the interest of the United States and its allies to try, once more, to establish an interim framework of truly mutual restraint on strategic offensive arms as we pursued, with renewed vigor, our objective of deep reductions in existing U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals through the Geneva negotiations. Therefore, I undertook to go the extra mile, dismantling a POSEIDON submarine, USS SAM RAYBURN, to give the Soviet Union additional time to take the steps necessary to join us in establishing an interim framework of mutual restraint. However, I made it clear that, as subsequent U.S. deployment milestones were reached, I would assess the overall situation and determine future U.S. actions on a case-by-case basis in light of Soviet behavior in exercising restraint comparable to our own, correcting their non-compliance, reversing their unwarranted military build-up, and seriously pursuing equitable and verifiable arms reduction agreements.

Later this month, the 8th TRIDENT submarine, USS NEVADA, begins sea trials. In accordance with our announced policy, I have assessed our options with respect to that milestone. I have considered Soviet behavior since my June 1985 decision, and U.S. and Allied security interests in light of both that behavior and our programmatic options. The situation is not encouraging.

While we have seen some modest indications of improvement in one or two areas of U.S. concern, there has been no real progress toward meeting U.S. concerns with respect to the general pattern of Soviet non-compliance with major arms control commitments,









particularly in those areas of most obvious and direct Soviet non-compliance with the SALT and ABM agreements. The Krasnoyarsk radar remains a clear violation. The deployment of the SS-25, a forbidden second new ICBM type, continues apace. The Soviet Union continues to encrypt telemetry associated with its ballistic missile testing in a manner which impedes verification. We see no abatement of the Soviet strategic force build-up. Finally, since the Geneva summit, we have yet to see the Soviets follow-up constructively on the commitment made in the Joint Statement issued by General Secretary Gorbachev and myself to achieve early progress, in particular in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of 50 percent reductions

Based on Soviet behavior since my June 1985 decision, I can only conclude that the Soviet Union has not, as yet, taken those actions that would indicate its readiness to join us in an interim framework of truly mutual restraint. At the same time, I have also considered the programmatic options available to the U.S. in terms of their overall net impact on U.S. and Allied security.

in the strategic nuclear arms of both countries, appropriately

applied, as well as the idea of an interim agreement on

Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF).

When I issued guidance on U.S. policy on June 10, 1985, the military plans and programs for fiscal year 1986 were about to be implemented. The amount of flexibility that any nation has in the near-term for altering its planning is modest at best. Our military planning will take more time to move out from under the shadow of previous assumptions, especially in the budgetary conditions which we now face. These budgetary conditions make it essential that we make the very best possible use of our resources.

The United States had long planned to retire and dismantle two of the oldest POSEIDON submarines when their reactor cores were exhausted. Had I been persuaded that refueling and retaining these two POSEIDON submarines would have contributed significantly and cost-effectively to the national security, I would have directed that these two POSEIDON submarines not be dismantled, but be overhauled and retained. However, in view of present circumstances, including current military and economic realities, I have directed their retirement and dismantlement as planned, rather than to refurbish them.

As part of the same decision last June, I also announced that we would take appropriate and proportionate responses when needed to protect our own security in the face of continuing Soviet non-compliance. It is my view that certain steps are now required by continued Soviet disregard of their obligations.

Needless to say, the most essential near-term response to Soviet non-compliance remains the implementation of our full strategic









modernization program, to underwrite deterrence today, and the continued pursuit of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research program, to see if it is possible to provide a safer and more stable basis for our future security and that of our Allies. The strategic modernization program, including the deployment of the second 50 PEACEKEEPER missiles, is the foundation for all future U.S. offensive force options. It provides a solid basis which can and will be adjusted over time to respond most efficiently to continued Soviet noncompliance. The SDI program represents our best hope for a future in which our security can rest on the increasing contribution of defensive systems that threaten no one.

It is absolutely essential that we maintain full support for these programs. To fail to do so would be the worst response to Soviet non-compliance. It would immediately and seriously undercut our negotiators in Geneva by removing the leverage that they must have to negotiate equitable reductions in both U.S. and Soviet forces. It would send precisely the wrong signal to the leadership of the Soviet Union about the seriousness of our resolve concerning their non-compliance. And, it would significantly increase the risk to our security for years to come. Therefore, our highest priority must remain the full implementation of these programs.

Secondly, the development by the Soviet Union of its massive ICBM forces continues to challenge seriously the essential balance which has deterred both conflict and coercion. Last June, I cited the Soviet Union's SS-25 missile, a second new type of ICBM prohibited under the SALT II agreement, as a clear and irreversible violation. With the number of deployed SS-25 mobile ICBMs growing, I now call upon the Congress to restore bi-partisan support for a balanced, cost effective, long-term program to restore both the survivability and effectiveness of the U.S. ICBM program. This program should include the full deployment of the 100 PEACEKEEPER ICBMs. But it must also look beyond the PEACEKEEPER and toward additional U.S. ICBM requirements in the future including the Small ICBM to complement PEACEKEEPER. Therefore, I have directed the Department of Defense to provide to me by November, 1986, an assessment of the best options for carrying out such a comprehensive ICBM program. This assessment will address specific alternative configurations for the Small ICBMs in terms of size, number of warheads, and production rates.

Finally, I have also directed that the Advanced Cruise Missile program be accelerated. This would not direct any increase in the total program procurement at this time, but rather would establish a more efficient program that both saves money and accelerates the availability of additional options for the future.









This brings us to the question of the SALT II Treaty. SALT II was a fundamentally flawed and unratified treaty. Even if ratified, it would have expired on December 31, 1985. When presented to the U.S. Senate in 1979, it was considered by a broad range of critics, including the Senate Armed Services Committee, to be unequal and unverifiable in important provisions. It was, therefore, judged by many to be inimical to genuine arms control, to the security interests of the United States and its allies, and to global stability. The proposed treaty was clearly headed for defeat before my predecessor asked the Senate not to act on it.

The most basic problem with SALT II was that it codified major arms buildups rather than reductions. For example, even though at the time the Treaty was signed in 1979, the U.S. had, and only planned for, 550 MIRVed ICBM launchers, and the Soviet Union possessed only about 600, SALT II permitted each side to increase the number of such launchers to 820. It also permitted a build-up to 1,200 MIRVed ballistic launchers (both ICBMs and SLBMs) even though the U.S. had only about 1,050 and the Soviet Union had only about 750 when the treaty was signed. permitted the Soviet Union to retain all of its heavy ballistic missiles. Finally, it limited ballistic missile launchers, not the missiles or the warheads carried by the ballistic missiles. Since the signing of SALT II, Soviet ballistic missile forces have grown to within a few launchers of each of the 820 and 1,200 MIRVed limits, and from about 7,000 to over 9,000 warheads today. What is worse, given the ineffectiveness of SALT II in constraining ballistic missile warheads, the number of warheads on Soviet ballistic missiles will continue to grow very significantly, even under the Treaty's limits, in the continued absence of Soviet restraint.

In 1982, on the eve of the START negotiations, I undertook not to undercut existing arms control agreements to the extent that the Soviet Union demonstrated comparable restraint. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union did not exercise comparable restraint, and uncorrected Soviet violations have undercut the SALT II Treaty. Last June, I once again laid out our legitimate concerns but decided to go the extra mile, dismantling a POSEIDON submarine, not to comply with or abide by a flawed and unratified treaty, but rather to give the Soviet Union one more chance and additional, adequate time to take the steps necessary to join us in establishing an interim framework of truly mutual restraint. The Soviet Union has not used the past year for this purpose. Given this situation, I have determined that, in the future, the United States must base decisions regarding its strategic force structure on the nature and magnitude of the threat posed by Soviet strategic forces, and not on standards contained in a flawed treaty which was never ratified, which would have expired if it had been ratified, and, in addition, which has been violated by the Soviet Union.





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Since the United States will retire and dismantle two POSEIDON submarines this summer, we will remain technically in observance of the terms of the SALT II Treaty until the U.S. equips its 131st B-52 heavy bomber for cruise missile carriage near the end However, given the decision that I have been of this year. forced to make, at that time I intend to continue deployment of U.S. B-52 heavy bombers with cruise missiles beyond the 131st aircraft as an appropriate response without dismantling additional U.S. systems as compensation under the terms of the SALT II Treaty. Of course, since we will remain in technical compliance with the terms of the expired SALT II Treaty for some months, I continue to hope that the Soviet Union will use this time to take the constructive steps necessary to alter the current situation. Should they do so, we will certainly take this into account.

The United States seeks to meet its strategic needs, given the past Soviet build-up, by means that minimize incentives for continuing Soviet offensive force growth. In the longer term, this is one of the major motives in our pursuit of the Strategic Defense Initiative. As we modernize, we will continue to retire older forces as our national security requirements permit. I do not anticipate any appreciable numerical growth in the number of U.S. strategic offensive forces. The United States will not deploy more strategic nuclear delivery vehicles than does the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the United States will not deploy more strategic ballistic missile warheads than does the Soviet Union.

In sum, we will continue to exercise the utmost restraint, while protecting our strategic deterrence, in order to help foster the necessary atmosphere for significant reductions in the strategic arsenals of both sides. This is the urgent task which faces us. I call on the Soviet Union to seize the opportunity to join us now in establishing an interim framework of truly mutual restraint.

However, no policy of interim restraint is a substitute for an agreement on deep reductions in offensive nuclear arms, providing we can be confident of Soviet compliance with it. Achieving such reductions has received, and continues to receive, my highest priority. I hope the Soviet Union will act to give substance to the agreement I reached with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva to achieve early progress, in particular in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of 50 percent reductions in the strategic nuclear arms of both countries, appropriately applied, as well as the idea of an interim INF agreement. If the Soviet Union does so, we can together immediately achieve greater stability and a safer world.

End text of Presidential Statement





RECEIVED 27 MAY 86 19

TO

PRESIDENT FROM THATCHER, MARGARET DOCDATE 27 MAY 86

KEYWORDS: GREAT BRITAIN

ARMS CONTROL

SALT

USSR

SUBJECT: THATCHER REPLY TO PRES MSG OF 23 MAY RE INTERIM RESTRAINT

ACTION: NOTED BY PRES DUE: STATUS C FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

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COMMENTS

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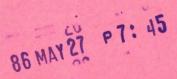
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POINDEXTER FROM POWELL, CHARLES DOCDATE 20 JUN 86

THATCHER, MARGARET

20 JUN 86

KEYWORDS: SOUTH AFRICA

GREAT BRITAIN

SUBJECT: PM THATCHER MSG TO PRES RE SOUTH AFRICA & PRES RESPONSE MSG

ACTION: POINDEXTER APPROVED MSGS DUE: STATUS C FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

COMMENTS

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National Security Council The White House

COMMENTS	Should be s	een by:	(Date/Time)
cc: VP Regan Bu	ichanan Ot	her	
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Situation Room	3	(13)	1
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ohn Poindexter			
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Rodney McDaniel			_
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WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE Ø1 OF Ø3 WHITE HOUSE 3665 SIT512

DTG: 231523Z JUN 86 PSN: Ø41322

TOR: 174/1556Z

DISTRIBUTION: RS COMM SIT BOHN MERC /006

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DE WTE #3665 1741556

O 231523Z JUN 86

FM WHITE HOUSE

TO CABINET OFFICE

SECRET VIA CABINET OFFICE CHANNELS EYES ONLY WHØ3665

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO CHARLES POWELL FROM ADMIRAL JOHN POINDEXTER NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT

FOR CHARLES POWELL EYES ONLY

I AM FORWARDING THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE TO PRIME MINISTER THATCHER'S PERSONAL LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT, DATED JUNE 20, CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA. INFORMATION ABOUT THIS LETTER HAS BEEN HIGHLY RESTRICTED AND HAS REMAINED TOTALLY WITHIN THE WHITE HOUSE.

TWO OF MY SENIOR STAFF OFFICERS, WALTER RAYMOND AND PHIL RINGDAHL, WILL BE TRAVELING TO THE U.K. AND WILL BE IN LONDON JUNE 24-26. THEY HAVE BEEN INVITED BY IAN MACGREGOR TO COME FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF MEETING WITH SEVERAL KEY SOUTH AFRICAN BUSINESSMEN, INCLUDING GAVIN RELLY AND ANTON RUPPERT. THE PURPOSE WILL BE TO EXPLORE POSSIBLE NEXT STEPS IN SOUTH AFRICA WHICH THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY JUDGES MAY HELP GENERATE CHANGE BOTH IN TERMS OF EFFECTIVE PRESSURE AND DIALOGUE. THIS MEETING HAS ONLY A U.S. - SOUTH AFRICA DIMENSION AT THIS STAGE, BUT WE REALIZE THAT IF USEFUL IDEAS ARE PUT FORWARD COORDINATION WITH U.K. AND OTHER BUSINESS SECTORS WILL BE IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY.

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NLS 598-001 # 248

SECRET WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 03 WHITE HOUSE 3665 DTG: 231523Z JUN 86 PSN: 041322

IT OCCURS TO ME THAT IF YOU WOULD WISH TO EXPAND FURTHER ON THE SUBSTANCE OF THE EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER YOU MAY WANT TO AVAIL YOURSELF OF THE PRESENCE OF MY OFFICERS TO EXPLORE CERTAIN AVENUES OF MUTUAL INTEREST. THESE OFFICERS ARE AWARE OF THE DIALOGUE AND HAVE MY FULL CONFIDENCE.

MESSAGES BEGINS:

DEAR MARGARET.

I WAS PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOUR MESSAGE OF JUNE 20, AND TO BE INFORMED OF YOUR VIEWS REGARDING SOUTH AFRICA. I TOO SEE THE BENEFITS FROM THE EMINENT PERSONS APPROACH, AND AGREE, AS YOU SUGGEST. THAT WE MUST CONTINUE THE SEARCH TO BRING THE PARTIES TOGETHER IN NEGOTIATION. I REALIZE THIS IS A MOST DIFFICULT STEP WHICH WILL REQUIRE OUR BEST EFFORTS AND IMAGINATION IF WE ARE TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK.

YOU ASKED THAT I SPEAK FRANKLY AND I SHALL DO SO. I BELIEVE IT IS IMPORTANT TO ACT QUICKLY BECAUSE THE TIME AVAILABLE TO US MAY BE LIMITED, BOTH IN OUR ABILITY TO PUT ASIDE OUR RESPECTIVE PRESSURES FOR PUNITIVE, DESTRUCTIVE SANCTIONS, AND IN TURNING AROUND THE DETERIORATING SITUATION INSIDE SOUTH AFRICA. AS YOU, I REMAIN OPPOSED TO PUNITIVE SANCTIONS WHICH WILL ONLY POLARIZE THE SITUATION THERE AND DO THE MOST HARM TO BLACKS. CONTRARY TO SOME NEWS REPORTS, I AM NOT CONSIDERING ANY LIMITED MEASURES AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA. YOU NOTED YOU MAY BE FORCED TO ACCEPT SOME MODEST STEPS WITHIN THE EUROPEAN AND COMMONWEALTH CONTEXTS TO SIGNAL YOUR OPPOSITION TO APARTHEID, AND IN ALL FRANKNESS, WE MAY BE FACED WITH THE SAME SITUATION IF THE CONGRESS, AS EXPECTED, PASSES SOME SANCTIONS BILL LATER THIS SUMMER OR FALL. ALSO. THE EXECUTIVE ORDER I SIGNED LAST YEAR CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA WILL BE EXPIRING IN SEPTEMBER 1986, AND I SHALL BE MAKING A DECISION ON CANCELLATION OR EXTENSION OF THOSE VARIOUS E.O. MEASURES. AS OUR SITUATION DEVELOPS, I WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED OF WHAT WE ARE PLANNING.

SEPPET WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE Ø3 OF Ø3 WHITE HOUSE 3665 DTG: 231523Z JUN 86 PSN: Ø41322

I ACCEPT YOUR SUGGESTION OF STAYING CLOSELY TOGETHER ON THIS ISSUE. AND OF THE IMPORTANCE OF HOLDING THE LINE TOGETHER. EACH OF US ACTING UNILATERALLY WILL ONLY DILUTE OUR INFLUENCE AND POTENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS. IN THIS VEIN. I WOULD BE MOST INTERESTED IN YOUR VIEWS ON WHAT WE MIGHT CONSIDER COLLECTIVELY WITH OTHER COUNTRIES WHO PRETORIA RESPECTS AND WHO HAVE THE GREATER ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL COMMITTMENT -- THE U.K., U.S., THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC, AND POSSIBLY FRANCE. THESE COUNTRIES HAVE A BETTER CHANCE OF BRINGING PRETORIA INTO MEANINGFUL NEGOTIATIONS. IF WE ADOPT A COORDINATED STRATEGY INVOLVING OUR GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS SECTORS. I UNDERSTAND CHANCELLOR KOHL ONLY RECENTLY SPOKE IN FAVOR OF A SIMILAR APPROACH INVOLVING THE FOUR GOVERNMENTS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE BOTHA GOVERNMENT TRULY UNDERSTAND OUR DESIRE TO BE HELPFUL. AND THE TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES THAT COULD RESULT FROM THAT GOVERNMENT'S TEMPTATION TO DROP A CURTAIN AROUND ITSELF.

I AGREE WITH YOUR POINT THAT THE MOST CONSTRUCTIVE THINGS THAT COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED IN YOUR EUROPEAN MEETING THIS WEEK ARE POSITIVE MEASURES TO HELP SOUTH AFRICAN BLACKS. I WOULD HOPE MEASURES AIMED AT UNDERMINING SOUTH AFRICA'S ECONOMY COULD BE AVOIDED. BECAUSE OF THE ALREADY FIXED VIEW OF SOME OF YOUR EUROPEAN PARTNERS IN FAVOR OF STRONGLY PUNITIVE STEPS. I DO NOT BELIEVE THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE COULD MOVE IN THE POSITIVE WAY WE SEEK. I AM CONVINCED HARSH ACTIONS WOULD ONLY TEND TO INCREASE PRETORIA'S INCLINATION TO RETREAT FURTHER.

I WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR YOUR VIEWS. AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CARRYING ANY AGREED UPON IDEAS FORWARD.

WITH WARM REGARDS. /S/ RON BT 0827

FM. WHITE HOUSE TO CABINET OFFICE

Released:

SYSTEM II

TO : CHARLES POWELL EYES ONLY

-MESSAGE FROM JOHN POINDEXTER

I AM FORWARDING THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE TO PRIME MINISTER THATCHER'S PERSONAL LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT, DATED JUNE 20, CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA. INFORMATION ABOUT THIS LETTER HAS BEEN HIGHLY RESTRICTED AND HAS REMAINED TOTALLY WITHIN THE WHITE HOUSE.

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DECLASSIFIED

DOMEN - CHANDID XILER

NLRR M07-053 # 31998 BY [1] NARA DATE 12/6/07 MESSAGE BEGINS.

DEAR MARGARET

I WAS PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOUR MESSAGE OF JUNE 20, AND TO BE INFORMED OF YOUR VIEWS REGARDING SOUTH AFRICA. I TOO SEE THE BENEFITS FROM THE EMINENT PERSONS APPROACH, AND AGREE, AS YOU SUGGEST, THAT WE MUST CONTINUE THE SEARCH TO BRING THE PARTIES TOGETHER IN NEGOTIATION.

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IN THIS VEIN, I WOULD BE MOST INTERESTED IN YOUR VIEWS ON WHAT WE MIGHT
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CONSEQUENCES THAT COULD RESULT FROM THAT GOVERNMENT'S TEMPTATION TO
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I WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR YOUR VIEWS, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CARRYING AMY AGREED UPON IDEAS FORWARD.

WITH WARM REGARDS,

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RECEIVED 01 OCT 86 20

TO

ALLIES

FROM PRESIDENT DOCDATE 30 SEP 86

KEYWORDS: SUMMIT

NATO

GORBACHEV, MIKHAIL S

ICELAND

USSR

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National Security Council The White House

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Paul Thompson			
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Rodney McDaniel			
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I = Information A = Action	n R = Retain	D = Dispatch	N = No further Action
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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

9/30

Imp-So your want to hald on to any of theory or while?

7

NO.

PRIVACY CHANNEL MESSAGE TO ALLIES

Dear (see below):

I want to let you know without delay that General Secretary Gorbachev and I have agreed to meet in Reykjavik October 11 and 12 to review in a private and informal session the agenda for his trip to the United States.

Mr. Gorbachev proposed this meeting not to take the place of his visit to the United States, but to make concrete preparations for the meetings here. I felt that it was important for me to agree to the meeting, in order to stress my commitment to real progress in U.S.-Soviet relations. I also consider it symbolically important that Mr. Gorbachev suggested holding the meeting on the soil of a member of the NATO alliance.

The meeting will be announced around midday Washington time on September 30, and I would appreciate your holding this information in the strictest confidence until the announcement is made.

As I prepare for this meeting, I shall be seeking your counsel on the substantive issues which may arise.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Ron

Salutations:

Margaret (Prime Minister Thatcher, London)

Helmut (Chancellor Kohl, Bonn)

Francois (President Mitterand, Paris) - CHIRAC

Bettino (Prime Minister Craxi, Rome)

Brian (Prime Minister Mulroney, Ottawa) Yasu (Prime Minister Nakasone, Tokyo)

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DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR <u>M07-053</u> H3700

17/4/07

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PAGE Ø1 OF Ø2 THE WHITE HOUSE 2655 DTG: 300137Z SEP 86 PSN: Ø7534 S11321

TOR: 273/01307

DISTRIBUTION: JP /001

FLASH DE WTE #2655 2730130 Z 300137Z SEP 86 FM THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY JAPAN

S E C R E T VIA BATMAN CHANNELS SENSITIVE EYES ONLY WHØ2655

DEAR YASU:

I WANT TO LET YOU KNOW WITHOUT DELAY THAT GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV AND I HAVE AGREED TO MEET IN REYKJAVIK OCTOBER 11 AND 12 TO REVIEW IN A PRIVATE AND INFORMAL SESSION THE AGENDA FOR HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

MR. GORBACHEV PROPOSED THIS MEETING NOT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. BUT TO MAKE CONCRETE PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETINGS HERE. I FELT THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR ME TO AGREE TO THE MEETING. IN ORDER TO STRESS MY COMMITMENT TO REAL PROGRESS IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS. I ALSO CONSIDER IT SYMBOLICALLY IMPORTANT THAT MR. GORBACHEV SUGGESTED HOLDING THE MEETING ON THE SOIL OF A MEMBER OF THE NATO ALLIANGE.

THE MEETING WILL BE ANNOUNCED AROUND 1000 WASHINGTON TIME ON SEPTEMBER 30. AND I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR HOLDING THIS INFORMATION IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE UNTIL THE ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE.

AS I PREPARE FOR THIS MEETING. I SHALL BE SEEKING YOUR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR MO7-053 *3204 BY CAS NARADATE 17/6/07



SECRET

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 THE WHITE HOUSE 2655 DTG: 300137Z SEP 86 PSN: 075340

COUNSEL ON THE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES WHICH MAY ARISE.

WITH WARM REGARDS.

SINCERELY,

RON

SEGRET

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01 OF 02 THE WHITE HOUSE 2653

4 - 1

DTG: 3000467 SEP 86 PSN: 07523

S11319

TOR: 273/0033Z

DISTRIBUTION: JP /001

FLASH DE WTE #2653 2730033 Z 300046Z SEP 86 FM THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE FEDERAL CHANCELLERY BONN

S E & R E T VIA

SENSITIVE EYES ONLY WH 02653

DEAR HELMUT:

I WANT TO LET YOU KNOW WITHOUT DELAY THAT GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV AND I HAVE AGREED TO MEET IN REYKJAVIK OCTOBER 11 AND 12 TO REVIEW IN A PRIVATE AND INFORMAL SESSION THE AGENDA FOR HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

MR. GORBACHEV PROPOSED THIS MEETING NOT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. BUT TO MAKE CONCRETE PREPARATIONS. FOR THE MEETINGS HERE. I FELT THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR ME TO AGREE TO THE MEETING. IN ORDER TO STRESS MY COMMMITMENT TO REAL PROGRESS IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS. I ALSO CONSIDER IT SYMBOLICALLY IMPORTANT THAT MR. GORBACHEV SUGGESTED HOLDING THE MEETING ON THE SOIL OF A MEMBER OF THAT NATO ALLIANCE.

THE MEETING WILL BE ANNOUNCED AROUND 1000 WASHINGTON TIME ON SEPTEMBER 30. AND I WOULD APPRECIATE YOU HOLDING THIS INFORMATION IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE UNTIL THE ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE.

AS I PREPARE FOR THIS MEETING, I SHALL BE SEEKING YOUR

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BY CAT NARA DATE 12/6107

SECTET WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 THE WHITE HOUSE 2653 DTG: 300046Z SEP 86 PSN: 075231

COUNSEL ON THE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES WHICH MAY ARISE.

WITH WARM REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

RON

SECRET WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE Ø1 OF Ø2 THE WHITE HOUSE 2652

DTG: 300044Z SEP 86 PSN: 07522

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TOR: 273/9935Z

DISTRIBUTION: JP /ØØ1

FLASH DE WTE #2652 2730035 Z 300044Z SEP 86 FM THE WHITE HOUSE

TO ELYSEE PALACE

RETVIA

EYES ONLY SENSITIVE WH \$2652 72

DEAR FRANCOIS:

I WANT TO LET YOU KNOW WITHOUT DELAY THAT GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV AND I HAVE AGREED TO MEET IN REYKJAVIK OCTOBER 11 AND 12 TO REVIEW IN A PRIVATE AND INFORMAL SESSION THE AGENDA FOR HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

MR. GORBACHEV PROPOSED THIS MEETING NOT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. BUT TO MAKE CONCRETE PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETINGS HERE. I FELT THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR ME TO AGREE TO THE MEETING. IN ORDER TO STRESS MY COMMITMENT TO REAL PROGRESS IN U.S. - SOVIET RELATIONS. I ALSO CONSIDER IT SYMBOLICALLY IMPORTANT THAT MR. GORBACHEV SUGGESTED HOLDING THE MEETING ON THE SOIL OF A MEMBER OF THE NATO ALLIANCE.

THE MEETING WILL BE ANNOUNCED AROUND 1000 WASHINGTON TIME ON SEPTEMBER 30, AND I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR HOLDING THIS INFORMATION IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE UNTIL THE ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE.

AS I PREPARE FOR THIS MEETING, I SHALL BE SEEKING YOUR

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR M07-053 #32005

SECRE I WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 THE WHITE HOUSE 2652 DTG: 300044Z SEP 86 PSN: 07522E

COUNSEL ON THE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES WHICH MAY ARISE.

WITH WARM REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

RON

S1T325

PAGE Ø1 OF Ø2 THE WHITE HOUSE ØØØ1 DTG: 3ØØ212Z SEP 86 PSN: Ø7547

TOR: 273/0247Z

DISTRIBUTION: JP /001

FLASH DE WTE #0001 2730212 Z 3002127 SEP 86 FM THE WHITE HOUSE

TO PALAZZO CHIGI

SECRETVIA

SENSITIVE EYES ONLY

DEAR BETTINO:

I WANT TO LET YOU KNOW WITHOUT DELAY THAT GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV AND I HAVE AGREED TO MEET IN REYKJAVIK OCTOBER 11 AND 12 TO REVIEW IN A PRIVATE AND INFORMAL SESSION THE AGENDA FOR HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

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AS I PREPARE FOR THIS MEETING, I SHALL BE SEEKING YOUR

DECLASSIFIED IN PART BY CV MARA DATE 12/4/07

SECRET

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 THE WHITE HOUSE 0001 DTG: 300212Z SEP 86 PSN: 07547

COUNSEL ON THE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES WHICH MAY ARISE.

WITH WARM REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

RON

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PAGE Ø1 OF Ø2 THE WHITE HOUSE 2651 DTG: 3ØØØ18Z SEP 86 PSN: Ø75167

TOR: 273/0007Z

DISTRIBUTION: JP /001

S1T296

FLASH DE WTE #2651 2730007 Z 300018Z SEP 86 FM THE WHITE HOUSE

TO CABINET OFFICE LONDON

S E C/R E T VIA CABINET OFFICE CHANNELS SENSITIVE EYES ONLY WHØ2651

DEAR MARGARET

I WANT TO LET YOU KNOW WITHOUT DELAY THAT GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV AND I HAVE AGREED TO MEET IN REYKJAVIK OCTOBER 11 AND 12 TO REVIEW IN A PRIVATE AND INFORMAL SESSION THE AGENDA FOR HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

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AS I PREPARE FOR THIS MEETING, I SHALL BE SEEKING YOUR DECLASSIFIED

> NLRR 167-053 - 32005 SECRET BY ON NARADATE 12/6/07

SECRET WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 THE WHITE HOUSE 2651 DTG: 300018Z SEP 86 PSN: 075167

COUNSEL ON THE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES WHICH MAY ARISE.

WITH WARM REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

RON

SEUKEI

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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PAGE 01 OF 02 THE WHITE HOUSE 2670 DTG: 300155Z SEP 86 PSN: 07596

TOR: 273/08227

DISTRIBUTION: JP /001

FLASH

#2670 2730822 Z 300155Z SEP 86 ZFF-1 ZFF-4 ZYH FM THE WHITE HOUSE

S E C R E T VIA PRIVACY CHANNELS EYES ONLY SENSITIVE WH 02670

PLEASE DELIVER TO AMBASSADOR THOMAS NILES FOR DELIVERY TO PRIME MINISTER BRIAN MULRONEY

DEAR BRIAN:

I WANT TO LET YOU KNOW WITHOUT DELAY THAT GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV AND I HAVE AGREED TO MEET IN REYKJAVIK OCTOBER 11 AND 12 TO REVIEW IN A PRIVATE AND INFORMAL SESSION THE AGENDS FOR HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

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THE MEETING WILL BE ANNOUNCED AROUND 1000 WASHINGTON TIME ON SEPTEMBER 30. AND I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR HOLDING THIS

DECLASSIFIED IN PART NLRR MO7-053 # 3700 6 BY GI NARA DATE 12/6/07

SECRET WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02 OF 02 THE WHITE HOUSE 2670 DTG: 300155Z SEP 86 PSN: 075965

INFORMATION IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE UNTIL ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE.

AS I PREPARE FOR THIS MEETING, I SHALL BE SEEKING YOUR COUNSEL ON THE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES WHICH MAY ARISE.

WITH WARM REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

RON

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BZ

PAGE Ø1 OF Ø2 THE WHITE HOUSE 2657 DTG: 300228Z SEP 86 PSN: 075415 S11323

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S E R E T VIA PRIVACY CHANNELS SENSITIVE EYES ONLY WHØ2657

PLEASE DELIVER EYES ONLY TO AMBASSADOR JOE M. ROGERS. FOR DELIVERY TO PRIME MINISTER JACQUES CHIRAC. FOR YOUR INFORMATION A SIMILAR NOTE WAS SENT TO PRESIDENT FRANÇOIS MITTERAND.

DEAR JACQUES:

I WANT TO LET YOU KNOW WITHOUT DELAY THAT GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV AND I HAVE AGREED TO MEET IN REYKJAVIK OCTOBER 11 AND 12 TO REVIEW IN A PRIVATE AND INFORMAL SESSION THE AGENDA FOR HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

MR. GORBACHEV PROPOSED THIS MEETING NOT TO TAKE THE PLACE OF HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. BUT TO MAKE CONCRETE PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETINGS HERE. I FELT THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR ME TO AGREE TO THE MEETING, IN ORDER TO STRESS MY COMMITMENT TO REAL PROGRESS IN U.S. - SOVIET RELATIONS. I ALSO CONSIDER IT SYMBOLICALLY IMPORTANT THAT MR. GORBACHEV SUGGESTED HOLDING THE MEETING ON THE SOIL OF A MEMBER OF THE NATO ALLIANCE.

THE MEETING WILL BE ANNOUNCED AROUND 1000 WASHINGTON TIME ON SEPTEMBER 30, AND I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR HOLDING THIS

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INFORMATION IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE UNTIL THE ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE.

AS I PREPARE FOR THIS MEETING, I SHALL BE SEEKING YOUR COUNSEL ON THE SUBSTANTIVE ASSUES WHICH MAY ARISE.

WITH WARM REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

RON