

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library  
Digital Library Collections

---

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

---

**Collection: Matlock, Jack F.: Files**  
**Folder Title: D.1. Bios**  
**Box: 47**

---

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: [reagan.library@nara.gov](mailto:reagan.library@nara.gov)

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

**Withdrawer**

JET 6/9/2005

**File Folder** D.1 BIOS

**FOIA**

F06-114/14

**Box Number** 47

YARHI-MILO

4704

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
14200	REPORT	USSR [ 1 - 1 ]	1	2/26/1985	B1 B3 B6
		<b>D 1/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/14</b>			
14201	REPORT	USSR [ 2 - 2 ]	1	2/26/1985	B1 B3 B6
		<b>D 1/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/14</b>			
14198	MEMO	COBB RE REPORT ON SOVIET OFFICIALS FOR MATLOCK [ 3 - 3 ]	1	11/13/1985	B3
		<b>PAR 1/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/14</b>			
14202	REPORT	USSR [ 4 - 6 ]	3	11/13/1985	B1 B3 B6
		<b>D 1/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/14</b>			

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]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

**Withdrawer**

JET 6/9/2005

**File Folder** D.1 BIOS

**FOIA**

F06-114/14

**Box Number** 47

YARHI-MILO

4704

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
14203	REPORT	USSR [ 7 - 8 ]	2	11/5/1985	B1 B3 B6
		<b>D 1/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/14</b>			
14204	REPORT	USSR [ 9 - 9 ]	1	10/29/1985	B1 B3 B6
		<b>D 1/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/14</b>			
14205	REPORT	USSR [ 10 - 11 ]	2	8/20/1985	B1 B3 B6
		<b>PAR 1/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/14</b>			
14199	MEMO	COBB RE REPORT ON YAKOLEV [ 12 - 12 ]	1	11/14/1985	B3
		<b>D 1/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/14</b>			

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]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

**Withdrawer**

JET 6/9/2005

**File Folder** D.1 BIOS

**FOIA**

F06-114/14

**Box Number** 47

YARHI-MILO

4704

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
14207	REPORT	USSR [ 13 - 14 ]	2	11/13/1985	B1 B3 B6
		<b>D 1/15/2008 NLRRF06-114/14</b>			

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]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

3

Directorate of Intelligence  
Office of Central Reference

13 November 1985

TO: Ty Cobb *Sow*  
NSC  
Room 302 Old EOB  
395-5076

Enclosed is biographic report on Soviet  
official for Ambassador Matlock.

  
CIA/OCR 

B3

DECLASSIFIED IN PART *RELOADED*  
NLRB *F06-114/14 # 14198*  
F *QJ* *1/15/08*

**Eduard Amvrosiyevich SHEVARDNADZE**  
(Phonetic: shehvardNAHDzeh)

USSR

*Minister of Foreign Affairs;  
Member, Politburo, Central  
Committee, Communist Party  
of the Soviet Union*



*Addressed as:  
Mr. Minister*

Appointed Foreign Minister on 2 July, Eduard Shevardnadze executes Soviet foreign policy but does not formulate it. Policy formulation is the province of the ruling 13-man CPSU Politburo. We believe Shevardnadze's appointment gives CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev greater freedom to impart a more subtle and persuasive tone to diplomacy than was the case under

[redacted] Andrey Gromyko, who had been Foreign Minister for almost three decades. During that time Gromyko had amassed legendary experience and knowledge that, from all accounts, gave him immense authority in Kremlin foreign policy making councils. Shevardnadze, in contrast, casts no such shadow over Gorbachev's own foreign policy preeminence.

[redacted] Shevardnadze rose to national political prominence as leader of the Georgian party organization during the reign of Leonid Brezhnev, and after Brezhnev's death he was in the forefront of those praising Brezhnev's ally Konstantin Chernenko. At the same time, his policies and activities as Georgian party leader probably commended him to Gorbachev and accounted for his promotion on 1 July to full membership in the Politburo. In Georgia Shevardnadze fostered economic and social innovations that matched the spirit of what Gorbachev had been advocating, [redacted]

[redacted] Gorbachev toured the Georgian Republic three times when he was party secretary responsible for agriculture. Since becoming General Secretary, he has publicly praised Shevardnadze's accomplishments [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED IN PART  
NLR # 14705  
# 14705  
BY CAJ NARA DATE 11/5/08



11

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

As first secretary of the Georgian party organization during 1972-July 1985, Shevardnadze made no public effort to build any international affairs reputation. In his 18-page speech accepting nomination to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet (to which all Politburo members belong) in February 1985, for example, he ignored foreign policy issues entirely save for a few boilerplate sentences endorsing Soviet peace initiatives, the continued pursuit of detente, and the need for a strong economy on which to base an adequate defense capability—all of which are stock themes in Gorbachev's public remarks. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Shevardnadze has had little exposure to the West. His foreign travel includes trips to Tunisia, Austria, Bulgaria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Portugal, and Algeria, mostly in the 1970s and 1980s. As Georgian first secretary he periodically played host to diplomats and government officials from Eastern Europe and various Soviet client states in the Third World. He received Senator Edward Kennedy in Georgia in 1974. [REDACTED]

#### **Career and Personal Data**

Shevardnadze holds degrees from the Higher Party School of the Georgian Central Committee and from a pedagogical institute. He became first secretary of the republic's Communist Youth League (Komsomol) in 1957. The following year he became a full member of the Central Committee in Georgia. In 1961 he was elected to the bureau of the All-Union Komsomol. [REDACTED] he was then relegated to low-level party posts in Georgia. In 1964, however, he was appointed first deputy minister of what is now the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs, and from 1965 until 1972 he was minister. His return to prominence may have resulted from his Komsomol association with then Politburo member Aleksandr Shelepin. As minister, Shevardnadze worked to expose corruption among Georgian party officials. His campaign eventually led to the political demise of the republic party chief. His promotion to the CPSU Politburo as a candidate member in 1978 appeared to have been a vote of confidence in his handling of persistent religious and nationalist issues in Georgia. [REDACTED]

Shevardnadze has been a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet (legislature) since 1974. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Married, he has a son. [REDACTED]

20 August 1985