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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. notes	re summit	9/19/85	P5 11/27/00
COLLECTION:			
KOJELIS, LINAS J.: Files			kdb
FILE FOLDER:			
Gorbachev Summit, November 1985 OA 13513			8/16/95

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

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

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

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1000

THEMES ON GENEVA MEETING

- A good start: first thing Gorbachev said was US-Soviet relations at a low point. But yesterday, he said world has become a safer, more secure place. Building on our strength (Allied unity, restored military and economic might), we went to make a fresh start -- and we did.
- A real dialogue: meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev lasted over 15 hours of which 5 were one on one. Agenda covered arms control and security; human rights; regional conflict; bilateral matter. No issue was papered over.
- Realism: I also went with realism. Did not expect fundamental changes in Soviet philosophy or behavior, but determined to clear up misunderstandings, narrow differences where possible, broaden and deepen dialogue.
- We agreed to step up arms negotiations in areas where there is common ground: urgency of reducing nuclear arsenals (50% cuts in strategic arms, preventing nuclear proliferation, chemical weapons proliferation), moving forward across the board on security matters.
- Also agreed on people to people initiatives, opening new consulates, scientific co-operation in fusion. Had an extensive discussion of human rights: commitment to improvements.
- Where we disagreed: SDI, Soviet interference in regional conflicts. Do not expect changes overnight, only time will tell if Soviets willing to seriously address our concerns.
- Where do we go from here?: two more meetings planned to continue Geneva process; much work in the interim. Deeds will tell, but we cleared the air, have a better sense of common ground.
- Gorbachev the man. Strong defender of Soviet interests, pragmatic, energetic, a good listener.

301 24 Jan 1985
EC Council Brief

Outcome Themes

BACKGROUND POINTS: President well prepared for meetings.

- Our subject matter was shaped by the facts of this century. For 40 years the actions of the Soviet Union have complicated our hopes for peace and for the growth of freedom.
- Basis for this summit set by five years of firm and consistent policies. Reestablished our political, economic and military strength and reinvigorated our alliances. Thus able to establish dialogue based on realism and strength.

KEY POINT: A good start.

- Meetings very worthwhile. It was essential that the two leaders met. They had an intensive and frank examination of the issues.
- President had called for a fresh start in U.S./Soviet relationship. We have made that start. We needed to understand each other better, and we have started that process.
- Important step forward in our efforts to build basis for more stable and constructive East-West relations. Staying in close touch with friends and allies. President himself briefing NATO leaders, and senior officials branching out to brief others around the world.
- We have established a new and direct high level dialogue. This is centered on more frequent visits and exchanges by Cabinet officials and their counterparts. Will give us framework for intensifying discussions in all four key areas of agenda: regional issues; human rights; bilateral matters; and security and arms control issues.
- But we are realistic. We disagree on much. Point of this dialogue is to lay out these differences frankly. No illusions that dialogue, in and of itself, will resolve our differences, but we will solve problems where we can.
- Systems, values and ideologies are vastly different. Two strong leaders; each made clear where he stands. And both made clear the areas where we distrust each other.
- The leaders recognized that competitive nature of the relationship will continue. But they agreed they share an overriding responsibility: to ensure that this competition remains peaceful, and to work together to try to strengthen an unsure peace.

- There are, of course, areas of disagreement on how to strengthen the peace, but the two leaders recognized need to start now to establish new ways to address these issues.
- They agreed therefore to meet again and to set up a regular process of summit meetings in our respective capitals. There will also be a regularized process of meetings between Foreign Ministers, and other Cabinet level contacts will be intensified.
- Obviously, there remain areas of deep disagreement and -- in some cases -- distrust.
 - On regional issues, we have conducted our relations with developing countries very differently and have diverging interests in several areas. This was expressed frankly by both leaders.
 - On security and arms control, there was an extensive discussion of our differences over the relationship between strategic offense and defense. This discussion will continue in the Geneva negotiations.
 - On human rights, the President took this opportunity to note that respect for the individual and the rule of law is as fundamental to peace as is arms control. He pressed for greater Soviet adherence to international agreements such as the Helsinki Accords.
- There were, however, additional areas of agreement as well. For example, we were particularly pleased that in the Joint Statement which resulted from the meeting we were able to agree to specific language in a number of arms control areas. These include:
 - Nuclear and Space Talks -- agreed to principle of 50% reductions in nuclear arms and to seek an interim agreement on limiting LRINF missile systems.
 - Non-Proliferation Treaty -- agreed to enhance cooperation.
 - Chemical Weapons -- endorsed concept of CW ban.
 - Risk Reduction Centers -- agreed to study these.

-- MBFR Negotiations -- emphasized their importance.

-- CDE (Stockholm Conference) -- reaffirmed need for concrete confidence-building measures, plus non-use of force.

- Other areas of agreement included:

-- Recognized the need to build greater confidence in dealings with each other. Frank discussions contributed to this process. Two leaders agreed that real confidence must be built on deeds, not just words.

-- Strengthening people to people contacts, and signing of cultural exchanges agreement.

-- Intensification of other bilateral exchanges.

-- Intensification of dialogue between senior level experts on ways to address regional conflicts, which have undermined prospects for better relations, and agreement to seek ways to enable regional states to solve own problems without outside interference.

-- Joining together to advocate international cooperation to develop magnetic fusion as an inexhaustible energy source for the benefit of mankind.

- THE BOTTOM LINE:

- Leaders got off to a good start -- that's what was needed.

- They agreed to meet again, and to regularize meetings at other senior levels.

- They settled some issues, and at least began the long effort required to tackle those where serious disagreements remain.



AMERIKAS LATVIEŠU APVIENĪBA
American Latvian Association in the United States, Inc.
400 HURLEY AVENUE
P. O. BOX 4578, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20850-0432
TEL.:(301) 340-1914

December 2, 1985

Dear Linas,

Welcome back from vacation! To help you get back into the mood of world affairs I've enclosed the following little story which should be of special interest to the White House. The original was sent to "the truth" for use as a "LIPS (Laughing International Press Service) column, although I did send a variation to the National Review, on the chance they might find it amusing.

I still owe you and Brenda a lunch and haven't forgotten. I will try to arrange something soon. (I have to save up my pennies).

Take Care!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ojars', written over the typed name.

Ojars

Get it straight from the LIPS

by Ojars Kalnins

A MID-SUMMIT NIGHT'S DREAM

Those who followed the Geneva summit closely probably know that Mikhail Gorbachev made his home away from home in a building on the Soviet compound called the Villa Rose. What they may not know is that this quaint 19th century mansion doesn't belong to the Soviet Union. It belongs to Latvians.

The independent Republic of Latvia bought the Villa Rose in the 1920's to serve as its mission to the League of Nations. When the Soviets took over Latvia in 1940, the Swiss government took over the Villa Rose. Not to keep, mind you, but just to "watch over" until Latvia's international legal status got straightened out. The Swiss, you see, never recognized the illegal Soviet annexation of Latvia.

However, in a deft exercise of diplomatic gymnastics, the Swiss government "loaned" the building to the Soviets in 1947. But only on one condition: they can't keep it either. That's because the Villa Rose is still listed in the Geneva real estate register as Latvian property. According to the Swiss, when Latvia is free again, it can have its property back. Until then, the Soviets can use it. Since it is the nicest building in the Soviet compound, the Soviets have taken full advantage of the offer, using the elegant villa for all kinds of state dinners and diplomatic meetings. And when it was time to face off with President Reagan in Geneva, Gorbachev moved right in.

So we wondered: how did Gorbachev sleep, knowing he was an unwelcome guest in someone else's home? It's one thing to illegally occupy someone's country and rule it safely from a distance. But to actually make your bed at the scene of the crime? One highly placed source gave us the following account of one night in the life of Mikhail Gorbachev in Villa Rose.

(ITALICS)

On the night of November 18th (which coincidentally is the anniversary of Latvian Independence Day), Mikhail Gorbachev tucked himself into his bed in the Villa Rose and prepared for a quiet night's sleep. He had spent several grueling hours negotiating with President Reagan and his head was swimming. He had just dozed off when his door flew open and a large figure walked in. Gorbachev jumped up in bed, hurled his Lenin doll to the floor and exclaimed:

"What's going on? What are you doing here?"

"Mr. Gorbachev I presume? I'm going to have to ask you to leave this building."

"What? Why? This is my building. I'm not going anywhere. Where are my guards?"

"I'm sorry Mr. Gorbachev, but it is my duty to inform you that this is no longer your building. In fact, it never has been. It belongs to the Republic of Latvia. Look, right here in the Geneva real estate register it says so. This has always been Latvian property."

"Latvia shmatvia! It's all part of the Soviet Union now. And whatever is Soviet is mine!"

"Not anymore. The Soviet Union was just dissolved why you were sleeping."

"What! That's ridiculous! How could that happen?"

"Easy. We just took the Soviet Constitution at its word. See this part, where it says each republic has a right to secede from the Union if it wishes? Well, the Latvian people asked me to come here and announce that we have chosen to secede. So you'll have to leave."

"Nonsense! The Soviet people will never stand for it!"

"That's where you're mistaken again. There are no Soviet people anymore either. The Estonians, Lithuanians, Georgians, Ukrainians, Bielorusians, Armenians and all the other nationalities have also decided to secede."

"But if all the republics have seceded, then that means I only rule Russia?"

"Not quite. The Russian people have elected a new leader. Perhaps you've heard of him? Alexander Solzhenitsyn?"

"Oh my God! Get me Shevardnadze! I have to talk to my Foreign Minister."

"I'm sorry, but he's been replaced by Andrei Sakharov."

"This is terrible! Raisa! Where's Raisa! I have to talk to my wife."

"Uh...she's not here either. Last I heard she took off for Paris with Nancy Reagan. Seems like they had some shopping to do."

"Outrageous! Let me talk to my generals. The Soviet Army will have something to say about this."

"I think you'll have a hard time getting through. This morning the entire Soviet Army defected to the Afghan Mujahadeen. According to Reuters they're having quite a hashish party in Kabul at this very moment. They're generating more smoke than a Soviet carpet bombing."

" But surely my friends in the Warsaw Pact haven't abandoned me?"

"I'm afraid you don't have any friends there anymore. In fact, there isn't a Warsaw Pact. The Poles overthrew Jaruzelski and replaced him with Lech Walesa. East Germany is tearing down the Berlin Wall. The Czechs have declared another Prague Spring and are putting Soviet troops on planes to Kabul. And the Hungarians just joined the New York Stock Exchange. I hear they're doing quite well."

"But what about the Bulgarians? The Bulgarians have always been loyal!"

" They just converted to Catholicism and have moved their government to the Vatican. Seems like they have some guilt to work off. I'd love to hear their confessions!"

"This is terrible, just terrible! What can I do? Where can I go?"

"Foreign Minister Sakharov says he has a real nice place prepared for you in Gorky. Only used by one family, quiet, away from the press and public..."

"Oh no, not Gorky! Wait a minute...is President Reagan still in Geneva? Can I speak to him?"

"Well he is still here, but I don't see how he can help you. You aren't the leader of a superpower anymore."

"Yes, yes, but he is still concerned with human rights in Russia, isn't he?"

Of course, but...?"

"Then maybe he can intercede on my behalf?"

"To do what?"

"To help me emigrate to the United States."

"You'll have to talk to the new head of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service about any requests for asylum."

"Fine, fine, anything you say. Who's the new head of INS?"

"Mr. Miroslav Medvid."

"Oh my God!"

(END ITALICS)

Which only goes to show, one man's dream is another man's nightmare.

D

LINAS

THOUGHT YOU
MIGHT BE INTERESTED
IN SEEING THIS -

VAL

Los Angeles Times

CH

Wednesday, November 20, 1985

Sunday

Reporter's Notebook

Summit Veteran Gromkyo Not Even a Spectator Now

By STANLEY MEISLER, *Times Staff Writer*

GENEVA—Of all the Americans and Soviets who attended the last summit conference in Geneva 30 years ago, only 76-year-old Andrei A. Gromyko, now president of the Soviet Union, is still active in public life.

But it is common knowledge that the veteran of practically every major U.S.-Soviet encounter was pushed upstairs from his longtime job as foreign minister because Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev regards him as out of tune with the new image of a dynamic Soviet government.

The depth of his fall from any position of influence was made clear at the opening day of the summit when Kremlin spokesman Leonid M. Zamyatin was asked Tuesday why Gromyko had not come to Geneva. "We are dealing in policy here," said Zamyatin, "not protocol."

When the microphones went dead several times at the start of the Soviet briefing at the Swiss government press center, Vladimir B. Lomeiko, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, had some sarcastic words for Western technology.

"Here we are," he said. "Western technology is supposed to be so marvelous. And it's Western technology that is supposed to be so much better than Soviet technology. But it's the hardware that is letting us down."

Zamyatin, who has been spokesman for the last four Kremlin leaders, apparently believes the best defense is a good offense. When an Israeli reporter challenged him on a human rights issue, Zamyatin fired back:

"Look what's going on with the Arabs in Israel—you're destroying them. It's genocide."

Although Reagan Administration officials insist they are not showing any favoritism, the ac-

credited reporter for *Playboy* seems to show up in rather favored places. Ronald Prescott Reagan, the 27-year-old son of President Reagan, was spotted, for example, talking with his father inside a lakeside villa just before Gorbachev arrived for the start of the conference.

Also, reporters covering the tea that Nancy Reagan gave Tuesday for Raisa Gorbachev and Nancy Reagan were surprised to find Ronald in their midst. Although he lacked the special pass required for covering this event, he was allowed to watch his mother greet Mrs. Gorbachev. Another reporter asked him how he was coping with the news blackout on the conference imposed by both sides. "It's been really tough," he replied.

President Reagan may have offended Latvian exiles in the United States by entering the Soviet Mission compound in Geneva on Tuesday night for a dinner hosted by the Gorbachevs. The grounds housed the Latvian delegation to the League of Nations before World War II and is still registered in the Geneva real estate register as Latvian property.

Switzerland, like the United States and many other countries, has never recognized the Soviet Union's annexation of Latvia and two other Baltic countries at the end of World War II. But, while keeping to this legality, Switzerland still allows the Soviet Union to use the grounds.

The U.S. government is so hesitant about offending Baltic exile pride that its official maps of the Soviet Union do not include Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. For this reason, the World Federation of Free Latvians, in a recent press release, said Reagan's acceptance of the Soviet Mission compound as a meeting site was "a paradox."

Times staff writers William J. Eaton and Betty Cuniberti contributed to this notebook.

McAllions

L.M. Jim ~~Khun~~ ~~Presidents~~ And de Camp

x6288

- get des cription
- picture

Al Gureckas

268-3398

John Hibel Gfr UNIO X 7133

Biothe medallion

Geneva

Geneva

Through ~~Christine~~
DOS ^{Proach} Christine Hathaway

Mr. yag rob

Soviet Mission Geneva

15 medallion

each depicts name of soviet satellite
country

+ Flag of USSR

459

1 3/4 diameter

Not boxed yet but AT Archives

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LOGGED 851203 ARRIVAL 851122 PRESENT 851119
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DONOR H FOREIGN OFFICIAL
PREF HIS EXCELLENCY
NAME MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

TITLE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
ORG OF THE SOVIET UNION

ADDR THE KREMLIN

- CITY MOSCOW
CNTRY UNI UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

SALUT DEAR MR. GENERAL SECRETARY
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BOX 85013

COMMENT PRESENTED TO CHRISTINE HATHAWAY, STATE, BY MR. YASNOV, SOVIET MISSION,
ON OCCAISON OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN'S TRIP TO GENEVA,
SWITZERLAND; SEE 8501237, GORBACHEV, MIKHAIL, AND 8501240, GORBACHEV,
RAISSA

TOTVALU 0001250 GIFTS B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Linus-

the statement "Joint U.S. - Soviet Agreement
of January 8, 1985" will be delivered here tom
about noon.

Judy at the soviet desk, DOS 632-9559, found it

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'JLH' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Geneva, Switzerland)

For Immediate Release

November 20, 1985

ALLIED PARTICIPATION AT SPECIAL MEETING OF
THE NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

Belgium	Prime Minister Wilfried Martens
Canada	Prime Minister Brian Mulroney
Denmark	Prime Minister Poul Schlueter
France	Foreign Minister Roland Dumas
FRG	Chancellor Helmut Kohl
Greece	Vice Premier Yannis Haralambopoulos
Iceland	Prime Minister Steingrimu Hermannsson
Italy	Prime Minister Bettino Craxi
Luxembourg	Prime Minister Jacques Santer
Netherlands	Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers
Norway	Prime Minister Kaare Willoch
Portugal	Prime Minister Anibel Cavaco E Silva
Spain	Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez
Turkey	Prime Minister Turgut Ozal
UK	Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher
USA	President Ronald Reagan

#

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:

18
RESPONSE DUE: OCTOBER 14, 1985

TO ANN BROCK *AB*

8223

*To Linda K.
For Linda Chavez*

*Linda - Just got
this. Take a
look at attached -*

*Seems to
be what
Mr. King of*

*DAR
asked*

you about.

*We will likely
turn this down
in regard to both the
President + Bush.*

Steve Steiner

B



340559

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. *interest*

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,

Vera Kistiakowsky
Vera Kistiakowsky

Professor of Physics,
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology

Mary Dent Crisp
Mary Dent Crisp

former Co-Chair,
Republican National
Committee

Susan Herschkowitz
Susan Herschkowitz

Coordinator,
Women for a Meaningful
Summit

17



7791
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.

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.

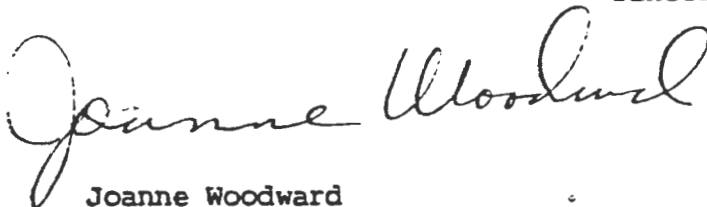
It is our intention to make the delegation a strong, substantive and important political presence during the Summit talks. Your leadership will add to the high quality and seriousness of the delegation's membership. We also appreciate your suggestions of colleagues who may be interested in joining the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

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

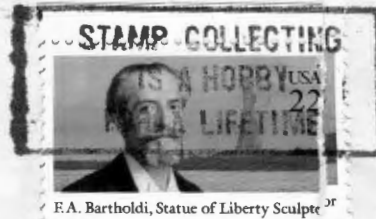
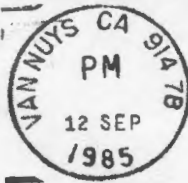
Frances T. Farenthold
Frances T. Farenthold

Sept. 14. 1985

Gerb. p. Kojelis, šiaudien pasium-
cian Iohio Ierinio laiškas prezidentui
Ronald Reaganui. B.G.

Dear Mr. President,
The Baltic people are suffering
in the Soviet captivity since 1940.
At least 600.000 have been liqui-
dated, imprisoned or exiled to
Siberia. The people of Lithuania,
Latvia and Estonia deserve to be
liberated from Soviet oppression.
Please support them in Geneva.
Thank you.

Very truly yours
Bronis Sirinushas
13007 Lemay Str.
N. Hollywood Ca. 91606



Mr. Linas Kojelis
The White House
Washington, A.C. 20500

Brown & Birnbaum
13007 Crenshaw St.
N. Hollywood, Ca. 91606



STAMP COLLECTING
IS A HOBBY
FOR A LIFETIME

Copy

Lithuanian Alliance of America

LODGE No. 3, ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY 07206

August 30, 1985

550 East Second Avenue
Roselle, N.J. 07203

Etninis Rinklys
Direktorius
P. Linas Kojelins
Linai

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

We feel that you, Mr. President, are extremely aware of conditions in the soviet occupied nations of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and that you of all presidents are the most opposed to the unfair occupation of these nations. For forty-five years now, these nations have suffered genocide, unfair trials, torture, exile to Siberia, bullying, intimidation and exploitation of every sort. They have lost one third of their population. They have lost freedom of the press, freedom of worship, and have suffered greatly from the collapse of their economy due to the imposition of a soviet economic system.

Mr. President, all the captive nations in the Soviet Union and all the peoples of Western Europe are looking to you as the future saviour of the Baltic states and as the defender of democracy. Please use your influence and the power of your position. Ask Mr. Gorbachev to have the Soviets get out of the Baltic states and to allow these people to determine their own future through free voting.

We wish you luck and God's blessing.

Respectfully,

Lithuanian Alliance of America
Lodge #3

Stasys Vaiciunas
Stasys Vaiciunas, President

Juozas Prapuolenis
Juozas Prapuolenis, Secretary

Stasys Vaiciunas
LITHUANIAN ALLIANCE of AMERICA
Lodge No. 3
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY 07206

550 East Second Ave.

Roselle, N.J. 07203



Mr. Linas Kojelis, Director of Ethnic Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 24, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR PAULA DOBRIANSKY, NSC

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS, ^{ik}OPL

SUBJECT: NSC Meetings with Baltic and Ukrainian American
Representatives to Discuss the Geneva Summit

The major Baltic and Ukrainian American organizations have contacted me with requests for senior level White House meetings to discuss issues relating to the U.S.- Soviet summit in Geneva this November. Major topics which they would like to discuss include; human rights, national rights and economic and communications issues affecting contacts between Americans of Baltic and Ukrainian heritage and their friends and relatives in the Baltic States and Ukraine.

I would appreciate your assistance in arranging two meetings -- one for the Baltic community and one for the Ukrainians. A tentative list of attendees is as follows:

Baltic Meeting

Olgerts Pavlovskis, President, World Federation of Free
Latvians
Aristides Lamberts, President, American Latvian
Association
A. Stanley Gecys, President, Lithuanian American
Community, Inc.
Teodoras Blinstrubas, President, Lithuanian American
Council
Juhan Simonson, President, Estonian American National
Council
Avo Piirisild, President, Baltic American Freedom
League

Ukrainian Meeting

Ignatius Bilinsky, President, Ukrainian Congress
Committee of America
John Flis, President, Ukrainian National Alliance
Msgr. Stephen Chomko, Representative, Ukrainian
Catholic Church

Myron Wasylyk, Director, Ukrainian National Information
Service

If you would like, the meetings can be held in my office. They would be off the record. The Baltic groups have requested a meeting before October 11.

I would open the meetings by introducing Jack, who would then make a short presentation on the goals of the summit, hopefully anticipating some of the questions and concerns of the groups. I would then ask that two or three representatives at each meeting make short remarks and then open it up for general discussion. As many of the representatives will be coming from long distances, I think it would be appropriate to allow 45-60 minutes.

Please let me know if you need any other information.

Dorann Gunderson, CREED.

- Christian H.R. Org.
- Tom Gibson on B of D of Creed.
- Natl. Committee for Balys Majumdar.
- Oct. 1 kick-up.
- Posters etc.
- Christian Radio Stations.
- Excellent idea:
- Tom Gibson in Pat Buchanan's office.
- Labor people in it.
- talk to Tom Kahn.
- Mike Blumenthal (Sec. Treas).
- Talked re: Balys in 1979.

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

During your upcoming discussion with Mr. Gorbachew, representing the Soviet Union, in November, 1985 - please ask him to set a final date when the Soviet Union will withdraw their forces from occupied Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Thanking you in anticipation for hopefully discussing this long overdue matter.

Sir, please help Lithuania to be free.

Thank you and very sincerely yours,

Algirdas Gustaitis

Algirdas Gustaitis

- your friend from Lithuania -

ALG. GUSTAITIS
7946 WEST 4th STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90048
August 29, 1985



Algirdas Gustaitis
The White House

THE PUBLICATION OF A MOST UNUSUAL HISTORICAL BOOK AND
ACCOMPANYING MAPS OF LITHUANIA

1. The publication of a most unusual historical book TIKROJI LIETUVA (THE REAL LITHUANIA) and accompanying map of Lithuania. This book was many years in the making and reflects the scientific approach the author took in preparing and writing this work. This publication is 11 x 8.5 inch or 28 x 22 cm., hard cover, printed on fine textured paper, included 79 copies of old maps of Lithuania and Baltic region and 172 illustrations. Price: \$20.- plus \$2.- handling charges.

2. Map of Lithuania (Lietuvos žemėlapis). Scale 1:1.000.000. Explanations of this map are to be found in the book TIKROJI LIETUVA (The Real Lithuania), by Algirdas Gustaitis. \$12.-

3. Map of Lithuania in 1595. With explanations. \$6.-

4. Map of Lithuania in 1749. With explanations. \$7.-

5. 14 Coats of Arms of Lithuanian cities. Each one printed on a separate sheet. \$3.0

All these historical publications are published in Lithuanian in black and white by leading Lithuanian organizations in exile.

Please mail orders with the U.S. dollars to: Mr. S. Bernatavičius, 1513 South 48th Court, Cicero, Illinois, 60650, U.S.A.

ALG. GUSTAITIS
7946 WEST 4th STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90048



Mr. Linas Kojelis
The White House

Washington, D.C. 20500

Mr. Antanas Marma
4601 S. Talman Ave.
Chicago Ill. 60632
August 27, 1985

The Honorable Ronald Reagan

Dear Mr. President,

In regards to the upcoming meeting with Mr. Gorbachev,
I strongly suggest that a major issue should be continued
violation of human rights in Soviet Union and particularly
in LITHUANIA. It is time that the occupation of the BALTIC
STATES should be brought up as world-wide example of Soviet
complete disregard for freedom of nations and individuals.

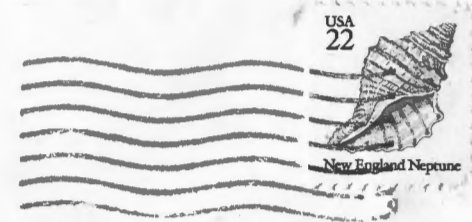
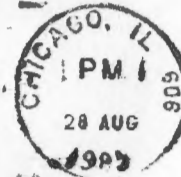
We applaud Sen. D'Amato's strong position. We must deal
with Soviets from position of strength: Soviets do not
show compassion.

Those who attempt to justify the Soviet system clearly
have not been in Siberian salt mines!

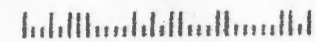
Sincerely

Antanas Marma
Antanas Marma

★ ANTANAS MARMA
4801 S TALMAN AV
CHICAGO IL 60632



Mr.Linas kojelis
The White House
Washington,DC 20500



WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT: Subject File

FILE TRANSFER
BY THE REAGAN LIBRARY STAFF

Kojelis, LINAS: Files - OA 13513

Previously filed: "Gorbachev Summit, November 1985"

New file location: ND C16 328494

Date of transfer: 6/15/95 KOS

KREIPIMASIS Į PREZIDENTĄ

Šių metų lapkričio mėnesį prezidentas Reaganas susitiks su sovietų Gorbačiovu. Tam susitikimui JAV-bių vyriausybė teikia didelę reikšmę ir rimtai ruošiasi. Numatyta, kad tiesioginiai šių asmenų pokalbiai tęsis 9 valandas. Reikia tikėti, kad prezidentas Reaganas, kaip laisvojo pasaulio vyriausias autoritetas, Amerikos ir demokratinių Vakarų pozicijas pateiks pilnai ir aiškiai. Tačiau yra vienas pavojus, kad tarp tautinių problemų eibėje reikiamo dėmesio gali pritrūkti mums labiausiai rūpimam Pabaltijo valstybių laisvės klausimui. Tas pavojus juo labiau padidėja, kad stiprias bazes Washingtone turinčios kai kurios etninės grupės jau dabar daro stiprų spaudimą, kad pokalbių metu būtų keliami ir ginami tik jiems rūpimi klausimai.

JAV LB Visuomeninių reikalų taryba kviečia visus Amerikos lietuvių organizacijas ir pavienius asmenis skubiai kontaktuoti prezidentą Reaganą ir prašyti, kad pokalbių su Gorbačiovu metu keltų ne tik žmogaus teisių, tautinių ir religinių laisvių pažeidimus sovietų aneksuotose Pabaltijo valstybėse,

bet ir aiškiais terminais reikalautų sovietus pasitraukti iš neteisėtai užgrobtų Lietuvos, Latvijos ir Estijos respublikų ir laisvais balsavimais leisti tų kraštų žmones spręsti savo likimą. Reagano susitikimas su Gorbačiovu bus istorinės reikšmės įvykis. Mes jį turime išnaudoti ir sutikti su pilnu tautinės atsakomybės jausmu ir akcija. Akcija turi prasidėti šiandien.

Laiškus ir telegramas siųsti šiuo adresu:

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Visų laiškų ir telegramų nuorašus siųsti Baltųjų Rūmų etninių reikalų direktoriui, adresu:

Mr. Linas Kojelis
The White House
Washington, DC 20500.

Dr. Jonas A. Stiklorius
338 Callender Lane, Wallingford, PA 19086
4 September 1985

The Honorable Ronald W. Reagan
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

You are preparing for the momentous conference with Secretary Gorbachev. Your agenda, I am sure, is already full, but I would like to suggest, even urge, that you also raise the question of the three Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which were illegally occupied by the Soviet Union and still suffer under that occupation even today. The basis for this occupation was laid by the two dictators, Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin when in August 1939 their foreign ministers, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Viacheslav M. Molotov signed that famous - or should I say infamous - treaty of non-aggression, which enabled Stalin to occupy the three Baltic states and also enabled Hitler to attack Poland, thereby starting World War II. So far only one of the signers of that treaty, J. v. Ribbentrop, has been condemned in Nuremberg as a war criminal and hanged.

I hope and trust that you, Mr. President, will find it possible to raise, with Secretary Gorbachev, the question of the continuing occupation of the Baltic states. This would serve the cause of justice. It would also lift the spirits of the enslaved Baltic people and strengthen the feelings of friendship and admiration which they have for the United States.

Please accept, Mr. President, the expression of my profound respect.

J. A. Stiklorius

Mielas p. Kojeli:

Jūsų informacijai siunčiu šio laiško kopiją.

Jūn

J. A. Stiklorius

POOR SISTERS OF JESUS CRUCIFIED
AND THE SORROWFUL MOTHER
ST. MARY'S VILLA CONVENT
ELMHURST, PENNSYLVANIA 18416
(717) 842-7466

September 3, 1985

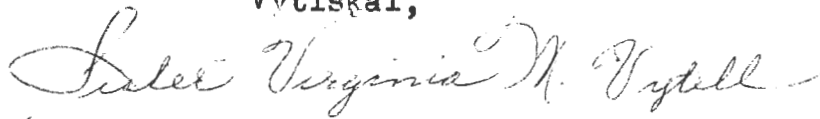
Mr. Linas Kojelis,
Director of Ethnic Affairs,
The White House,
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Kojelis,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to
President Reagan in the name of the Knights
of Lithuania, Council 74 in Scranton, Penn-
sylvania.

Best of luck in your assignment at the
White House.

Vytiskai,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sister Virginia Marie Vytell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the signatory.

Sister Virginia Marie Vytell, CJC

SISTERS OF JESUS CRUCIFIED
ST. MARY'S VILLA NURSING HOME
ELMHURST, PENNSYLVANIA 18416

September 3, 1985

The Honorable R. Reagan,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

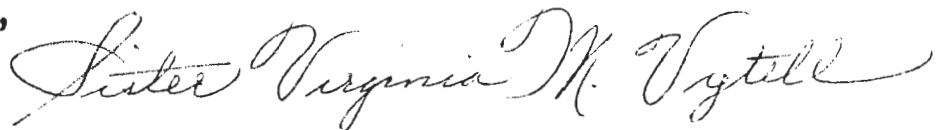
As the highest authority of the free world planning to meet with Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union in November, you will undoubtedly present, in clear and unmistakable terms, all matters of vital concern to the United States and to the rest of western democracies.

Besides discussing human rights and religious freedom for residents of the Soviet Union, it is imperative that you also raise the question of political freedom for the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Since the United States has never recognized the illegal occupation of the Baltics, now is a good opportunity to press for Soviet withdrawal that the people of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania may regain their freedom from colonial occupation and, with free and unrigged elections, join the rest of the free democracies of the world.

Praying for God's blessing upon you and upon your efforts for peace and freedom in the world, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sister Virginia Marie Vytell". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

Sister Virginia Marie Vytell, CJC
Lithuanian historian and author,
Chairperson of Lithuanian Affairs
of the Knights of Lithuania,
Council 74.

81 Washington Avenue
East Hartford, Conn. 06118
September 2, 1985

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

Dear Mr. President,

We ask you kindly, as you meet with Mr. Gorbaciov, not to
forget that Lithuania still does not have it's freedom.

With greatest hopes,

John Navikas
Elizabeth Navikas
John and Elizabeth Navikas

CC: Mr. Linas Kojelis

The Honorable Ronald Reagan,

From Brigita Baublys,
7205 S. Whipple St.,
Chicago, Ill. 60629,

Mr. President, please remember occupied
Lithuania, when you meet Mr. Gorbachev
in November.

Respectfully Yours,

Brigita Baublys

Brigita Boulevy,
7205 S. Wampler St.
Chicago, Ill, 60629

Mr. Linas Rojas, Rm. 436
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



C O P Y
August 30, 1985

Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

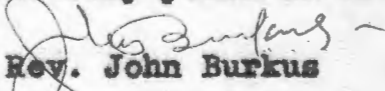
Dear President:

We are very glad that you care for human rights except those rights in the Baltic States, enslaved by force since 1940. In 1944 they were recaptured by the Soviet Union with the help of the United States.

Till now the Western Governments speak and just speak about human rights, but every one is coward to bring up in any meeting and in U.N. this question, the question of their desire to be free. Now they are considered as the lowest slaves.

Mr. President, please have a courage to discuss or at least to mention this case in your conversation, when you will meet the Soviet Leaders at Moscow next November, This question should be on schedule of talks whenever the United States holds with the Soviet Union.

Sincerely yours in Prayer


Rev. John Burkus

a victim of Communism

809 Ramble Street

Hot Springs, AR 71901

John Burkus
809 Ramble Street
Hot Springs, AR 71901



Mr. Linas Kojelis
White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

CREED

Christian Rescue Effort
for the Emancipation of Dissidents

Sept 10
Dear Linas -

Thanks for your list
of Lithuanian people.
We have sent information
about Balys to them.

Can you come to our "Free
Balys Rajauskas" kick-off
Oct. 1, 10:30 a.m. room
138 Nikson Bldg?

Here's our poster!!

Norman Henderson

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Collections

This is not a presidential record. This marker is used as an administrative marker by the Ronald W. Reagan Presidential Library Staff. This marker identifies that there was an object in this folder that could not be scanned due to its size.

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT: Subject File

FILE TRANSFER
BY THE REAGAN LIBRARY STAFF

Previously filed: Kojalis, Linas: Files - OA 13513
"Gorbachev Summit, November 1985"

New file location: JL 003 328479

Date of transfer: 6/15/95 KDB

To UK
Date 9/23 Time 1:30

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Tia Krumins
of Dr. Pavlovski's
Phone 340-7646

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TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL ☒
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN ☐
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT ☐

RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐

Message Re: Olgeris/Matlock
mtg.

Operator



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23-020

COPY

September 20, 1985

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to you on behalf of my son Chaimas Muleris and his family (wife and two children) residing Laisves Aleja 72a - 16, in Kaunas City, Lithuania.

For 14 years they have been applying the Soviet Government to emigrate from Lithuania to join and unite with their parents. In meantime my wife Shifra, my son's mother, died recently from cancer, - crushed by grief and despair not being able to see her son and her grandchildren before her tragic demise.

Now I am left alone sick after serious operation, without care or support while still waiting in vain for my son and his family to join me .

When you see the leader of the Soviet Union in Switzerland during your important meeting would you be so kind to remind him of my sorrow and calamity and ask him to allow my son and his family to join me , - their father in distress.

My request is based on elementary humanitarian reasons and international legal treaties.

With my deep gratitude for whatever you can do on my and my son's behalf, I remain

Very sincerely,

Aronas Muleris

Aronas Muleris
428 South River Street
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
18702

*Ponas Kojelis,
būsiu labai dėkingas
už jūsų pagalbą
Muleris*

Summit working group.

9/18/85

For/Dolan.

- not comp. but adversarial
- not resolving, but narrowing differences.
- not stability in general, but
'just arms control. Push
deterrence.

Sch. meeting.

- big plug, → arms reduction for SDI.

Soviet peace group. coming to U.S.

1. Name of Applicant in USSR: GORBIS, ZINOVY
2. Address in USSR: Vilnius, Antakalne 70 #16
3. Others in Family Applying in USSR and their Relationship:
Gorbis, Nelly (mother) Gorbis, Alexander (brother)
4. Date and Place of Last Application for Exit Permission with
OVIR (if known): December, 1984
5. - Date and Place Last Refused Permission to Emigrate:
January - February, 1984
6. Number and Dates of Earlier Refusals (if known):
Allowed to emigrate in 1982, but visa revoked in 2 weeks.
4-5 subsequent refusals
7. Date of Applicant's Last Contact with U.S. Embassy: unknown
8. Official Country of Destination: (and final country of destination)
Israel
9. Date of Last Letter of Invitation ("Vyzov") to Applicants:
October, 1984
10. Name of Sponsor (Relative): Baruch (Boris) Gorbis
11. If Sponsor is Immigrant from USSR, was Soviet exit permission
for US Israel X
12. Sponsor's Address: 1531 No. Crescent Hts. Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90046
13. Sponsor's Telephone: Home (213) 654-7930
Work (213-) 856-9100
14. Sponsor's Citizenship Status: (Check One) X U.S. Citizen
Conditional Entrant Permanent Resident Alien
15. If Permanent Resident Alien, Indicate Green Card No. (I-151)
A - and Date Green Card Issued
16. Sponsor's Relationship to Applicant: son
17. Dated: September 18, 1985



My dear friends,

In a recent trip to Eastern Europe, I spoke with a priest who had spent ten years in prison. He asked us to deliver a message to the West: "There is a war going on. It is not a nuclear, but a spiritual one. The fall-out of the atheistic explosion is everywhere." Although the fall-out may be everywhere, we are reminded that God too is everywhere and not even tyrannies can keep Him out.

I invite you to become a part of the CREED community and our mission of freedom. Together, through faith and action, we will intercede in behalf of our persecuted brothers and sisters.

With every blessing,

Ernest Gordon

Dr. Ernest Gordon
President

Ernest Gordon was Dean of the University Chapel at Princeton from 1955-1981. During World War II he served with the 93rd Highlanders of Scotland. After action in Malaysia, he was captured by the Japanese and worked on the infamous Railroad of Death. Near death, he experienced his freedom in Christ and developed his theology of freedom. His books include **Miracle on the River Kwai** and **Me, Myself and Who**.

Persecuted for Their Faith



Galina Vilchinskaya
Baptist, USSR



Father Gleb Yakunin
Orthodox, USSR



Zoya Krakhmalnikova
Orthodox, USSR



Vytautas Skuodis
Catholic, Lithuania



Sergei Khodorovich
Orthodox, USSR



Natalia Lazareva
Orthodox, USSR

Pray for them.

CREED

- There are over 100 million Christians within the Soviet Empire.
- It is illegal within the Soviet Empire to give religious instruction to your own children.
- It is illegal within the Soviet Empire to hold Bible studies in your own home or with friends.
- In the USSR penal system there are over 2,500 prison camps, with 120 exclusively for women and children.

The Christian Rescue Effort for the Emancipation of Dissidents is committed to intercede in behalf of those who are imprisoned, refused emigration or suffer other forms of persecution for their faith.

What is CREED?

CREED is a community of concerned people dedicated to the mission and ministry of freedom.

What are CREED's goals?

- To educate people in the Biblical doctrine of freedom and its implications for moral responsibility.
- To obtain the liberation of imprisoned and oppressed believers.
- To communicate directly with the persecuted, thus affirming our unity in the Body of Christ.

"CREED fills a vacuum in the Christian community, which has been a concern of mine for some time. I am thrilled with CREED's mission of freedom and identification with all those who are oppressed. It gives me additional courage."

—Sen. Mark O. Hatfield

"Having just returned from the Soviet Union I am aware of the impact of active world opinion on decisions regarding believers and the Church. I look forward to working with the future efforts of CREED."

—Basil Rodzianko,
Bishop of San Francisco and the
Western United States

"If one member suffers, all suffer together; if one member is honored, all rejoice together."

I Corinthians 12:26

Millions of Christians within the Soviet Empire suffer daily oppression because they are believers. In the free Western world, little has been known of these persecuted people and less has been done to help them.

Although there are a few well-known cases of persecuted believers such as the "Siberian Seven", great numbers of Christians suffer alone and unknown. CREED's mission is to find out who they are, to understand their suffering and to work for their freedom.

CREED's educational program reaches Americans from the grassroots to the Halls of Congress.

CREED serves as a link between private citizens and congressional and diplomatic leaders.

CREED's witness of the Biblical doctrine of freedom is carried to believers in the Soviet Empire via broadcasts and personal missions.

Contributions to CREED are tax-deductible.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

ZIP _____

☐ I would like to know more about CREED's mission of freedom.

Send to CREED, 117 Prince Street,
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-549-0047