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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer JET 3/4/1985

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON FEBRUARY 1985 (1/3)

FOIA F06-114/2 YARHI-MILO

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803

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
6762	MEMO	KIMMITT TO PLATT RE SCHEDULING NEXT MEETING OF THE U.S.-USSR JOINT ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE [3] ***R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2***	1	3/4/1985	B1
6767	MEMO	PLATT TO MCFARLANE RE SCHEDULING THE NEXT MEETING ON THE US-USSR JOINT ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE [4-5] ***R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2***	2	2/2/1985	B1
6763	MEMO	KIMMITT TO PLATT RE SCHEDULING NEXT MEETING OF THE U.S.-USSR JOINT ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE [6] ***R 3/27/2012 M266/1***	1	2/21/1985	B1
6764	MEMO	MATLOCK TO MCFARLANE GENEVA MEMCONS [23-24] ***R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2***	2	2/11/1985	B1
6765	MEMO	MATLOCK TO MCFARLANE RE TALKING POINTS FOR SHULTZ-DOBRYNIN MEETING [25-27] ***R 3/27/2012 M266/1***	3	2/11/1985	B1
6768	TALKING POINTS	TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH DOBRYNIN ON NON GENEVA ISSUES [28-35] ***R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2***	8	2/9/1985	B1
6766	MEMO	MATLOCK TO MCFARLANE [36] ***R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2***	1	2/11/1985	B1

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]
B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer JET 3/4/1985

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON FEBRUARY 1985 (1/3)

FOIA F06-114/2 YARHI-MILO

Box Number 8

803

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
6769	MEMO	PLATT TO MCFARLANE RE SOVIET DEMARCHE ON U.S. ARMS CONTROL VIOLATIONS [37-40]	4	2/9/1985	B1
		R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2			

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]
B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
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B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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MEMORANDUM

0878 File

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Matlock

February 1, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

THROUGH: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK

SUBJECT: Invitation to Participate in East-West Economic Relations Conference at Columbia University on March 25, 1985

I have been invited to speak off the record to a group on East-West economic relations at Columbia University on March 25, 1985. All expenses will be covered by the University.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I accept the invitation.

Approve RMC Disapprove _____

cc: Administrative Office

NSC 742
Annex II

2

NSC STAFF TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

DATE: Feb 1, 1985

1. TRAVELER'S NAME: JACK F. MATLOCK

2. PURPOSE(S), EVENT(S), DATE(S): To speak on East-West Economic Relations at Columbia University on March 25, 1985

3. ITINERARY (Please Attach Copy of Proposed Itinerary): Washington, D.C. - New York, N.Y. - Washington, D.C.

DEPARTURE DATE 3/25/85 RETURN DATE 3/25/85

TIME _____ TIME _____

4. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION:

GOV AIR ____ COMMERCIAL AIR XX POV ____ RAIL ____ OTHER ____

5. ESTIMATED EXPENSES:

TRANSPORTATION ____ PER DIEM ____ OTHER ____ TOTAL TRIP COST ____

6. WHO PAYS EXPENSES: NSC ____ OTHER XX

7. IF NOT NSC, DESCRIBE SOURCE AND ARRANGEMENTS: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

8. WILL FAMILY MEMBER ACCOMPANY YOU: YES Perhaps NO ____

9. IF SO, WHO PAYS FOR FAMILY MEMBER (If Travel Not Paid by Traveler, Describe Source and Arrangements): Traveler

10. TRAVEL ADVANCE REQUESTED: $ ____

11. REMARKS (Use This Space to Indicate Any Additional Items You Would Like to Appear on Your Travel Orders):

12. TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE: Jack F. Matlock

13. APPROVALS:

SECRET Matlock VIA LDX

3

JM-C

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

0910

March 4, 1985

SECRET/SENSITIVE

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Scheduling the Next Meeting of the U.S.-USSR Joint Enviromental Committee (S)

Your memorandum to Mr. McFarlane of February 2, 1985, recommended that the Environmental Protection Agency be authorized to approach the Soviets regarding setting a precise date for the next meeting of the Joint Environmental Committee. (S)

The recommendation is approved, with the understanding that cooperative activities under the U.S.-USSR Health Agreement not be resumed until Mrs. Bonner has been allowed to travel to the West for medical treatment, and that high-level meetings under the Environmental Protection Agreement be utilized to call Soviet attention to the importance the U.S. attaches to the humanitarian resolution of the Sakharov case as well as other human rights cases. (S)

Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Tab A Incoming Memorandum from Mr. Nicholas Platt

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F06-114/2#6762
BY WDS, NARA, DATE 11/21/07

SECRET/SENSITIVE
Declassify on: OADR

SECRET

ES SENSITIVE
8503281

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

4

0910

SECRET

February 2, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Scheduling the Next Meeting of the US-USSR Joint Environmental Committee

Former EPA Administrator William Ruckelshaus wrote to the Secretary on March 29, 1984, requesting approval to rejuvenate the US-USSR Environmental Agreement, including as initial steps his appointment as US Co-chairman of the Joint Environmental Committee, experts' level meetings, and a convening of the joint committee. The US cooperative program with the Soviet Union in environmental affairs has contributed to American scientific interests. As continental, heavily industrialized countries the US and USSR share many environmental problems, on which cooperation under the Agreement has had benefits for both parties.

Following a Departmental review and consultations with the National Security Council, the NSC concurred in Ruckelshaus' proposals with the stipulation that he not fix a date for the next Joint Environmental Committee Meeting "in view of the situation currently facing Academician Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner." Since the NSC decision did, however, allow for working level contacts in preparation for a joint committee session, the American and Soviet Executive Secretaries met in Moscow during the summer to discuss the first such steps.

On June 27, 1984, the President announced Administration efforts to strengthen cooperation under the Environmental Agreement. As he noted, "Activities under these agreements have waned in recent years years, because there've been no meetings of their joint committees to plan projects. We've proposed that preparations begin for such meetings in order to increase the number of active projects." On November 16, the Soviets accepted the President's proposal.

On September 24, the President expanded on the theme of the June 27 speech in an address before the UN General Assembly on American foreign policy. On that occasion, he offered several proposals including regularly scheduled meetings at the ministerial or cabinet level to discuss the major areas of the relationship.

SECRET
DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F06-114/2 #6767
BY LOS NARA, DATE 11/21/07

There is a human rights aspect here. If we go forward, we would make sure that Sakharov and other cases would be raised. In fact, of the various means for bringing pressure on Soviet authorities, we believe that one of the most effective is to raise it in the course of high-level visits. This is especially useful when the topic is of clear interest to the Soviets such as scientific cooperation. A Joint Environmental Committee Meeting is a high profile event from Moscow's perspective; it would perforce give senior Administration officials rare entree during which they could press the Sakharov case with members of the influential Soviet technological elite.

Meanwhile, we would continue to preserve the tight and logical linkage -- refusal to have a high-level meeting on health cooperation until the Soviets permit Sakharov's wife to receive adequate health care in the West.

Considering these factors as well as the constructive meetings in Geneva January 7-8 between the Secretary and Foreign Minister Gromyko, the Department believes that it is in the interests of the US Government to permit the Environmental Protection Agency to approach the Soviets about setting a precise date for the next meeting of the Joint Environmental Committee.

Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

0910 6763

4

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~/SENSITIVE February 21, 1985

ACTION

DECLASSIFIED
SIGNED NLRR M266 #6763
BY KML NARA DATE 3/27/1

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK

SUBJECT: Scheduling the Next Meeting of the U.S.-USSR Joint Environmental Committee

As you will recall, EPA was authorized last spring to initiate working-level meetings with its Soviet counterpart with a view toward revitalizing the U.S.-USSR Agreement on Cooperation for the Protection of the Environment. At the same time, State and EPA were instructed not to proceed to the point of setting a date for a meeting of the Joint Environmental Committee without considering the situation which Academician Sakharov and Mrs. Bonner then faced.

State and EPA now recommend that we proceed to set a date for a joint committee meeting. While recognizing that the problems facing Sakharov and Bonner have not been satisfactorily resolved, State believes that our and their interests would be better served by proceeding to plan activities under the environmental agreement (during which we would use the contacts to press the Soviets regarding the Sakharovs) and by withholding cooperation under the Health Agreement until Mrs. Bonner is allowed to travel to the West for medical treatment.

I believe that the linkage which State has proposed is the appropriate one and therefore concur in State's recommendation that EPA be permitted to proceed to work out a date for a joint committee meeting with the Soviets.

Roger Robinson and Steve Sestanovich concur.

Recommendation:

That you authorize the Kimmitt-Platt Memorandum at Tab I.

Approve ✓ Disapprove ___

Attachments:

Tab I Kimmitt-Platt Memorandum
Tab A Incoming Memorandum from Mr. Nicholas Platt

~~SECRET~~/SENSITIVE
Declassify on: OADR

ITEM RETURNED TO NSC SECRETARIAT IN APRIL 1987

Log # INTEL BRIEF 00227

ITEM RETURNED
TO NSC
SECRETARIAT
IN APRIL 1987

Log # Pub USSR-IRAN: Prospects for Troubled Relations 0057

ITEM RETURNED TO NSC SECRETARIAT IN APRIL 1987

Log # PUB: SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE STRATEGY 00526

MEMORANDUM

0987 ~~matlock~~ JM-C /10

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED February 6, 1985

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK

SUBJECT: COMPUTERS IN SOVIET MANAGEMENT

Ivan Selin, Chairman of the Board of American Managment Systems, sent me the attached report (Tab I) of a visit he made last year to Moscow and Leningrad. His observations on the state of Soviet equipment and software development for management purposes are interesting. His description of their various problems and dilemmas in this field (pages 2 and 3) are particularly relevant to some of our previous discussions.

Attachment:

Tab I Trip Report

Interesting

Ivan Selin
April 2, 1984

TRIP REPORT

VISIT TO THE DIVISION ON INFORMATICS, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR

In November 1983, I met Evgenii Pavlevich Velikov at a reception in Washington, D.C., hosted by Jeremy Stone on behalf of the Federation of American Scientists. Velikov, 48, is a Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Secretary of the recently organized Division on Informatics, which comprises 10 or 11 institutes. Among these are the Moscow and Leningrad Computer Institutes and the Institute for Systems Analysis (really for Systems Studies), which I visited, plus an Institute of Applied Mathematics, an Institute on Semi-Conductors, an Institute on Computer Design, and several others that were not named for me. The Division (otdel) is still in formation, and several of the planned institutes have not been founded or transferred yet.

Now that the trip is over, I have no clear picture of what my hosts had in mind when they invited me. The original invitation gave me the impression that they needed help with the automation of management systems for large enterprises, and in fact that is what most of the conversation dealt with. However, none of the Institutes that I visited had a clear idea of what they wanted to talk about, and the individual Institutes treated the visit more like an exchange of topics among colleagues rather than as an opportunity to follow up on specific topics.

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Before the trip I had read several papers about the state of Soviet computing for planning and management of large enterprises. Apparently there were four major issues under discussion:

1. Hardware -- with the unavailability of large U.S. computers, should they:

   a. Try to buy British or French machines and give up half a generation plus the hope of using IBM-compatible software.

   b. Manufacture larger numbers of the Soviet copies of the IBM S/360 line, giving up 1 - 2 generations of computers to the West, but at least being able to run whatever IBM-compatible software they can find.

   c. Develop their own machines: architecture, design, software and all.

   d. Keep trying to obtain U.S. machines by whatever means they can, including hope for a relaxation of trade restrictions.

2. Security

   The Soviets have bought a small number of IBM PCs and have developed at least two personal computers of their own -- the Agat (agate) and the Iskra (spark). They are actively investigating networking, but are said to be stumped at what to do about making economic and other statistics -- all of which are classified in the USSR -- available to PC-using analysts. They have high hopes for increasing productivity via PCs, but do not want to loosen security.

3. Distribution

Factories develop their own applications. Scientific institutes are starting to develop "apply-able" software, and are even dabbling with real applications; but who will distribute the software, support it, and represent users in the development of modification and updates?

4. Control

A British newspaperman in Moscow told me that he had heard of a titanic struggle between Velikov and the Academy on the one hand and the Party on the other for control of the major push to improve decentralized planning, productivity, and management via computerization. If so, Velikov seems to have won since he has a major program underway.

Based on my trip, these are all real issues. All four questions arose repeatedly. For whatever it is worth, I got pretty consistent answers on each. First I'll discuss the overall points, then I'll go through the individual meetings.

A. Hardware

At each of the places that I visited, it is clear that the researchers and directors are hoping for a resumption of availability of U.S. computers. There was no evidence of French or British machines, and no indication that the Soviets are doing anything new with their own Soviet Union-designed and built computers. They are still producing S/360 look-alikes and developing software on old machines (e.g., PDP 11/70s, IBM 360s, CDC Cyber 170s). What new equipment is available to

the researchers is micro-based -- IBM PCs, Apple IIs, and the Soviet machines. People tried to give me the idea that they would be hardware-poor for the foreseeable future until or unless the U.S. starts selling again.

B. Security

There was a great deal of discussion of networking mainframe research computers to increase computing power, and of building a network tying together all of the PCs in the Moscow research institutes to provide a distributed processing network. But whenever I discussed mainframe/micro links and access to economic data, they all said it would never happen.

C. Distribution

The individual institutes have no interest in working too closely with their potential users after delivery of their software. With one exception, they all think of themselves as researchers, and in most cases as pencil and paper or closed shop researchers. It felt like U.S. research in the 60s when the machine was so expensive that you only got one shot per week. They all wish to develop apply-able tools, but then want someone else to apply them. They certainly do not care to spend time in the establishments afterwards.

Velikov's view, as you might expect, was different. He wants the Academy to keep control of the program, and if that means having the Academy organize the support network, then it will. He cited as an example a laser institute (not his) which has a technical support (not customer support!) organization of its own -- outside the academic ranks -- which supports its equipment in the field.

D. Control

Everyone I talked to had an Academy appointment. Each and every one stressed the scientific content of the automation program and the

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necessity of keeping it in academic hands, even if that meant doing much more practical work than is customary so as to give the industrial and government (and perhaps Party) organizations no excuse to take over themselves.

Three other general observations:

1. My hosts were all interested in our techniques for developing large applications, but no organization had any overall responsibility for figuring out how to do these systems. Furthermore, they had no understanding of the functions involved in doing these applications -- conversion, training, documentation, large-scale testing, etc. They have read a lot -- mostly the trade press, but even the structured design books -- but not much practical material. They know that they want to greatly expand the use of computers; Velikov and some of the others know that this means a different type of development organization and much more flexibility for the enterprise managers, but they do not have the slightest idea how to go about this.

2. The whole set of conversations is pretty academic (pun intended) because they have so little equipment and so little chance of getting any. They have few computers; where they have computers they have small systems with little memory and very few disk drives or terminals. This situation renders my experience in large part irrelevant, because everything I know is built around the idea of widely available and cheap hardware. Our emphasis is on reducing software development costs for building large systems.

   The Soviets also need to conserve development resources, but they need to conserve equipment much more. In fact, each of them (except Velikov) at one point or another said, "why bother?" because there will be no equipment on which to implement the results. In fact, one fellow

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said that the only equipment on which they might have a chance to implement any management systems would be the micros used in factory management and machine control, since only manufacturing has any widespread availability of computers. A silly idea, but it gives a feeling for their lack of equipment.

3. When I was preparing to go there were discussions of measuring profit and building large-scale financial management systems for large enterprises. Such systems are really useful only if managers are given much greater freedom in varying their inputs and outputs to maximize some utility function that trades off among many possible outputs and combination of inputs. "Profit" is a pretty good such utility function. None of my hosts had any idea of the revolutionary changes they would have to make for, or which would result from, the widespread use of automated management systems. I had the feeling that Velikov was grabbing all the ideas and all the authority he could, and that sometime later he would try to figure out what he had grabbed, what he would do with it, and what the implications might be.

Specifics:

Monday, March 26

All-day meetings at Computing Center of the Academy of Sciences with Nikita Nikelayevich Moiseev, Deputy Director, and Igor Evgeniyevich Pedanov, Research Scientist.

Pedanov was my technical escort, Moiseev my host. The latter speaks Russian clearly and slowly, and pretty good French. An expert in mathematical methods in physics, he was the one person I met who seemed to be aware of a wide range of applications and interested in learning what I had to say about which would be useful. He attended both long meetings with Velikov as well. He has done work on very large models of climatological effects of nuclear weapons, and attended Carl Sagan meetings in the U.S. He is a charming man in his late 50s or early 60s, a throwback to the old

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Russian-educated families. He knew a great deal about oil and gas systems and applications (as did Velikov) and discussed at great length some of the mismanagement problems, in particular disagreeing strongly with the government's decision to pump the Western Siberian fields at a recklessly high rate.

Moiseev was very interested in the two projects that AMS has done for the Department of the Interior, especially the production accounting system which combines production and accounting data. He was very interested in our energy accounting systems, although accounting as I tried to describe it in Russian and French was completely foreign to him. He knew in detail what each of his researchers was working on, and set up a two-hour presentation that I gave to about 40 Institute researchers. [1]

My talk to the institute researchers covered topics in development of applications systems, with related discussions of networks and systems architectures. The Russians had read all the pieces -- they wanted examples, applications, design rules of thumb, and anecdotes from projects. They acted exactly like what they were -- scientists with lots of background in optimization, modelling, and algorithms in general, who are charged with figuring out how to do business systems. They have read a lot, but (I think) rarely tried to apply any of it to developing non-scientific systems. The translater was terrific -- Victor Briabrin, Chief of Division on Symbolic Information Processing -- and he knew the vocabulary from Computerworld. The group was sophisticated but inexperienced, and asked many organizational questions.

---

[1] Soviet research institutes are separate from the universities. Grad students do little research since the universities do little research. If you want both to teach and do research, usually you hold two appointments -- one at a university and one at an institute. The institute researchers are all Kandidati, holding the equivalent of the U.S. Ph.D.

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The Institute, said Moiseev, numbers about 600 all told. They have a BEZ-6 computer (an IBM S/360/50 look alike) and a Soviet indigenous model. Their questions clearly showed that they are used to spending a lot of time working on designs and estimating resources before they get a shot at a computer. They seem to have no experience at all in working with large data bases, remote interactive teleprocessing (which you would believe if you ever tried to make a long-distance phone call from Moscow), or net-working of any significant number of large computers.

In the middle of the day, Moiseev, Pedanov, and I went to see Velikov. Also present were Lev Alexandrovich Bogdanov, Chief of the Department of Applied Physics and Mathematical Sciences for the Presidium of the Academy, and another fellow whose name I did not catch. In spite of Bogdanov's title, he seemed like a staff man, not a line manager, clearly subordinate to Velikov.

We had a nearly two-hour meeting -- in three languages but with very little time wasted in translation -- at which it became clear that Velikov had no specific idea why he had invited me but felt something important would come out of it.[2]

Basically Moiseev would tell him something we had discussed, then Velikov would ask a series of questions. He seems to feel that anything I talked about -- applications development, telecommunications, data base design, specific applications -- would strengthen his hand. He is a geo-physicist, not an information systems man, so it is not surprising that he spent a great deal of time on our energy systems and also talked at length about the problems that his scientists had in monitoring the performance of the oil and gas production enterprises. He clearly represents a school that worries about the longer-term viability of the oil fields, as opposed to the quota-meeting, wasteful practices of the production managers.

---

[2] I think the social side supported this also -- he almost met me at the airport, came to my hotel, he and his wife took my family to dinner the next night alone, they went with us to the toughest-to-get-tickets-for recital in Moscow, etc.

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Like Moiseev he was excited about our energy production accounting system. He cited many problems -- in lack of incentives, in over-rigid planning, in security, in education and in bureaucratic interference -- which would slow down the applications of computers to increasing productivity in industry and the economy, but he never mentioned a shortage of computer equipment as everyone else did.

Tuesday, March 27

Spent the day at the Institute for Systems Studies, with Vladilen Vasil'evich Klokov, an economist and Deputy Director, Sergei Andreevich Usov, a physical mathematician and chief data base designer, plus two more gentlemen whose names I don't know.

The Institute has about 700 employees in total, and does a lot more theoretical and a lot less practical work than would an American group with the same title. They have long-term research projects both in computer systems software and in tools for very large-scale modeling in the social sciences. They asked me lots of questions about the McNamara days in the Pentagon but showed little more than polite interest in applications and how to develop applications systems. They had many questions for me about data base management systems and developments in micro-computer software. They spent most of the time telling me what they were doing, partly to boast but mostly on the assumption that as a colleague visiting Moscow I would be interested in talking about what they were doing, and so that's what they would tell me.

What they told me was amazing. They have large groups investing great numbers of man-years developing very sophisticated systems tools for obsolete computers. The tools have almost no practical application and, if used, would outrun the capacities of the machines. They are developing a kind of home-grown relational data base management system, "because commercial products are too narrow for us," some sophisticated graphics capabilities, and elegant inquiry and report writers, all to work on the

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PDP 9 and the PDP 11/44. They showed me the software, and the demonstration was quite strange. Then they showed me some of their tools for modelling their economy and their plan. They were very sophisticated modules but very user-unfriendly and very hard to use.

Finally Klokov told me something which put things into clear perspective. He said that they had two bosses, not one -- they did their theoretical work as an institute of the Academy, but their applied work directly in support of Gosplan. They had analysts at Gosplan. All of these modelling tools and all of the graphics were apparently developed to support their own analysts who work at Gosplan (although they did not say so explicitly).

Wednesday, March 28

Spent most of the day at the Institute for USA and Canada. Relations are terrible. According to my hosts, Senators Biden and Cohen heard encouraging things only because they misinterpreted courtesy for interest in exploring build-down. Scowcroft was not insulted -- just given frank answers to blunt questions. So what else is new?

Another long session with Velikov. Moiseev was present, plus Nikolai Vasil'evich Byelousov, the Deputy Director for Foreign Relations at the Academy. I told Velikov he'll never succeed in what he wants to do unless he sets up a marketing and customer support organization -- at which point another hour of conversation ensued. This is organizational material, and Velikov really warmed to it. Finally we talked somewhat inconclusively about ways to keep up the exchange -- which is, I guess, why Byelousov was there. Velikov will be in the U.S. later this month, at which point we'll talk a little further.

Thursday and Friday, March 29 and 30

My family and I went to Leningrad on the midnight train on Wednesday, at my request. I visited the Leningrad Scientific Institute Computing Center on Thursday and Friday, more because I was in Leningrad than because they had great need to talk to me. My hosts were sharp fellows of no particular rank -- The Director (Valentin Michailovich Ponomarev) was in Moscow and the Deputy Director never showed up. My hosts were Anatol' Oles'evich Slisenko, the systems fellow; Alexei Alexeivich Leskin, a CAD/CAM manufacturing systems person; Vyacheslav Ivanovich Shkirtil', their microcomputer fellow; and Vladimir Nikolaivich Konoplev, their young CDC Cyber systems programmer.

These people took the opportunity to ask me lots of questions about what it was like in the States (they're sure they'll never get there), what IBM, DEC and Apple will do, etc., etc., etc. Most of it was just computer gossip and an idle hope that the U.S. would eventually resume the sale of equipment to them. They were interested in many things with perhaps a bit more immediate interest in microcomputers and local area networks. I suspect that this is because they have hope of getting some micros, but are very pessimistic about ever seeing any new mainframes or mini-computers. They gave me a tour of their CDC Cyber center, which was very neat, clean, and well run. They had a modern computer room (built by a Swedish or Finnish firm) in a beautiful but unmaintainable 18th century building, and an operations technician whom they had sent to CDC in the States for four months of training. The institute is small -- only 300 in total.

They found a programmer who had worked her way through college as an Intourist guide and simply took her off her job to spend four days with us. She was terrific, but how can you get jobs done when your programmers are reassigned like that?

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Several of them told me that 1/3 of the S.U.'s scientific workers are in Leningrad. Can this be? Add 1/2 in Moscow and that only leaves 1/6 for the rest of the country, including Akademgord in Novosibirsk. I hope the rest of my report is not equally full of inconsistencies.

MEMORANDUM

SYSTEM II
90075 add-on

23

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

February 11, 1985

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK

SUBJECT: GENEVA MEMCONS

Regarding page 14 of Tab D, the interpreter's record (attached) reads essentially as I had in the record.

I recorded the sentence myself -- I thought at the time -- verbatim. My notes read as follows:

"When you refer to space arms, do you intend to encompass systems on earth which attack targets in space, as well as systems in space which attack targets on earth?"

Paul Nitze was also taking notes and provided me with his mark-up of the interpreter's text. He did not note an alteration here. However, I can check with him directly if you wish.

I am sensitive to the point here, and don't believe I would have missed the qualifier -- though that is always possible when the conversation is flowing rapidly.

Attachment: Page 14 of interpreter's record

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F06-114/2 #6764
BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 11/21/07

Interpreter's record 24

By way of explanation, Gromyko said that we could not prevent an arms race on earth because there already is one, and therefore we must say that we will try to terminate it. Since there is as yet no arms race in space, we can say we will try to prevent one there. He said the Soviet side accepts the US idea of referring to a delegation made up of three groups, but it prefers to say this in another sentence. The last two paragraphs of the statement stand unchanged.

Shultz said this version of the text sounds reasonable, but he would like to caucus once again to look it over. The US delegation left the room at 7:10 p.m. On his way out, National Security Advisor McFarlane had a brief exchange with Ambassador Karpov about the meaning of space arms (reported below).

The US delegation returned at 7:22 p.m. Shultz asked McFarlane to repeat the exchange he had had with Karpov so that the US side could confirm this conversation.

McFarlane quoted paragraph three of the proposed Soviet text, which states that "the sides agree that the subject of the negotiations will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms...". When referring to space arms, McFarlane wondered, does the Soviet side include land-based systems that attack targets in space, as well as space-based systems that attack targets on earth?

Gromyko said that he had stated this clearly yesterday. When referring to space strike arms, the Soviet side means space weapons of any mode of action or basing mode that are designed to attack space objects or attack from outer space objects in the air, land or sea. In the text at hand, this is what is meant, although it is expressed more economically. Gromyko added that this of course extends to ASAT systems and corresponding ABM systems.

McFarlane said that land-based systems that attack space objects include weapons which attack ABM systems. Are the "corresponding ABM systems" Gromyko referred to ABM systems within the meaning of the ABM Treaty?

Gromyko replied that this applies not only to the systems permitted by the ABM Treaty. McFarlane asked whether Gromyko calls space arms those weapons which are within this meaning. Gromyko answered: "It is exactly as I said -- I cannot add or subtract anything else." McFarlane said that he assumed Gromyko's answer is yes and that the ABM system around Moscow is considered a space weapon.

Shultz thanked Gromyko for this clarification. He had a suggestion to make for the third paragraph that would stress this concept. He proposed to add to the phrase "space arms" a clarifying phrase, "wherever based or targeted." The rest of the paragraph would read as it stands.

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F06-114/2 #27648
BY LOJ NARA, DATE 11/21/07

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SYSTEM II
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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

DECLASSIFIED
NLRR M266 #6765
BY KAL NARA DATE 3/27/12

SECRET/SENSITIVE

February 11, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK

SUBJECT: Talking Points for Shultz-Dobrynin Meeting

I have reviewed the proposed talking points for Secretary Shultz to use with Dobrynin, and -- except as noted below -- find them good and appropriate.

The one talking point which gives me pause is the fourth tick under Ethiopia (bottom of page 5). I am not familiar with the details of any contingency plans for food relief outside Ethiopian Government channels, but doubt that it is a good idea to telegraph to the Soviets officially that we are considering participating in emergency aid against the wishes of the authorities in Addis. I believe that the Soviets could use this with the Ethiopians in an effort to play a role in thwarting such efforts. Therefore, I would recommend that the first sentence of this tick be dropped and that it read as follows:

-- Prefer that the Ethiopian government come up with a satisfactory solution; we are prepared to discuss and cooperate. Longer Ethiopia waits to respond to this humanitarian need, the more isolated it will find itself.

In addition, I note that the talking points contain nothing relating to the arms control negotiations to begin in Geneva March 12. Although we would not want to telegraph our position -- even if it had been finally decided -- I believe a few words on the negotiations are essential. They should stress our commitment to finding solutions and rebut the Soviet charge that our public statements regarding the difficulty of the negotiations indicate that we are not serious. I have suggested some talking points along these lines on the page at Tab I.

Finally, I believe that we should also maintain the dialogue at the Moscow end. Therefore, I would recommend that Art Hartman be instructed to see Gromyko sometime over the next couple of weeks, to take up regional and bilateral issues not covered by the Secretary with Dobrynin, to repeat our position on some of the key issues, and to probe to see whether Gromyko will go beyond any of his positions at Geneva on the arms control questions.

Recommendation:

That you pass the comments on the sheet at Tab I to Secretary Shultz.

Approve PCM Disapprove ___

Attachments:

Tab I -- Comments on talking points
Tab A -- Talking points from State

27

COMMENTS ON TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH DOBRYNIN

-- They look good, but would drop first sentence in fourth tick re Ethiopia (bottom of page 5), which reads "Absent Ethiopian government cooperation, International Community will be forced to look at ways to get food and other emergency aid to Northern Ethiopia." Could be misued by Soviets to claim that USG had officially threatened unilateral intervention against wishes of Ethiopian authorities. This risk would be reduced and still get the point across effectively if the second two sentences of this tick were to be used without the first.

-- Although this meeting should focus on non-Geneva issues, it would be well to mention the upcoming negotiations -- perhaps along the following lines:

> -- We are pleased that we have been able to agree to start negotiations in Geneva next month.
>
> -- We are planning for the negotiations seriously and in the hope of agreeing on radical reductions in nuclear arms as soon as possible.
>
> -- We are somewhat concerned over the comment which has emerged in the Soviet media to the effect that our public comments on the difficulty of the negotiations ahead relect a lack of seriousness.
>
> -- Nothing could be further from the truth. We simply recognize that our positions remain quite far apart on some basic issues and history tells us that it usually takes time to work out such differences.
>
> -- We hope, however, that -- given our fundamental agreement on the need to reduce offensive weapons radically and to get on the track toward complete elimination -- the negotiations will move more rapidly than some in the past have.
>
> -- We will therefore be working toward that end, and if your government also does so, rapid progress may in fact be possible. We hope that that will be the case, even if past experience suggests that we should be cautious in making public predictions.

-- Since it would be useful to convey some of these points to Gromyko directly, and to get a direct reading of the drift of his thinking, you might want to consider instructing Art Hartman to seek an appointment with him within the next couple of weeks. He could reiterate the more important points you make to Dobrynin, perhaps touch on some of the issues which are not included in your talking points, and give Gromyko the opportunity to respond to the issues you raise with Dobrynin.

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Talking Points for Meeting With Dobrynin on Non-Geneva Issues

(Revised February 9)

ARMS CONTROL

CDE:

-- We hope serious negotiations can begin in Stockholm on concrete confidence-building measures NATO is introducing this round. These measures would give new meaning to principle of non-use of force, a principle which, as President Reagan has said, we believe in deeply.

-- US is ready to discuss reaffirming principle not to use force if such discussions will lead to negotiation of the measures the West is now introducing.

-- We noted Grinevsky's recent approach to Jim Goodby. Our clear statement in Stockholm of US readiness to discuss reaffirmation of the non-use of force principle should, in return, lead to genuine negotiations toward agreement on concrete measures the West is introducing.

MBFR:

-- US remains very interested in trying to move MBFR process forward. Our April 1984 proposal was a serious effort to resolve data question.

-- We regret has been no constructive Soviet response to date. Hope you will respond constructively in current round.

HUMAN RIGHTS

-- You know depth of our feeling on human rights issues. Some progress necessary as part of any overall improvement in US-Soviet relations. As we have said before, nothing could have better effect on US views than forthcoming Soviet response on some of the critical human rights cases.

-- We are encouraged by reports that Anatoliy Shcharanskiy was permitted an extended family visit, and we welcome news that he is in good health.

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NLS F06-114/2#6768
BY LOJ NARA, DATE 11/21/07

-- At CSCE in Madrid and on other occasions [NOTE: Vogel], we have discussed possibility of his early release. Urge you to consider this now.

-- We remain concerned about health/well-being of Sakharov and Bonner; deplore their continued isolation from direct contact with family and independent Western observers. Even restoration of telephone communication would be a positive development. Continue to hope you will permit Bonner to travel abroad for medical treatment.

-- Ruth Bonner wants to go to Soviet Union to visit her daughter, but you won't permit her to be escorted back by her grandchildren. Obviously necessary since she is old and frail; why won't you do as a humanitarian gesture?

-- World concern will not be allayed on Sakharov and Bonner until their situation is resolved in manner satisfactory to Sakharovs and common decency.

-- [If raised: Administration did not support Sakharov Plaza legislation and has sought to limit its effect. Passage reflects Congressional and American public frustration over Soviet treatment of Sakharovs.]

-- We are deeply disturbed at recent wave of arrests of Hebrew teachers and other Soviet Jews. Since July at least eleven arrests (two since Geneva) and four convictions. Arrests have featured planted evidence, ransacked apartments and some deliberate and savage beatings by authorities.

-- Blatant appeals to anti-Semitism have appeared recently in Soviet media which are clearly designed to stir up suspicion and hatred of Jews. This has generated grave concern in American Jewish community which we share. Urge Soviet Government to bring campaign to an end and allow Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate to do so.

-- Gromyko said he would give our American citizen representation list "close attention" when it was presented in September 1982. But no cases resolved. In fact, since list developed in 1980, no one on list permitted to emigrate. We are particularly concerned about Abe Stolar and Vytautas Skuodis.

--We also presented a List of Americans separated from Soviet spouses in the USSR in September 1984 and have no Soviet response. Resolution of these cases would eliminate human suffering on both sides and be low-cost way to contribute to improved relations.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

Berlin Air Corridors

Background. After you talked to Dobrynin in October, the Soviets granted slightly more reservation-free space for Allied aircraft in the Berlin air corridors. But the situation remains unsatisfactory. Recently the Soviets have become truculent and uncooperative again in the talks in Berlin, which have stalled. Moreover, in the last few days, the Soviets declared two unusually high altitude (and therefore troublesome) reservations, for the first time in months. We are waiting for the completion of demonstration flight contingency plans; only then are we likely to get Allied agreement on a formal tripartite demarche. However, as we discussed at our January 17 meeting, I believe it would be helpful for you to press Dobrynin again now.

Talking Points

-- We were pleased to note some progress on the Berlin air corridors since last fall when we discussed this issue.

-- However, we are very displeased with recent Soviet uncooperativeness in the technical talks in Berlin. Because of this, the corridor situation remains unsatisfactory, and has even retrogressed in some respects. A hazardous situation for Allied flights persists.

-- What is needed is recognition by the Soviet side that disputes in and around Berlin should be avoided. I urge that your representative in Berlin be given instructions to work cooperatively with the US, British, and French representatives to resolve this issue.

-- Berlin is a very important, sensitive, and visible. The Soviet Union should understand that problems there can have wider implications for US-Soviet relations.

Afghanistan:

-- I told Gromyko in September of our concern over pressure and attacks on Pakistan from Afghanistan. Cross-border violations continue; our support of Pakistan remains firm.

-- We remain convinced negotiated solution for Afghanistan would be important step in calming tensions and creating stability in South Asia and play pivotal role in improving our bilateral relations.

-- US supports UN SYG's personal representative's efforts for a negotiated political settlement. Understand February round may be postponed at Pakistan's request, due to their elections. We do not think this should affect the process.

-- In our view, political solution must include four interrelated elements:

o withdrawal of Soviet troops;

o reestablishment of Afghan independence and non-alignment under a government responsive to the will of all the Afghan people;

o safe and honorable return of the refugees; and

o appropriate guarantees for the stability of the settlement.

-- If Soviet Union is interested in pursuing a negotiated settlment, you will find the United States is willing to work constructively toward that end. We are prepared to have extensive exchanges of view on this subject at any time.

Cambodia:

-- We also remain concerned about the continuing Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. Although Vietnamese seek to portray themselves as favoring a peaceful settlement, offensive against non-communist border encampments belies that.

-- Principles worked out by ASEAN and endorsed by the International Conference on Kampuchea -- complete withdrawal of foreign forces and internationally-supervised elections -- offer the best hope for a solution.

-- Soviet involvement in Vietnam's adventure contributes to instability in SEAsia; has aroused the resentment of ASEAN states. Lives being lost and region remains in turmoil. We believe it important that Soviet Union use its influence to promote a settlement of this dangerous issue.

Middle East:

-- We continue to believe that a discussion of Middle East issues among our respective experts could be quite useful. Dick Murphy is looking forward to his consultations in Vienna.

-- I want to make a few points on Lebanon. The Israelis are withdrawing from Lebanon, as they have often said they would. They have announced the first phase of their withdrawal and we welcome this.

-- Israel has repeatedly indicated desire for orderly transfer of power in the areas which it is vacating. We have urged all parties to make necessary practical arrangements on the ground to insure that this happens.

-- US has also consistently supported wider UN role, through UNIFIL or in other form, in southern Lebanon as a practical means of helping Government of Lebanon to insure order in vacated areas. For example, we have supported the presence of UN observers in first phase of the Israeli withdrawal.

-- Hope the Soviet Union will use its influence in region and at the United Nations to support GOL and UN efforts to maintain order in southern Lebanon as Israel withdraws. It is not in anyone's interest to see an outbreak of violence.

-- We believe all foreign forces must withdraw from Lebanon; hope you will use your influence in that regard as well.

Ethiopia:

-- Since we last raised issue, little progress made getting food to 3 million Ethiopians in contested areas of North Ethiopia. Not just US concern; other donors share our view and UN is actively seeking constructive solutions.

-- We, other donors, international and NGOs have initiated diplomatic actions to call attention to problem. We want to encourage various parties in Ethiopia to facilitate urgently distribution of humanitarian aid to all Ethiopians in need, including those in areas outside government control.

-- Ethiopian concern for its soverighty is understandable, but reaching point where situation is no longer tolerable.

-- [Absent Ethiopian government cooperation, International Community will be forced to look at ways to get food and other emergency aid to Northern Ethiopia.] Prefer that Ethiopian government come up with a satisfactory solution; we are ready to discuss and cooperate. Longer Ethiopia waits to respond to this humanitarian need, more isolated it will find itself.

33

-- Our purpose is to appraise you of our latest efforts and encourage your support for these international efforts. As Chairman Chernenko indicated, question of famine relief is an area where we can and should work together.

[Southern Africa (if asked)

-- We remain prepared for another round of expert talks on southern Africa; will not, however, agree to preconditions for such talks.]

BILATERAL ISSUES

Shcherbitskiy Visit - Kiev Consulate:

-- We are pleased Vladimir Shcherbitskiy will lead a Supreme Soviet delegation visit to the United States March 3 - 11; I hope to meet with him when he is Washington.

-- While we understand this is a Parliamentary exchange visit hosted by the Congress [Tip O'Neill], we are prepared to be helpful in any way possible as in past such visits.

-- As leader of the Ukraine, Shcherbitskiy's visit provides excellent opportunity for us to agree in principle on an exchange of consulates in Kiev and New York; it would be fitting if we could make announce this during his U.S. visit.

-- As you know, we are still awaiting a response to our inquiry last April on the availability of a building and whether we may send a technical team to inspect it.

-- US technical specialists will be visiting our Chancery in Moscow later this month. We would like them to visit the facilities in Kiev well before Mr. Shcherbitskiy comes.

Trade/Economic Relations:

-- We were pleased with outcome of Working Group of economic/commercial experts led by Undersecretary Olmer and Deputy Minister Sushkov. This meeting identified specific problems in our economic relations as well as suggesting possible areas for expansion of non-strategic trade.

-- Have already followed up with a meeting with Soviet representatives regarding resumption of maritime talks. Commerce preparing approach to Congress on question of removing the ban on certain Soviet furskin exports.

-- We expect to respond in near future on question of Joint Commercial Commission Meeting.

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Fishing/Whale Certification:

-- We believe considerable progress possible on fishing issues. Understand some discussions underway on possible East Coast Joint Fishing Venture and believe there is potential for considerable growth. Unfortunately, our efforts may be derailed by Soviet whaling practices. It would be shortsighted to allow short-term commercial interests to ruin our more important fishing relationship.

-- Although this is a technical issue, I want to warn you that Soviet whaling practices, particularly toward minke whales, may lead the Commerce Department to begin certification procedures under US law (Pelly and Packwood Amendments) as early as mid-February. Certification would require immediate reduction by at least 50% in the Soviet fishing allocation in US waters.

-- We regret lack of an allocation agreement between USSR and Japan which would meet 1984-85 limit of minke whales established at last year's IWC meeting. Without such an agreement, US must look to past practice to determine what level of Soviet and Japanese Antarctic minke whaling is consistent with current IWC quota. Therefore, our calculations under the law would be based on an overall level of 1,941 whales for each country.

-- We are also pursuing this matter with the Japanese.

Exchanges Agreement:

-- Our discussions in Moscow on a new exchanges agreement serious and businesslike. It would be in both our interests if we could finish this up in the coming months.

Space Cooperation:

-- We believe joint US-Soviet programs in outer space offer an area for cooperation that is mutually beneficial and productive. President's simulated space rescue mission proposal is such an endeavor; hope you consider it carefully.

-- As you are aware, this July is 10th anniversary of the Apollo-Soyuz linkup. We believe event should be appropriately commemorated.

V-E Ceremonies:

-- We are looking at your proposals; have not made a decision as yet. Our decision will depend on a variety of factors, including the state of our relations and, as I mentioned earlier, whether you are using event as way to isolate and attack the FRG.

35

UPDK Centralized Payroll Scheme:

-- We are disturbed by reports that Soviet authorities intend to implement on April 1 a centralized pay plan for all Soviet nationals working in our Embassy in Moscow. Scheme is totally inappropriate and unacceptable interference in administrative operations of our Embassy.

-- We cannot comply with it.

-- If you persist in applying it, we envisage instituting banking controls on your financial activities in the United States.

-- Moreover, if you begin removing national employees of our Embassy, we envisage expelling similar numbers of Soviet service personnel in Washington.

-- Hope that Soviet authorities will drop scheme before both sides are seriously inconvenienced.

MEMORANDUM

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Matlock
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36

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

February 11, 1985

NOTE

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK

SUBJECT: Soviet Demarche on U.S. Arms Control Violations

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum from State reporting on the Soviet "non-paper" rejecting U.S. assertions of Soviet non-compliance with arms control agreements.

I concur with State's judgment that the response was predictable and largely pro forma.

SRS Steve Sestanovich, Donald Fortier, Gil Rye, SK Sven Kraemer, Diane Dornan and Robert Linhard concur.

NIF not available

Attachment:

Tab I Memorandum from State with Soviet Non-Paper

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F06-114/2 #6766
BY LOJ NARA, DATE 11/21/07

S/S 8504 04

37

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 9, 1985

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Soviet Démarche on U.S. Arms Control Violations

Soviet Embassy Minister-Counselor Oleg Sokolov today made a démarche to the Department responding to the Administration's Report to the Congress on Soviet Non-compliance with Arms Control Agreements. He delivered a non-paper (translation attached), which rejects the US assertions of Soviet non-compliance, asserts that the US is not the "guardian" of arms control agreements, reminds us that the Standing Consultative Commission is the appropriate forum for discussing compliance, and questions US intentions regarding future agreements.

We assess the Soviet response as predictable and largely pro forma. They reaffirm their response in January 1984 to the Administration's first report, but issue no specific, additional charges of US non-compliance. The Soviet counter-démarche fits into the prevailing pattern of Soviet press commentary, which looks forward to a positive outcome in the upcoming Geneva negotiations, but questions US intentions.

for Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

Attachment as stated

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F06-114/2#6769
BY NARA, DATE 11/21/07

CONFIDENTIAL

Soviet Non-Paper of February 9, 1985
(Translation from the Russian)

First. The Soviet side resolutely rejects as unsubstantiated and groundless the "representations" made to the Soviet Union by a representative of the Department of State in the conversation of February 1.

It is not for the first time that the U.S. Administration is attempting, by resort to all sorts of false assertions, to cast aspersions on the consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR, to ascribe to the Soviet side non-existent "violations" and "omissions" with respect to compliance with arms limitation agreements. We have already provided a characterization of such unseemly actions of the U.S. That characterization remains totally valid also with regard to what was said by the U.S. side in the aforementioned conversation.

Second. The U.S. side has neither the moral nor formal right to portray itself as the guardian of agreements toward which a cavalier attitude has, unfortunately, been an integral part of U.S. policy and practical actions in recent years.

This fact is demonstrated by Washington's policy aimed at undermining the 1972 Treaty of indefinite duration on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, the refusal to ratify and the circumvention of the SALT II Treaty, the unwillingness to put in force and strictly observe the 1974 Treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests, the unconstructive position of the U.S. on the subject of a complete ban on chemical weapons, and the open sabotage of the Helsinki process for strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

This matter concerns major and important issues of principle, and the position the U.S. Administration has taken with regard to these issues cannot but call forth profound concern and condemnation. All this, as well as specific questions arising in this connection, has been brought to the attention of the U.S. Administration by the Soviet side on more than one occasion, including the Aide Memoire of January 27 and the TASS Statement of October 21, 1984.

No intelligible answer to the questions that we raised, however, has been forthcoming thus far from the American side. The Soviet side expects that the Administration will, finally, draw the proper conclusions and take concrete steps to correct the situation and to cease those of its actions which run counter to the international obligations incumbent upon it.

Publishing all sorts of "reports" containing inventions about the policy of the other side in no way relieves the U.S. Administration of its direct responsibility to fulfill its international obligations honestly and consistently.

Third. Questions of compliance with existing agreements on the limitation of strategic arms should be discussed not for the sake of dubious propaganda effect, but solely in order to ensure the normal functioning of those agreements and accords. The Soviet side would like to recall that it is for these purposes that the mechanism of the Standing Consultative Commission was established. The Soviet side conducts its actions in that commission proceeding from these purposes. It is prepared to engage further in businesslike cooperation with the American side in this commission.

Fourth. One cannot but come to a conclusion that the similar actions of the U.S. side can only put in doubt its intentions with regard to existing arms limitation agreements and to the conclusion of such agreements in the future. In any case, this does not contribute to a favorable atmosphere for the forthcoming negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. As a matter of fact, the American side should be no less interested than the Soviet side in a positive outcome of these negotiations.

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MEMORANDUM

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-JMC 41

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 19, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK

SUBJECT: Letter to the Chairman of the Human Rights Committee Concerning Igor V. Ogurtsov

I have reviewed and concur in the proposed draft letter (TAB A), prepared by the State Department, to Ms. Vera Politis, Chairman, National Human Rights Committee concerning the plight of Igor V. Ogurtsov. A memorandum is attached for your signature to Sally Kelley at TAB I.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memorandum at TAB I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to Sally Kelley

Tab A Draft Letter to Ms. Vera Politis and Incoming Correspondence

MEMORANDUM

1210

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT: Letter to the Chairman of the National Human Rights Committee Concerning the Plight of Igor V. Ogurtsov

We have reviewed and concur with the proposed letter (TAB A), drafted by the Department of State, to Ms. Vera Politis, Chairman, National Human Rights Committee, concerning the plight of Igor V. Ogurtsov.

Attachment:

Tab A Proposed Draft Response with Incoming Correspondence

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

43

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8502039

Date February 6, 1985

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

Reference:

To: Linas Kojelis From: Ms. Vera Politis

Date: January 8, 1985 Subject: Confirmation that Igor V. Ogurtsov's name on urgent list to be presented at Geneva talks

WH Referral Dated: January 23, 1985 NSC ID# 285839 (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.

_____ A translation is attached.

_____ An information copy of a direct reply is attached.

_____ We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.

_____ The Department of State has no objection to the proposed travel.

_____ Other.

Remarks:

James W Barr
for Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SUGGESTED REPLY

Dear Ms. Politis:

Thank you for your letter of January 8, 1985, in which you requested that Secretary of State Shultz raise the plight of Mr. Igor Ogurtsov during his January discussions with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Geneva. Thank you also for forwarding a copy of Senate Resolution 294, which was transmitted by the Department of State to the Soviet Embassy.

As the Resolution notes, Mr. Ogurtsov has spent more than fifteen years in prison or internal exile as a result of his activities on behalf of the "All-Russian Social-Christian Union for the Liberation of the People". There are reports that his health has deteriorated seriously during his long incarceration. Mr. Ogurtsov is now believed to be in internal exile in the Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in the north-central part of the USSR.

We have consistently condemned Soviet persecution of Christians such as Mr. Ogurtsov and other religious believers. Such measures are contrary to the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and the U.S. has insisted upon

Ms. Vera Politis, Chairman,
National Human Rights Committee,
3133 N. Wagner Road,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Soviet compliance with their undertakings in the agreement. Human rights concerns are always on our agenda when we meet with senior Soviet officials, and the Geneva meeting was no exception. The Soviets can have no misunderstanding of the importance we attach to these questions. We will not stop our practice of calling them to account for their abuses of human rights.

We appreciate your interest in the fate of Mr. Ogurtsov and hope that the efforts to obtain his release will be successful. If we can be of further assistance to you in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

44

8502039

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

JANUARY 23, 1985

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:
DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 285839

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JANUARY 8, 1985

TO: LINAS KOJELIS

FROM: MS. VERA POLITIS
3133 N. WAGONER ROAD
ANN ARBOR MI 48103

SUBJECT: WOULD LIKE CONFIRMATION FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE THAT IGOR V. OGURTSOV'S NAME IS ON URGENT LIST OF NAMES TO BE BROUGHT TO ATTENTION OF SOVIET AUTHORITIES AT GENEVA TALKS

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

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE (OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

ID # 285839 47

FD006

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING
☐ H - INTERNAL
☐ I - INCOMING
Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) / /

Name of Correspondent: Vera Politis

☐ **MI Mail Report** **User Codes: (A)** _____ **(B)** _____ **(C)** _____

Subject: Would like confirmation from Dept of State that Igor V. Ogurtsov's name is on urgent list of names to be brought to attention of Soviet authorities at Geneva talks.

ROUTE TO: Office/Agency (Staff Name)	ACTION Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
PLKOE	ORIGINATOR	10/17			/ /
	Referral Note:				
IRDOS	D	85101 23			/ /
	Referral Note:				
		/ /			/ /
	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.

5/81

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CONGRESS OF RUSSIAN-AMERICANS, INC.

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

3133 North Wagner Road Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103
(313) 994-0879 or (313) 761-9210

8502039

– *Truth is OUR Weapon* –

January 8, 1985

V. Politis, NHRC Chairman
D. Borodin, NHRC Co-Chairman

NHRC Regional Representatives
L. Alexeev, Ph.D.
I. Awtamonow
I. Dutikov
H. Ermolaev
V. Chouprakow
N. Gladishev
A. Gorbatsevich
W. Jurgens
A. Koeppen, Ph.D.
C. Kostukevich
I. Kulesha
V. Mantulin
M. Markof-Beliaeff
T. Pishenin
A. Seizew
V. Scheglowski
O. Schidlowsky, M.D.
I. Schidlowsky
M. Somoff
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Yu. Olkhovsky, Ph.D.

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Russian-American Hall of Fame
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A. Tolstoy, Ph.D., 1979†
V. Leontief, Ph.D., 1980
S. Jaroff, 1981

285839

Mr. Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Linas,

As per our telephone conversation today, I am sending you a copy of the Sen.Res.294 and other related material concerning the Soviet political prisoner, Igor V. OGURTSOV and his parents. Sentenced to TWENTY years of imprisonment in 1967, O. is serving his last five years in exile. Ogurtsov's mother in great despair is appealing to all of us to help her son. They want to leave the USSR in fear of repression and other complications.

We have found sponsors for Ogurtsov's family, Dr. and Mrs. Nikolaus Mendjuk. The invitation-vyzov papers to Ogurtsovs from Dr. and Mrs. Mendjuk are in the last stage now, in fact they are at the Soviet Consulate to be authenticated at this time. As soon as they come back, they will be mailed to Ogurtsov's parents in Leningrad and to Igor Ogurtsov in exile.

For your information here are the addresses:

Mrs. Evghenia M. Derevenskova (Ogurtsov's mother)
Dvinskaya St. No.11, Apt. 28
198035 Leningrad, USSR

Igor V. Ogurtsov
KOMI-ASSR - USSR
Ust'-Vymski rayon
pos. Mikun' 169060
ul. Kuratova 8

The text of the Sen.Res.294 is self-explanatory, it calls for the President to "transmit such copy to the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United States and to the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Could we get a confirmation from the State Department that Ogurtsov's name is on the urgent List of names to be brought to the attention of the Soviet authorities at the Geneva talks presently ? --- Please, help us!

Sincerely,

P.S. Dear Linas,
We are working on the Copernicus Resolution as well. We want you to know that many thousands in the USA and millions in Europe have signed petitions on behalf of I. Ogurtsov.

Igor Viacheslavovich OGURTSOV

born August 22, 1937 in Stalingrad(now Volgograd) moved to Leningrad at an early age.
Parents: father - a naval architect, was a major in the Navy during the World War II.
mother - a pianist

education: graduated from the Univ. of Leningrad
majored in: Far and Near Eastern Studies
sports: an athlete, an excellent swimmer & fencer

interests: philosophy, political science history, economics
arts: studied architecture, art and music a pianist, sometimes composed music
languages: speaks several languages

marital status: single Religion: Christian

social activities: founder of the Berdyaev Group in Leningrad; also called VSKhSON - All-Russia (i.e. National) Social-Christian Union for the liberation of the people. Existed from 1964-1967.
arrested: February 15, 1967

tried and accused of: "treason" & "anti-soviet" activities
sentenced to: TWENTY years

membership of VSKhSON: 30 members , 30 candidates
at the time of arrest: and some 30 to become candidates

activites of VSKhSON prior to arrest of 21 members: gathering, studying and disseminating of religio-philosophical literature; recruiting new members.
background of VSKhSON members: representatives of humanities and technical intelligentsia of Leningrad, Moscow and other cities of the Soviet Union. Quite a number of them were students & professors of the University of Leningrad.

Ogurtsov - is the only remaining VSKhSON member, still imprisoned. Classified II degree invalid, he suffers from anemia, ear infection, complete exhaustion, chronic avitaminosis, decalcification of bones, hypertension, liver malfunction

K. Chernenko & Gorbachev

Write to ~~Leonid Brezhnev~~ and KGB chief ~~Yuri Andropov~~, Moscow, USSR. Request release and emigration for Igor Ogurtsov.

Write to → Ogurtsov's mother:

Evgeniya Mihailovna Derevenskova
Dvinskaya St. No. 11, Apt.28
198035 Leningrad, USSR

Printed by:

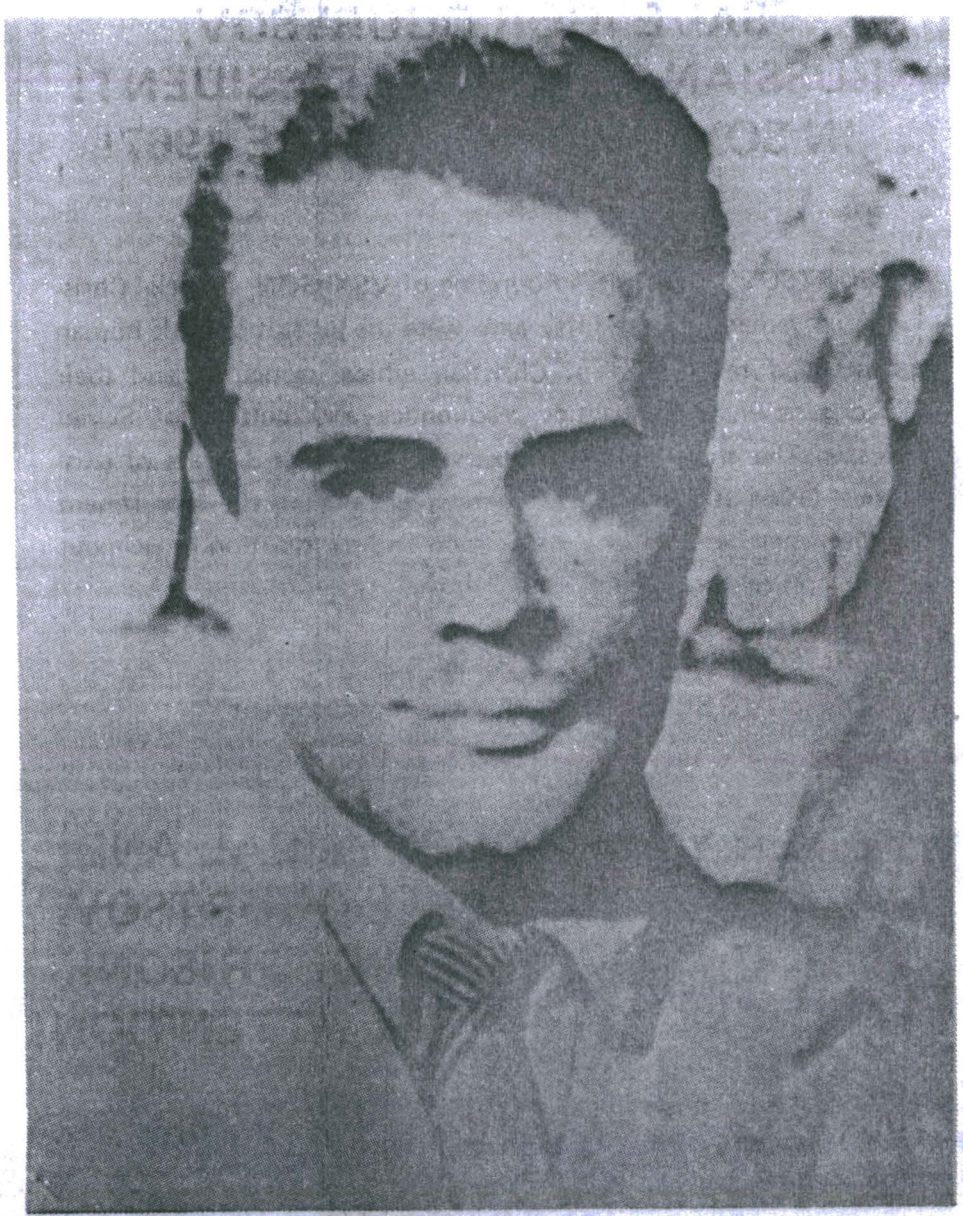
Human Rights Committee - Congress of Russian-Americans

Address inqueries to: 3133 N. Wagner Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Otrada, Inc. - The Society of Russian-Americans
385 South Pascack Road, Spring Valley, New York 10977

The Committee for the Defense of Persecuted Orthodox Christians
P.O. Box 9669, Washington, D.C. 20016

IGOR V. OGURTSOV



CONGRESS OF RUSSIAN-AMERICANS, INC.

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

3133 North Wagner Road Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103

(313) 994-0879 or (313) 761-9210

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– *Truth is OUR Weapon* –

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Russian-American Hall of Fame
V. Zworykin, Ph.D., 1978
A. Tolstoy, Ph.D., 1979†
V. Leontief, Ph.D., 1980
S. Jaroff, 1981

Jan. 8, 1985

P.S.

Dear Linas,

I have talked to I. Ogurtsov's mother on four occasions. I have also received a letter from I. Ogurtsov in exile.

This alone is a promising development <u>at this time</u>.

<u>The time</u> is of crucial importance as things can change, as you know, and they can change for the worse. Therefore, pressure on the Soviet authorities <u>at this particular time</u> may be of great help to I. Ogurtsov and his parents. 20 year-sentence is a long sentence!! I.O. suffered in abundance and still does, as many, many other political prisoners in the USSR.

I.O. is a unique individual: brilliant in every respect – a gifted scholar, a devout Christian, and an intellectual giant. He is one of the rare remaining "Mohicans" in the evil Soviet empire of communism.

Vera

DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.
MICHIGAN

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COMMITTEES:
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
BUDGET

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 3, 1984

Mrs. Vera Politis
Chairwoman
National Human Rights Committee
Congress of Russian Americans, Inc.
3133 North Wagner Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103

Dear Vera:

I am pleased to report that the Senate has unanimously adopted S.Res. 294, urging the Soviet Union to grant emigration privileges to Igor Ogurtsov and his parents. The Senate took this action late in the evening on Wednesday, June 27.

For your files, I am enclosing a copy of the Resolution (which lists the 40 cosponsors), copies of two Congressional Record statements concerning Igor Ogurtsov and this Resolution, along with some additional information which may be useful to you in publicizing the passage of this Resolution.

I very much appreciate all the work you have done to ensure strong Senate support for this measure, and congratulate you on a job well done.

Sincerely,

Don

Donald W. Riegle, Jr.

DWR/cj

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 98th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 130 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1984 No. 92—Part II

Senate

IGOR OGURTSOV

● Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. President, I am gratified that the Senate has unanimously voted its approval of Senate Resolution 294, expressing the sense of the Senate that the renowned Soviet dissident, Igor Ogurtsov, should be released from internal exile in the Soviet Union, and that he and his parents be granted permission to emigrate to the West.

Mr. President, 40 Senators joined me in cosponsoring this legislation, and the entire Senate, by its action, has shown its solidarity with the cause of Igor Ogurtsov and the thousands of others like him, who continue to suffer under the Soviet Government's policy of denying its citizens their basic human rights.

A scholar of philosophy, political science, history and economics, Igor Ogurtsov is one of the finest intellectuals to emerge from the Soviet dissident movement. Since being convicted of treason in 1967 because of his role in establishing the religious-political organization known as the All-Russian Social Christian Alliance for the Liberation of the People [VSKhSON], Ogurtsov has been imprisoned and is currently serving the remaining years of his 20-year sentence in exile in Komi Assar.

According to the U.S. State Department's 1983 "Report on Human Rights Practices," the estimated 10,000 dissidents in the Soviet Union are subjected to treatment not unlike that inflicted upon Igor Ogurtsov. According to the State Department's report:

Soviet performance in the realm of human rights fails to meet accepted international standards. The regime's common response to efforts to exercise freedom of expression is to incarcerate those concerned in prison or labor camps. Mistreatment of political prisoners has a long history and continued in 1983. Inadequate food, clothing and shelter, heavy manual labor, unsatisfactory medical care, isolation, extended interrogation, and threats against prisoners' families are characteristic abuses. Many prisoners are denied the right to correspond with their families or to receive family visits. Some are confined to special psychiatric hospitals and to psychiatric wards in general hospitals where they are often subjected to cruel and degrading treatments and administered doses of powerful and painful drugs. The regime also continues to exile prisoners to remote areas of the Soviet Union.

Dissidents who have made their way out of the Soviet Union to the West report that one of the most critical contributions those of us here can make to the efforts of those fighting for their freedom, is to speak out publicly on their behalf. It is precisely that effort to which the Russian-American Community in my own State of Michigan, and all around this country, has committed itself.

The long and painful exile being endured by Igor Ogurtsov is a matter of deep concern to the Russian-American Community, and members of the community have worked tirelessly to raise public awareness of his plight. Passage of this resolution by the Senate is a victory for all those who have invested a great deal of time and energy to se-

98TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 294

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the Government of the Soviet Union should allow Igor V. Ogurtsov to be released from exile and allowed to emigrate to the West without renouncing his views, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 18 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 14), 1983

Mr. RIEGLE (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BOSCHWITZ, Mr. JEPSEN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. CHILES, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. DIXON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DODD, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. ZORINSKY, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. DOLE, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. LAXALT, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. GLENN, and Mr. DENTON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JUNE 6, 1984

Reported by Mr. PERCY, without amendment

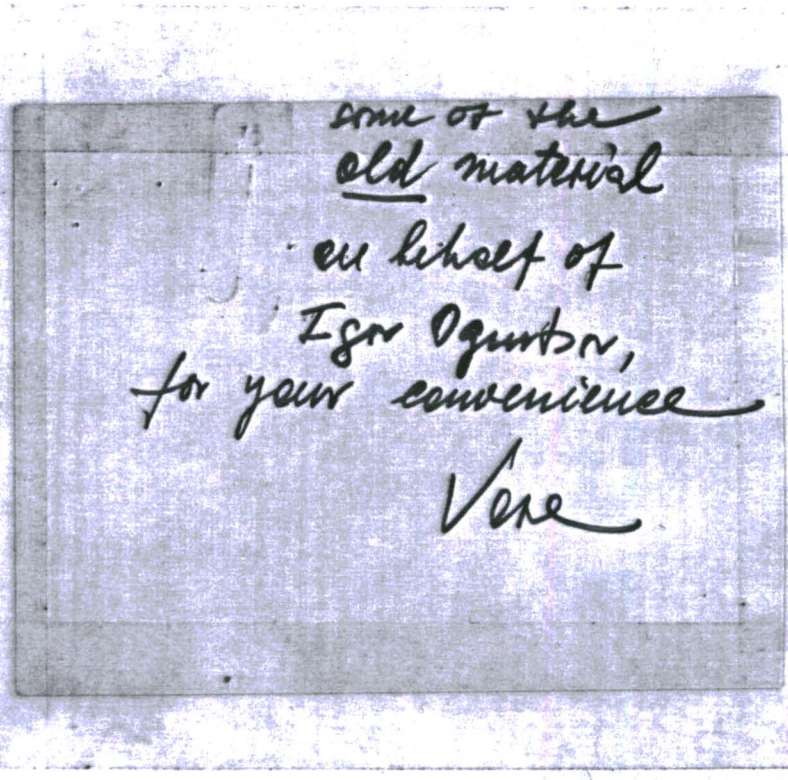
JUNE 27 (legislative day, JUNE 25), 1984

Considered, amended, and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the Government of the Soviet Union should allow Igor V. Ogurtsov to be released from exile and allowed to emigrate to the West without renouncing his views, and for other purposes.

Whereas the Soviet Union is a party to the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;


some of the
old material
on behalf of
Igor Ogurtsov,
for your convenience
Vera

Whereas Igor Ogurtsov, the founder of a religious-political opposition group in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics known as the All-Russian Social Christian Alliance for the Liberation of the People (VSKhSON), in late November and early December 1967, was tried in camera with three other leaders of VSKhSON and was found guilty of treason (article 64 of the RSFSR criminal code) and subsequently sentenced to fifteen years of imprisonment and five years of internal exile;

Whereas Igor Ogurtsov denied that he was guilty of treason but was nonetheless sentenced to seven years in Vladimir prison, eight years in a strict regime camp, and five years of internal exile;

Whereas the latest reports indicate that Igor Ogurtsov is in poor health, is very undernourished and weak, suffers from high blood pressure, liver malfunction, poor sight and loss of teeth, and has been described by his mother as "a walking skeleton";

Whereas Igor Ogurtsov was offered an exit visa that would allow him and his parents to emigrate only if he signed a statement of pardon renouncing his views;

Whereas to sign such a document would have been to compromise his principles in that his arrest was illegal to begin with;

Whereas Igor Ogurtsov desperately wishes to emigrate to any country in the West that would accept him and his parents; and

Whereas Igor Ogurtsov is the only remaining VSKhSON member still imprisoned: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President, acting directly or through the Secretary of State, should—

(1) continue to express at every suitable opportunity and in the strongest possible terms the opposition of the United States Government to the forced exile and repressive treatment of Igor Ogurtsov; and

(2) urge the Government of the Soviet Union to—

(A) provide him with adequate medical care;

(B) grant Igor Ogurtsov immediate release from internal exile; and

(C) accept Igor Ogurtsov's application for an exit visa, and allow him to emigrate with his parents to the West without forcing him to renounce his views, in accordance with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President with the request that he further transmit such copy to the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United States and to the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

O

DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.
MICHIGAN

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES:
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
BUDGET

August 15, 1984

Mrs. Vera Politis
Chairwoman
National Human Rights Committee
Congress of Russian Americans, Inc.
3133 North Wagner Rd.
Ann Arbor, MI 48103

Dear Vera:

As you requested, I have mailed a copy of Senate Resolution 294 to Mrs. Ugenia Derevenskova in the Soviet Union, and am enclosing a copy of that letter for your files. Unfortunately, we were unable to obtain a copy of the bill with all of the cosponsors listed, since bills are only printed once, at the time they are introduced. As you know, at the time of printing, the list of cosponsors was incomplete.

I hope this is helpful.

Sincerely,

Cindy

Cynthia Jurciukonis

DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.
MICHIGAN

COMMITTEES
BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
BUDGET

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 15, 1984

mailed Aug 23

Mrs. Ugenia Derevenskova
198035 Leningrad
ul. Dvinskaya, dom 11
kv. 28

Dear Mrs. Derevenskova:

I am pleased to inform you that, with the help of the Congress of Russian-Americans in the United States, the Senate has unanimously approved a resolution on behalf of your son, Igor Ogurtsov.

This resolution calls upon the Soviet gevernment to provide Mr. Ogurtsov with adequate medical care, grant him immediate release from exile and accept his application for an exit visa, allowing him to emigrate to the West with you and your husband. A similar bill will soon be acted upon by the House of Representatives.

Approval of the Resolution by the entire Congress will, I hope, impress upon the soviet authorities the seriousness with which the United States Congress views the continued denial of your son's right to emigrate.

All of us in the Senate are greatly moved by your son's courage and dedication and hope that his struggle is soon resolved in a positive way.

Sincerely,

Donald W. Riegle, Jr.

DWR/mew
Enclosure

FUNCTION? S.RES.294 1 REVISED DIGEST AS OF 06/27/84 (CG98
Sen Riegle, (Cosp=40) Senate Foreign Relations
ITEM 1 OF 2 IN SET 1

COSPONSOR	COSPONSORED ON	WITHDRAWN ON
Sen Levin	11/18/83	
Sen Bumpers	11/18/83	
Sen Bingaman	11/18/83	
Sen Quayle	11/18/83	
Sen Lugar	11/18/83	
Sen Boschwitz	01/30/84	
Sen Jepsen	01/30/84	
Sen Cohen	01/30/84	
Sen Simpson	01/30/84	
Sen Chiles	01/30/84	
Sen Lautenberg	01/30/84	
Sen Nickles	01/30/84	
Sen Dixon	01/30/84	
Sen Sarbanes	01/30/84	
Sen D'Amato	02/27/84	
Sen Dodd	02/27/84	

PAGE 1 OF 3. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #(FOR NXT PG, XMIT):

S.RES.294 (CG98) continued:

Sen Hollings	02/27/84	
Sen Inouye	02/27/84	
Sen Zorinsky	02/27/84	
Sen Bentsen	02/27/84	
Sen Hatfield	02/27/84	
Sen Symms	02/27/84	
Sen Dole	03/29/84	
Sen Moynihan	03/29/84	
Sen Bradley	03/29/84	
Sen Laxalt	03/29/84	
Sen Hatch	03/29/84	
Sen Biden	04/26/84	
Sen Glenn	04/26/84	
Sen Denton	05/09/84	
Sen Exon	06/14/84	
Sen Wilson	06/14/84	
Sen Sasser	06/14/84	
Sen Burdick	06/14/84	
Sen Huddleston	06/14/84	

COSP, PAGE 2 OF 3. READY FOR COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #(FOR NXT PG, XMIT):

S.RES.294 (CG98) continued:

Sen McClure	06/14/84	
Sen Heflin	06/21/84	
Sen Pryor	06/21/84	
Sen Proxmire	06/21/84	
Sen Tower	06/21/84	

COSP, PAGE 3 OF 3. READY FOR NEW COMMAND, OPTION OR PG #:

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3133 No Wagner Rd
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Tel.(313)761-9210

60

Dear Lorna, Ilus
A former appeal on his behalf, sent to all members of Congress
VP

October 1979

Dear

With profound anxiety and concern for the life of the soviet religious dissident IGOR OGURTSOV, we are forwarding to you appeals of Alexander Solzhenitsyn and some 45 prominent soviet dissidents on his behalf.

IGOR OGURTSOV, a Russian Christian thinker and philosopher has been imprisoned in the Soviet Union since 1967. He was sentenced to TWENTY years for founding a social-Christian group, VSKhSON, which aspired to revive Christian principles and ethics in the present-day atheistic soviet society. -- We are enclosing some pertinent literature on Ogurtsov for your information.

We do not know, whether you had the opportunity to attend some of the sessions of the III International Sakharov Hearings held September 26-29 in Washington, D.C. in the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The shocking testimonies of the participants about the soviet communism "in practice", left many of us with the lasting impression and poignant awareness that it is a high time for us, Americans, to realize that it is our moral obligation to turn our faces toward those who strive to achieve a semblance of freedom and justice in the country that is called "The Soviet Union".

Igor Ogurtsov symbolizes everything best in a human being and to know that a man of his stature, dignity, courage and leadership has to suffer an agony of a gradual physical annihilation at the hands of soviet jailers - and that is precisely what is happening to him right now - puts our conscience to shame. --- It puts our conscience to shame because we do so little to relieve the physical and mental abuses of men and women who sacrifice their well-being, their career, their future and their families not only for the good of their own nation, but also for YOU and ME here. Their fight for liberty There is our best guarantee for preservation of our freedom and our security Here.

Questions torment us...

Why is it that here, in the world of the free, where justice and fairness prevails, so little is being done to assist those men and women who are persecuted or who are perishing in the Soviet Gulag? Are not these men and women so very much like we are, inspired by and loyal to the ideals of justice, equality and freedom for all?

Don't we believe that it is in our national interest to see people in the Soviet Union free of communist oppression?

All donations to the Congress of Russian Americans, Inc. are tax deductible

please, over

Washington, D.C. ---- · September 28, 1979

AN APPEAL TO THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOR THE RELEASE AND EMIGRATION OF IGOR V. OGURTSOV.

We, the participants of the III International Sakharov Hearings in Washington, D.C., request your intervention with L.I.Brezhnev and Andropov on behalf of the Russian Christian prisoner, IGOR V. OGURTSOV.

Mr. Ogurtsov has been imprisoned for the past thirteen years. He was arrested for founding a Social-Christian group, VSKhSON. His sentence of TWENTY years is extremely severe in view of the fact that the activities of his organization prior to his arrest were limited to gathering, studying and disseminating religio-philosophical literature.

Presently, Mr. Ogurtsov's health is in such a state that if not helped immediately it is doubtful that he will survive the term of his remaining seven years. In fact, the recent appeal of his mother emphasizes the urgency of his situation and points out that Ogurtsov might not survive the harsh regime of the prison in Chistopol to which as a punishment he was transferred from the concentration camp.

N. Solzhenitsyn
A. Ginzburg
Irina Kirk
E. Kuznetsov
V. Bukovsky
A. Wernt
Andrew P. Grigorenko
Arkady Polishchuk
Mülberg Alter
Alex S. Yesseniv-Volpin
Khodorovitch
N.A. SCHAREGIN
V. Turkine-Stein
H.B. Jakobson
З.М. Григоренко [Grigorenko]
[L. Alexeeva]
Rev. Victor S. Potapov
Lydia Voronina
Sister Ann Gillen
Levin
Yuri Maslomenko
E. Voghin
Barbara Dittemann
CHALIDZE
Seytmuratova
B. Turchin
[Vl. Maximov]
C. Neizvestny
J. Lark (Bark)
[P. Grigorenko]
[Rostropovich]
Helena Stein
Margaret Sramcan
Yuri Glazkov
L. Yudovich
[Gronoid Lubarsky]
[G. Tarasevich]
Mikolo Mikajlov
M.S. Potapov
Natalya Gorbanevskaya

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON VSKhSON, ITS LEADERS, its RANK-AND-FILE and RELATED SUBJECTS

R = Russian language E = English language AS = Archives of Samizdat
G = German language

I. OGURTSOV – founder of VSKhSC

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