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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Withdrawer

JET 4/28/2005

File Folder DISSIDENTS (14/23)

FOIA

F06-114/6

Box Number 23

YARHI-MILO

2314

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
9449	LETTER	STANISLAV LEVCHENKO TO HAIG [4 - 9] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	6	5/12/1983	B1
9442	MEMO	REQUESTS FOR APPOINTMENTS [21 - 21]	1	5/18/1983	B6
9443	MEMO	CLEARANCE LIST FOR SIGNING CEREMONY SAKHAROV RESOLUTION [22 - 23]	2	5/18/1983	B6
9444	MEMO	LIST FOR SIGNING CEREMONY SAKHAROV RESOLUTION [24 - 24]	1	ND	B6

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]

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
9445	POST IT NOTE	SAKHAROV DAY [24 - 24]	1	ND	B6
9446	MEMO	INVITATION LIST FOR SIGNING CEREMONY OF SAKHAROV RESOLUTION WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1983 [25 - 25]	1	ND	B6
9447	MEMO	INVITATION LIST FOR SIGNING CEREMONY OF SAKHAROV RESOLUTION WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1983 [28 - 30]	3	ND	B6
9448	MEMO	LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR SAKHAROV DAY [36 - 36]	1	ND	B6

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

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Paula
Can you please find
me a call re
attaches 7 7 books.

Mike
632-9580

> D 5/1



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 15, 1982

Dear Senator Baker:

This is in response to your letter of June 24 concerning the efforts of Mr. Stanislav Levchenko to have his wife and son emigrate from the Soviet Union.

The Department of State is familiar with Mr. Levchenko's case, and over the past two years State Department officers have met several times with Mr. Levchenko to counsel him on assisting his family to emigrate. The State Department has also made representations to the Soviet Embassy in Washington on behalf of the Levchenko family. Regrettably, the Soviet authorities have thus far shown no willingness to resolve this case.

I share Mr. Levchenko's concern for the plight of his wife and son. Certainly the severe treatment of them which he reports makes it all the more important that they be permitted to join him in the United States. Unfortunately, authority for granting exit permission rests solely with the Soviet authorities, and the United States Government can do no more than urge the Soviet Government to live up to its responsibilities under international law and the Helsinki Accords.

I have reviewed Mr. Levchenko's complaints about the handling of this case by the State Department. It is simply not true that a State Department officer told him that "the United States Government will never help [his] family." Neither is it correct to state that we have withheld our support and counsel. In fact, we have assisted, and will continue to assist the Levchenkos to the best of our ability, but I must caution that this matter may not be subject to quick resolution regardless of our best efforts.

So that we may better assist the Levchenkos, we have asked our Embassy in Moscow to contact Mrs. Kurbatova and invite her to the Embassy for an interview with a US consular officer. Once we have discussed the case with her and have received updated information, we will be better able to advise Mr. Levchenko on future action to be taken. Please be assured that we will continue to do our best to help this family to be reunited.

The Honorable
Howard H. Baker, Jr.,
United States Senate.

If we can be of further assistance to you in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact us.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Powell A. Moore
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

Enclosure:
Correspondence Returned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CAS 7/12/82

May 12, 1982

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter to draw your attention to some very serious problems, with the hope of gaining your assistance in their solution.

Before going into further detail I should introduce myself. My name is Stanislav Levchenko. From February-1975 until October 1979 I was a Tokyo correspondent for the Soviet international affairs weekly "New Times". However I was mainly involved in the gathering of political intelligence as a KGB major. While in Japan, and after many years of serious consideration, I became thoroughly disappointed in the pegant religion imposed upon the Soviet people, namely "marxism-leninism". I could not however, fight the Kremlin within the country as an officer of the KGB. I concluded that the only way to gain the political freedom to fight was to request political asylum from the United States Government.

This decision was not discussed with my wife, who at the time did not share my political views. She also had family in the Soviet Union. My son (age 14/1979) was attending school in Moscow, and in fact held hostage, as other children of Soviets working abroad when I was granted political asylum by the United States Government in October 1979.

Upon defection I have done my best to aide the United States Government as a productive member of American society. More specifically I consider the fight against Soviet expansionism, militarism and the KGB to be my most important task and moral obligation. It is my intention to maintain this fight by all available means for the rest of my days.

Very soon after I came to the United States I learned very disturbing news regarding my wife and son. The Soviet authorities, primarily the KGB, had begun to implement savage and revengeful actions against my family. All of our written correspondence was immediately cut off. My wife and son were/are continuously subjected to interrogations by at least 10 different high-ranking KGB officers. For more than one year after my wife's return to Moscow, she was not able to find a job by the design of the KGB and as a result of their persecutions.

In addition to being jobless all property was confi

DECLASSIFIED/RELEASED

NLS FD6 7/14/82 9449

BY MAJ NARA, DATE 12/13/07

Page 2

\$20,000). They are literally starving without any income or financial assistance. The KGB has created a vacuum around my family to the extent that former friends and some relatives have ceased to contact my wife and son under KGB orders.

Since last year my wife finally found a job which pays less than the official poverty level (70 rubles) for the Soviet Union per month! This money cannot support my wife and son.

In March 1982 she was threatened by a KGB official that she could even lose this job for refusing to cooperate with authorities. I personally have sent over \$2,000 of money and material support such as winter clothes which have all been confiscated by Soviet authorities. Inquiring about these parcels, my wife was told that "they" know nothing about this. They tell her that now that I am wealthy and living in the United States "he just does not care about helping you and your son".

Soviet authorities over the past three years are progressively using all ruthless and illegal means to force and blackmail my family to cooperate with them. They have demanded my wife and son denounce me as a traitor of the Soviet State. The reasons for such demands are as follows:

- 1) The KGB is under pressure to present the Soviet Politburo with "proof" that the reason for my defection to the United States was not political. (They cannot afford to admit that a major in Soviet intelligence, a more or less high-ranking KGB officer, could possibly be a hidden dissident.) Therefore they desperately need evidence to discredit me.
- 2) Obviously the KGB First Chief Directorate and KGB leadership had prepared a distorted damage assessment report after my defection for the Politburo. Now they are obsessed with fear because if and when I will begin to make public statements exposing the activities of the Soviet Communist Party and the KGB in foreign countries, many of them will lose their jobs. (They are trying to make a pre-emptive strike to paint me as a moral degenerate etc.) to minimize the personal damage and embarrassment I have brought upon them.

- 3) They are trying to make a showcase of my family's plight to illustrate to other Soviet intelligence and military officers that in case of their defection to the United States their families will be held hostages, will be continuously persecuted and humiliated and there will be no moral and physical support given to family members by the United States Government.

Initially after several months of interrogation by the KGB my wife came to the horrifying realization, for the first time in her life, that the Soviet system is of a ruthless and fascist nature, and voluntarily deprives its own people of any humanity. My wife and son continue to categorically refuse any attempts by Soviet authorities to make them cooperate. However three years of interrogations and persecution ~~has~~ has severely damaged their physical and emotional health. My wife is 5'9" and weighs little more than 100 pounds. She is gradually losing her eyesight. My son, 17 years old, suffers from stomach ulcers, and tachycardia aggravated by high blood pressure. Both fear being hospitalized for treatment because the KGB doctors could take the advantage to administer shots of a special drug which will break down their resistance.

My wife and son have been on the verge of committing suicide several times. In fact in late 1981, my son tried to commit suicide by slashing his wrists, after being transferred to one of the worst schools where he is continuously humiliated by teachers and students. He constantly rejects to write essays about me that are derogatory.

In spite of three years of torture and suffering my family flatly refuses to cooperate with authorities, and for two years has expressed their determined desire to come to the United States, desperately hoping that the United States Government will one way or another help make their hopes a reality. It has become a matter of life or death. In four months (October 1982) my son will be 18 and forced to enlist in the Soviet Army. Despite his health, the KGB prosecutor has informed him that he "will be in a special military unit where chances for survival are very low".

In the past I have desperately tried to gain the support and understanding of the US Department of State regarding the tragic situation my family is facing. I have tried to get them to convince the Soviet

7

authorities to allow my family to leave the Soviet Union or to at least get some guarantee from the Soviet Government that they will stop the infamous persecution and humiliation of these innocent hostages.

My first contact with a US Department of State official was in November, 1979, with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Barry. Mr. Barry tried to convince me, under the pressure from Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Anatoly Dobrynin, to have a confrontation with representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, DC. Mr. Barry told me that I create too many problems for the Department of State, and that because of my defection to the United States, anonymous innocent Americans will suffer in Moscow. He also told me that Mr. Watson, American Ambassador to Moscow "cannot perform his duties properly" because of my unwillingness to confront the Soviets.

Not wanting to upset Mr. Barry, who as a matter of fact openly ignored anything I said regarding my family, I had three confrontations with the Soviets in the Department of State. During these meetings, where they sent two of their most qualified diplomats, Minister Counsellor Besmertnik and Consul Mr. Ponomarev, I loudly demanded they stop the persecution of innocent hostages and release them from the Soviet Union. Convinced that I never would return to the Soviet Union, they tried to intimidate and blackmail me.

In the presence of Miss Ann Darbyshire, of the Department of State Soviet Desk, I handled the Soviet notarized invitations for my family to join me in the United States. This invitation never reached my family.

In February 1981, I sent a letter through Miss Darbyshire to Secretary of State Haig, explaining my family's ordeal and requesting his help. After waiting for a written reply to my letter for six months I contacted Miss Darbyshire to inquire about the answer to my letter, whether it be positive or negative. She assured me that the reply was almost ready and I should have it within the next two weeks. I never received a reply to my letter.

In the summer of 1981 I had a personal meeting with Miss Darbyshire and Mr. James Shoumacher (sp?) of the Soviet Desk in the Department of State. During the meeting Miss Darbyshire told me the following:

- 1) Secretary of State Haig will never get my letter personally. Letters are reviewed for him, and my letter was stopped by some State Department officer whose name she would not disclose.
- 2) Miss Darbyshire offered no explanation as to why, after several months and numerous phone calls, she never gave me any indication that my letter would not serve any purpose.
- 3) When I asked Miss Darbyshire to return my letter to me, since it was of a very personal and confidential matter, she refused. She did not know where it was filed.
- 4) Miss Darbyshire finally told me that the United States Government will never help my family, this position is US Government policy.
- 5) Miss Darbyshire advised me to apply to other US Government agencies such as the CIA, stating that the CIA for instance has secret contacts with the Soviets and "probably they can do something about this".

I hope that Mr. Barry and Miss Darbyshire were not representing the actual policy of the US State Department and the United States Government which has traditionally been the vanguard of the free world's struggle against human rights violations by the fascist Soviet Government.

In the past I have had several conversations regarding these serious problems among my friends in the government. Although they mean well, I feel their viewpoint is somewhat limited on such a serious subject. Their opinion seems to be that the KGB is using all the "said" actions against my family as a means to get at me indirectly. However with all the evidence I have obtained regarding the real problems facing my family, in addition to my knowledge of the Soviet Union and KGB practices, I am convinced beyond a doubt that the KGB is literally torturing my family psychologically, physically (health), and morally. This torture is their punishment for their constant refusal to denounce me. My wife is now considered to be married to "an enemy of the State, who has since been sentenced to death for treason in absentia. My son has been told to change his name, rejecting the name of his father who is considered a traitor of the Soviet Union. The Soviet authorities usually do not have such difficulty in these matters with other defector's family members. The additional reasons for the KGB prosecution have been listed above.

I plead with you to take whatever necessary actions possible to save my family from the brutal persecution by Soviet authorities so that they can come to the United States. In the least case the Soviets

must be convinced to stop the direct or indirect torture of my family so that they can receive financial and material support from me freely.

I also plead you to add my family's names to the exchange list for Soviet spies arrested in the United States or elsewhere in the free world.

ALEXANDRE STANISLAVOVICH LEVCHENKO

born October 31, 1934

NATALYA KONSTANTINOVNA KURBATOVA

born December 23, 1939

Address: USSR Moscow
Gilyarovskogo Street, Bld, 58
Apt 5

I want to assure you that I am doing everything I can to combat the Soviet menace to the free world with all my strength. I am proud to continue this struggle for the rest of my life. I will naturally be grateful for any help you can offer. I await your reply to my letter. Time is of the essence.

Sincerely,

Stanislav Levchenko

Stanislav Levchenko
P.O. Box 1933
Main Post Office
Boston, Mass. 02102

cc. Copy of letter to Secretary of State Haig

COPY

The Honorable Alexander Haig
The Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

January 30, 1981

Dear Mr. Haig,

I am writing this letter to draw your attention to some serious problems with the hope of gaining your assistance in their solution. Before going into detail I should introduce myself.

My name is Stanislav Levchenko. From February 1975 until October 1979 I was a Tokyo correspondent for the Soviet international affairs weekly "New Times". Journalism was my cover as I was mainly a KGB major involved in covert actions and the gathering of political intelligence.

Life was unbearable. For many years I was disappointed in the pagan religion imposed upon the Soviet people - "marxism-leninism". I was aware of the atrocities of Stalin and his colleagues. I realized that Stalin's successors are actors in the same horrible play. I could not, however, fight the Kremlin inside the country as an officer of KGB. If I had taken such actions, I would end up in one of the Siberian concentration camps for the rest of my life.

While in Japan I came to the conclusion that the only way out was to ask the American Government to grant me political asylum. This decision was not discussed with my wife who, in spite of being separated from me, at the same time did not share all my political views. She could not make the same decision because of attachment to her relatives in the Soviet Union. My son (age 14/1979/ was attending school in Moscow and in fact was held as a hostage, as other children of the Soviets working abroad.

In October 1979 I contacted the U.S. Embassy in Japan and was immediately granted political asylum. The kind response toward me by the

American Government will never be forgotten. I felt free for the first time in my life, being already 38.

I understood that I could become a productive member of American society in a variety of ways.

One of the most important tasks remain my moral obligation to explain truth about Communism, Soviet policy and the KGB.

Within the first month of my new life in the United States, the Soviet Government made vicious attempts to get me back. Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin met with former Secretary of State Vance, demanding a meeting with me in the State Department. The Soviets had even planned to talk to former President J. Carter.

After agreeing to meet with the Soviets in the State Department, three confrontations have since taken place. They sent two of their most qualified people to these meetings -- Minister Counsellor Mr. Essmertnik (KGB colonel) and Consul Mr. Ponomarev (KGB counter-intelligence officer). During these meetings the KGB "diplomats" attempted to persuade me to return to the Soviet Union. Convinced that I never will return, they tried to intimidate and blackmail me.

Every meeting they would bring unsealed letters from my wife and son. These letters were obviously written under the pressure of KGB. I was always hoping that some letters written by my wife and son, expressing their true feelings, could reach me without the detection of KGB.

Finally last spring I received two letters from my family saying they wanted to emigrate to the United States. Since this time I have been fortunate enough to reach them twice by telephone at my home in Moscow. The second phone call was made in January, 1981. These phone calls were made late at night when the KGB telephone control officers are less attentive.

After these phone calls I realized that my family is facing a desperate situation. At this point the Soviet authorities have not taken any legal actions against my family. They have, however, created totally intolerable living conditions for them. They are not allowed to use the approximately \$ 6000 dollars in my bank accounts or sell my \$ 9000 dollar car. My wife, although a good architect can only get a job that pays about \$ 70 dollars per month. This pay is lower than the poverty level.

My son (17 years/1981) and wife live in complete isolation. My wife is no longer contacted by relatives who apparently have been brainwashed by KGB. My son, after attending one school for 8 years, was forced to transfer to a worse facility. He now realizes that there is no future for him within the Soviet Union.

All of my registered mail to my family has been intercepted by KGB. Moreover, my wife has not received the officially notarized invitation I sent last spring for them to emigrate to the United States. The invitation, like letters ended up in the files of the KGB. I have only received two of the sixteen letters my family has mailed to me.

My family's future seems worse than ever. Soviet authorities have tried for months to force them to condemn me. When they repeatedly refused this proposal categorically, authorities became vengeful.

During this last conversation my wife asked me to save my son by getting him out of the Soviet Union. After speaking to my son for 30 minutes, both of us knowing the call was tapped by the KGB, he reaffirmed his desire to emigrate. He also told me that he fully supports every step I have taken.

This young man said that he realizes that the KGB will never forgive him for his conversation, but that he was determined to join me in the United States.

During my last confrontation with the Soviets this January, I openly

declared my own determination to fight against the inhumane policies of the Soviets for the rest of my life. I told them that I had made arrangements for some of my memoirs to be kept in a secure place. This will make it possible to fight them after my assassination or natural death. (Due to constant stress my health has suffered). I also told them that it was not only inhumane, but illegal to hold an innocent woman and child as hostages.

Since my arrival in the United States I have made every effort to help the government of this country to increase their understanding of the Soviet international affairs, as well as in some more specific matters. I feel that I am doing as much in these areas as my health permits. I firmly believe that this is not only my moral and spiritual obligation to the citizens of the United States but also to the citizens of the Soviet Union who continue to suffer under the Kremlin's rule.

On several occasions I have been happy to observe that the cornerstones of the United States of America are genuinely goodwill and love towards each individual human being versus the immoral hypocrisy of the Soviet Government towards its own people.

I plead you, Mr. Secretary, to take whatever necessary actions possible to save these innocent woman and child from any further unjust sufferings.

I trust your judgement as a world renowned statesman, and your kindness as a human being. Therefore I would not be so presumptuous as to suggest the most appropriate steps to take in this case. It is my belief, however, that our only hope is to constantly remind the Soviets of their inhumanity while including my wife and . . . at least my son, on the list of possible people to be exchanged for arrested Soviet spies.

I would greatly appreciate any attention you could give to these serious matters. I will look forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,

Stanislav Levchenko

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 17, 1983

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

THROUGH: CHARLES P. TYSON

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY ^{TD}

SUBJECT: Signing Ceremony for Sakharov Day Resolution

Attached at Tab I is a Meeting Memorandum setting forth the scenario for the signing ceremony on the Sakharov Resolution.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment:

Tab I	Meeting Memorandum
Tab A	List of Participants
Tab B	Remarks

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SIGNING CEREMONY FOR JOINT RESOLUTION ON
ANDREI SAKHAROV DAY

DATE: Wednesday, May 18, 1983
PLACE: Rose Garden
TIME: 10:45 a.m. (10 minutes)

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK
KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN

I. PURPOSE

To sign a proclamation designating Saturday, May 21, 1983, as "National Andrei Sakharov Day."

II. BACKGROUND

In January 1980, Andrei Sakharov, the leading Soviet human rights activist, renowned scientist and Nobel Prize Laureate, was exiled by Soviet authorities to Gorky. For three years, he has been subjected to villainous harassment, punishment, loss of his livelihood and acts of physical violence in retaliation for his outspoken advocacy of human rights.

On May 17, 1983, the House concluded action on S.J. Resolution 51 honoring Dr. Sakharov "for his tireless and courageous efforts to secure basic human freedoms for the peoples of the Soviet Union." The resolution requests that you issue a proclamation designating May 21, 1983, as National Sakharov Day and that you call upon the people of the United States and all nations of the world to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. It also requests that you urge Soviet authorities to release Sakharov and that you direct the U.S. United Nations delegation to introduce a resolution in the General Assembly calling upon that body to designate May 21 as International Sakharov Day. By signing the proclamation on May 18, you will manifest domestically and internationally the Administration's continuing concern and support for Dr. Sakharov.

III. PARTICIPANTS

List attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press coverage.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 10:30 a.m. Guests arrive at N.W. Gate and are escorted through West Wing Lobby to the Rose Garden.
- 10:40 a.m. VIP Guests are escorted to places on the Rose Garden steps.
- 10:45 a.m. The President enters the Rose Garden and proceed to steps to make remarks. OPEN PRESS COVERAGE.
- 10:50 a.m. Following remarks, the Presidents will sit at table and signs proclamation.
- 10:52 a.m. After signing of the proclamation, the President will shake hands with VIPs on the steps and return to the Oval Office.

Attachments:

Tab A Participants List
Tab B Remarks

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Congress

Senator Bob Dole
Senator Daniel Moynihan
Senator Strom Thurmond
Senator Edward Kennedy
Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senator Charles Percy
Senator Claiborne Pell

Congressman Jack Kemp
Congressman Stephen Solarz
Congressman Dante Fascell
Congressman Don Ritter
Congressman Chris Smith
Congressman Clement Zablocki
Congressman William Broomfield
Congressman James Courter
Congressman Robert Garcia

Administration

State

Elliott Abrams
Hugh Simon
Thomas Simons
James Schumaker

Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick
Director Charles Wick
Dr. George A. Keyworth, II

White House

The President
Edwin Meese III
James A. Baker, III
Michael K. Deaver
William P. Clark
Ron Mann
Dr. John Lenczowski
Peter Sommer

Other Participants

Mr. Frederick C. Barghoorn
Yale University

Mrs. Nina P. Barghoorn

Robert Bernstein
Pres/Random House (Helsinki Watch)

Brian Berry
Chairman, Montgomery Country
Young Republicans

Professor Edward Clark
President, Long Island University

Professor Sheldon Glashow
Physics, Harvard University

Mr. Norman Hill
Member, Exec.Bd, Freedom House

Frantichek Janouch
Swedish National

Mr. Edward Klein
Khronika Press, New York City

Professor Joel Lebowitz
N.Y. Academy of Sciences/Rutgers

Mr. Melvin Levitsky

Professor Edward Lozansky
Sakharov International Committee

Mrs. Tatiana Lozansky

Mr. Charles Moser

Nikolaus von Mach
Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Richard Pipes
Harvard University

Mrs. Irene Pipes

Dr. Frank Press
National Academy of Sciences

Mr. Orville Schell
Attorney (Helsinki Watch)

Dr. Frederick M. Seitz
Rockefeller University, New York

Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall Seitz

Mr. Charles Sutherland
Sakharov International Committee

Professor Valentine Turchin
(Personal friend of Sakharov)

Mr. Efraim Yankelevich

Mrs. Tatiana Yankelevich
(Sakharov's son-in-law/daughter)

(Dolan/AB)
May 17, 1983
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR "NATIONAL
ANDREI SAKHAROV DAY" PROCLAMATION
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1983

A brilliant scientist, dissident and defender of human rights, Andrei Sakharov has been called by the Nobel committee "the conscience of mankind."

Andrei Sakharov has chosen a life of conscience. He has explained why with these simple words: "I felt that I did not have the right to keep silent."

The bold and penetrating voice of Andrei Sakharov is now in danger of being stilled. Not only is he denied his freedom, but his health is jeopardized by the lack of decent medical attention. That is why we have gathered here -- to honor him, to acknowledge the world's debt to him and to do all in our power to prevent him from being silenced.

Members of the Congress who passed this Resolution, like the people in this room, are individuals of greatly differing backgrounds and persuasions. We are especially pleased to have with us today Mr. Sakharov's daughter, Tatiana, and son-in-law, Efrem, as well as the congressional sponsors of this Resolution, Senators Dole and Moynihan and Representatives Kemp and Solarz. The diversity of the distinguished groups gathered here is testimony to the appeal of Andrei Sakharov's life; it is also a tribute to the majesty of the principles he stands for.

But Andrei Sakharov's voice is not just the solitary voice of principle, of one man with courage; his voice is also the

voice of a great, good and noble people who long for freedom and just rule.

Andrei Sakharov speaks for Russia. He speaks for all the peoples under Soviet rule. No one knows this better than those who now attempt to stifle his spirit, to silence him. Rulers of totalitarian states, however great the danger they pose to the rest of mankind, are aware of the shakiness of their rule and the fragility of their claims to legitimacy. That is why they seek to stifle dissent. And that is why we must never stand by in silence as they do so.

The words of Andrei Sakharov I quoted earlier remind us that speaking the truth is more than a right or privilege, it is an obligation and a duty. In this, we must follow his lead. So today, we bear witness to these truths: that Andrei Sakharov is a man of uncommon courage and decency, and that all who value freedom and human dignity must speak out now in his defense and on his behalf.

Today we call upon the Soviet leaders to give Andrei Sakharov his freedom. The world needs his learning, his wisdom, his nobility. In observing "National Andrei Sakharov Day", May 21st, we urge the American people and all the peoples of the world to speak for Andrei Sakharov. For in doing so, we speak for ourselves, for all mankind, for all that is good and noble in the human spirit.

Sakharov International Committee, Inc.

c/o Department of Physics, 102 McKinley Building
American University
Washington, D.C. 20016
Tel. (202) 364-0200



*Andrei Sakharov
World Renowned Physicist
Peace Nobel Laureate
Exiled to Gorki, U.S.S.R.

President

*Sheldon Lee Glashow

Executive Director

Edward D. Lozansky

Secretary-Treasurer

Sanford A. Gradinger

Members

Vassily Aksyonov
*Philip W. Anderson
*Christian B. Anfinsen
Raymond Aron
*Julius Axelrod
*Baruj Benacerraf
*Hans A. Bethe
*Konrad Bloch
*Herbert C. Brown
Vladimir Bukovsky
*Owen Chamberlain
Barber B. Conable
*Leon N. Cooper
*Carl F. Cori
*Allan M. Cormack
Bob Dole
*Renato Dulbecco
Pierre Emmanuel
Millicent Fenwick
Herman Feshbach
*Paul J. Flory
Arthur J. Goldberg
Henri Hajdenberg
Marek Halter
S.I. Hayakawa
Margaret M. Heckler
*Robert W. Holley
Frank Horton
Eugene Ionesco
Jack Kemp
Edward M. Kennedy
Marc de Kock
*Arthur Kornberg
Tom Lantos
Joel Lebowitz
Leon Lederman
Louis Leprince-Ringuet
Bernard Henry Levy
*Andre Lwoff
Vladimir Maximov
Zubin Mehta
Louis Michel
Jack Miller
Daniel Patrick Moynihan
*Robert S. Mulliken
Ernst Neizvestny
Victor Potapov
*Ilya Prigogine
*James Rainwater
Mstislav Rostropovich
Maxim Shostakovich
Joseph Silverstein
*Herbert A. Simon
Edward Teller
*Howard Temin
Paul E. Tsongas
Valentin Turchin
George Vineyard
*George Wald
Jerome B. Wiesner
Robert R. Wilson

*Nobel Laureates

presents

SOVIET EMIGRE ORCHESTRA LAZAR GOSMAN, Music Director

"Mr. Gosman's playing was luxuriant, almost voluptuous and irresistible."

The New York Times

RENATA BABAK, Mezzo-Soprano
Former soloist with Bolshoi Opera

One of the most exciting voices of our time . . .

Joseph McLellan, Washington Post

ALEXANDER MARKOV, violin
1982 Gold Medalist of the

Paganini International Competition in Genoa

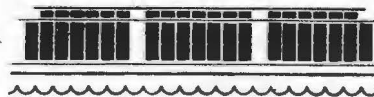
"Markov is outstanding . . . he showed himself as undoubted virtuoso . . ."

Globe and Mail, Toronto

FRANCIS CONLON, piano

IN TRIBUTE TO ANDREI SAKHAROV

on the occasion of the INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV DAY



John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

TERRACE THEATER

Friday, May 20, 1983, 8:00 p.m.

WORKING SCENARIO FOR SIGNING CEREMONY
SAKHAROV DAY RESOLUTION

- 10:30 a.m. Guests arrive at N.W. Gate and are escorted through West Wing Lobby to the Rose Garden.
- 10:40 a.m. VIP Guests are escorted to places *on the Rose Garden steps* behind the table.
- 10:45 a.m. The President enters the Rose Garden *and shakes* hands with VIP Guests behind the signing table *on the steps (separate)*.
- 10:50 a.m. *W.* The President proceeds to the center of the table and sits down. *sits at [unclear] table*.
PHOTO OPPORTUNITY WITH SAKHAROV FAMILY MEMBERS.
- 10:45 a.m. The President ~~makes remarks.~~ OPEN PRESS COVERAGE *OPEN REMARKS*
- 10:52 a.m. The President is handed pens and signs *by [unclear]* proclamation. *VIP [unclear]*
- 10:52 a.m. The President departs *Rose Garden returns* ceremony and proceeds to Oval Office. *retro.*

Handwritten notes:
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
 6. 7. 8. 9.
 10. 11. 12. 13.
 14. 15. 16. 17.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1983

TO: FRAN LABINSKI

FROM: LYNN SKOLNICK

SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT LIST
FOR TOMORROW'S EVENT

Attached is the list of members being invited to tomorrow's event. Please leave a few spaces between the list of Members and the next category on your participants list. As we get regrets, we may elect to add a few new names to the list.

Thanks.

MEMBERS INVITED TO SAKHAROV SIGNING CEREMONY

Senator Bob Dole
Senator Daniel Moynihan
Senator Strom Thurmond
Senator Edward Kennedy
Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senator Charles Percy
Senator Clairborne Pell

Congressman Jack Kemp
Congressman Stephen Solarz
Congressman Dante Fascell
Congressman Don Ritter
Congressman Chris Smith
Congressman Clement Zablocki
Congressman William Broomfield
Congressman James Courter
Congressman Robert Garcia

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 17, 1983

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

THROUGH: CHARLES P. TYSON

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY ^{TD}

SUBJECT: Signing Ceremony for Sakharov Day Resolution

Attached at Tab I is a Meeting Memorandum setting forth the scenario for the signing ceremony on the Sakharov Resolution.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment:

Tab I	Meeting Memorandum
Tab A	List of Participants
Tab B	Remarks

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SIGNING CEREMONY FOR JOINT RESOLUTION ON
ANDREI SAKHAROV DAY

DATE: Wednesday, May 18, 1983
PLACE: Rose Garden
TIME: 10:45 a.m. (10 minutes)

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK
KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN

I. PURPOSE

To sign a proclamation designating Saturday, May 21, 1983, as "National Andrei Sakharov Day."

II. BACKGROUND

In January 1980, Andrei Sakharov, the leading Soviet human rights activist, renowned scientist and Nobel Prize Laureate, was exiled by Soviet authorities to Gorky. For three years, he has been subjected to villainous harassment, punishment, loss of his livelihood and acts of physical violence in retaliation for his outspoken advocacy of human rights.

On May 17, 1983, the House concluded action on S.J. Resolution 51 honoring Dr. Sakharov "for his tireless and courageous efforts to secure basic human freedoms for the peoples of the Soviet Union." The resolution requests that you issue a proclamation designating May 21, 1983, as National Sakharov Day and that you call upon the people of the United States and all nations of the world to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. It also requests that you urge Soviet authorities to release Sakharov and that you direct the U.S. United Nations delegation to introduce a resolution in the General Assembly calling upon that body to designate May 21 as International Sakharov Day. By signing the proclamation on May 18, you will manifest domestically and internationally the Administration's continuing concern and support for Dr. Sakharov.

III. PARTICIPANTS

List attached.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open press coverage.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 10:30 a.m. Guests arrive at N.W. Gate and are escorted through West Wing Lobby to the Rose Garden.
- 10:40 a.m. VIP Guests are escorted to places on the Rose Garden steps.
- 10:45 a.m. The President enters the Rose Garden and proceed to steps to make remarks. OPEN PRESS COVERAGE.
- 10:50 a.m. Following remarks, the Presidents will sit at table and signs proclamation.
- 10:52 a.m. After signing of the proclamation, the President will shake hands with VIPs on the steps and return to the Oval Office.

Attachments:

Tab A	Participants List
Tab B	Remarks

Other Participants

Mr. Frederick C. Barghoorn
Yale University

Mrs. Nina P. Barghoorn

X Robert Bernstein *Holly Burkhalter, Helsinki Watch, D.C.*
Pres/Random House (Helsinki Watch)

Brian Berry
Chairman, Montgomery Country
Young Republicans

Professor Edward Clark ✓
President, Long Island University

Professor Sheldon Glashow ✓
Physics, Harvard University

Mr. Norman Hill
Member, Exec.Bd, Freedom House

Frantichek Janouch ✓
Swedish National

Mr. Edward Klein ✓
Khronika Press, New York City

Professor Joel Lebowitz
N.Y. Academy of Sciences/Rutgers

Mr. Melvin Levitsky
Professor Edward Lozansky ✓
Sakharov International Committee

Mrs. Tatiana Lozansky ✓

Mr. Charles Moser ✓

Nikolaus von Mach ✓
Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Richard Pipes
Harvard University

Mrs. Irene Pipes

Dr. Frank Press
National Academy of Sciences

Mr. Orville Schell
Attorney (Helsinki Watch)

Dr. Frederick M. Seitz
Rockefeller University, New York

Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall Seitz

Mr. Charles Sutherland ✓
Sakharov International Committee

Professor Valentine Turchin ✓
(Personal friend of Sakharov)

Mr. Efraim Yankelevich ✓

Mrs. Tatiana Yankelevich ✓
(Sakharov's son-in-law/daughter)

(Dolan/AB)
May 17, 1983
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SIGNING CEREMONY FOR "NATIONAL
ANDREI SAKHAROV DAY" PROCLAMATION
WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1983

A brilliant scientist, dissident and defender of human rights, Andrei Sakharov has been called by the Nobel committee "the conscience of mankind."

Andrei Sakharov has chosen a life of conscience. He has explained why with these simple words: "I felt that I did not have the right to keep silent."

The bold and penetrating voice of Andrei Sakharov is now in danger of being stilled. Not only is he denied his freedom, but his health is jeopardized by the lack of decent medical attention. That is why we have gathered here -- to honor him, to acknowledge the world's debt to him and to do all in our power to prevent him from being silenced.

Members of the Congress who passed this Resolution, like the people in this room, are individuals of greatly differing backgrounds and persuasions. We are especially pleased to have with us today Mr. Sakharov's daughter, Tatiana, and son-in-law, Efrem, as well as the congressional sponsors of this Resolution, Senators Dole and Moynihan and Representatives Kemp and Solarz. The diversity of the distinguished groups gathered here is testimony to the appeal of Andrei Sakharov's life; it is also a tribute to the majesty of the principles he stands for.

But Andrei Sakharov's voice is not just the solitary voice of principle, of one man with courage; his voice is also the

voice of a great, good and noble people who long for freedom and just rule.

Andrei Sakharov speaks for Russia. He speaks for all the peoples under Soviet rule. No one knows this better than those who now attempt to stifle his spirit, to silence him. Rulers of totalitarian states, however great the danger they pose to the rest of mankind, are aware of the shakiness of their rule and the fragility of their claims to legitimacy. That is why they seek to stifle dissent. And that is why we must never stand by in silence as they do so.

The words of Andrei Sakharov I quoted earlier remind us that speaking the truth is more than a right or privilege, it is an obligation and a duty. In this, we must follow his lead. So today, we bear witness to these truths: that Andrei Sakharov is a man of uncommon courage and decency, and that all who value freedom and human dignity must speak out now in his defense and on his behalf.

Today we call upon the Soviet leaders to give Andrei Sakharov his freedom. The world needs his learning, his wisdom, his nobility. In observing "National Andrei Sakharov Day", May 21st, we urge the American people and all the peoples of the world to speak for Andrei Sakharov. For in doing so, we speak for ourselves, for all mankind, for all that is good and noble in the human spirit.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 16, 1983

TO: Paula
FROM: Julie
RE: Sakharov Family Members

I'm trying to get this straight, once
and for all...

Will be here on Wed.:

-Efrem Yankelevich (son-in-law)
-Tatiana Yankelevich (daughter)
↓ step daughter of ↓ Elena Bonner

BUT

The hunger strike, back in 1981, was
for:

-Elizaveta Alekseeva (daughter-in-law)
-Aleksei Semionov (son)

(see attached)

P.S. Tony is working on the remarks -
you'll have them later this afternoon,
for comment.

Foreword to the Russian Language Edition

The collection of documents that follows was compiled by Efrem Yankelevich, my son-in-law, friend, close associate, and active participant in the struggle for human rights in the USSR. The collection covers a period of slightly over one year, extending up to August 1, 1977.* It contains all my public statements during that time, appeals to Soviet and foreign public figures and organizations, interviews preserved in either written or taped form, and an article written by me for a collection of essays by Nobel Peace Prize winners. Owing to the peculiar conditions of our life and work, the editing and annotation of this book was not a trivial matter. Yankelevich's exceptional conscientiousness, his personal experience, and his detailed knowledge of many of the people and events in this narrative were invaluable for the task.

This book covers a critical period in the international struggle for human rights. I believe that the materials published here, taken as a whole, are of a definite and timely social interest which transcends purely scholarly concerns.

Andrei D. Sakharov
August 29, 1977

* The present edition includes materials dating from both before and after this period, through December 1977, as well as an Afterword by Prof. Sakharov written in May 1978.—Ed.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

*Nomination of Maurice H. Stans To Be a Member of the Board of Directors
December 4, 1981*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Maurice H. Stans to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. He would succeed William M. Landau.

Mr. Stans served for 10 years under two Presidents, 6 of those years in Cabinet-level positions. He became Secretary of Commerce on January 22, 1969, and held that post until February 1972. Mr. Stans is currently a business consultant in Los Angeles, Calif.

Previously, he was president of Gore Forgan Staats, Inc., investment bankers, New York, in 1961 and 1962. He served as Vice Chairman and a Director of the Bureau of the Budget under President Eisenhower in 1958-61 and had been Deputy Director for 6 months.

For 2 years before the budget bureau post, Mr. Stans had been Deputy Postmaster General. In 1953, he served on a task force which assisted the House Appropriations Committee in reviewing the Federal budget for fiscal year 1954. Prior to 1955, he was executive partner in the national accounting firm of Alexander Grant & Co.

He attended Northwestern University and Columbia University. Mr. Stans is married, has four adopted children, and resides in Los Angeles, Calif. He was born March 22, 1908, in Shakopee, Minn.

Administrative Conference of the United States

*Appointment of Two Members of the Council
December 4, 1981*

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States:

Walter Gellhorn is professor emeritus, Columbia School of Law, New York, N.Y. He has been on

the staff of the Columbia University since 1933. He graduated from Amherst College (A.B., 1927), Columbia University (L.H.D., 1952; LL.B., 1931), and the University of Pennsylvania (LL.D., 1953). He is married, has two children, and resides in New York, N.Y. He was born September 18, 1906, in St. Louis, Mo.

Otis M. Smith has been associated with the General Motors Corp. since 1967. He is currently vice president and general counsel. Previously, he was Justice, Supreme Court, State of Michigan, in 1961-66. He graduated from Catholic University (J.D., 1950). He is married, has four children, and resides in Detroit, Mich. He was born February 20, 1922, in Memphis, Tenn.

Andrei Sakharov

*Statement on the Soviet Academician's Hunger Strike
December 4, 1981*

Academician Andrei Sakharov, a leading Soviet scientist and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, and his wife have been for over a week on a hunger strike. They are protesting the repeated refusal of the Soviet authorities to grant an exit visa to Mr. Sakharov's daughter-in-law, Elizaveta Alekseeva, to join her husband, Mr. Aleksei Semionov, a student at an American university. The young couple has been separated for a long time. I am concerned for the health of Mr. and Mrs. Sakharov and strongly urge the Soviet Government to allow Mrs. Alekseeva to join her husband.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

November 25

The White House announced that the President called Ambassador Philip C. Habib to discuss the Ambassador's forth-

new PI)



SAKHAROV SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Division of the Sakharov International Committee, Inc.

c/o Department of Physics, 102 McKinley Building

American University
Washington, D.C. 20016
Tel. (202) 364-0200

President

*Sheldon Lee Glashow
Harvard University

Executive Director

Edward D. Lozansky
American University

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Bell Laboratories
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- *Baruj Benacerraf
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- *Paul Berg
Stanford University
- Marvin H. Bernstein
President, Brandeis University
- *Hans Bethe
Cornell University
- *Konrad Bloch
Harvard University
- Derek C. Bok
President, Harvard University
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Purdue University
- *Owen Chamberlain
University of California, Los Angeles
- *Leon N. Cooper
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- *Carl F. Cori
The Massachusetts General Hospital
- *Allan M. Cormack
Tufts University
- *Andre Courmand
Columbia University
- Sidney Drell
Deputy Director, Stanford
Linear Accelerator Center
- *Renato Dulbecco
The Salk Institute
- Herman Feshbach
M.I.T.
- *Val Fitch
Princeton University
- *Paul F. Flory
Stanford University
- Marvin L. Goldberger
President, California Institute
of Technology
- *H. K. Hartline
Rockefeller University
- *Gerhard Herzberg
National Research Council of Canada
- *Robert W. Holley
The Salk Institute
- Donald Kennedy
President, Stanford University
- *Arthur Kornberg
Stanford University
- Leon Lederman
Director, Fermilab
- *Andre Lwoff
French Academy of Sciences
- Robert E. Marshak
President-Elect, American
Physical Society
- Louis Michel
French Academy of Sciences
- *Robert S. Mulliken
University of Chicago
- *Marshall Nirenberg
National Institute of Health
- *Ilya Prigogine
Brussel University
- *James Rainwater
Columbia University
- John A. Silber
President, Boston University
- *Herbert A. Simon
Carnegie-Mellon University
- Michael I. Sovern
President, Columbia University
- Edward Teller
Lawrence Livermore Laboratory
- *Howard Temin
University of Wisconsin
- John Toll
President, University of Maryland
- *Charles Townes
University of California, Berkeley
- George Vineyard
Director, Brookhaven Laboratory
- *George Wald
Harvard University
- *Torsten N. Wiesel
Harvard Medical School
- Izrem Yankelovich
Sakharov Official Representative in the West

*Nobel Laureates
Affiliation for identification purposes only

Proposal to create
The ANDREI SAKHAROV INSTITUTE
in Washington, D.C.

Prepared by the Sakharov International Committee

For further information, please contact

Dr. Edward D. Lozansky
Department of Physics
American University
Washington, D.C. 20016
Tel. (202)-364-0200

Anđrei Sakharov Institute in Washington, D.C.

The Anđrei Sakharov Institute (formerly the Sakharov Scholarship Fund) is a non-profit corporation which was created by a group of prominent American scientists to foster the study of science and mathematics by young Americans, to facilitate the interchange of scientific knowledge and the ethics of science, to create a center for Soviet studies, and to support scientists who emigrate to the United States during the initial stage of their adjustment in this country. Established in the nation's capital, the Institute promotes the scientific and humanistic ideals of one of the world's greatest scientists and Peace Nobel Laureate Dr. Anđrei Sakharov.

The Institute has an advisory board of prominent scientists to direct its activities in these areas. Among them are 40 Nobel Prize winners, over 200 members of the National Academy of Sciences, and presidents of major American Universities.

Taking into account the current crisis in our system of public education, especially in the science and math areas, one of the most important goals of the Sakharov Institute will be to improve this situation. We suggest the creation of the National Math and Science Correspondence School (NMSCS) as the first step in this direction. Such a school is successfully operating for many years in the Soviet Union and several Soviet emigre scientists have agreed to help to create similar school in the United States. The National Correspondence School where the high school students could communicate with the leading American scientists, and where they will be able to take an advanced precollege science or math course, could play an important role in the improving the quality of public education.

Another major project of the institute will be to provide visiting fellowships for scientists who come to the United States from countries where they were unable to pursue their research. These fellowships will help scientists, in the difficult period of transition and adjustment to their new home, to continue their scientific research, to translate and to publish their articles and books, to process their patent applications and to find a permanent place of employment.

The creation of the Soviet Studies Center with the emphasis on studying the culture and languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will be another priority of the Sakharov Institute.

In the course of the conducting of all programs and projects, the Institute will promote scientific and humanistic ideals of Dr. Anđrei Sakharov. To this end the Sakharov Institute serves as a means of recognition and encouragement of talented individuals contributing to society and the future of the world.

The Sakharov Institute has the potential to recruit significant individual and corporate support for an ongoing endeavor. However, seed money is needed to staff the Institute, and to operationalize the continued development of the Institute's programs.

Project Goals & Objectives

The Sakharov International Committee requests financial support for the following goals and objectives.

Goals: The Sakharov Institute will develop the National Math and Science Correspondence School and the Sakharov Fund which will provide scholarships for high school students interested in taking advanced math and science courses, and fellowships for outstanding scientists in the period of their relocation to the United States. The Institute will establish both, educational and research programs in the Soviet Studies. The Institute will work to promote Sakharov's scientific and humanistic ideals.

Objectives:

1. To improve the quality of math and science education for the young Americans.
2. To award every year one thousand (1000) scholarships for high school students interested in taking advanced math and science courses from the NMSCS.
3. To award every year ten (10) visiting fellowships to qualified scientists which will be chosen by the selection committee of the Sakharov Institute composed of prominent American scientists.
4. To build an educational and research programs for the studying of culture and languages of the population of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
5. To develop a public education media campaign that promote the scientific and humanistic ideals of Dr. Andrei Sakharov and goals and objectives of the "Sakharov Institute" throughout the world.
6. To establish the Sakharov Institute as an ongoing self-sustained program as a direct result of public education and support, and through "generated income" projects. ("generated income" include proceeds from fund raising concerts, publication sales, lectures, art exhibitions, symposiums, and tuition fees).

Conclusion

This project will rely mostly on volunteer involvement from the Sakharov Institute Board of Directors. A substantial amount of in-kind services will be recruited from corporations, academic institutions, and patrons and members of the Fund. The Sakharov Institute will also encourage significant world-wide media coverage of its activities and provide funding organizations with regular reports as to the progress of the project.

Upon acceptance of this proposal, the "Andrei Sakharov Institute" will issue a detailed work plan which will provide the direction for this project on a year to year basis. Additionally, the plan will include the expected roles of the Institute Executive and Advisory Board Members which are represented by forty (40) Nobel Laureates, presidents of Harvard, Stanford, Caltech, Columbia, Brandeis, Boston, Maryland and American Universities, over two hundred (200) members of the National Academy of Sciences and leading Soviet and East European experts.

(12 month Budget)

Scholarships and Fellowships

Ten (10) Merit Fellowships (@ \$25,000 per award)	\$250,000
One thousand (1000) scholarships for high school students (@ \$150 per award to study at the NMSCS)	150,000
subtotal	<hr/> \$400,000

Personnel (all salaries include fringe benefits)

Director of the Institute	\$ 35,000
Two (2) faculty members at the Math Department of NMSCS	50,000
Two (2) faculty members at the Physics Department of NMSCS	50,000
Three (3) full time Soviet and East European experts	75,000
Six (6) part time slavic language teachers	60,000
Administrative Aid/Bookkeeper	15,000
Clerical Support	12,500

subtotal

\$297,500

Other Operating

rent	\$ 12,000
Copying	4,000
Equipment	8,000
Postage	\$ 2,500
Printing	5,200
Telephone	1,400
Supplies	1,200
Travel & Per diem	10,000

subtotal

\$ 36,300

Project Grand Total \$ 741,800

Executive Board of the Sakharov Institute

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Vladimir Bukovsky, Stanford University

Earl Callen, American University

herman Feshbach, M.I.T.

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*Nobel Laureate

Affiliation for identification purposes only

- *Baruj Benacerraf, Harvard University
- Richard Berendzen, President, American University
- *Paul Berg, Stanford University
- Marvin H. Bernstein, President, Brandeis University
- *Hans A. Bethe, Cornell University
- James D. Bjorken, Fermilab
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- Donald Kennedy, President, Stanford University
- *Arthur Kornberg, Stanford University
- Leon Lederman, Director, Fermilab
- Harry J. Lipkin, Fermilab
- *Andre Lwoff, Institute Pasteur, France
- Robert E. Marshak, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
- Faul Martin, Harvard University
- *Edwin M. McMillan, University of California
- *Robert S. Mulliken, University of Chicago
- *Marshall Nirenberg, National Institute of Health
- *Arno A. Penzias, Bell Laboratories
- *Ilya Prigogine, Brussels University, Belgium
- *James Rainwater, Columbia University
- S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution
- *Paul A. Samuelson, M.I.T.
- *Glenn T. Seaborg, University of California
- John A. Silber, President, Boston University
- *Herbert A. Simon, Carnegie-Mellon University
- Michael I. Sovern, President, Columbia University
- *Howard Temin, University of Wisconsin
- John Toll, President, University of Maryland
- *Charles H. Townes, University of California
- *George Wald, Harvard University
- *Torsten N. Wiesel, Harvard Medical School
- *J. D. Watson, Director, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
- Victor F. Weisskopf, M.I.T.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DOPTIUNSKY
Residents,

4/29/83

OR
OK

MEMORANDUM

TO: WILLIAM CLARK/KENNETH DUBERSTEIN
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*
SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: Signing Ceremony for H. R. 178 honoring Dr. Andrei Sakharov

DATE: May 18, 1983

TIME: 10:45 am

DURATION: 10 minutes

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: No

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: A. Bakshian M. McManus C. Tyson
R. Darman J. Rosebush
R. DeProspero B. Shaddix
K. Duberstein W. Sittmann
D. Fischer L. Speakes
C. Fuller WHCA Audio/Visual
W. Henkel WHCA Operations
E. Hickey A. Wrobleski
G. Hodges Nell Yates

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE
Dobriansky
Disidents 49

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1983

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

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

FROM: JOHN M. POINDEXTER

REQUEST: Signing ceremony.

PURPOSE: To honor Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the leading Soviet human rights activist, renowned scientist and Nobel Prize Laureate.

BACKGROUND: In January 1980, Andrei Sakharov was exiled by Soviet authorities to Gorky, where he has been subjected for two years to villainous harassment, punishment, loss of his livelihood and acts of physical violence, in retaliation for his outspoken advocacy of human rights.

It is expected that in April the joint House-Senate resolution honoring Dr. Sakharov (H.R. 178) will be passed. A signing ceremony would manifest the President's continuing concern for Dr. Sakharov, an internationally renowned human rights activist.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None.

DATE AND TIME: May 10, 11, 12, 18 or 19, 1983
Time: open DURATION: 10-15 minutes

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room

PARTICIPANTS: List to be provided.

OUTLINE OF EVENT: 1. Brief remarks; 2. Signing document.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Brief remarks to be provided.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Photo opportunity.

RECOMMENDED BY: Department of State

OPPOSED BY: None

PROJECT OFFICER: Charles P. Tyson

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CRJ 7/12/82



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*Nobel Laureates

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Proposal to create
The ANDREI SAKHAROV INSTITUTE
in Washington, D.C.

Prepared by the Sakharov International Committee

For further information, please contact

Dr. Edward D. Lozansky
Department of Physics
American University
Washington, D.C. 20016
Tel. (202)-364-0200

Andrei Sakharov Institute in Washington, D.C.

The Andrei Sakharov Institute (formerly the Sakharov Scholarship Fund) is a non-profit corporation which was created by a group of prominent American scientists to foster the study of science and mathematics by young Americans, to facilitate the interchange of scientific knowledge and the ethics of science, to create a center for Soviet studies, and to support scientists who emigrate to the United States during the initial stage of their adjustment in this country. Established in the nation's capital, the Institute promotes the scientific and humanistic ideals of one of the world's greatest scientists and Peace Nobel Laureate Dr. Andrei Sakharov.

The Institute has an advisory board of prominent scientists to direct its activities in these areas. Among them are 40 Nobel Prize Winners, over 200 members of the National Academy of Sciences, and presidents of major American Universities.

Taking into account the current crisis in our system of public education, especially in the science and math areas, one of the most important goals of the Sakharov Institute will be to improve this situation. We suggest the creation of the National Math and Science Correspondence School (NMSCS) as the first step in this direction. Such a school is successfully operating for many years in the Soviet Union and several Soviet emigre scientists have agreed to help to create similar school in the United States. The National Correspondence School where the high school students could communicate with the leading American scientists, and where they will be able to take an advanced precollege science or math course, could play an important role in the improving the quality of public education.

Another major project of the institute will be to provide visiting fellowships for scientists who come to the United States from countries where they were unable to pursue their research. These fellowships will help scientists, in the difficult period of transition and adjustment to their new home, to continue their scientific research, to translate and to publish their articles and books, to process their patent applications and to find a permanent place of employment.

The creation of the Soviet Studies Center with the emphasis on studying the culture and languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will be another priority of the Sakharov Institute.

In the course of the conducting of all programs and projects, the Institute will promote scientific and humanistic ideals of Dr. Andrei Sakharov. To this end the Sakharov Institute serves as a means of recognition and encouragement of talented individuals contributing to society and the future of the world.

The Sakharov Institute has the potential to recruit significant individual and corporate support for an ongoing endeavor. However, seed money is needed to staff the Institute, and to operationalize the continued development of the Institute's programs.

Project Goals & Objectives

The Sakharov International Committee requests financial support for the following goals and objectives.

Goals: The Sakharov Institute will develop the National Math and Science Correspondence School and the Sakharov Fund which will provide scholarships for high school students interested in taking advanced math and science courses, and fellowships for outstanding scientists in the period of their relocation to the United States. The Institute will establish both, educational and research programs in the Soviet Studies. The Institute will work to promote Sakharov's scientific and humanistic ideals.

Objectives:

1. To improve the quality of math and science education for the young Americans.
2. To award every year one thousand (1000) scholarships for high school students interested in taking advanced math and science courses from the NMSCS.
3. To award every year ten (10) visiting fellowships to qualified scientists which will be chosen by the selection committee of the Sakharov Institute composed of prominent American scientists.
4. To build an educational and research programs for the studying of culture and languages of the population of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
5. To develop a public education media campaign that promote the scientific and humanistic ideals of Dr. Andrei Sakharov and goals and objectives of the "Sakharov Institute" throughout the world.
6. To establish the Sakharov Institute as an ongoing self-sustained program as a direct result of public education and support, and through "generated income" projects. ("generated income" include proceeds from fund raising concerts, publication sales, lectures, art exhibitions, symposiums, and tuition fees).

Conclusion

This project will rely mostly on volunteer involvement from the Sakharov Institute Board of Directors. A substantial amount of in-kind services will be recruited from corporations, academic institutions, and patrons and members of the Fund. The Sakharov Institute will also encourage significant world-wide media coverage of its activities and provide funding organizations with regular reports as to the progress of the project.

Upon acceptance of this proposal, the "Andrei Sakharov Institute" will issue a detailed work plan which will provide the direction for this project on a year to year basis. Additionally, the plan will include the expected roles of the Institute Executive and Advisory Board Members which are represented by forty (40) Nobel Laureates, presidents of Harvard, Stanford, Caltech, Columbia, Brandeis, Boston, Maryland and American Universities, over two hundred (200) members of the National Academy of Sciences and leading Soviet and East European experts.

(12 month Budget)

Scholarships and Fellowships

Ten (10) Merit Fellowships (@ \$25,000 per award)	\$250,000
One thousand (1000) scholarships for high school students (@ \$150 per award to study at the NMSCS)	150,000
subtotal	<u>\$400,000</u>

Personnel (all salaries include fringe benefits)

Director of the Institute	\$ 35,000
Two (2) faculty members at the Math Department of NMSCS	50,000
Two (2) faculty members at the Physics Department of NMSCS	50,000
Three (3) full time Soviet and East European experts	75,000
Six (6) part time slavic language teachers	60,000
Administrative Aid/Bookkeeper	15,000
Clerical Support	12,500

subtotal \$297,500

Other Operating

rent	\$ 12,000
Copying	4,000
Equipment	8,000
Postage	\$ 2,500
Printing	5,200
Telephone	1,400
Supplies	1,200
Travel & Perdiem	10,000

subtotal \$ 36,300

Project Grand Total \$ 741,800

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Friday, May 20, 1983, 8:00 pm

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For further information, please call (202) 364-0200

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From the Senate Joint Resolution 51 and House Joint Resolution 178:

WHEREAS Andrei Sakharov has earned the admiration and gratitude of all the peoples of the world for his tireless and courageous efforts to secure basic human freedoms for the peoples of the Soviet Union . . .

WHEREAS Andrei Sakharov, in direct consequence of his tireless work for world peace and human rights has been illegally confined by the government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics to the remote city of Gorki. . .

WHEREAS even under conditions of isolation and harassment by Soviet authorities, Andrei Sakharov has continued to speak with eloquence and great moral force for the causes of human rights and world peace, for amnesty for all political prisoners of conscience. . .

RESOLVED by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that May 21, 1983 is designated "National Andrei Sakharov Day" and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of the United States is authorized and requested to direct the American delegation to the United Nations to introduce a resolution in the General Assembly calling upon that body to designate May 21, 1983 as "International Sakharov Day," to be observed by the United Nations with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Introduced in the Senate by Senators Bob Dole and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, in the House of Representatives Jack Kemp and Stephen Solarz.