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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 4/12/2005

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON NOVEMBER 1985 (2/10)

FOIA

F06-114/3

Box Number 12

YARHI-MILO

1212

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
7955	MEMO	MATLOCK TO MCFARLANE RE PROPOSED ALASKAN-SIBERIAN HEALTH RESEARCH <i>R 3/8/2011 F2006-114/3</i>	1	11/4/1985	B1
7956	MEMO	MARTIN TO PLATT RE PROPOSED ALASKAN-SIBERIAN HEALTH RESEARCH <i>R 10/30/2007 NLRRF06-114/3</i>	1	ND	B1
7957	LETTER	LETTER WRITTEN IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE <i>R 10/30/2007 NLRRF06-114/3</i>	1	10/4/1985	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]

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.

~~unclassified~~

8097

FILE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1985

Dear Leonard:

Many thanks for your invitation to the President to address a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association. I quite agree that FPA would be an excellent forum for the President to make a major foreign policy statement, and we will give your invitation serious consideration as the President's schedule takes shape over the coming months.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bud

Robert C. McFarlane
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Leonard H. Marks
Chairman
Foreign Policy Association
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

October 21, 1985

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Letter from Leonard Marks

Attached at Tab A is a suggested response to a letter from Leonard Marks, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association. Mr. Marks wrote to you (Tab B) to convey an invitation to the President to make a major foreign policy address to the FPA. The FPA would try to arrange live television coverage for World Affairs Councils throughout the United States.

I think the proposal should be given serious consideration. It could prove an excellent vehicle for the President to address the American people on the results of the Geneva meeting.

RS Steve Sestanovich, *JFM* Judy Mandel, *HW* Johnathan Miller and *KS* Karna Small concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Approve *JFM*

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Leonard Marks
Tab B Letter from Leonard Marks
Tab C Invitation to the President

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 23, 1997
By *CWS* NARA, Date *7/1/02*

Foreign Policy Association

→ Matlack
for staffing
8097

Leonard H. Marks
Chairman

October 2, 1985

1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 293-3860

BY HAND

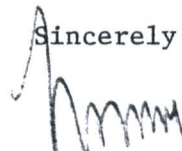
Mr. Robert McFarlane
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Bud

The enclosed letter to the President is self-explanatory.
I would be most grateful if you would pass it through the
proper channel for early consideration.

I have talked to Charlie Wick and Jack Matlack about the
proposal. If you need any additional information, I would
be glad to supply it to whomever handles the request.

Sincerely



Leonard H. Marks

Enclosure

Foreign Policy Association

Leonard H. Marks
Chairman

October 1, 1985

1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 293-3860

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Reagan

In behalf of the Foreign Policy Association, I would like to extend an invitation for you to make a major foreign policy address before an FPA audience at a lunch or dinner, in either New York City or Washington, D.C. on a date of your convenience.

From your prior appearance before the FPA, I know that you are aware of our role in the field of public education of foreign affairs. On a non-partisan basis, our public events program brings presidents, prime ministers, ambassadors, statesmen and scholars from all over the world to its podium. I enclose a copy of "You're In Good Company", which highlights some of our past speakers.

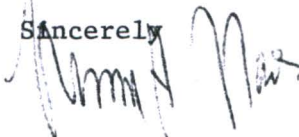
FPA's audience is composed of a broad cross-section of American public and private sector leaders, as well as numerous representatives of the diplomatic community. National and international television and press give world-wide exposure to FPA's guest speakers.

We anticipate that over 1,500 guests would be in attendance. In addition, we would endeavor to link up live television coverage with World Affairs Councils throughout the United States, so that direct participation by citizen audiences might involve thousands more. We would also propose to videotape the event so that your comments would be made available to secondary schools and community colleges throughout the country.

We know that all American citizens, as well as citizens throughout the world, would be eager to have such an address by the President of the United States on the complex foreign policy issues confronting our nation. To have your comments addressed in person to an American citizen audience would, we believe, enhance the world-wide impact of the event.

We hope this invitation will have your favorable consideration.

Sincerely



Leonard H. Marks
Chairman

FPA National Headquarters
205 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016
(212) 481-8450



FPA Washington Office
1800 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 833-2030



**United States
Global Strategy Council**

October 15, 1985

VADM John M. Poindexter, USN
Deputy Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Admiral Poindexter,

Over the last four years, the United States Global Strategy Council has submitted certain proposals to the various assistants to the President for National Security Affairs that bear on the subject of strategy.

I wondered if a few of us could have a brief meeting with you and Mr. McFarlane to discuss the feasibility of our current national strategy approach and other related matters.

I have enclosed a tentative agenda for such a meeting for your perusal.

Sincerely,

R.V. Raehn

R.V. Raehn
President

Enclosure

*Don Fortin
interested in
this! Should I show
to Poindexter?*

*Don Fortin,
Would this be
worthwhile?*

J



United States Global Strategy Council

AGENDA

1. Strategy
2. National Strategy
3. National Strategy Council
4. Office of Strategic Affairs
5. Congressional Committee for Strategic Affairs
6. Strategic Institute
7. Special Office for Aid to Freedom Fighters
8. Sixth Service for Special Operations



1

*You're in
and a party!*

members of

DM-c 8

8773

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 4, 1985

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MALLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Proposed Alaskan-Siberian Health Research

Attached at Tab I is a Martin/Platt memorandum forwarding to State a letter from Theodore Mala, Associate Professor of Health Sciences at the University of Alaska, to the First Lady. Dr. Mala has asked the First Lady to raise the possibility of joint U.S.-Soviet research into health and environmental problems of the far north when she meets Gorbachev and his wife in Geneva.

The idea is an interesting one, but will need to be considered carefully in light of the Soviet Union's continued unacceptable treatment of Andrey Sakharov and his wife.

I suggest that we forward the Mala correspondence (Tabs A and B) to State for further staff work.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the Martin/Platt memo at Tab I forwarding the Mala correspondence to State.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Martin/Platt memo

Tab A Letter to the First Lady from Theodore Mala

Tab B Enclosures with Dr. Mala's letter to the First Lady

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FDG-114/3#7955

BY RW NARA DATE 3/8/11



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Proposed Alaskan-Siberian Health Research

Attached is a letter to the First Lady from Theodore Mala, Associate Professor of Health Sciences at the University of Alaska. Dr. Mala has asked the First Lady to raise the possibility of joint U.S.-Soviet research into health and environmental problems of the far north when she meets Gorbachev and his wife in Geneva. We would appreciate the Department of State's reaction to the idea, particularly in view of the Soviet Union's continued unacceptable treatment of Andrey Sakharov and Elena Bonner.

William F. Martin
Executive Secretary

Attachments

Tab A Letter to the First Lady from Theodore Mala
Tab B Enclosures with Dr. Mala's letter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
NLRR F06-114/3 #7956
BY CW NARA DATE 10/30/07





UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE

3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

COLLEGE OF NURSING
AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Schedule
OCT 11 1985

October 7, 1985

Mrs. Nancy Reagan
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mrs. Reagan:

I am writing to you to ask your assistance in a problem that does not seem to be able to be resolved except at the White House level.

First, a word about myself. I am an Associate Professor of Health Sciences here at the University of Alaska in Anchorage. By training I am a physician with a specialized degree in Public Health from Harvard. By birth, I am of eskimo-russian descent with most of my family living up in the Alaskan arctic town of Kotzebue. I am the son of the first american eskimo movie star, Ray Mala, and spent seven years of my life in boarding school in Los Angeles (St. John's Military Academy), and was there the same time I was adopted.

I have watched your concern for the peoples of the world for many years with much admiration. My work is based in the north, in what we call the "circumpolar" areas, namely, those regions around the north pole specifically. When I am not lecturing here I travel with the World Health Organization to Greenland, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Canada and even Siberia.

And it is Siberia that I wish to bring to your attention today. The background of Alaska and Siberia extends rather far in history. You will recall that we are geographically to Siberia than to the rest of our Country, and that our state was once owned by Russia. We share many of the same health and enviornmental problems as they do, and our Native people are related to the eskimos of Chukotka. In fact for years eskimos used to go back and forth across the water trading.

Of course much of that has changed today. We are on good terms with our Canadian neighbors, but cannot reach our Siberian ones. After years of meetings and letter writing, I was able to arrange for the Chancellor of our university, Dr. David Outcalt, his wife Marcia, Dr. Bill Townsend, a local physician and myself to go to Siberia as a delegation hosted by the Medical Workers Union this past June. Going into Irkutsk and Kharbarovsk, we were suprised to find how much the land and the people were just like Alaskans. We found that the russians were doing lots of research with over one hundred different institutes compared to one or two in Alaska.

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Mrs. Nancy Reagan
10-7-85

I wrote to Mr. Gorbachov to tell him that we wanted permission to work with our neighbors in Siberia in the area of health related subjects such as northern climatological changes (long 22-24 hour nights in the winter, with the opposite extremes in summer); alcoholism and drug use; cancer; heart diseases; diet and adaptation changes. Those are but a few affected all northern inhabitants.

Much to my surprise, [redacted] sent us a message through the [redacted] Minister of Health of the USSR that he wanted Siberia and Alaska to be able to work together and set up meetings with the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences (whom we have been working with for many years) to begin to explore areas of common benefit to both Alaska and Siberia.

I believe that in the area of medical sciences, and especially with Siberia, both countries have much to gain. I am enclosing a letter to me from the First Deputy Minister of Health who is ready to allow us to start working together from their side. The enclosed memorandum outlines the four areas that we want to work in. And when I was in Washington, DC two weeks ago, that is when I found that the only way this can be furthered is at White House level.

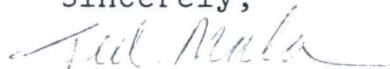
I am on the National Advisory Board of the Fogarty International Center of NIH and was at our first meeting in September. I used that time to begin to research from our side what we would have to do to allow us to do health research with Siberia. It turns out that we do have a health exchange agreement in effect between the US and USSR in public health but it cannot be extended into "new" areas until permission is received by NIH from the State Department.

I believe that it is urgent that this be brought to your attention before the upcoming summit meetings which so many are hoping and praying for. We received word from Mr. Ruben Gregorian, the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, that they want this health agreement to work as a model of good Soviet-American relations.

You will note in another memo that I have enclosed on the "Federal Position" that everyone I spoke to wants us to succeed but "it was out of their hands." A group of us will be in Washington, DC in November for the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association. I hope that perhaps if we or I can meet with you or any of your staff, we might be able to answer any questions. My office telephone number is (907) 786-4746 and home, (907)243-3103.

Thank you for listening and caring. Warm regards to you and the President.

Sincerely,



Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
Associate Professor





UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE

3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

COLLEGE OF NURSING
AND HEALTH SCIENCES

M E M O R A N D U M

Date: June 19, 1985

TO: Chancellor David Outcalt
UAA

FROM: Dr. Ted Mala
Associate Professor, Health Sciences
UAA Native Students Academic Advisor

RE: Notes from meeting with the USSR Minister of Health
June 13, 1985 Moscow

In a meeting at the Office of the Minister of Health of the USSR, the Alaska Delegation of Chancellor David Outcalt, Associate Professor Ted Mala, Dr. Bill Townsend and Mrs. Marcia Outcalt, all met with First Minister Shepin who spoke to us through an interpreter.

The main points of agreement flow around four areas suggested by Dr. Yuri Nikitin, Deputy of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

Those points are:

1) EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN ALASKA AND SIBERIA:

-- this is already taking place but needs to be further organized using a central address and a specific individual at both the University and the Siberian Branch who would be responsible for sending a receiving, cataloging and passing on to concerned individuals all scientific materials covered within the exchange.

2) EXCHANGE OF SPECIALISTS:

--Dr. Ted Mala was proposed under this agreement to return to Siberia next year for the period of a month to spend that time working with Soviet Medical Scientists on common problems of a public health nature. As this must be done in the Russian language, Mala will have to complete an intensive Russian speaking course before leaving for Siberia.

3) JOINT MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES:

--Five Russian individuals were presented to the Minister for consideration to come to Alaska in 1986 to participate

in a joint UAA-Siberian Branch AMS Public Seminar on the theme of "Man and Adaptation to the North." The conference would be arranged by UAA and would be held on campus.

-- A similar conference would be held in Novo Sibirsk in 1988 (one year after the 1987 Circumpolar Health Conference to be held in Umea, Sweden). This conference would involve a larger number of UAA related individuals who would travel to Siberia to take part in a conference there. Participation would be on an invitational basis.

4) JOINT PROGRAMS OF WORK:

-It was felt that after the completion of Numbers 1,2, and 3, that the eventual outcome would be joint major research and study programs that would involve both Alaska and Siberia.

Provisional agreement was made orally pending the presentation of written documents which would confirm the above and would be formally signed off on within the next month.

First Minister Shepin stressed that this was an agreement with a university and not an inter-governmental agreement. He expressed the desire that the flow of scientists both ways would increase in the near future once US-USSR Intergovernmental agreements are renewed.

Dr. Lydia Novak, President of the Soviet Medical Workers Union, set up this meeting for us and mentioned that the Union would like to continue to play an active part in bringing both Alaskan and Siberian medical workers closer together.

Dr. Nikitin mentioned that US-USSR agreements already exist in the areas of Cardiology and Oncology and that we should consider also proposing research in those areas.

First Minister Shepin said that the idea in general was good and that the Office of the Minister of Health would support the proposals. He stressed the need to do real research and not just involve "people with big names." "We welcome the results of your work to date and no doubt many people here are interested in working with you."

T.M. Ginn



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE

3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

COLLEGE OF NURSING
AND HEALTH SCIENCES

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. David Outcalt
Chancellor

FROM: Dr. Ted Mala *Ted*
Associate Professor, Health Sciences
UAA Native Students Academic Advisor

DATE: September 21, 1985

RE: UAA-USSR Relations: The Federal Position

Washington, DC Week of September 16-20, 1985.

While in Washington for meeting this week at the National Institutes of Health, I made it a point to educate others as well as myself to our efforts to cooperate with the Soviet Union. To that end, I can report the following meetings:

- Ms. Debroah Wince, White House Policy Analyst, Office of Science and Technology (set up by Mr. Bruce Abel, Assistant to Mr. Keyworth). Their reaction was very positive and encouraging and they sent me over to the State Department for further briefing.
- Drs. Jack Blanchard, US State Dept. Director of Cooperative Science and Technology Programs and Dr. John Thomas, Soviet Area Specialist, who were extensively briefed. Again, much enthusiasm to persue our efforts. They would like to schedule a meeting with both of us in November in Washington.
- Soviet First Secretary Ruben Gregorian at their Embassy sends you his regards and thanks for the letter and gift. He advises us to have Dr. Lydia Novak check on the agreement with the Ministry of Health for us. He looks forward to seeing us in November in Washington at their new embassy building.
- While many agencies and individuals are interested in the agreement, the key negotiators of Inter-Governmental Agreements are located at the Fogarty International Center in the National Institutes of Health. As part of their newly constituted Advisory Board, I found I had easy access to the principals involved in the area who furnished me with copies of the two agreements referred to us by the Soviet First Deputy Minister of Health, Dr. Oleg Shepin. Signed by Secretaries Kissinger and Rogers as well as Soviet Ministers Gromyko and Petrovsky, they are attached

- ° Dr. Jerry Brown, Head of the Arctic Research and Policy Staff, Division of Polar Programs of the National Science Foundation, is most interested in our work with Siberia and would like to meet with you and me on Monday, September 23rd, on his way to Fairbanks for the annual Science Conference. He and the Polar Board are most interested in working with us and supporting our efforts.
- ° Ms. Dalee Sambo, Anchorage Representative of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, informs me that the US Dept. of the Interior is most interested in any contact we might have with Siberia.

Suggested follow-up:

- ° That we send a telegram to Dr. Lydia Novak requesting her assistance in checking on the agreement with the Ministry of Health.
- ° That you and I meet in reference to your appointment calendar for November (see separate memorandum) that might include a brief tour and reception by the Fogarty International Center for the Soviet Delegation and you and I in November.

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

18
Chancellor Outcalt

9-21-85

page two

attached for your information. (Attachments A,B). Note that Attachment C is a list of NIH specialists assigned to handle questions about specific areas of the agreement with the USSR.

FIC Chief of International Coordination and Liason, Dr. Jack Schmidt, advises that in essence all new expansions of these agreements (which would include what we are doing with the Siberian Branch of the Academy) are on hold by order of the US State Department. Russian area specialist Irene Kuraeff said that they would be most happy to work with us but that our efforts will have to continue on a private party basis until State allows them to continue. NIH is ready and willing to resume relations once they get the ok to do so.

- ° The Public Health Service through FIC has encouraged us to apply for travel funding to return to Siberia to work with the Soviets on new possible areas of mutual collaboration. They have special funds just for that purpose which are awarded by a jury of specialists once documentation is received from both countries agree that if the USPHS supports an individual with round trip travel funds, that the host country will pick up the costs once he/she has arrived.
- ° President Reagan has made a statement encouraging bilateral health cooperation between our countries but has not removed sanctions against them. Still State reinforces that private initiative may and should continue between both countries. Once established, they may easily be expanded with federal support once sanctions are lifted.
- ° Senator Stevens Health Specialist Susan Arnold has assured us that they will continue to support our efforts. They also wrote to the Defense Dept. about my learning Russian in their California facility but Defense has not responded yet. I also met with Senator Frank Murkowski who instructed his aide Gene Schmiel (on loan to his office from the State Dept.) to assist us in every way possible. Schmiel says that the Gregorian application will not be approved until several days prior to the visit. That is the word from State's Russian Visa Desk Officers Ken Hillas and Jim Elliott (632-8671). Approval is based on current US-Soviet relations.
- ° The overall impression I have is a very positive one from our federal government. I was assured that the US Embassy reception we received in Moscow is not indicative of their enthusiasm and that we met with an aide to the new US Science Officer who had not yet arrived there and that she like in any big organization, was not on top of things as she might have been. Also note that the FIC brings all the science officers from all our Embassies in once a year to brief them on all NIH activities. More on that when we meet with State in November.
- ° I presented a slide show and talk on Siberia to FIC which was met with much enthusiasm. Director Dr. Craig Wallace looks forward towards meeting you in November.



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ СССР
(Минздрав СССР)

101431, ГСП, Москва К-51,
Рахмановский пер., д. 3

17 сентября 1985 № 22/20-92/85-46 Профессору Теодору А. МАЛА

на № _____

Помощнику профессора
Университет Аляски
г. Анкоридж

С Ш А

Уважаемый профессор Мала,

Искренне благодарю Вас за направленный мне меморандум и за те выражения заинтересованности в дружбе и сотрудничестве между советским и американским народами, которые Вы передали в Вашем письме.

Я согласен с Вами, что юридической основой для сотрудничества по новой теме между заинтересованными советскими и американскими учреждениями может явиться Соглашение между Правительством СССР и Правительством США о сотрудничестве в области медицинской науки и здравоохранения от 23 мая 1972 г.

Для включения новой темы в сотрудничество между СССР и США в области медицинской науки необходимо предварительное обсуждение этой темы на очередном заседании Совместной советско-

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON D.C. 20505

November 6, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN

FROM: TYRUS C. COBB *TC*SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks - Lunch with Religious
Leaders

NSC staff has reviewed and concurs as amended in the proposed Presidential remarks (Tab A) to religious leaders on November 8, 1985.

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum to Ben Elliott for your signature.

AC Sestanovich, *JU* Mandel, *KS* Small, *na* Raymond, *JM* Miller.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments:

TAB I Martin-Elliott Memorandum

TAB A Amended Presidential Remarks

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR BEN ELLIOTT

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks - Lunch with Religious
Leaders, November 8, 1985

We have reviewed and concur as amended in the proposed
Presidential remarks to religious leaders on November 8, 1985.

Attachment:

Tab A Amended Presidential Remarks

WE STAMP

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REFERRAL

23

SYSTEM I LOG NUMBER: 8958

ACTION OFFICER:

MATLOCK

DUE: 10:00 A.M. 6 NOV

- ☐ Prepare Memo Martin to Chew
☒ Prepare Memo Martin to Elliott
☐ Prepare Memo _____

URGENT

NAME

to _____

*** PUT RESPECTIVE STAFF OFFICER'S NAMES IN MARGIN BESIDE CHANGES.

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

DUE: 9:00 A.M. 6 NOV

*PHONE to action officer at ext. 5112

- ☐ Burghardt
☐ Cannistraro
☐ Childress
☐ Cobb
☐ Covey
☐ Danzansky
☐ deGraffenreid
☐ Djerejian
☐ Dobriansky
☐ Donley
☐ Douglass
☐ Fortier
☐ Grimes
☐ Hughes
☐ Korengold
☐ Kraemer
☐ Laux

- ☐ Lehman
☐ Lenczowski
☐ Levine
☐ Linhard
☐ Mahley
☐ Major
☒ Mandel
☐ Matlock
☐ May
☐ McDaniel
☐ Menges
☒ Miller
☐ North
☐ Platt
☒ Raymond
☐ Reger
☐ Ringdahl

- ☐ Sable
☐ Sachs
☒ Sestanovich
☐ Sigur
☒ Small
☐ Sommer
☐ Soos
☐ Stark
☐ Steiner
☐ Tahir-Kheli
☐ Teicher
☐ Thompson
☐ Tillman
☐ Wigg
☐ Wright
☐ _____
☐ _____

INFORMATION



Martin



Pearson



Secretariat

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

URGENT

DATE: 11/05/85 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 11/06/85, 1:00 p.m.

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LUNCH WITH RELIGIOUS LEADERS
(November 5, 5:45 pm draft)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	OGLESBY	☒	☐
REGAN	☐	☒	RILEY	☐	☐
MILLER	☐	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☒	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
CHAVEZ	☒	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	SVAHN	☒	☐
DANIELS	☐	☐	THOMAS	☒	☐
FIELDING	☒	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	ELLIOTT	☐	☐
HICKS	☐	☐		☐	☐
KINGON	☒	☐		☐	☐
LACY	☐	☐		☐	☐
McFARLANE	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Please provide your edits, comments to Ben Elliott by 1:00 p.m. tomorrow with an information copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

25

(Rohrabacher/BE)
November 5, 1985
5:45 p.m.

Received

NOV 5 1985 5:43
PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: LUNCH WITH RELIGIOUS LEADERS
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1985

Welcome to the White House, and thank you for joining me here today. As you are aware, I'll be leaving shortly on a trip to Geneva where I will be meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev. I am looking forward to this journey with cautious optimism. I see it as a potential starting point for better relations between our two countries. The more I've studied the situation -- and I have done a lot of that lately -- the clearer it becomes that better relations are in the interest of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

But let's not kid ourselves. Wishful thinking and giving the benefit of the doubt to our adversary is not the path to a safer world. If progress is to be made, it will result not just from frank discussions, but a Soviet commitment that matches our own. I will be firm in the defense of our national interests and forceful in the advocacy of our values as a free people.

The differences between our two systems of government are deep and abiding. Nowhere is that more evident than in the arena of human rights. We Americans cherish our freedom -- our right to speak, pray and assemble, our right to join labor unions and to own property. Our Founding Fathers proclaimed these rights as inalienable and God-given. I want to assure you that when I meet with General Secretary Gorbachev, the issue of human rights in general, and religious persecution in particular, will be high on my list. If those who head the current regime in Moscow truly

of on labor unions
y.p.

Forbes did not
claim on right
on labor unions
(K. M. ...)

20

want better relations, they can give the world a sign at little or no strategic cost to themselves. They can start by dismantling the tools of repression against Christians, Jews, and Moslems in the Soviet Union and other communist countries ^{to worship in peace}.

Thomas Jefferson, our third President and a champion of freedom, once wrote, "the same God who gave us life, gave us liberty..." I think that all of us here today appreciate our country's religious heritage. It has shaped national perspective and served as the foundation upon which everything else has been built. Our spiritual values have enabled us to enjoy the unimaginable progress and technology of the last four decades while still maintaining a decent, humanitarian way of life.

Our respect for human life is the driving force behind our research program that, if successful, ^{could} will lead mankind into a new era of security. ^{Main} For the last 40 years, our ~~only~~ defense against nuclear attack has been retaliation in kind. Our countries have built bigger and more efficient methods of destruction. We are, today, focusing our research and the creative genius of our scientists on an alternative far more moral than killing millions of ^{Soviet Citizens (KS)} ~~them~~ because they have killed millions of us. We are seeking to ^{research} develop and test a defensive system, a space shield, designed to protect life rather than destroy it.

In Geneva, I plan to speak with General Secretary Gorbachev directly about our ^{strategic defense} space shield research program. As I have mentioned before, because it is a purely defensive system, space shield technology might one day be shared. I also believe it

→
Steve Steiner

Strategic defense

27
enhance the prospects for eventually (warded)
will ~~make~~ arms agreements ~~more likely~~ by making nuclear armed
missiles less effective as ~~a~~ weapons, thus more negotiable.

In our free society, issues of such magnitude are the business of every citizen, especially those who represent the religious institutions which offer our people guidance on moral questions. Today, I appreciate this opportunity to break bread with you, and I am looking forward to speaking with you. Thank you all, and God bless you.

54-c 28

8860

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 7, 1985

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT: Mailgram from Resistance International, USA

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum to Sally Kelley suggesting that no response is necessary to the mailgram at Tab A, allegedly from Resistance International. Resistance International is a Paris-based group headed by noted Soviet emigre Vladimir Bukovsky. It has no connection with Rev. Lindstrom and Mr. Makarenko, authors of the mailgram. The two have written in the past to the White House and the Department of State claiming to represent Resistance International. The State Department has recommended that the letters not be answered.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to Sally Kelley.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Oliver North, Steve Sestanovich, and Judyt Mandel concur.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to Sally Kelley

Tab A Mailgram from Lindstrom and Makarenko

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DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By *CAS* NARA, Date *7/1/02*

30

8860

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN

SUBJECT: Mailgram from Resistance International, USA

Resistance International is a Paris-based group headed by noted Soviet emigre Vladimir Bukovsky. It has no connection with Rev. Lindstrom and Mr. Makarenko, authors of the mailgram. The two have written in the past to the White House and the Department of State claiming to represent Resistance International. The State Department has recommended that the letters not be answered.

Under the circumstances, the NSC feels that no response to the mailgram is necessary.

Attachment

Tab A Mailgram from Resistance International, USA

50 F MARIE
203 E CAMP MCDONALD RD
PROSPECT HTS IL 60070 31AM.

pro: system for service

Mailgram 3

32

350740

8860

4-041075S304 10/31/85 ICS IPMBNGZ CSP WHSB
5044668163 MGME TDBN NEW ORLEANS LA 71 10-31 0624P EST

71SC

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20505

DEAR SIR:

WE ARE IN NEW ORLEANS AND JUST RETURNED FROM THE SOVIET SHIP WHERE WE
TALKED WITH CREW MEMBERS. THE HONOR OF AMERICA IS IN YOUR HANDS .
PLEASE SEEK TO DETAIN THE SHIP UNTIL CONGRESS INVESTIGATES THE MEDVID
AFFAIR.

SINCERELY,

RESISTANCE INTERNATIONAL, USA
REV. PAUL LINDSTROM, NATIONAL DIRECTOR

MIKHAIL MAKARENKO, PRESIDENT, 203 E CAMP, MCDONALD RD, PROSPECT
HTS, IL 60070
312-394-9220

18:24 EST

MGMCOMP

JUL-6
33NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~ACTION

November 7, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN

FROM:

JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*

SUBJECT:

Background Paper for the First Lady

Attached at Tab A is the seventh in a series of weekly papers on the Soviet Union that we are doing for the First Lady. It concerns education in the USSR and was prepared by the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to James G. Rosebush at Tab I forwarding the paper to the First Lady.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memo to James G. Rosebush
Tab A "Education in the Soviet Union"

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By *CS* NARA, Date *7/1/02*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES G. ROSEBUSH

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN

SUBJECT: Background Paper for the First Lady

Attached at Tab A is the seventh in a series of weekly papers we are putting together for the First Lady as background reading on the Soviet Union. It deals with education in the USSR and was drafted by the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the paper to the First Lady.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A "Education in the Soviet Union"

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DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 20, 1997
By CRS NARA, Date 7/1/02

Education in the Soviet Union

Ten years of schooling is compulsory in the USSR and education at all levels is provided free of cost. The system has achieved a near one-hundred percent literacy rate throughout the country, compared to twenty-five percent before the revolution, and is prized by the average citizen as the major means of social and economic advancement outside of party membership. Education in the USSR is an integral part of the regime's program of socialization and ideological indoctrination, designed to produce patriotic, disciplined, vocationally oriented believers in the superiority of socialism. By and large, it does.

* * * *

Universality versus Quality

The USSR's constitution guarantees the "free provision of all forms of education" to all Soviet citizens. The variations in quality and access are extensive, however, despite the state's glowing claims. Like medicine, education is regarded as a low prestige field although teachers per se are respected; salaries tend to be low, with women filling the overwhelming majority of teaching positions. Most of the better teachers are concentrated in urban areas, creating vast differences in the quality of schooling available in cities compared to that in the countryside--so much so that parents assigned to rural areas will often leave their children with grandparents in the city. The most prestigious schools are by and large reserved for children of the intelligentsia and political elite, perpetuating class consciousness in a supposedly classless society.

Structure and Focus

Soviet children start first grade at the age of seven; kindergarten is widely available though not universal. School entrance is celebrated nationwide as a special festive occasion. Once in the classroom, children begin the process of official socialization that continues for the rest of their lives. All wear uniforms--the girls in dark pinafores, and the boys in blue jackets and ties. From September through May, the six day school week is a matter of pervasive memorization and the repetition inherent in the Soviet education philosophy.

The state's ultimate purpose in educating its young people is to "Sovietize" them, imbuing them with the anti-individual collectivist spirit deemed necessary for a communist society. In many respects the approach resembles that of a religious education, with focus on an infallible Marxist-Leninist catechism. Additional themes running throughout the curriculum include love for the motherland, and the virtues of labor and military service. In mathematics, number problems are not presented in terms of apples or marbles, but of crop harvests

and plan fulfillment. Boys receive introductory military training during the last two years of secondary school and must attend a summer boot camp; girls must take first-aid and paramedic courses. Political and ideological courses are compulsory for all university students throughout their advanced education.

By the end of the ninth grade, the process of channeling into career paths is underway: having completed their compulsory education, students may enter the work force directly, attend a vocational institute, or college preparatory school. Entrance into the last named is often dependent on bribery or connections. Those who do get in take university entrance exams after their tenth year. The Soviet system permits them to make one application to the faculty handling the specific subject matter he or she wishes to study, at the student's preferred university. If the application is rejected (competition is stiff since only one in seven students who complete high school get into a university program and bribery of college admission officials is also rampant) the student can try again the following year, give up and enter the labor pool or armed forces, or seek out a vocational institution. Military service, which is required for all eighteen-year-old males, may be deferred until higher education is completed.

Qualified Successes

Although the "gifts" to administrators for placement in a better quality school can sometimes be expensive, Soviet parents do not have to worry about the education costs many American parents find prohibitive. Furthermore, the rote-learning and rigid structure of the system result in well disciplined, and in cases where quality teachers are present, well-grounded students. Students are not taught to think independently but to master the facts and data set before them. Although the stress on humanities is weak, natural sciences and mathematics are heavily emphasized in the Soviet curriculum. Russian and many foreign languages are also taught with immense precision. In fact, there are more people teaching English in the USSR than are studying Russian in the US.

Systemic Failings

The political realities of the Soviet Union surface in less favorable ways within the education system, however. The attempt to russify non-slavic nationalities, particularly those of central Asia, results in classroom situations where a very distinct language barrier can separate teacher and student. Cheating is commonplace and widely tolerated because teachers and even entire schools are evaluated by student success ratios--too many failing grades can mean the end of a teaching career.

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

-3-

Although universities have admittance quotas favoring children of workers and peasants, students from these backgrounds are often not qualified to pass the difficult written and oral entrance examinations because of the poor quality of their pre-college education. The oral part of these exams is also used to determine the political, social, and religious background of the candidate in order to screen out ideologically undesirable students. Moreover, many of the subjects considered useful for a rounded education in the West are not so regarded in the USSR. Computer literacy training has only just begun this fall and most schools do not have the needed micro-computers. Sociology and psychology are far down on the list of Soviet priorities.

Of late, the leadership has begun to recognize the long-term costs of the education system's rigidity, and its effect on the country's manpower needs. Recent attempts at reform include expanding compulsory schooling by one year, increasing the wages of educators, and at the same time redirecting students from academic to more vocationally oriented fields. This final point, which includes "labor training for educational purposes," involves "apprentice production teams" of second through eleventh graders spending several hours a week working at manufacturing plants and on collective farms as part of their regular schooling.

The eventual success of these gradually implemented reforms is in doubt, as they have met with immense resistance from the public at large and from the students themselves. Urban young people, for the most part, do not aspire to be "workers" and look on academic training as a vehicle for social mobility. Rural elements, in contrast, question the entire value of formal education, as students there tend to drop out to take care of the needs of the farm long before they have completed the mandatory level of attendance.

Prepared by:
Justin Lifflander
Department of State

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Type
38NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

November 7, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*
SUBJECT: Soviet Films for the President

As I noted to you in my memo of October 30, I think it would be extremely useful for the President to see several Soviet films before his November meeting with Gorbachev. Last week I recommended that he see "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears." This week I suggest he watch "The Cranes are Flying", an extremely useful film for understanding Soviet perceptions of World War II.

Attached at Tab I is a Schedule Proposal requesting that the film be placed on the President's calendar for this weekend, November 9-10, for viewing at his leisure. The film runs approximately 90 minutes.

Johnathan Miller concurs.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you forward the attached Schedule Proposal to Fred Ryan.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Schedule Proposal
Tab A Synopsis Card~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By *WJ* NARA, Date *7/1/00*

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FREDERICK J. RYAN, Director
Presidential Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN

REQUEST: Soviet Film showing

PURPOSE: To assist in preparing the President for his
November meeting with Gorbachev

BACKGROUND: Several films were obtained from the Soviet
Embassy and previewed by Jack Matlock's
staff. Two were selected as useful
preparation for the November meeting with
Gorbachev. The first of these films was made
available for viewing last weekend at Camp
David. It is recommended that the second
film be shown this weekend.

DATE & TIME: November 9 or 10 at the President's leisure
DURATION: 90 minutes

LOCATION: White House

PARTICIPANTS: The President and Mrs. Reagan

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: View films

RECOMMENDED BY: Jack F. Matlock

OPPOSED BY: None

Attachment:

Tab A Film Snyopsis

THE CRANES ARE FLYING

THE STORY DEPICTS WORLD WAR II'S IMPACT ON THE LIVES OF TWO YOUNG LOVERS SEPARATED BY THE CONFLICT. THE YOUNG MAN IS CALLED TO THE FRONT, AND HIS FIANCÉE TRIES UNSUCCESSFULLY TO REMAIN FAITHFUL DURING HIS LONG ABSENCE. IT IS A MOVING DRAMA WHICH ENDS BY CALLING ON ALL SOVIET CITIZENS TO DRAW RENEWED INSPIRATION FROM THE SACRIFICES OF THE WAR'S VICTIMS.

JM-C 41

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

November 7, 1985

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JF*

SUBJECT: Appointment Request: Women for a Meaningful Summit

Women for a Meaningful Summit, an ad hoc group of prominent women, first came to my attention several weeks ago when Senator Stevens forwarded to you a copy of a letter his wife received from the group soliciting her support. The group has now sent a letter to the President asking for a meeting prior to his departure for Geneva. If the President is not available, they have asked that you or George Shultz meet with them.

While this is a serious group, the press of events between now and Geneva will be such that I do not think a meeting with the President or high-level administration official will be feasible.

Steve^{SS} Steiner, Judy^{JM} Mandel and John^{JM} Nathan Miller concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the Martin-to-Ryan memo at Tab I advising that a meeting with a delegation from Women for a Meaningful Summit will not be possible.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memo from Bill Martin to Fred Ryan
Tab A Memo from Fred Ryan to Bill Martin
Tab B Letter to the President from Women for a
Meaningful Summit
Tab II Letter to Senator Stevens' wife from Women for a
Meaningful Summit

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By *GS* NARA, Date *7/1/02*



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR FREDERICK J. RYAN

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN

SUBJECT: Appointment Request: Women for a Meaningful Summit

NSC has reviewed the request from Women for a Meaningful Summit for a meeting with the President. Although this appears to be a serious group, it is the NSC's view that the press of events between now and the Geneva meeting rules out a meeting with the President or high-level administration official.

Attachments

Tab A Ryan to Martin memo
Tab B Letter to the President from Women for a Meaningful
Summit



822345

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

October 9, 1985

TO: WILLIAM MARTIN

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR., DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR SCHEDULING RECOMMENDATION

PLEASE PROVIDE YOUR RECOMMENDATION ON THE FOLLOWING
SCHEDULING REQUEST UNDER CONSIDERATION:

EVENT: Meeting with "Women for a Meaningful Summit" an ad hoc
coalition of prominent women and women's organizations

DATE: Prior to the Summit

LOCATION: The White House

BACKGROUND: See attached

YOUR RECOMMENDATION:

Accept _____ Regret _____ Surrogate _____ Message _____ Other _____
Priority _____
Routine _____

IF RECOMMENDATION IS TO ACCEPT, PLEASE CITE REASONS:

RESPONSE DUE: OCTOBER 18, 1985

TO ANN BROCK





September 26, 1985

President Ronald Reagan
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

Women for a Meaningful Summit is an ad hoc coalition of prominent women and women's organizations which endorses the enclosed Statement regarding the upcoming Summit Meeting between yourself and USSR General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

On behalf of the coalition, we are requesting a meeting, prior to your departure to Geneva for the Summit, with you and a small, representative delegation from our coalition. We would like to meet with you to express our hopes for the Summit as a most significant opportunity for the US and USSR to reverse the arms race and improve relations and cooperation between the two nations.

We applaud your efforts to meet with General Secretary Gorbachev to discuss the challenges facing both nations. The global community recognizes the importance of this critical moment in history; it looks towards the leadership of the Superpowers to seize the opportunity of the Summit and take positive, concrete steps to peacefully obtain global security. Mutual and verifiable moratoria on the testing of nuclear warheads on earth and the testing of anti-satellite weapons in space is such a step. The Summit is also an opportunity for the leaders of the US and USSR to pledge to resume, immediately upon adjournment of the Summit, negotiations with Great Britain for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

A representative of Women for a Meaningful Summit will contact your appointments secretary within the next week to arrange a meeting time. Should your schedule not permit a personal meeting with our coalition's delegation, we will be able to meet with your designee, Secretary of State George Shultz or National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane.

We have requested a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev to express to him the same concerns and hopes we are expressing to you. We look forward to meeting with you personally in this critical moment of history.

Sincerely,

<i>Vera Kistiakowsky</i>	<i>Mary Dent Crisp</i>	<i>Susan Herschkowitz</i>
Vera Kistiakowsky	Mary Dent Crisp	Susan Herschkowitz
Professor of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	former Co-Chair, Republican National Committee	Coordinator, Women for a Meaningful Summit



7791
48
SEP 25 1985

September 20, 1985

Mrs Ted Stevens
Us Senate Sh522
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mrs Stevens:

The leaders of the Superpowers - the United States and the Soviet Union - will hold an historic Summit Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland November 19th - 20th, 1985. This Summit, the first between US President Ronald Reagan and a Soviet leader, USSR General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, in this decade, is a most significant opportunity for the US and USSR to reverse the arms race and improve relations and cooperation between the two nations. Both leaders will be challenged to strengthen their nations' mutual security - and the security of all nations - by immediately resuming negotiations for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to end all nuclear explosions.

Prominent women and women's organizations have joined in ad hoc coalition, urging President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to seize this opportunity and take real, concrete steps to reverse the nuclear arms race. On behalf of the coalition, Women for a Meaningful Summit, we would like to invite you to join us and a national delegation of prominent women traveling to Geneva from November 17th - 21st to personally express this important message.

The delegation will convey this message to President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in the following ways:

- * meetings with the Superpower leaders and/or senior members of both governments, at which time the enclosed Statement and petition, which have been endorsed internationally, will be formally presented;
- * smaller delegation visits with ambassadors of other nations which have Geneva consulates;
- * a series of issue and press briefing sessions with national and international media;
- * briefing and information exchange sessions with delegations of prominent women from other nations; and
- * the "tying" of The Ribbon at a symbolic Geneva landmark.

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Women for a Meaningful Summit will be responsible for the logistics of coordinating delegation activities. As a member of the delegation, you would be responsible for:

- 1) your travel and lodging expenses to, from, and at Geneva (assistance with making those arrangements will be available);
- 2) participating in a delegation briefing session in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, November 16th; and
- 3) endorsing the enclosed Statement to be presented to both President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev.

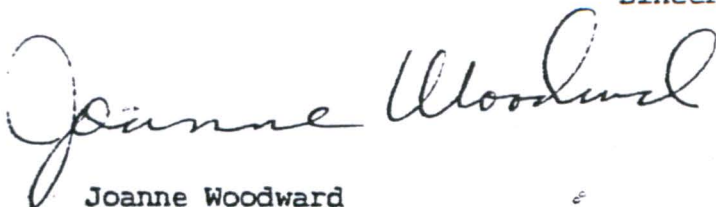
It is our intention to make the delegation a strong, substantive and important political presence during the Summit talks. Your leadership will add to the high quality and seriousness of the delegation's membership. We also appreciate your suggestions of colleagues who may be interested in joining the delegation.

Finally, we have only 59 days until the delegation leaves for Geneva. A minimum of \$100,800 in tax-deductible monies must be raised within that time to absolutely ensure the success of our momentous mission. Your tax-deductible contribution, or your help in identifying tax-deductible monies, will be so important to our success.

The incredible shortness of time in which to plan the delegation's efforts requires us to urge your very quick response to our invitation. An Endorsement & Participation Response form is enclosed (if you are unable to join us in Geneva, there are other ways in which you can participate - just note on the form what you are able to do). Please return the form by October 1, 1985. We need to have this form on file in order to publicly use your name in association with the Statement, especially in any paid advertising campaign. Directly contact Susan Herschkowitz, Coordinator of Women for a Meaningful Summit, at 202/822-7492, who will respond to any questions, ideas or concerns you may have.

An enormous task lies before us. We look forward to working with you in this moment of history.

Sincerely,


Joanne Woodward



Mary Dent Crisp

50
Vera Kistiakowsky
Vera Kistiakowsky

LaDonna Harris
LaDonna Harris

Pat Schroeder
Hon. Patricia Schroeder

Coretta Scott King
Coretta Scott King

Hellen Caldicott
Hellen Caldicott

Betty Bumpers
Betty Bumpers

Bella Abzug
Bella Abzug

Barbara Boxer
Hon. Barbara Boxer

Jane Alexander
Jane Alexander

Frances T. Farenthold
Frances T. Farenthold