



## Max M. Kampelman Papers

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THE MAYOR OF REYKJAVIK

(f)

Reykjavík, November 12<sup>th</sup>, 1996.

Ambassador Max Kampelman  
Chairman, American Academy of Diplomacy  
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington DC 20004  
USA

Dear Ambassador Kampelman.

It is a pleasure for me to thank you warmly for your personal contribution to the success of the symposium on the 10th Anniversary of the 1986 Reykjavík Summit.

We hope that this meeting of experts from Russia, the United States and the UK proves to be a valuable contribution to strengthening mutual understanding. It is also our hope that you found your visit to Reykjavík as well as the participation in the symposium a worthwhile experience. We wish you all the best in the future. We look forward to seeing you again in Reykjavík.

With kind regards,

Helga Jónsdóttir  
Deputy Mayor

**REMARKS BY****MAX M. KAMPELMAN****10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REYKJAVÍK GORBACHEV-REAGAN SUMMIT****Reykjavík, Iceland****October 2, 1996**

**It is, I am certain, a matter of deep regret to all of us that his serious illness has made it impossible for President Reagan to join us at this conference. I know that he would enthusiastically join all of us here today in expressing appreciation to President Olafur Garnar Grimsson, Prime Minister Davíð Oddsson and Mayor Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir for commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Reykjavík Summit. That meeting between President Reagan and President Gorbachev proved to be an historic milestone on the road the human race is haltingly taking to assign a violent 20th century into the annals of history and begin to welcome a 21st century which we hope will be saner, freer and closer to our visions of peace and dignity.**

**The simplistic evaluation of the Reykjavík Summit was that Presidents Gorbachev and Reagan met for two days and failed to arrive at an agreement that would permit them to appear before the world press and proclaim the end of the cold war. The realistic evaluation, thoroughly confirmed by the two principals, was that Reykjavík laid the practical framework which permitted our two countries to move from the vital "get acquainted/clear the air" atmosphere of the earlier Geneva Summit to a thorough detailed discussion of the specific stubborn issues that divided the two world leaders and the systems they represented. I recall President Reagan, after Geneva, reporting to us at a White**

House meeting that he felt he could do business with Gorbachev, who impressed him as a serious partner in the search for peace. And, I recall, shortly thereafter, returning to Geneva for renewed arms reduction talks and being told on the opening day by Viktor Karpov, the head of the Soviet delegation, that he had instructions from Mr. Gorbachev not to attack or criticize President Reagan. (He could, of course, attack Secretary of Defense Weinberger as much as he pleased).

The outstanding issues were complicated and the differences were serious. Yet, at the all-night session on nuclear arms, I felt that we were on the verge of agreement on many of those issues. It was refreshing for me to witness the down to earth, non-polemical role of Marshall Akhromeyev at this session, obviously comfortable in the knowledge that he was a decision-maker. This was in contrast to my perception of the Soviet negotiators in Geneva, whose flexibility was limited by the knowledge that the military in Moscow was looking over their shoulders.

The Soviets told us that the nuclear arms agreements we came close to formalizing in Reykjavik could not be formalized unless the two Presidents could resolve their differences on strategic defenses. But some of us were convinced that the positions arrived at by the Soviets at our all-night session would later reappear during the course of our Geneva negotiations and lead to an agreement without those conditions. They did; and they produced two treaties: the INF Treaty, eliminating to zero all intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and the START Treaty, drastically reducing long-range strategic nuclear carrying missiles by 40-50%.

**We still, regrettably, have differences on the issue of strategic missile defenses. Both of our countries have been short-sighted in approaching this question. The United States has inadequately responded to President Yeltsin's proposal at the United Nations in January 1992 to develop a cooperative global protection plan against nuclear missiles; while the Russians, even until today, refuse to appreciate the consequences that flow from the fact that there are at least 24 states in the world either owning, developing or purchasing missiles capable of carrying nuclear, chemical and biological weapons; missiles whose next generation will unmistakably possess longer ranges, greater payloads and improved accuracy.**

**No responsible government can tell its people that it will not take the defensive steps necessary to protect them against attacks from either short-range or strategic range missiles capable of carrying gruesomely devastating weapons of mass destruction. We will each either develop these defenses unilaterally, causing suspicion and mistrust and an unhealthy race for superiority; or we will do so cooperatively. Negotiations leading to cooperation between the U.S. and Russia are clearly preferable. The ABM Treaty, which governs our relationship in this area, provides for negotiations whenever there is ambiguity, whenever it is in the interest of both parties to amend the Treaty to bring it current with technical or political developments, and specifically to arrive at agreement in the face of strategic defenses based on new physical principles not adequately recognized in 1972 when the ABM Treaty was signed.**

**In addition to negotiations toward a U.S.-Russian joint venture to develop effective theatre and strategic missile defenses, a revitalized arms control agenda for further cooperation between the U.S. and Russia is necessary. It should deal**

with how best to secure the safety and security of Russia's huge nuclear inventory. This problem is vital to both of our countries. It is also necessary for Russia to ratify the START II Treaty which further reduces the number of strategic missiles in both of our arsenals. With this step, the U.S. and Russia should begin planning for START III negotiations aiming at further reductions. Similarly, the U.S. and Russia, having reduced their intermediate-range missiles to zero, should jointly suggest to the United Nations that their INF Treaty be thoroughly internationalized and open for the other nations of the world to join. The unfinished Reykjavik agenda calls for these negotiations and agreements.

I conclude, Mr. Chairman, with the observation that the end of the Cold War and our entry into the 21st century is more than a calendar event. It is symbolic of the unbelievable changes that have characterized our moment in history, changes so fast, so dramatic, so basic that we can barely see their details let alone their scope and consequences. In my lifetime, medical knowledge available to physicians has increased perhaps more than ten-fold. The average life span keeps steadily increasing. Advanced computers, new materials, new biotechnological processes are altering every phase of our lives, our deaths, even our reproduction. Information has become more accessible in all parts of our globe, putting authoritarian governments at a serious disadvantage. There is no escaping the fact that the sound of a whisper or a whimper in one part of the world can immediately be heard in all parts of the world — and consequences follow.

What we have seen and experienced, furthermore, is only the beginning. As an indication of the changes yet to be seen, more than 100,000 scientific journals annually publish the flood of new knowledge that comes out of the



world's laboratories. There is much more ahead. We barely understand the human brain and its energy; and the endless horizons of space and the mysteries found in the great depths of our seas are still virtually unknown to us. In recent days we have learned of new unanticipated and previously unrecognized forms of organic life deep on our ocean floors which may account for perhaps one-half of all the biomass on Earth. Our science is indeed a drop; our ignorance remains an ocean.

The promises and realities of modern science and technology for better living cannot be hidden and their availability cannot long be denied. Fundamentalism, nationalism, race and ethnicity are today making themselves increasingly felt, but they face severe competition. The communication age has opened up the world for all to see. The less fortunate are now aware that they can live in societies, including their own, which respect their dignity as human beings. From radio and television they know that such societies, which provide advantages of better health, improved sanitation, adequate food and water, economic opportunity, leisure for self-enrichment, are only hours away. They want that dignity and better living for themselves and for their children — and they don't wish to wait.

Keeping up with scientific and technological opportunities requires openness to information, new ideas, and the freedom which enables ingenuity to germinate and flourish. A closed, tightly-controlled society cannot compete in a world experiencing an information explosion that knows no national boundaries. Reinforced national boundaries can keep out vaccines, but they cannot keep out germs, or ideas, or broadcasts. Peoples now trapped in the quagmire of ancient ethnic and national grievances and enmities may soon come to recognize that

they are thereby dooming themselves, their children, and their grandchildren to become orphans of history, lost in the caves of the past. There is room for ethnic, national, religious, racial and tribal pride, but if that drive for self-identification is to produce respect and self-realization for the individual and the group, that drive must be peaceful and in harmony with the aspirations of others in our evolving interrelated world community.

As national boundaries are buffeted by change, the nations of the world become ever more interdependent. We are clearly in a time when no society can isolate itself or its people from new ideas and new information anymore than one can escape the winds whose currents affect us all. This suggests, among many other implications, the need to reappraise our traditional definitions of sovereignty. The requirements of our evolving technology are increasingly turning national boundaries into patterns of lace through which flow ideas, money, people, crime, terrorism, missiles — all of which know no national boundaries. Science has no national identity. Technology has no homeland. Information requires no passport. One essential geopolitical consequence of this new reality is that there can be no true security for any one country in isolation. We must learn to accept in each of our countries a mutual responsibility for peoples in other countries.

It is this lesson that our leaders must help our peoples to appreciate. It is in that direction that Presidents Gorbachev and Reagan began to lead us.

Thank you.



## REMARKS BY

MAX M. KAMPELMAN

## 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REYKJAVÍK GORBACHEV-REAGAN SUMMIT

Reykjavík, Iceland

October 2, 1996

It is, I am certain, a matter of deep regret to all of us that his serious illness has made it impossible for President Reagan to join us at this conference. I know that he would enthusiastically join all of us here today in expressing appreciation to President Olafur Garnar Grimsson, Prime Minister Davíð Oddsson and Mayor Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir for commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Reykjavík Summit. That meeting between President Reagan and President Gorbachev proved to be an historic milestone on the road the human race is haltingly taking to assign a violent 20th century into the annals of history and begin to welcome a 21st century which we hope will be saner, freer and closer to our visions of peace and dignity.

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The outstanding issues were complicated and the differences were serious. Yet, at the all-night session on nuclear arms, I felt that we were on the verge of agreement on many of those issues. It was refreshing for me to witness the down to earth, non-polemical role of Marshall Akhromeyev at this session, obviously comfortable in the knowledge that he was a decision-maker. This was in contrast to my perception of the Soviet negotiators in Geneva, whose flexibility was limited by the knowledge that the military in Moscow was looking over their shoulders.

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world's laboratories. There is much more ahead. We barely understand the human brain and its energy; and the endless horizons of space and the mysteries found in the great depths of our seas are still virtually unknown to us. In recent days we have learned of new unanticipated and previously unrecognized forms of organic life deep on our ocean floors which may account for perhaps one-half of all the biomass on Earth. Our science is indeed a drop; our ignorance remains an ocean.

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It is this lesson that our leaders must help our peoples to appreciate. It is in that direction that Presidents Gorbachev and Reagan began to lead us.

Thank you.





Reykjavík, November 8, 1996.

Dr. Max M. Kampelman  
Chairman American Academy Diplomacy  
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue  
N.W. Washington DC

On behalf of the Prime Minister I would like to express warm thanks for your participation in the symposiums of 2-3 October to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Reykjavík. Your contribution and that of your colleagues from Russia and the United States made all the difference for the success of the commemoration.

Since then there has been discussion over here about the possibility of sponsoring regular conferences in Reykjavík on international affairs. We may therefore be in touch again for advice and a contribution from you.

Sincerely,

10/2  
2/96

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

1001 PENNSYLVANIA AVE, N.W., SUITE 800  
WASHINGTON D.C. 20004-2505  
(202) 639-7000  
FAX (202) 639-7003, 7004, 7008

**FACSIMILE COVER SHEET**

Total Number of Pages: **1** (including cover page)  
Date: **March 13, 1996**  
To: **Joanne Drake**  
Company Name: **Office of Ronald Reagan**  
Facsimile Number: **310-552-2514**  
Confirmation Number: **310-552-1980**  
From: **Sharon H. Dardine for Amb. Max M. Kampelman**

**I spoke to Ambassador Kampelman last evening and he has asked that I convey to you his appreciation to President Reagan for thinking of him. He would be honored to represent the President at the conference in Reykjavik. We will await further details from you.**

310-552-2514

49999-100

## TRANSMISSION REPORT

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( MAR 13 '96 01:33PM )

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## OFFICE OF RONALD REAGAN

March 13, 1996

Dear Mr. Thorsteinsson,

On behalf of President Reagan, thank you for forwarding Prime Minister Davíð Oddsson's and Mayor Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir's invitations to attend a tenth anniversary celebration of the Reykjavik summit meeting between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in September of this year. The seminars and other festivities sound spectacular!

President Reagan was pleased and extremely honored to receive the invitations. He has long held the belief that the Reykjavik Summit was a turning point in the effort to end the Cold War. He is pleased to see that your country will be commemorating this historical meeting in such an appropriate manner.

Unfortunately, though, President Reagan will not be able to attend. However, he would like to send a representative in his place. He has asked Ambassador Max M. Kampelman, who served as a major arms control representative during the Reagan Administration and was present for all of the meetings in Reykjavik, to travel to Iceland on his behalf. Ambassador Kampelman can be reached in Washington, D.C. at the following address: Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20004-2505. His telephone number is (202) 639-7000 and his fax number is (202) 639-7003. His assistant's name is Sharon H. Dardine.

If you would be so kind as to pass on President's Reagan's regrets to the Prime Minister and to the Mayor of Reykjavik, I would very much appreciate it. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (310) 552-1980.

Thank you for all of your help on this project and best of luck with the September celebration.

Sincerely,

JOANNE DRAKE

Chief of Staff

Mr. Pétur G. Thorsteinsson  
Deputy Chief of Mission  
Embassy of Iceland  
1156 15th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005



OFFICE OF RONALD REAGAN

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: 3/14 TIME: 1:30 pm  
TO: Sharon Dardine  
COMPANY: % Amb. Kampelman  
FAX#: 202-639-7003  
FROM: Joanne Drake  
FAX#: (310) 552-2514

REMARKS/MESSAGE:

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET):

2

NOTE: IF FAX IS NOT COMPLETE OR DOES NOT GO THROUGH, PLEASE  
CALL IMMEDIATELY AT (310) 552-1980



OK

9/96



## OFFICE OF RONALD REAGAN

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE:

3/12

TIME:

1:30

pm

TO:

Sharon Dardine

COMPANY:

% Amb. Kampelman

FAX#:

202-639-7003

FROM:

Joanne Drake, Chief of Staff

FAX#:

(310) 552-2514

## REMARKS/MESSAGE:

Sharon - As I mentioned to you briefly, President Reagan would love for Amb. Kampelman to represent him at this conference in Reykjavik. After you have a chance to review it, can you let me know and I can respond to Prime Minister Oddsson.

Many thanks!

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET):

4

NOTE: IF FAX IS NOT COMPLETE OR DOES NOT GO THROUGH, PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY AT (310) 552-1980

PRIME MINISTER  
ICELAND

Reykjavík

February 19, 1996

*Dear Mr. President*

The year 1996 will see the tenth anniversary of the Reykjavík summit meeting between you and Mr. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, former President of the USSR. To commemorate the Reykjavík summit, I will, in collaboration with the Mayor of Reykjavík, host a celebration in the fall. Events will include a seminar to review the summit meeting and its legacy and a seminar about the course of world politics after the Cold War. The celebration will also include various festivities and social events.

All the major participants in the Reykjavík summit are being invited to attend, as is a number of former and present world leaders and experts and commentators on international affairs. Former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has expressed strong support for the project, and has in principle decided to attend the events.

I hereby extend an invitation to you, Mr. President, to come to Reykjavík for the celebration as my guest and as the guest of the Mayor of Reykjavík. The events will take place during a three day period in September. The dates will be decided on shortly. In the meantime I would appreciate it, if you could inform us whether or not it will be possible for you to attend, or whether you would like to send your representative.

It would be an honor and a great pleasure if you or your representative could accept our invitation.

*Sincerely yours*



Davíð Oddsson

The Honorable  
Ronald Reagan  
Former President of the United States of America



## THE MAYOR OF REYKJAVIK

Reykjavík, February 19, 1996

The Honorable  
Ronald Reagan  
Former President of the United States of America

*Dear Mr. President,*

The year 1996 will see the tenth anniversary of the Reykjavík summit meeting between you and Mr. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, former President of the USSR. To commemorate the Reykjavík summit, I will, in collaboration with the Prime Minister of Iceland, host a celebration in the fall. Events will include a seminar to review the summit meeting and its legacy and a seminar about the course of world politics after the Cold War. The celebration will also include various festivities and social events.

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With reference to my letter of August last year, I hereby extend an invitation to you, Mr. President, to come to Reykjavík for the celebration as my guest and as the guest of the Prime Minister of Iceland. The events will take place during a three day period in September. The dates will be decided on shortly. In the meantime I would appreciate it, if you could inform us whether or not it will be possible for you to attend, or whether you would like to send your representative.

It would be an honor and a great pleasure if you or your representative could accept our invitation.

*Sincerely yours,*

Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir.

2

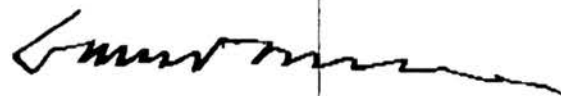
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Davíð Oddsson

The Honorable  
Ronald Reagan  
Former President of the United States of America

**MMK SCHEDULE**  
**Reykjavik, Iceland**  
**10/1/-3-/96**

**Tuesday, October 1**

8:45 p.m. Depart BWI Iceland Air #642

**Wednesday, October 2**

6:25 a.m. Arrive Reykjavik

**Accommodations:**

**Grand Hotel**

**Tele: 011-354-568-9000;**

**Fax 011-354-568-0675**

**Note: See attached program**

**Thursday, October 3**

4:25 p.m. Depart Reykjavik Iceland Air #643

6:35 p.m. Arrive BWI

**Contact:**

Conference Organizers:

Kynning Og Markaour

011-354-562-2411

*Forsætisráðherra Davíð Oddsson*

*biður* hr. Max M. Kampelman

---

*að gera sér þá ánægju að koma til kvöldverðar  
í Ráðherrabústaðnum við Tjarnargötu í tilefni af  
10 ára afmæli leiðtogafundarins í Reykjavík 1986  
fimmtudaginn 3. október 1996 kl. 19.30.*





***The Mayor of Reykjavík  
Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir***

*requests the pleasure of the company of*

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman

*at dinner in Höfði House at Borgartún on Wednesday  
October 2 at 8 p.m., on the occasion of the tenth  
anniversary of the Reykjavík Summit 1986.*

*R.S.V.P. 563 2000  
before October 1.*



*The Ambassador of the United States of America  
and Mrs. Mount  
request the pleasure of the company of*

*Ambassador Max M. Kampelman  
at a cocktail in commemoration of the  
Tenth Anniversary of the Reykjavik Summit  
on Thursday, October 3, 1996*

*at 6:00-7:00*

*o'clock p.m.*

*R.S.V.P.  
562-9100, Ext 205*

*Laufásvegur 23  
101 Reykjavík*

Forseti Íslands  
Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson  
og  
Guðrún Katrín Þorbergsdóttir

biðja sendi hennar Max M. Kampelman

að gera sér þá ánægju að koma til viðdegisboðs á Bessastöðum  
míðföku daginn 2. október 1996 kl. 18:00.

Svar ískast 540 4400



# *The 1986 Reykjavík Summit: Ten Years Later*

*Grand Hotel - Reykjavík*



**Wednesday 2 October 1996**

- 08:30** Registration and coffee in front of the Hvammur Conference Room
- 09:15** Opening of the symposium and introduction by Mr. Halldór Ásgrímsson, Minister for Foreign Affairs
- 09:30** **The Reykjavík Summit**
- 09:30** **The American Experience**  
Ambassador Max M. Kampelman  
The Honourable Donald T. Regan
- 10:00** **The Russian Experience**  
Dr. Evgenyi P. Velikhov
- 10:15** Questions
- 10:30** Short coffee break
- 11:00** **The Impact**
- 11:00** **Impact on Arms Control**  
Dr. Steven E. Miller  
Mrs. Jane M. O. Sharp
- 11:30** **Impact on the End of the Cold War**  
Professor Richard Pipes  
Dr. Sergei Rogov
- 12:00** Questions
- 12:15** Light lunch in the hotel
- 13:30** **Round Table**
- 14:30** Coffee and pastry - End of Day One  
**Chairman of the day:** Professor Thórólfur Thórlindsson,  
University of Iceland
- 15:20** Reykjavík excursions for visiting guests
- 17:00** Return to Grand Hotel
- 17:40** Bus leaves the hotel for Bessastadir

- 18:00** Reception at Bessastadir hosted by the President of the Republic of Iceland, Mr. Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson
- 20:00** Dinner in honour of the official guests at Höfði House, the site of the 1986 Summit, hosted by the Mayor of Reykjavík, Mrs. Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir. Short address by Mrs. Nancy Ruwe

## ***U.S. - Russia Relations and their Global Implications***

**Thursday 3 October 1996**

- 08:45** Coffee in front of the Hvammur Conference Room
- 09:00** Introductory remark by Mr. Geir H. Haarde, MP and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of Althing (Parliament)
- 09:05** **U.S. - Russia Relations in Transition**
- 09:05** **The Russian Perspective**  
T.b.a.
- 09:30** **The U.S. Perspective**  
Mr. Robert G. Bell  
Ambassador Jonathan Dean
- 10:15** Questions
- 10:45** Short coffee break
- 11:00** **Issues of Co-operation and Conflict in U.S. - Russia Relations**
- 11:00** **The U.S. View**  
Dr. Steven E. Miller  
Ambassador Kenneth L. Adelman
- 11:30** **The Russian View**  
Dr. Sergei Rogov  
Dr. Sergei K. Oznobistchev
- 12:00** Questions
- 12:30** Lunch in the hotel
- 14:45** Coffee in front of the Hvammur Conference Room
- 15:00** **Round Table: Prospects**

- 16:00**      **Summary Conclusions**  
Rapporteur: Dr. Dmitri Trenin
- 16:30**      End of Day Two  
**Chairman of the day:** Mr. Geir H. Haarde, MP and  
Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of  
Althing (Parliament)
- 19:30**      Dinner in honour of the Official Guests hosted by the Prime  
Minister of Iceland, Mr. Davíð Oddsson, at Ráðherrabústadir  
(Government Guest House)  
Guest speaker: Ms. Maureen E. Reagan

**Round Table on Day One:**

Ambassador Jonathan Dean, **Chairman**  
Mr. Stanislav Kondrashov, Izvestia  
Ambassador Max M. Kampelman  
Dr. Steven E. Miller, Center for Science & Int. Affairs, Harvard Univ.  
Dr. Richard Pipes, Professor, Harvard University  
Dr. Sergey Rogov, Director Russian Academy of Sciences  
The Honourable Donald T. Regan  
Mrs. Jane M. O. Sharp, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Defence Studies  
Dr. Evgeny P. Velikhov, President Russian Scientific Center

**Round Table on Day Two:**

Dr. Evgeny P. Velikhov, **Chairman**, President Russian Scientific Center  
Ambassador Kenneth L. Adelman  
Mr. Robert G. Bell, Special Assistant to the President; Defence  
Policy/Arms Control, National Security Council  
Dr. Steven E. Miller, Center for Science & Int. Affairs, Harvard Univ.  
Dr. Sergei K. Oznobistchev, Director Institute for Strategic Assessments  
Dr. Richard Pipes, Professor, Harvard University  
Dr. Sergey Rogov, Director Russian Academy of Sciences  
Mrs. Jane M. O. Sharp, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Defence Studies

The symposium is conducted in co-operation with:

*University of Iceland, Reykjavík,*

*The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies; Johns Hopkins  
University, Washington DC and*

*The Institute for the USA and Canada Studies, Moscow.*



PRIME MINISTER  
ICELAND



Reykjavík, 23 July 1996.

Ambassador Max M. Kampelman  
Suite 800,  
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C. 20004-2505,  
USA.

Dear Ambassador Kampelman,

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Reykjavík summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, I will, in collaboration with the Mayor of Reykjavík host a celebration on 2-3 October. Events will include a symposium on the summit meeting and a symposium on US-Russian relations.

Your participation would make a most valuable contribution to the commemorating events. I hereby extend an invitation to you to come to Reykjavík for the celebration as my guest and that of the Mayor of Reykjavík, specifically to take part in the symposiums.

A special committee, which has been set up to organise the events, will in due course provide you with further details, including the proposed contribution you will be asked to make.

Sincerely,

Davíð Oddsson



THE MAYOR OF REYKJAVIK

10/2-3/96  
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Reykjavík, July 23, 1996

Ambassador Max Kampelman  
1001 Pennsylvania Ave.  
N.W 8th Fl.

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Sincerely,

Ingibjörg Sólrún Gísladóttir