



# SOVIET-AMERICAN NEWS

Published Quarterly by  
 Center for Soviet-American Dialogue

A CITIZENS' VOICE

VOLUME 1, No.1  
 Spring 1988

## SUMMIT BREAKS NEW GROUND FOR US-USSR

**CITY COUNCIL OF DISTRICT  
 OF COLUMBIA PROCLAIMS  
 WEEK OF FEBRUARY 1 - 7TH  
 CITIZENS' SUMMIT WEEK**

**I**t was a week to remember! The Soviet-American Citizen's Summit was launched Feb. 1st in the grand ballroom at the Raddison Mark Plaza Hotel in Alexandria, Virginia, just outside Washington, D.C. The 5-day conference began with an address by Robert Muller, former Under Secretary General of the U.N., and a greeting sent from General Secretary of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev. The theme, "A New Way of Thinking", was inspired by President Reagan's message to Congress inviting the American people to become involved in more active exchanges with the Soviet Union and by Mr. Gorbachev's speech to the Soviet people asking for "A New Way of Thinking".

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The Summit invitees included 300 American delegates and 150 task force

representatives of the U.S. who might be considered to be among the most creative new thinkers and social innovators in the U.S. today. U.S. invitees also included leaders in the field of U.S.-Soviet exchanges and citizen diplomacy as well as other leading authorities on Soviet-American relations.

Each Summit participant chose to work in one of 18 task forces, convened to develop joint Soviet-American programs and projects in such areas as cooperative entrepreneurship, medicine, politics, education, space exploration, film, media and performing arts. The task force on "Creating New Relationships Between Soviets and Americans" included psychologists Virginia Satir, Patricia Sun, Jacquelyn Doyle, and Frances Vaughan.

Other U.S. participants in the Summit included: Arthur Macy Cox, specialist in Soviet Affairs, formerly with the State Department, CIA, and Brookings Institute; Dr. Robert Muller, former U.N. Under Secretary General; Hearst newspaperman, John Wallach, and Ted Turner, Chairman of the Turner Broadcasting System.

Key Soviets included: Genrikh Borovik, President of the Soviet Peace Committee, talk show host and author of an off Broadway play; cosmonauts Svetlana Savitskaya and Georgy Grechko; and Alexander Gradsky, one of the USSR's most

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Prior to the Conference, the Soviets held meetings with prominent American politicians and media people, including a discussion of American politics with Senator Paul Tribble (R-VA)

## Senate Luncheon for Soviets

**A** most interesting and distinguished group of people met for a luncheon hosted by Senator Paul Tribble at the Senate Building on Capitol Hill. It included Soviet journalists and editors representing leading publications in the U.S.S.R.

Among the diverse group of Soviets were Metropolitan Sergei Petrov, Metropolitan of Kerson and Odessa; Genrikh Borovik, President of the Soviet

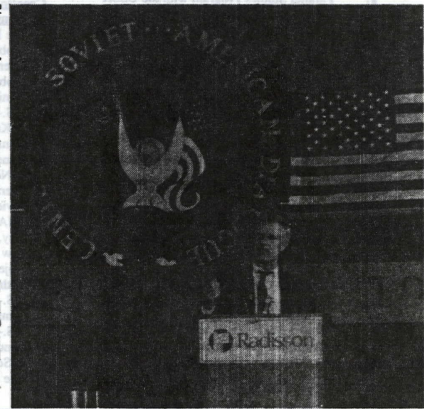
Senator Tribble is a conservative and a Republican. He spoke glowingly of his personal faith in Jesus Christ, perhaps believing the Soviets he was talking to were all atheists.

Barbara Hubbard recounted her excitement when Metropolitan Sergei responded passionately through his Soviet interpreter Natalia Chernykh, expressing his own personal faith, which paralleled that of Senator Tribble.

The warmth and cordiality that flowed between all persons of both nations was felt by all.

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The following awardees from both countries were chosen for their outstanding contributions to Soviet-American relations. Each recipient was presented with an engraved crystal obelisk honoring his or her achievements.

**Harriett Crosby**, Founder, Institute for Soviet-American Relations; Co-Editor of "Surviving Together: A Journal on Soviet-American Relations"; for her courage in pioneering an organization pledged to better understanding between Soviets and Americans; for creating both a handbook which has become the "yellow pages" in this field, and a manual to provide "nuts and bolts" for exchange protocol; and for co-editing the comprehensive and informative "Surviving Together" journal. Accepting: Nancy Graham, Co-Editor.

**James L. Hickman**, Principal in JLH Productions; for his brilliant innovation in initiating the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Space Bridges, concert tours of Billy Joel, John Denver and Paul Winter, and many pivotal ongoing projects and exchanges.

**Komsomolskaya Pravda**, the Soviet Youth Newspaper with circulation of 12 million, for sponsoring and playing a major role in organizing the Fund for Social Inventions. Accepting: Gennadi Alferenko, founder of U.S.S.R. Founda-

tion for Social Inventions, and Gennadi Seleznev, Editor-in Chief, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

**Michael Murphy**, Chairman Esalen Institute, Co-Founder Esalen Soviet-American Exchange Program, for his outstanding contribution and pioneering efforts in establishing deeper and more productive relationships between Americans and Soviets. Accepting: Dulce Murphy.

**Soviet Peace Committee**, a non-governmental organization supported by the financial contributions and volunteer services of the people of the Soviet Union, for their many years of dedication and courageous contribution to world peace.

**Soviet Peace Fund**. Accepting: Svetlana Savitskaya, Soviet cosmonaut and Vice President of Soviet Peace Fund.



**Dr. Genrikh Trofimenko**, Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, Moscow, presenting award to Sharon Tennison, Director, U.S.-U.S.S.R. Initiatives

**Sharon Tennison**, Founder and Director of the Center for U.S.-U.S.S.R. Initiatives, for unceasing dedication in guiding large numbers of citizen diplomats between our two countries, including groups sharing "social inventions", such as "Creating a Sober World".

**Robert E. (Ted) Turner**, Chairman Turner Broadcasting System, for courageous and imaginative breakthroughs in creative global sports and media coverage and events.

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SPECIAL EDITION

# SOVIET-AMERICAN CITIZENS' SUMMIT

*A New Way of Thinking: Social Inventions for the Third Millennium*

What is  
a Social  
Invention?  
page 9

Directory of  
US-USSR  
Joint Projects  
page 10

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**Genrikh Borovik, President of the Soviet Peace Committee, author and playwright, during the opening plenary session.**

**T**his summit is unprecedented in that we are coming together to form one creative unit for establishing concrete, achievable joint projects and plans, not just meeting to exchange opinions," says Borovik.

He reports that several special projects have already come forth, including one from an American actress, and one from a Soviet delegate. The actress has proposed a joint musical production of the story of the Greek comedy "Lysistrata" (the story of Greek women who would not sleep with their husbands until they stopped making war) that would be co-

### "LET THEM SEE EACH OTHER FACE TO FACE, NOT THROUGH THE HOLE OF A RIFLE."

**Genrikh Borovik on Soldiers' Exchanges**

written, co-produced, and co-directed. The Soviet suggested that there be a joint conference of Soviet and American soldiers (not leaders) that would give young and old soldiers the chance to meet on a "football field, not a war field."

"Gorbachev has stated that he thinks the people are ahead of politicians and therefore have the responsibility to push politicians into social and cultural change," added Borovik. "This is your chance to get concrete work done, to establish projects that politicians must respond to and be enrolled in."

When asked what he would like to say to all delegates that we all can take home with us, Genrikh smiled and said, "Let us dream impossible dreams. Let us make them possible. Let us work together."

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possible.  
Let us work TOGETHER."**

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In 1984, Rama Vernon, founder of CENTER FOR SOVIET-AMERICAN DIALOGUE travelled to the Soviet Union as a Citizen Diplomat. It changed her life. Since then, she has dedicated her life to creating new avenues for others to help build new relationships between the Soviet and American people.

### As a Member of the CENTER FOR SOVIET-AMERICAN DIALOGUE

You will be part of a growing number of U.S. citizens who are finding that they too... can make a difference.

- By personally participating in the shift in global awareness - from confrontation to cooperation
- By sharing leadership in a new era of international interaction
- By enabling positive changes in Soviet-American relations

#### CITIZEN DIPLOMACY TRIPS

These trips are custom designed to enable groups of Americans to make personal contact with their counterparts in the Soviet Union. For many members, these trips have been pivotal in establishing new individual courses of action as fully involved global citizens.

#### SOVIET-AMERICAN NEWS

##### A Citizens Voice

This is the first international newspaper completely dedicated to positive intercommunication between the Citizens of the U.S. and USSR.

#### CITIZENS' SUMMITS

These are entirely innovative means of interaction between Soviet and American citizens, which create the opportunity for intense, practical dialogue between people—resulting in real motion for change in both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

#### SOVIET AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR U.S.-U.S.S.R. JOINT PROJECTS

Dozens of joint projects are already underway through Soviet American Council as a direct result of the Soviet Americans Citizens' Summit. Hundreds more await resources to launch them - resources that are available out of the commitment on the parts of all those involved.

YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE:



### CENTER FOR SOVIET-AMERICAN DIALOGUE

Your Membership Contribution to the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue will help support the new relations between the people of the United States and the Soviet Union.

I want to become a Member of the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue. Enclosed is a check for a year's membership.

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Supporter \$100 ☐ Patron \$1000+

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The Center for Soviet-American Dialogue is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to creating a framework in which the peoples of America and the Soviet Union can meet and dialogue in open-hearted acceptance and explore their similarities as well as differences. Contributions are tax exempt.

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An exciting one hour documentary which accurately captures the spirit, activities and results of the Soviet-American Citizens' Summit.  
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### Official Audio Tapes

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#	Title	Speaker	Amt.
88-01	Opening Speeches	Rama Vernon, Genrikh Borovik Robert Muller, Barbara Marx Hubbard	8.00
88-02	Precess of Summit Introduction/ Social Inventions as a New Way	Barbara Marx Hubbard, Marcus Reskin Gennadi Alferenko	8.00
88-03	Earth/Space Initiatives: A New Context for Hope	Carol Rosin, Brian O'Leary Theodore B. Taylor	8.00
88-04	Next Step in American Citizen Diplomacy	Craig Comstock, Am. Stephen Rhinesmith Robert Levgold, Sharon Tennison	14.00
88-05	Citizen Summitry	William Golf	6.00
88-06	Luncheon Speech	Willis Harman	8.00
88-07	Kellog Fellows-Inventing New Leadership	Round Table Discussion	8.00
88-08	U.S.-U.S.S.R. Women's Exchanges	Round Table Discussion	8.00
88-09	U.S.-U.S.S.R. Citizen's Exchanges	Round Table Discussion	8.00
88-10	Children and Youth Exchanges	Round Table Discussion	8.00
88-11	What is the Conservative Yardstick....	John Wallach, Geoffrey Kemp Helmur Sonnenfeld	14.00
88-13	Luncheon Speech	Several Speakers	8.00
88-14	Awards Speech	Ted Turner	14.00
88-15	A New Way of Thinking: Visions of the Third Millennium	Reports from Task Forces	14.00
18-16	Live From the Soviet-American Citizens' Summit - LIVE RADIO BROADCAST		8.00

### STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

It is the intention of the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue to enhance international relations by creating a framework in which the peoples of America and the Soviet Union can meet and dialogue with one another. The purpose is to create a variety of forums and exchanges both in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Through these exchanges citizens can come together in open-hearted acceptance and explore their similarities as well as differences.

The Center for Soviet-American Dialogue hopes that in this search for a common ground people of both countries will be able to overcome fears and misconceptions they may hold of one another.

Through personal communication, both can reassess their concepts and beliefs; thereby creating an atmosphere of growing trust and mutual understanding. It is through this understanding, the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue believes, that the people of both nations can recognize their common humanity and together make their contribution towards global peace.





## A NEW BEGINNING

## Purpose of the Summit

by Rama Vernon

The Citizens' Summit brought together Soviet and American professionals from all walks of life in an atmosphere of non-combative dialogue. Their purpose was to explore, create and implement U.S.-U.S.S.R. joint projects where Soviet and American counterparts could create together. It was a time and opportunity to explore together solutions to common problems in a wide spectrum of areas from global politics, human rights and regional conflicts to drug and alcohol abuse. There were lively and educational round table discussions on Women's Exchanges, Peace Park Projects, and Children and Sports Exchanges.

It would have given many pessimists hope to see Americans and Soviets speaking openly to one another about their common problems in their cultures and political systems, sharing concerns about the future, the joys of their children, their hopes, fears and dreams. There was not always agreement, which added a little spice to the unprecedented mixture of Soviets and Americans representing the varying strata of their societies.

Yes! It did give us all hope for the future of our children and the future of the world to see the people of our two countries not only speaking openly to one another, shaking hands in contractual agreements, but embracing one another in friendship and love.

Even many of the skeptics had to agree... the overwhelming success of the Summit was not just the hundreds of projects that came forth but it was the spirit that

pervaded the atmosphere of the 500 room hotel and conference center. It was the electricity generated by the eagerness of Soviets and Americans alike dedicated to finding a better way. A way not only to ease the tension of our two countries but a way in which the two superpowers can come together, work together to alleviate the suffering in other parts of the world.

Rama J. Vernon,  
Director of the  
Center for Soviet-  
American Dialogue  
and Initiator of the  
Soviet-American  
Citizens Summit



This was evidenced in the task force on Soviet-American projects in Third World countries.

The Soviet delegation was a richly diverse and most distinguished representation of the Soviet Union's most talented and accomplished. According to the most seasoned of Soviet visitors, the event was unprecedented in its broad spectrum and diversity of both Soviet and American participants and in the spirit of love and cooperation in which they met.

At the end of the five days, Americans and Soviets were embracing each other with tears in their eyes.

"Why do we feel so sad that you are going," I asked my Soviet friend, Slava. "Because," he replied, "we are now like one family. It is always difficult to say goodbye to members of your own family."

As we said our goodbyes, both Americans and Soviets knew it was not the end of a conference, but a new beginning.



Valery Ganichev, Editor-in-Chief, Roman Gazetta Magazine; Anatoly Belyaev, Editor-in-Chief, XX Century & Peace Magazine; Ludmila Saraskina, Senior Researcher, Institute of Artistic Education, U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogy; Andrei Nuikin, Senior Researcher, Institute of Arts Studies, U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture.

## REALISM OR IDEALISM

by Andrei Nuikin

Reprinted from Feb. 28, 1988 Moscow News

The Soviet Peace Committee delegation which left Moscow for the United States three weeks ago has returned home.

At the invitation of the Seattle, Washington based Center for Soviet-American Dialogue, the delegation of nearly 100 scientists, politicians and people in the liberal arts participated in a five-day conference called "New Thinking in the Nuclear Age: Social Inventions for the Third Millennium". Delegation member Andrei Nuikin, an art critic and journalist, filed this report.

Our dialogue started in the U.S. capitol and continued in other U.S. cities where we went in groups after the conference ended. The Americans called our exchange a "Citizens' Summit".

Obviously, the December summit between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan and the signing of the INF Treaty provided the greatest impulse for improving Soviet-American relations. The interest which Americans display in the U.S.S.R. is simply fantastic, even in rural areas where people are, as a rule, conservative.

This was my first visit to the U.S.A. and I was struck by the following: among the Americans, usually, as national people. But I ob-

served real outbursts of romanticism — of idealism, a sincere desire to accomplish something meaningful, even irrational.

The tone was set principally by the women who were surprisingly full of initiative and selflessness. Suffice it to say that the Americans received our large delegation at their own expense.

In the past, outbursts of goodwill have often come to nothing, but this time it coincided with the grim and objective need for radical changes in the life of human civilization.

The nations must learn to live with each other in a new way. Our dialogue was aimed not only at eliminating weapons, especially nuclear, but also at freeing ourselves from mutual hatred, fear and distrust.

I mentioned idealism, which, in my opinion, is a must for a breakthrough, but that doesn't mean that we spent all those days dreaming. At the conference, we split into 18 working groups and discussed some 200 joint projects, many of which could be implemented immediately. All the proposals were fed into a computer and this bank of ideas will promote further cooperation.

The Americans have sold me on their energy, their readiness to work for good-neighborliness, without waiting for permission "from the top". Now we, the Soviet participants, must work to rally as many of our compatriots as possible to this noble and romantic affair.

## THE SOVIET AMERICAN CITIZENS SUMMIT

## A Glimpse of the Future

by Barbara Marx Hubbard

I clearly remember the day it started for me. I was sitting in my apartment in Palo Alto, California, exhausted after my campaign for the Vice-Presidency and the Democratic National Convention in 1984.

Rama Vernon appeared, and to

Barbara Marx  
Hubbard, Program  
Chairman for the Soviet-  
American Citizens  
Summit; presenting  
results to U.N.

me it was imperative that I go to the Soviet Union with her and eighty other Americans in May of 1985. "Barbara, I know you will find your vocation in the Soviet Union," she said, with the breathless note of inspiration which can literally magnetize you to reorient your life!

I didn't want to go. I didn't like the Soviet Union. I was one hundred thousand dollars in debt from my campaign...but I said, "Yes." On my second trip eighty Americans joined me with Rama, Ed and Linda Johnson on the theme: In Search of a Positive Future.

Rama had pioneered with the Peace Committee to introduce the opportunity for more meaningful dialogue in small groups. Whenever we could, we asked the same question: "What is your vision of Communism? What will it be like when it works?"

Invariably, no matter whom we asked, a look of nostalgia, of almost sad and bemused longing, came over their expressions. "Well...it's a classless, stateless society...from each according to his ability, to each according to his need..."

How are you going to get there? we asked.

Again, the look, the shaking of the head and the answer... "I don't know." Clearly, the vision was not a matter of better socialism or incremental improvement. It is a quantum jump, something radically new. It was predicted by the recurring pattern of the dialectic: Thesis.

Antithesis. Synthesis. By definition, a synthesis is new. What is the key to this jump? we asked. We were informed that there were three pillars to Communism: A

new material base, a new political base, and a new person—a "new man".

When we asked what this new person might be like, frequently they mentioned Jesus Christ...not the church, not religion, not dogma or theology, but the person.

They had thought that the abolishment of private property would transform human character from selfishness to selflessness. But it had not. Something critical was missing in the formula for human transformation.

Recognizing that this "X factor" was the subject of a powerful transformational movement in the United States, I proposed a Soviet-American conference on The New Person - Technologies of Transformation.

But on subsequent trips, Rama Vernon, the Director of the Center for Soviet American Dialogue, who has been to the Soviet Union twenty-four times, discovered that this theme did not interest her counterparts at the Soviet Peace Committee. Working with several Peace Committee members and others, they came up with the theme: A New Way of Thinking in the Nuclear Age: Social Inventions for the Third Millennium.

In a subsequent planning meeting, Rama, Linda, Gennadi Alferenko, a writer for *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, and Rustem Khairov, now a deputy administrator of Academician Yevgeny Velikhov's new International Fund for the Survival and Development of Mankind, were huddled together at the Cosmos Hotel in Moscow. It was just before New Year's Eve, 1986. We had brought 10,000 candles to be lit at noon Greenwich time for the World Healing Event.

We were becoming very excited discussing the forthcoming event. I recognized the feeling. It's "social synergy", an attraction that unites us to create something new, greater than and different from the sum of our parts.

continued on page 8, column 4

## The Russians Are HERE!

The evident delight expressed in the headline, "Da, Virginia, the Russians are Here!" in the *Rappahannock (VA) News* was representative of the enthusiastic reception of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-American Citizens' Summit by the U.S. press.

Newspapers, radio and TV stations, large and small, all over the country communicated their experiences with these Soviet diplomats who came to create. Certainly, the almost unilaterally positive public exposure which the media provided added an entire new dimension to the impact of the Citizens' Summit—the American general public saw lots of positive press about Soviets and Americans working together, and about Soviets as normal people rather than stereotypes.

The *Washington Post* quoted Genrikh Borovik, "Let them see each other face to face, not through the hole of a rifle," Borovik said to raucous applause. "Let them speak about their secrets, their girlfriends... their mothers. We've had a positive response from the chiefs at their prayer breakfast and from our Defense Ministry." The applause became deafening.



Andrei Melvil, Section Head, Institute of U.S. & Canadian Studies, sightseeing in D.C.

The *Bowie (VA) Blade* quoted Soviet journalist Tankred Golenpolski: "I don't know of a period when the Russian people wanted so much to feel the friendliness of Americans."

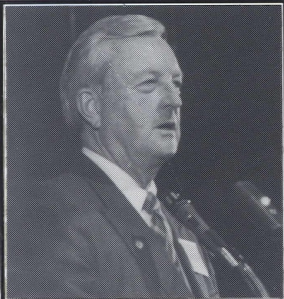
The *Fairfax (VA) Journal* quotes Dmitri Agrachev, a Russian interpreter: "This is the first time a distinguished group of (Soviet) people have come over (to America). A lot can be achieved here. Even in the Soviet Union, people of this caliber seldom get together to network."

The *Montgomery (CA) Herald* quotes economist Ivan Boitsov: "The purpose was 'to try to change from confrontation to cooperation'."

And the citations go on and on. The impact of the event can also be measured by a substantial media response by more conservative journalists who warned against over-enthusiasm and gullibility.

Several national TV and radio broadcasts were aired, including the NBC Today Show, an hour-long CNN special, CBS Nightwatch, a half-hour National Public Radio "Live from the Summit" broadcast, and multiple talk shows, taped interviews, and broadcast segments.





**Paul Temple, Chairman of the Institute of Noetic Sciences**

Mr. Paul Temple of Washington, D.C. acted as Master of Ceremonies for the Soviet-American Citizens' Summit.

In his welcoming address to the Soviet Peace Committee delegation of 100 Soviets representing a variety of institutes, organizations and publications throughout the Soviet Union and 450 Americans from throughout the United States, he

### "SOVIETS AND AMERICANS ARE DESTINED TO BE FRIENDS"

asked, "What are our Principal Weapons Against Fear and Alienation?" and then answered, "Love, Joy, Humor, Patience, Forgiveness, Truth and the new American word 'GLASNOST'. Soviets and Americans are destined to be friends."

As a mother standing here representing all the mothers as well as all the unborn children in the world, I ask you to please hold this image of yourselves



as pregnant with the future—pregnant with this beautiful but fragile child that is wanting to be born—the planet, our planet, Earth, at Peace."

Diane (Mrs. Paul) Temple, due to give birth in May, addressing a group of Soviets and Americans.

## WASHINGTON WELCOMES SOVIETS IN PRE-SUMMIT EVENTS

### Breakfast at the Pentagon

*"An historic event of great significance occurred when this sacred meeting took place."*

Pentagon Official

In an unprecedented gesture, fifteen Soviet delegates joined a National Prayer Breakfast in the Pentagon.

After the Strategic Defense Initiative demonstration of February 3, arrangements were made for the Meditation Club to host seven Soviet religious leaders at a prayer breakfast with over 400 military personnel at the Pentagon.

Representatives of the Soviet Central Committee wanted to join the members of the Soviet clergy delegation at the Pentagon—which included Metropolitan Sergei Petrov, Rabbi Yuri Korzhenevich, and Sadykzhan Kamalov of the Muslim Religious Board—bringing the members of the burgeoning group to fifteen, the largest Soviet delegation ever to attend a function at the Pentagon.

Deputy Secretary of Defense, William H. Taft IV finally and graciously approved the request after meeting with Secretary of Defense Carlucci.

An historic event of great significance occurred when this sacred meeting took place at the Pentagon, according to one Pentagon official. The Americans, definitely moved by the experience, expressed their good wishes and hopes for a new relationship between our two nations. The Soviets seemed elated at the warm reception they received.

At the Pentagon, the Soviets called for a "Soldier to Soldier" program of exchanges between American and Soviet military personnel. Ed Winchester, President of the Pentagon Meditation Club, says that the same spiritual force that brought Soviets and Americans together at the Pentagon could facilitate future exchanges.

Peace Committee; Genrikh Trofimenko, Head of Department, Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and member of SPC Disarmament Commission; Georgy Grechko, cosmonaut and Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Vitaly Kobyshev, political analyst for *Izvestia* Newspaper, Moscow; and Zurab Tsireteli, artist and Deputy of Georgian S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Americans included Paul and Diane Temple of Washington, D.C.; Barbara Marx Hubbard, Citizens' Summit Chairperson; and Rama J. Vernon, Director of CSAD.

Senator Tribble is a conservative and a Republican. He spoke glowingly of his personal faith in Jesus Christ, perhaps believing the Soviets he was talking to were all atheists.

Barbara Hubbard recounted her excitement when Metropolitan Sergei responded passionately through his Soviet interpreter Natalia Chernykh, expressing his own personal faith, which paralleled that of Senator Tribble.

The warmth and cordiality that flowed between all persons of both nations was felt by all.

### 100 Soviets Arrive in U.S.

On January 26, 1988, a special delegation of 100 Soviets sponsored by the Soviet Peace Committee arrived from Moscow at the Dulles International Airport in Washington, D.C. The purpose? To attend the Soviet-American Citizens' Summit.

They were greeted by the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue, their host; representatives from the Soviet Embassy; a host of other American well-wishers and volunteers who had come from all over the country just to help with this event, and by a group of children from the Peace Child Foundation, who sang "Mwi Zhelayem Shchast'ya Vam", which translates "We Wish You Happiness" as soon as the Soviets started disembarking from the plane.

At this point, Ambassador Yuri Dubinin, of the Soviet Embassy, who was there to greet diplomats, recognized the children and hurried over to talk to them. He had been the highest ranking government official to attend the Peace Child Performance at the Kennedy Center and had given the cast a reception at the Soviet Embassy in 1986, and he recognized some of the children.

As members of our delegation disembarked, so did a group coming as delegates to Susan Eisenhower's Foundation celebration. Our children, in their



**California State Senator Alan Cranston meeting with Soviet Peace Committee delegation which included Soviet journalists, writers and editors of leading publications of the U.S.S.R. Pictured with Senator Cranston is Oleg Ivanov, first deputy editor-in-chief of Soviet Culture Newspaper.**

exuberance, distributed carnations to the other groups.

By the time the Soviet Peace Committee delegation passed through the portals of customs, the children were nearly out of flowers but not out of songs.

Soviet musicians unpacked their instruments and in joint concert with the children, filled the airport with melodious sounds of Russian and American songs—also recorded by Soviet film crews.

"It was a wonderful experience," said Soviet Embassy Third Secretary Alexander Savinov.



Pre-Summit activities included a reception for the entire Soviet delegation and seventy American guests at the Soviet Embassy with Ambassador and Mrs. Dubinin. From left to right: Sergei Bondarchuk, Director of "War and Peace"; unidentified; Svetlana Savitskaya, Cosmonaut; American Summit participant; Levon Badalyon, Head of Chair on Infant Neurology, Perogov Medical Institute; Mrs. Dubinin; Genrikh Borovik, President of Soviet Peace Committee; Evgeny Matveev, Movie Director, U.S.S.R. People's Artist; Euguenij Kutovoy, Deputy Soviet Ambassador.

### 100 Soviets Speak in Churches Throughout Washington, D.C.

Sunday before the Summit, twenty-four church leaders throughout the D.C. area invited the Soviets to speak to their congregations.

It was a tribute to the churches' ecumenical spirit in inviting the "non-believers" to the pulpit as well as the Soviet clergy, which included Metropolitan Sergei Petrov of the Russian Orthodox Church, Yuri Korzhenevich of Moscow Central Synagogue as well as Sadykzhan Kamalov of the Muslim Religious Board of Middle Asia and Kazakhstan.

### 100 Washingtonians Welcome Soviets into Their Homes

Americans opening their homes to host Soviets were disappointed only when there were not enough Soviets to go around. "You can't have three Soviets, but we'll give you one Cosmonaut instead," went the bargaining and negotiations over the sought after visitors. One Soviet suggested a solution to the problem of not having enough Soviets to go around, "Well, we could just not sleep at all!"

### SUMMIT BREAKS NEW GROUND

Continued from page 1

popular singers. The Soviet group also included newspaper and magazine editors, film directors, trade experts, artists, musicians, actors and actresses and Olympic athletes.

The Summit was sponsored by the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue, which was founded in 1985 by Rama Vernon, a Seattle, Washington housewife and mother of five, ages 2 through 29. Vernon co-directed the Summit with Barbara Marx Hubbard, Summit program director.

To date the Center has taken more than 700 Americans to the Soviet Union to meet with their Soviet counterparts. The Citizens' Summit was the Center's first major project in the U.S.A. The second Summit is now being planned for Moscow in 1989.

### 2nd Annual Soviet-American Summit

**Moscow - February 1989**



**Prior to the Conference, the Soviets held meetings with prominent American politicians and media people, including a discussion of American politics with Senator Paul Tribble (R-VA)**

## Senate Luncheon for Soviets

A most interesting and distinguished group of people met for a luncheon hosted by Senator Paul Tribble at the Senate Building on Capital Hill. It included Soviet journalists and editors representing leading publications in the U.S.S.R.

Among the diverse group of Soviets were Metropolitan Sergei Petrov, Metropolitan of Kerson and Odessa; Genrikh Borovik, President of the Soviet



## SUMMIT FOLLOW-UP - NEW YORK

## Building New Images

Wainwright House, New York State - Feb 10-12, 1988

by Nancy Seroka

The meetings with the Soviets were a formidable project and a lot of work to prepare for, but as soon as the first Soviets came through the door of Wainwright House we knew it had all been worth it. Right from the start, the "Soviets" (normally thought of as so distant and different) had such friendly and familiar looking faces, and were so interesting, good-natured, and humorous, that we all started to have fun!

There was excitement in the air - we realized this free exchange of views was a new and rare opportunity and it kept the interest level high, interest piqued, generosity unbounded.

The first evening began with a welcome from Dr. Franklin E. Vilas, Jr., Executive Director of Wainwright House. Barbara Marx Hubbard facilitated the evening which included Father Luis Dolan, Rama Vernon, and Slava Slouzhivov, program coordinator of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Some of the Soviet Delegates shared their experiences with the group in comments which ranged from "I was surprised at having my wallet returned to my hotel intact after having left it in a NYC phone booth" to "Increasing the number of travel visas is beyond the realm of citizen diplomacy".

American participants related various thoughts such as, "Upon seeing a Soviet casually playing the piano in the Wainwright House drawing room, the realization came that no matter the nation-

ality, a musician is a musician". As Rama Vernon says "Everywhere on my trip to the USSR, when I looked into the face of the enemy I saw only the face of a friend". As there were 22 area families hosting the Soviets, there must be many other wonderful stories waiting to be told.

The next day, 65 invited Americans came to Wainwright House to meet with the Soviets in the seven task forces scheduled for the conference. They included Business, Economics and Trade; Religion, Atheism and Spirituality; the New Cosmology; Environmental Issues; Innovative Policymaking; Non-Violence & Social Change; Soviet American Relations: Building New Images; Creative Treatment: Alcoholism & Drug Addiction; and Communications: Shaping the Global Perspectives.

Future meetings will identify what on-going joint projects will be developed and how those who are interested can continue involvement with the process of Soviet American Citizen Dialogue.

Friday we said goodbye to our new friends, but, as one of the Soviets said, it wasn't really goodbye--it was hello.

*The Wainwright Institute on Global Issues is pleased that by having hosted this part of the Citizen's Summit, many Westchester and Fairfield county residents were introduced to the concept of "Citizen Diplomacy", by taking part directly and also through the articles that appeared in many of the regional news publications.*

## Soviets Honored at St. John the Divine Cathedral

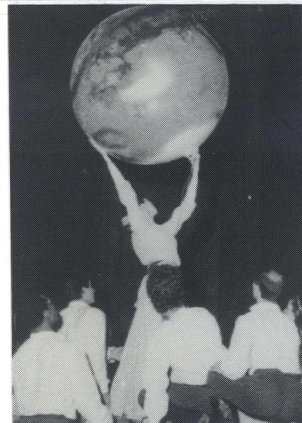
One evening, many of the Soviets met at the St. John the Divine Cathedral for an inter-religious service in Celebration of the Third Millennium.

The Master of Ceremonies for the evening was the Very Reverend James Morton, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Daniel Anderson of Temple of Understanding organized the event.

Some of the many participants were Paul Winter, Paul Halley, Victor Cook, Alexander Gradsky and other Soviet artists and performers representing different denominations including the Russian Orthodox Church; the Jewish Moscow Synagogue; Omega Liturgical Dance Company; children and youth representatives, and local Soviet choirs.

The evening was beautifully orchestrated, bringing tears to the eyes when 1000 people including children and youth lit candles with the Soviets in a gesture of peace and friendship.

The high point in the evening of extravaganza was when the earth seemed



to float above the heads of the gathering as it floated down the aisle, gracefully choreographed on a moving platform by the Omega Liturgical Dance Company.

Soviet cosmonaut Georgy Grechko, who has been in outer space three times and for as long as ninety days, was overwhelmed by the experience. "It was the best night of my entire life... even outer space cannot top that."

## New Patterns of Cooperation in Emerging Global Economy

On Wall Street New York, members of the Soviet delegation which included Margarita Maksimova and Yuri Olkhovikov, met with Wall Street and corporate C.E.O.s for an open discussion on the global economy, ethics in the business world, and the possibility of a joint project cooperation between corporations in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. There was also discussion of the benefits and the risks

involved in increased trade between the Soviet Union and the United States, and the ethical issues in connection with finances and corporations.

David Schmidt, Director of Trinity Center for Ethics and Corporate Policy, on Wall Street, and Father Luis Dolan, Director for the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue in New York, organized the meeting.



Crossing the Hudson River under the Statue of Liberty are Soviets: Natalia Elizarova, Assistant to President, SPC; Sergei Stepanov, International Department; American host Samuel LeFrak, business magnate; Cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya; an unidentified observer; Dzhemma Skulme, Chairperson of Latvian Artist Union, Deputy USSR Supreme Soviet.

## Cosmonaut In New Jersey

Ten Soviet visitors were taken on a hectic eight hour, off the beaten track, whirlwind tour of Hudson County, New Jersey. Two of the best-known and most-accomplished men in the state, U.S. Senator Frank Lautenberg and builder Sam LeFrak, were among their hosts.

The tour bus, provided by Maurice Fitzsimmons, Commissioner of Cultural and Heritage Affairs of Hudson County, first stopped at the Stevens Institute of Technology for the view from the roof terrace. Then, warm welcomes were provided by College Provost Richard Griskey, Senator Lautenberg, the Mayor and other public officials. Also on hand were youngsters with the championship baseball team that Senator Lautenberg is sending to Moscow this summer, to play their counterparts.

The Soviets were serenaded by miniature violin-playing musicians from a local school. A class of high school teenagers asked dozens of questions of cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya which she answered with patience and warmth.

The next stop was a tour of the DanDee Leather Goods factory. As a gesture of friendship, the owners gave each visitor a beautiful leather wallet.

A quick visit to the back stage of the Lincoln Tunnel followed, where multitudinous TV screens showed every inch of the roads inside. A sumptuous meal of lobsters, shrimp and stuffed clams, with Irish coffee and other libations was held at the famed landmark Clam Broth House, hosted by owner Arturo Pellaaz.

Then on to adjoining Jersey City, where builder Sam LeFrak (listed in Forbes Magazine as one of the nation's wealthiest men) discussed and showed plans for his multi-billion dollar Newport development.

After a brief visit with him to the Newport Centre Shopping Mall, an airy, beautiful imaginative building, Mr. LeFrak escorted the Soviet visitors onto a small ferry which he had chartered to take them past the Statue of Liberty and close to the New York skyline, docking near New York's South Street Seaport.

## The Players Club

by Lee Falk

On Sunday night, February 7, 1988, 22 Soviets were guests at The Players Club in New York City.

The century-old Players Club is the most distinguished club in the United States devoted to the theatre and allied arts. Lee Falk, a fellow Player, writer-director, presided for the evening and, assisted by political cartoonist Jerry Robinson, welcomed the visitors as "fellow Players from the Soviet Union". This Soviet group, devoted largely to the performing arts of theatre and film, was part of the 100-strong group that had been in Washington, D.C. earlier to participate in the Soviet-American Citizens' Summit.

It was an evening of music and laughter, good wine and rare beef, enjoyed by both American and Soviet artists. The program began with a 4-handed Rachmaninoff piano piece, "Slavia", in honor of the guests, played by Maestro Richard Weitach, conductor at the Metropolitan Opera Company and accompanist Peter Shaaf. They were followed by Ms. Robin Howard, well-known American folk-singer and actress who sang an American folk-song.

During the evening, our prominent guests were introduced: Genrikh Borovik, Sergei Abramov, Valentin Chernykh, Vladimir Lubomudrov, Vasily Lanovoi, and others. A high point was reached with the introduction of Sergei Bondarchuk who recited the "Address to



Alexander Gradsky, popular Soviet folk-rock musician in performance at the New York Players Club.

the Senate" from Shakespeare's Othello, a beautiful moment highly appreciated by the Players.

Barbara Shuttleworth, the beautiful Canadian soprano, sang "Moscow Nights" in Russian, and American actor Richard Shull responded with a comedy pantomime from an American play, followed by Tamara Korchagina's folksinging with accompaniment from the marvelous accordionists Nicolai Tischenko and Eugeny Konov.

Cosmonauts Svetlana Savitskaya and Georgy Grechko were honored with a standing ovation as "heroes of mankind". Soviet artist Alex Gradsky followed with a spirited song, and then all joined in, in English and Russian, to writer Alexei Semenov's impromptu rendition of "On the Road to Mandalay".



# SUMMIT RESULTS PRESENTED AT UNITED NATIONS

## Meeting With Senior U.N. Officials at United Nations Headquarters

A meeting was held at the U.N. on February 8, 1988 to present to the senior U.S. and U.S.S.R. officers of the United Nations, some of the principal projects that came out of the Soviet-American Citizen's Summit on February 1-5, 1988.

The day started under the meeting chairmanship of Vassiliy Safronchuk, Under Secretary General, Political and Security Affairs. Mr. Safronchuk welcomed the delegates to the United Nations and expressed his appreciation for taking time to report on such an important meeting.

The second speaker was Mr. Joseph Reed, Under Secretary for Political and General Assembly Affairs, U.S.A. Mr. Reed gave a greeting from the Secretary and also expressed his appreciation for anything that can help the bilateral relationships and anything that can foster peace.

The Chairman then opened up the meeting and there were interventions by Mr. Genrikh Borovik, President of the Soviet Peace Committee and other participants at the Citizens' Summit Meeting.

As the discussions progressed, it was evident that some of the projects of the recent summit could benefit by being studied in greater depth and carried to fruition in the U.N. The Chairman said he would present this to the Secretary General and would await the next steps to come from the coordinator of the day, Father Luis Dolan. Mr. Robert Muller stressed the importance of meetings like this at the U.N. and offered his cooperation.

The day concluded with a very powerful intervention by Madame Therese



Dr. Robert Muller, past Under Secretary General of the United Nations, addressed the Soviet-American Citizen Summit held in Washington D.C. on "Visions of the Third Millennium". "I believe the third millennium will be a millennium of peace. It will be a millennium of unprecedented fulfillment, but the basic question will be 'How are we going to relate to this planet and to each other?' This is a completely new age and we must be happy that the political leaders have begun to speak this language which you, in your way and I in my way, as a United Nations official have been speaking for the last 20 or 30 years."

Savigny who insisted on the new forms and spirit of cooperation in different parts of the world. She said that this was her mandate as director of Department of Public Information and urged the participants to help. She also congratulated the participants for such a laudable initiative.

The Soviet Peace Committee, a Non-Governmental Organization with the U.N., stated through its President that they were ready to cooperate. Father Dolan was asked to investigate the next steps and report back to the Soviet Peace Committee and the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue.

On February 9, 1988 there was a two-hour meeting hosted by Main Stream Access. The participants were some of the

Soviet delegates active in the financial and business world.

The purpose was to share with the Soviet friends some concrete experiences in the U.S. on how to handle the issue of closing of departments and termination of employment for large numbers of employees in major companies. A very interesting discussion ensued where the Soviets and Americans showed similarity of problems they encountered.

## UN ASSOCIATION HOSTS SOVIETS

Ruth Steinkraus Cohen organized a weekend event for the Soviet visitors in Connecticut under the auspices of the United Nations Association's National Council for International Visitors.

They hosted fifty Soviets as guests in Connecticut homes in the towns of Westport, Wilton, New Canaan, Stamford, Newtown, Norwalk and New Haven the first weekend in February.

Soviets received a warm welcome from the local citizenry and lots of opportunity for conversation and friendship.

## Soviet Guests Visit Arts Club Dutch Treat

Ten of the Center's Soviet guests were entertained at a luncheon meeting of the Dutch Treat Club at Sardi's Restaurant in New York on Tuesday, February 9th, by invitation of club member Neil Fleshman.

Among the Soviet guests was Genrikh Borovik, who briefly addressed the club which was founded in 1902 for writers and other eminent professionals in the arts.

The famous Algonquin Round-Table writers and wits of the 1920's and 1930's were Dutch Treat members as well as such famous Americans as Dwight D. Eisenhower, Harry S. Truman, Lowell Thomas and Bob Hope. Current president of the club is Isaac Asimov.

The program at the luncheon meeting consisted of a review of rare film footage of Irving Berlin songs to celebrate the Russian-born American songwriter's coming 100th birthday in May, as shown by club member and film archivist Herb Graff.

## Harriman Institute

On February 9th, Soviet delegates met with their American counterparts in meetings at Columbia University.

Discussions were held with Dr. Jonathon Sanders, Vice President of Harriman Institute; Dr. Marshall Shuman, Director Emeritus and Founder of Harriman Institute and advisor to President Carter; sociologist Peter Malcuse; and Rabbi Michael Paley.

Certainly the most heated exchange of the day occurred when Dr. Sanders gave a stern warning that the "Mir and Druzhba (Peace and Friendship) Effect" was misleading and dangerous, and that the people with whom the Soviets were meeting were not representative of Americans in general.

Jonathon Sanders Vice President of Harriman Institute addressing Soviets



Soviet General Mikhail Milshten and other Soviets took the opportunity to assert emphatically that the Soviet delegation was not naive, that they knew the dangers, that they were trying to extend themselves beyond the existing paradigm, and that they were deeply impressed with the efforts of American citizens.

## Next Issue:

Are the Effects of  
Mir and Druzhba  
Dangerous?

## US-USSR Cooperation In Outer Space

New Yorker Joseph Coplan arranged a meeting between Congressman Bill Green, the ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Subcommittee that funds NASA, and the Soviet Peace Committee. Heading the Soviet group were Georgy Grechko and Svetlana Savitskaya, the notable and record-setting cosmonauts, ready to discuss US-Soviet cooperation in space.

A small but significant step forward was made during this meeting filmed by a Soviet crew and aired on their national television stations. Although the Congressman and the Soviets did not see eye to eye with regard to immigration matters, the two sides agreed to delve into and discuss the possibilities of a joint, manned-mission to the planet Mars, already high on the Soviet agenda and a topic covered by USA TODAY and the New York Times Magazine.

The critical factor is, of course, financing such a project. Green cited the Payne Commission on Space report that declared the colonizing of Mars would take 40 years and cost \$400 billion of our present currency to complete. Cosmonaut Savitskaya emphasized that an expedition



Congressman S. William Green, New York state, with Soviet Interpreter Mark Borelik during his meeting with Soviet Peace Committee members, Soviet cosmonauts, journalists and editors of leading Soviet publications

was the primary goal and was also less costly.

Congressman Green's priority was "Mission to Planet Earth", initially suggested by American astronaut Sally Ride. There is, as Green put it, "special immediacy" in looking at solutions to the Earth's environmental problems, specifically the greenhouse effect and the Antarctic ozone phenomenon, with space-assisted technology by funding to NASA.

Cosmonaut Georgy Grechko illustrated the Soviets' desire to see the meeting come to some form of successful conclusion on their part by stating, "We will recommend to Gorbachev that joint space projects be put on the agenda for the next summit."



Left to right: Neil Fleshman, Dr. Eremi Parnov, Issac Asimov, Josleen Wilson

## Writers' Dinner

On Wednesday, February 10, the Center arranged for Dr. Eremi Parnov, President of the Science Fiction National Section of the Soviet Writers Union, to have dinner with world-renowned author Dr. Isaac Asimov.

"It is the fulfillment of a dream," said Dr. Parnov. "I have long wanted to meet Isaac Asimov, who has been a powerful influence on my writing and my life."

The two famous writers exchanged books, personal photographs and autographs, and engaged in an evening of literary conversation.

The dinner was hosted by writers Neil Fleshman and Josleen Wilson Fleshman at their home in Manhattan. Also present were Janet Jeppson Asimov, M.D., author of the *Norby Chronicles* and Barbara and Jerome Alden (author of the recent Broadway musical *Teddy and Alice*).





Michail Zykov, Social Science Chair, Lunachorsky State Institute of Theatrical Arts; Jerry Robinson, Past President, Association of American Editorial Cartoonists; Felix Medvedev, Journalist for Agonyok Magazine

## PRINT MEDIA

### U.S.-U.S.S.R. POLITICAL CARTOON EXCHANGE

Jerry Robinson, Co-Chairperson for the Print Media Task Force, now has his cartoons appearing in *Isvestia*, and Soviet cartoons are appearing throughout the United States through the Cartooners and Writers Syndicate.

The joint project with *Isvestia* was initiated in September when Jerry represented the American Cartoon Association in the Soviet Union on the

Center for Soviet-American sponsored trip "*Soviet-American Images: A New Perspective*", part 2 of the Soviet-American Citizens' Summit process.

*Krokodil*, which is the Soviet humor magazine, did a two page interview on Jerry and printed a picture of him and five of his cartoons, all translated into Russian.

### WRITERS AND PUBLISHERS

Margaret McBride, Co-Chair reports books and publisher exchanges are in progress, with some exciting news to be announced soon.

"I don't know of a period when the Russian people have wanted so much to feel the friendliness of Americans."

Tankred Golenpolsky, Soviet journalist, publisher

## U.S.-U.S.S.R. BUSINESS AND TRADE

### SOVIET-AMERICAN WOOLENS

#### Peace Fleece

Peter Hagerty writes that the second annual Soviet-American Trade Conference will be occurring in Boston. Co-sponsored by the New England-Soviet Trade Council and the Boston World Trade Center, this event should bring together more than 100 companies in the New England area to meet with their Soviet counterparts.

Peter Hagerty's Soviet American Woollens has just purchased its largest order of wool from the U.S.S.R. Due to a continually expanding market for the Peace Fleece yarn, caused by vastly improved conditions due to the hard work of thousands of citizen diplomats, he looks forward to a very active spring.

### U.S.-U.S.S.R. JOINT HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTER - MOSCOW -

#### Transnational Institute

Clinton Gardner has initiated the plans for a "Moscow Dialogue Center" to serve the needs of Citizen Diplomats.

He began working on this project over one year ago with the Soviets and is making rapid progress.

Under the tentative name, Transnational Institute, a conference center, hotel, and peace research center would be constructed just outside of Moscow to be administered by a consortium of Soviet and Western organizations.

The Moscow City Council has located potential sites, architectural drawings are being prepared, and articles have appeared in the Soviet press.

### SOVIET AMERICAN SPEAKERS BUREAU

This exciting joint venture is a "speakers tour" that will enable Americans to become more knowledgeable about the Soviet way of life and the goals and policies of the Soviet Union.

Prominent Soviet citizens in the fields of medical research, legal issues, media, disarmament and science will speak at universities, corporations, organizations, conventions and meetings throughout the United States, co-sponsored by the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue, the Soviet Peace Committee, and Mitchell Productions.

**Next Issue:**  
Report on the  
Reagan - Gorbachev  
Summit

## TASK FORCE

### INNOVATIVE POLICY MAKING



Michael Evans; General Mikhail Milstein (Rtd.), Senior Researcher, Institute of US and Canada Studies; Dina Torrisi; Ruth Salinger, President, the Dana McLean Greely Foundation for Peace and Justice; Warren Salinger, Executive Director of the same organization

Ruth Salinger, U.S. Chair, writes what a joy it was to work with such a thoughtful leader as General Milstein, whom she describes as a giant of a man who has devoted his life in recent years to find ways in which the Soviet Union and the United States can live together more peacefully.

Soviet participants were Igor Malashenko, Lev Semieko, and Nicholi Kolopov and their American counterparts Bill Galt, Howard Frazier, Daniel Ellsberg and Paulette Pelletier de Mautre. Ruth describes the results as being quite phenomenal leading to three letters of intent signed by the two chairs.



## U.S.-U.S.S.R. COOPERATION

### INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION

Dr. Brian O'Leary tells us that between January 10 and 15, he visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of Academician Roald Sagdeev. He discovered that Soviet space leaders, cosmonauts, scientists, engineers and the press are enthusiastic about the prospects of a manned mission to Mars as a centerpiece of cooperation.

During the Soviet-American Summit, ISCOS president Carol Rosin and Dr. O'Leary collaborated with Soviet

### MANAGEMENT FOR CHANGE



Management for Change Co-chairs Vsevolob Marinov, U.S.S.R. and Marcelle Kardush, U.S.

### TRADE RELATIONS - ALASKA AND SIBERIA

The project to open the border between Alaska and Siberia is making progress in Anchorage.

Mark Skok initiated a series of communications about the project by briefing Sen. Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska, with a letter outlining Summit activities. In a subsequent letter to his Soviet counterpart, Dr. Rair Simonyan, Mark reiterated Alaskans' interest in opening the border. A Russian translation of the letter was submitted with the English version. Recently

he joined forces with a representative of the Office of International Trade, and a state economist to meet with key business people to discuss the potential of establishing a trade relationship between Alaska and Siberia.

Mark's short term goal is to create a database for communications between Alaskans and Soviets. Also, he and Dr. Simonyan have agreed on another goal of exchanging trade missions across the Bering Strait by year's end.

### GLOBAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Steve Quinlan announced that they have established the Global Management Institute with the purpose of facilitating exchanges of both management information and personnel.

The first major event will be the Strategic Planning Conference entitled "Change: A New Corporate Agenda for the

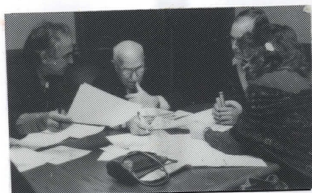
'90's", sponsored by the Planning Forum in San Francisco, May 22-25.

The Planning Forum has offered to host up to fifty Soviets for the Conference, and have invited a Soviet, possibly Yuri Olhovicov, Deputy Minister of Gosagroprom (Agricultural Construction), to be a keynote speaker.



# FORCES

## MAKING IN THE U.S. & U.S.S.R.



General Mikhail Milshtein, Institute of U.S. & Canadian Studies, perusing task force documents.

The following projects were among those presented to this Task Force:

1. The formation of a U.S.-U.S.S.R. Citizens' Council, made up of twelve citizens appointed from each country to consult with the Chief Executive of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. on matters of peace initiatives: U.S. citizens to meet with the Soviet General Secretary, the U.S.S.R. citizens to meet with the U.S. President on a regular and continuing basis.

2. To propose to leaders of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries the appointment of a joint committee of their respective military chiefs of staff to devise a mutual security system devoid of nuclear weapons that will guarantee mutual security of the member nations. At the same time, an Independent Study Group should be set up to include scientists, experts on military and defense, retired military persons and representatives of peace organizations.

3. A Soviet-American study: possible devastation of a major war in a nuclear free world (nuclear power stations and chemical plants can be damaged (destroyed) during a conventional war). Huge territories would be contaminated. It is necessary to conduct a study for considering this problem. The corresponding knowledge will be useful in the prevention of any war. The results of the study should be handed to political leaders.

## CHANGING U.S. & U.S.S.R. PERSPECTIVES ON GLOBAL SECURITY

### SPIRITUAL DEFENSE INITIATIVE

Spiritual Defense Initiative (SDI) presented by Edward E. Winchester, President of the Pentagon Meditation Club who

received official clearance for the Club to be represented at the Summit. "Coherence Model", a presentation he used to explain how prayer and meditation generate structural changes in consciousness and thinking. He thinks this spiritual force supports and enhances efforts by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev to change existing relationships between Americans and Soviets for the better.

### STRATEGIC COOPERATION INITIATIVE

#### Starlight Strategy

A project started in Part One of the Soviet-American Citizens' Summit held in Moscow, March 1987 was published as a book just prior to the February Summit.

The Strategic Cooperation Initiative or Starlight Strategy by Jack Kidd is the name of both the book and the project.

Kidd reports that copies have been presented to each presidential candidate, to each congressman and to selected others such as Jimmy Carter.

Copies were given to Soviet publishers who attended the Summit with a proposal that they be printed in Russian.



## RATION IN OUTER SPACE

### COOPERATION IN OUTER SPACE (ISCOS)

cosmonauts Georgi Grechko and Svetlana Savitskaya in discussing with Senator Tim Harkin (D-IA) his forthcoming resolution that would provide for a Soviet cosmonaut to fly aboard the Shuttle and an American astronaut to visit the Mir space station. They also talked with Senator Harkin about legislation that would ban weapons from space. The cosmonauts, Dr. O'Leary and Carol Rosin also visited with Congressman Torricelli (D-NJ).

### MILITARY EXCHANGES

Several ideas were discussed regarding a variety of military and soldiers' exchanges. The most complete plans are currently underway. Bob Swan, President of the Elbe Alliance, invited six Soviet war veterans and six active duty Soviet soldiers to the US, April 19-May 6, 1988 for "Veterans of the Elbe" five-city tour. Tour will include special events in Portland, ME; celebration of Elbe Day in Lawrence, KA; Houston, TX; Charlotte, NC; Washington, D.C. and New York.

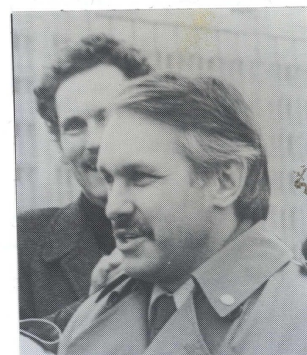
## SOVIET-AMERICAN PROJECTS IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

### A MODEL

The purpose of this proposed project is to improve the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States by demonstrating that it is possible for our two nations to cooperate in the Third World.

Increasing numbers of people in both countries understand that competition and confrontation in the Third World has been a significant factor fueling the nuclear arms race, and has had tragic consequences in the Third World. Soviet and American participants working side by side with Third World country hosts will provide a powerful example of the kind of Super Power cooperation that can turn the world toward a hopeful future.

The Soviet Union and the United States will make a modest contribution to economic development in the third country, and the third country will make an enormous contribution to peace by helping the Soviet Union and the United States



Fred Noland, Director of Ploughshares

learn to cooperate.

A proposal has been made for Fred Noland, Rama Vernon, Director of Center for Soviet-American Dialogue and a Soviet Peace Fund representative to go to New Delhi later this year to seek Indian cosponsors and explore specifics.

## NEW FRONTIERS OF MEDICINE, HEALTH AND HEALING



Vitaly Suvak, Senior Researcher, Kiev Medical Institute; Evgenii Breus, Interpreter; Levon Badalyan, Head of Chair on Infant Neurology, Moscow.

the foundation for peaceful international relationships, and whereas our schools have no formal courses in development of these most important human skills, therefore, we the delegates of the Soviet-American Citizens' Summit hereby request our education leaders to establish regular, progressive courses in all schools to teach Healthy Parenting and Human Relationships with the attached minimum curriculum.

A curriculum was attached which covered such things as Healthy Lifestyle and Human Relationships. The U.S. contact is Dr. Norman Shealey, the Soviet contact is Dr. Levon Badalyan.

Another project stimulating lively interest on optimal health is "Recovery from Addictions and Related Processes" carried by Monika Getz and Dr. Badalyan, U.S. and Soviet contacts, to Wainwright House in Rye, N.Y. where it was developed in great detail. There are plans afoot for this dialogue to culminate in a conference on the Healing Arts in Moscow in 1989.

### SOVIET-AMERICAN CURRICULUM FOR HEALTH EDUCATION

Caroline Myss reports that her task force has prepared a petition to be signed and presented to the Secretaries of Education and Health in both the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The petition reads: Recognizing and acknowledging the importance of healthy individual family interactions as

## RELIGION, ATHEISM, AND SPIRITUALITY

One of the projects that came out of this task force was an interreligious ceremony performed by both Soviets and Americans in the spirit of ecumenical brotherhood. Catholicism, Orthodox Christianity, Protestantism, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism and Atheism were represented in the ceremony of lighting each candle from the one flame.

This was symbolic that no matter what our faiths, believers or non-believers, we all come from the same source and share our common humanity.

"Love has no boundaries. It is the greatest force on earth. You don't have to know a word of another person's language. Simply open your heart."



Religion, Atheism & Spirituality Task Force Lighting Candles: Zia Shamsy, representing the Baha'i Faith; Father Luis Dolan, Catholic Priest; Swami Satchidananda, (Summit Chaplain) Hinduism; Sergei Petrov of Odessa and Kerson, Orthodox Christianity; Sadykzhan Kamalov, Moslem Religious Board of Middle Asia, Kazakhstan; Judith Lion Lamb, Lamb Lion Institute, Protestantism; Andrei Nuikin, Senior Researcher, USSR Ministry of Culture, representing Atheism; and of course, Rama Vernon, Director, CSAD, Buddhism.





## TASK FORCES ON FILM MEDIA AND THE CULTURAL ARTS

### CO-PRODUCTION OF ANIMATED SATIRE

Laurien Towers, president of Laurien Productions, in conjunction with The Soviet Peace Committee, announced the first joint co-production of an animated short dealing satirically with the subject of stereotypes between our two countries. It will be a ten to twenty minute complete co-production.

According to their signed agreement, preproduction to co-write the script, characters and story boards will begin in April 1988 in Moscow. The soundtrack will be done in Los Angeles, animated production in Moscow and final editing and post production in Los Angeles.

The Soviet team is Efim Gamburg, director; Rita Agrachev, co-writer; and Alexander Gradsky, sound track.

The American contingent is Laurien Towers, director; Jerry Robinson, consultant for cartoon character design; and Paul Sammon, co-writer.

### BROADCAST MEDIA

#### Person-to-Person Youth Dialogue

Donald Martin, a Co-chair, arranged for Nadia Burova to be hosted in San Diego prior to the Summit. From what transpired on this visit, a joint project was developed called Person-to-Person Youth Dialogue for Understanding, which is a model for sister school relationships with video conferencing taking place between schools.

#### Family Exchange of Video Tapes

Stewart Chiefet, another Co-chair, and his Soviet counterpart Igor Gunger proposed a Family Exchange of Video Tapes.

#### National Radio Broadcast after Youth Summit

Mary Houston, Producer of Global Communication Project, and counterpart Gennadi Alferenko, journalist with *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, have proposed a National Radio Broadcast after the Youth Summit in April in Moscow of the Subject of Drug Abuse, Alcoholism & Aids.

### THEATER AND FILM

#### U.S.-U.S.S.R. Documentary Film Council

Academy Award winning documentary film maker Ed Levy is currently developing a joint Soviet-American Film Council with the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue. Ed Levy and his Soviet counterpart, Tengiz Semenov, have proposed a joint co-production of a Soviet and American family facing similar issues in day-to-day life. The film will truthfully highlight similarities and differences focusing on our common humanity and the common quest for peace.

#### U.S.-U.S.S.R. Basketball Film

Karen Jacobs, U.S. Co-chair of Film Task force is now implementing plans with Soviet counterpart Alexei Semenov of Central Television Studios, Moscow, to produce a film of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. team basketball tournament in Leningrad during Summer Olympics.

## GLIMPSES OF THE FUTURE

by Barbara Marx Hubbard

Continued from page 2

Suddenly, in the darkening room, Rustem hugged me and said, "You know, Barbara, what we are working for...it's Omega!"

Tears came to my eyes. "Oh, yes," I said to him, "it's true. The attraction which Soviet and American people feel for each other is the pull of evolution, joining opposing elements together to create a new synthesis. When we learn to work together we will be partners to build new worlds on earth, new worlds in space, new worlds in the human mind.

We are two visionary peoples. Our visions are causing us to claim superiority over each other, but actually we need each other to fulfill the dream which motivates us. Our joint power of co-destruction is also the power of co-creation."

We planned for the March '87 conference to be held in Moscow. It was step one on the way to the Washington, D.C. Summit.

We invited thirty American innovators such as Dr. Willis Harman, retired General Jack Kidd, Dr. Harold Bloomfield, and the Soviet Peace Committee. *Komsomolskaya Pravda* (a youth newspaper that reaches twelve million readers) selected fifty Soviets.

The event was a constant epiphany, a dissolving of stereotypes, a social love affair that catapulted us into a new reality and relationship we had never experienced before. Willis, a veteran of international conferences, said he never believed it was possible to experience such openness and friendship so quickly.



Barbara Marx Hubbard with Genrikh Borovik, President of Soviet Peace Committee and Vitaly Kobyshev, Political Analyst, *Izvestia* Newspaper

I believe we had discovered a pattern of social synthesis. I saw people walk into the conference formally, with reserve, and quickly be drawn into animated discussions, as into a magnetic field. Body language changed, smiles occurred, friendship and warmth were quickly felt...a phenomenon which author Peter Russell calls "accelerated intimacy."

Soviets and Americans met in task forces based of functional interests—health, education, global politics, cooperative entrepreneurship, world views and morals, and communication.

continued on next page

## SUMMIT ROUND TABLES

### KELLOGG FELLOWS: Inventing New Leadership

The round table devoted to "The Kellogg National Fellowship and Inventing New Leadership" was a tantalizing beginning of what they hope will be a series of ongoing dialogues focused on leadership and new thinking. In spite of all too little time, being twice interrupted by false fire alarms, they were able to discuss such topics as the nature and purpose of the Kellogg National and International Fellowship Programs, as well as the Soviet Social Inventors Network and the Soviet-American leadership camps for youths.

Leadership styles and contexts were compared between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., as well as the role of women in emerging leadership in both societies.

### SPORTS EXCHANGES

Elena Petushkova of the U.S.S.R. and Marilyn King of the U.S. have met with the Citizens' Summit advance planning team in Washington D.C. in November of 1987. As Olympians representing their respective countries their task was two fold: to create a joint project in the area of sport, and to convene a round table discussion at the Summit to help foster other projects in the area of sport.

The working title for the joint project is "The Global Peace Team". Using Olympians as role models and the Olympian experience as a blueprint, the project is based on the premise that in order to achieve any goal one must 1) be able to envision the goal in great detail and, 2) do something every day in the service of that goal.

In February 1989, Olympians from all over the world will gather to create a plan of action which involves Olympians engaging all people to envision the goal of world peace, and to do their part every day.

The Institute of Noetic Sciences has agreed to be the fiscal agent for funding for this World Congress of Olympians in 1989.

### SISTER CITIES

Fred Noland, Director of Ploughshares, announced that citizens of Seattle have made 3000 ceramic Peace Tiles (of 10,000 needed) for a magnificent Peace Park in their Sister City of Tashkent.

A totem-like sculpture by Seattle artist Richard Beyer representing the four stages of life will grace the entrance to the park. Soviet and American volunteers will work side by side this summer to actually construct the one-and-a-half acre park.

### INTERSPECIES COMMUNICATION

Patricia St. John of MidPoint Foundation made a unique proposal: that a group of 14 American and 14 Soviets, each group comprised on no less than 7 young people ranging in age from 16 to 21, travel together on a special excursion in October 1988 to interact with wild Spotted Dolphins which roam the Little Bahamas Bank.

Soviet counterparts have extended an invitation to all 14 Americans to travel to Moscow, Leningrad and the Black Sea in 1989. St. John is awaiting official acceptance from the Soviets. She has gained commitments of financial and equipment support from the American scuba diving industry. She needs financial assistance for all 28 passengers to be aboard in October.

### Other Round Tables Included:

- \* U.S. Women's Exchanges
- \* Youth and Childrens' Exchange
- \* U.S.-U.S.S.R. Citizens' Exchange e.g. U.S.-U.S.S.R. Initiatives Promoting Enduring Peace; U.S.-U.S.S.R. Bridges for Peace
- \* Conservative Yardstick for Good Relations Between U.S. & U.S.S.R

Participants in these Round Tables are working on projects that will be covered in up-coming issues.

**Next Issue:**  
Barricades of  
Perestroika

Gail Whipple, Itinerary Coordinator for the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue during the pre-Summit week, was a heroine in the eyes of Alexander Gradsky, U.S.S.R.'s popular folk-rock singer. It was his first visit to the United States. Ms. Whipple arranged a special backstage meeting with "Sting" and his family. "It was the greatest moment of my life. Gail is a miracle worker. She made one of my dreams come true."



Gail Whipple





**Soviet Peace Committee receives Citizen Diplomacy Award. Accepting: Genrikh Borovik, President of Soviet Peace Committee; Anatoly Alexin, President of Soviet Peace to Children of the World; Cosmonaut Georgy Grechko; Zurab Tsereteli, Deputy of Georgian U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet; and Slava Slouzhivov, Head of Department, Soviet Peace Committee.**

## Visit by 100 to USA

by **Genrikh Borovik, President Soviet Peace Committee**

*Reprinted from Moscow News*

At the invitation of the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue, scientists, people in culture, politicians, public personalities, artists, musicians, actors, directors, writers, teachers and physicians from the Soviet Union attended the meeting of the public of the two countries in Washington (February 1-5).

They did not exchange mutual grudges and accusations, but met with the understanding that our two nations must see each other not as enemies but as neighbours on the globe.

Our common task is to take a look at the future and to decide what can be done at the level of non-governmental organizations (the Soviet Peace Committee and the

Center for Soviet-American Dialogue) for the strengthening of U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. cooperation.

Humankind is faced with complex global problems which call for immediate action. It is imperative for humanity to realize that without a transfer to new thinking, without joint solution of common global problems, civilization will die, even if it's possible to avert the nuclear catastrophe. Lately the Soviet Peace Committee has considerably expanded the spectrum of cooperation with the world's antiwar organizations. If in the past we preferred to associate only with those who were absolutely in agreement with our positions, then today we realize that the old idea - "whoever is not with us is against us" - cannot be applied in the struggle for peace now. We're trying to turn the Soviet Peace Committee into a centre of a true people's diplomacy.

## Glimpses of The Future

*continued from previous page*

We began planning for a second event in Washington, D.C. It would be a Soviet-American Citizens Summit on the same theme. As I lay in bed one sleepless night in Moscow, a clear idea rose from the depth of my being: "This event will be a turnkey in history."

I became totally magnetized by this event; soon it consumed my whole life. The "futurist" that I had been became a "presentist". I saw that the shift in the relationship between Soviets and Americans is indeed a pivotal change point. If it continues it will end the arms race and the cold war. It will release massive resources, genius, know-how now locked up in weaponry to attain shared life-oriented goals of all peoples for peace, the end of starvation, a sustainable environment, the emancipation of human creativity.

We also observed an odd historic situation. Gorbachev and his "perestroika" team are initiating a transformation from the top, and are having trouble getting it down through the layers of bureaucracy to the people.

Whereas, in the United States, the transformation is coming up from the grass roots and is having difficulty penetrating upward into the mass media and political and financial power structures. (By transformation I mean the perception that we are now one interdependent system wherein no one part can prevail at the expense of another, and in which we have the potential for a positive future if we cooperate with each other now.)

A new alliance between globally-minded Americans and perestroika-oriented Soviets could be the leverage coalition to tip the scales toward a world beyond war.

Gorbachev may be a political "spunk". When Krushchev launched sputnik, we responded with the Apollo program. If Gorbachev and his supporters can prevail and create a more democratized society, what will the United States do without an enemy? What will our political Apollo be?

It is in this context that we view the significance of the Soviet-American Citizens Summit.

Because it was in Washington, D.C....

Because the INF Treaty was signed....

Because the Soviets brought a very high level delegation including members of the Central Committee, heads of institutes, cosmonauts and prize winning film directors....

Because we utilized a similar yet more developed synergistic process as in the March event, including a "convergence center" with data bases of existing projects, Macintosh computers, maps, analysts and media....

Because Alexander Gradskey, a superb popular Soviet singer and American musician-composer David Pomerantz lifted six hundred people to their feet with "It's In Every One of Us", singing and holding hands late into the night....



## What is a Citizen Diplomat?

A citizen diplomat is a world citizen whose vision transcends national and personal boundaries to focus on the essential oneness of all of Humanity. A citizen diplomat is one who has the ability to hold two points of view simultaneously without overemphasizing cultural similarities or denying the differences and can see and appreciate differences without comparing those differences.

A citizen diplomat bridges the gaps of separation between people and between countries by having the courage to listen to another point of view no matter how different than one's own.

The ability to empathize with the perspective of another person or country requires a high sense of self-esteem as well as a developed sense of personal identity and individual security. When these traits are developed, it becomes possible to relinquish our own views momentarily in order to understand the world through the eyes of another, secure in knowledge that seeing and understanding another perspective does not mean denying or destroying our own values.

We can, as citizen diplomats, apply these principles not only to the people of other nations, but to those within our own nation, and (even more difficult)... to those within our own home. --Rama Vernon

# What is a Social Invention?

## U.S. Perspective

by **Craig Comstock**

*Seeking to define "Social Inventions", we turned to Craig Comstock, Senior Associate of ARK Communications Institute. In 1960, as a college student, Craig framed a proposal for a U.S. Peace Corps. In March 1987 he took part in the CENTER FOR SOVIET-AMERICAN DIALOGUE Conference in Moscow on Social Inventions for the Third Millennium. Here is his reply:*

At the Social Inventions Conference, which had the awkwardness and vitality of teenagers on their first date, some of the "joint projects" suggested by American and Soviets brought to mind a remark by the eminent physicist Nils Bohr. After listening to a brilliant, paradigm-challenging paper followed by dismissive rebuttals, this genius once said, "I agree the paper is crazy; the only question is, is it crazy enough to be true?"

By last summer, another well-known physicist was to be found at a summer camp for "Children as Social Inventors". In an article on this Soviet-American camp, which was located near Moscow, the current issue of *Soviet Life* has a photo of Euguenij Velikhov wearing a t-shirt and pondering the aerodynamics of a frisbee he has just thrown.

What is the vice chairman of the Soviet Academy of Sciences doing playing with children from the "other side"? Supporting an idea for connecting people rather than dividing them, an idea that's crazy enough to be workable. That's a social invention.

## U.S.S.R. Perspective

by **Gennadi Alferenko**

*A journalist with Komsomolskaya Pravda, a youth newspaper of the Soviet Union, Gennadi Alferenko is the recent founder of the Foundation for Social Inventions.*

What is a social invention? We can answer this question by an example. The telephone which we use every day is a fruit of inventive labor in the area of electro-technology.

But in what area did the inventor of the telephone create trust? His contribution was that he was an author of a social invention.

The engineer who invented the satellite connection could hardly have suspected that he created the principle basis for a great social invention—international communication with the help of space-bridges.



**Gennadi Seleznev, Editor-in-Chief, and Gennadi Alferenko, journalist, accepting Award for Komsomolskaya (Youth) Newspaper. Cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya, Member of The Soviet Peace Fund, accepting the Award for The Fund.**

Where, in what part of the world could he have gotten a patent for his invention? Only in our Fund.

As a creator of progress, a social inventor is as necessary as a modern physicist, a biologist, or a programmer. That idea should finally become understood.

We also see the necessity of joining social innovators because their work is one of the streams of the river called democratization; they help in creating the atmosphere of creativity, dynamics in social thought, and as a consequence, the acceleration of the entire society's development.

"Today, it is important for us to learn everything and to teach the youth social creativity, since no progress is possible without it." The delegates of the XX Komsomol Congress remember these words of M.S. Gorbachev. They are the key to understanding the importance of innovation in the social sphere.

We hope our Fund will unite everyone who, in his work, helps perestroika, improvement and refinement of our life.

The mechanism of the Fund's activity is simple. We will submit to you (readers of *Komsomolskaya Pravda*) the best, the most interesting projects, proposals and applications sent to the Fund for financial support.

The creator of the project, having received the recognition of the readers, gets a financial award, funded by contributions from the readers to the Fund's account for the realization of this project.

And so the idea is now. We think it is interesting. Shall we try it?

*Reprinted from Komsomolskaya Pravda, the Soviet youth newspaper.*

**Next Issue:**  
Personal Interviews  
With Soviet Officials



# SUMMIT HAS CREATED A NEW PROCESS OF COOPERATION AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN SOVIET AND AMERICAN CITIZENS

## Complete Directory of Joint Projects Listed by Task Force

### Innovative Policy Making in the US & USSR

Joint Project Publications Covering Five Areas  
U.S.-U.S.S.R. Development Concepts  
Warsaw-Nato Mutual Security Pact  
Collection, Classification and Publication of  
Joint Soviet-American Projects  
U.S.-U.S.S.R. Council of Citizens on Brand  
New Policy  
Investigation of War Consequences in a Non-  
Nuclear World  
Moscow Dialogue Center  
Milestones for the Millennium  
Parallel Studies Program with the USSR  
Chinese-Soviet-American Social Inventors  
Dialogue

### Changing U.S. and U.S.S.R. Perspectives on Global Security

Global Energy Network International  
The Strategic Cooperation Initiative or Starlight  
Strategy  
World Peace Bell Gardens  
Common Security: Innovative Approaches  
Soldier to Soldier  
Defense Industry Summit in Moscow, April 5-  
16, 1988  
Intercontinental Peace Bridge Spanning the  
Bering Strait  
U.S. - U.S.S.R. State-Bridge Citizen Diplomatic  
Exchange  
U.S. - U.S.S.R. Joint Conference with Leading  
Institutes and Analysts on New Ideas for  
Common Security  
Transitional Peace Institute  
Accidental Nuclear War

### Regional Issues: Finding Common Solutions

A Soviet-American Response to Terrorism  
Quadrilateral Study on Asian Security Environ-  
ment

### Soviet-American Projects in the Third World

Hunger Project  
Newsletter on Joint Soviet-American Projects in  
Third World  
Soviet-American Re-Forestation Project for  
Teens in India  
Soviet American Group to Analyze Critical  
Issues for Developing Countries  
U.S.-U.S.S.R. Peace Corps/World Service  
U.S.-U.S.S.R.-3rd Country Conference on  
Cultural Assumptions  
Shifting Conspicuous Consumption to Assist  
Economic Justice of Third World

### Education in the Twenty-First Century

High School World Citizenship Course  
Clearinghouse for Soviet-American Education  
International Peace Organization for Children  
U.N. Member Nation Flag Sets in All Schools  
Educators Exchange  
Sharing Artistic Techniques  
Soviet Union: A Closer Look (Culture)  
Soviet-American Exchange: Political Youth  
Organization  
Project Harmony (Teen Home Stays)  
Planet in Every Classroom  
Teacher Tour  
Kids Summit  
World at Peace  
Student Pugwash  
The Best Game on Earth  
Proclamation of International Year for Global  
Education by Joint U.S./U.S.S.R.  
Initiative in the United Nations  
Love Ribbon Gift to Soviet Delegates  
Integrate Peace Model in U.S. Schools &  
Camps for Development of the Whole Child  
Model Global Classroom  
U.S./U.S.S.R. Environmental Education and  
Camping Program  
Soviet American Educational Clearinghouse  
Global Association and Global Movement for  
Children of World  
Honey Hugger Doll Diplomacy  
Soviet Participation in "Peace through Educa-  
tion" Conference  
Activate in Soviet-American Schools the Inter-  
national Days Proclaimed by the U.N.  
Empowerment Training for Soviet Social  
Inventors  
Joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Training Program for Peace  
Project Management

### Computers for Cooperation

Peace Lines: Computer Supported Human  
Networking  
U.S. Kids to Siberian Peace Camp  
Global Network  
Electronic Peace Mail Project  
Global Computer Classroom: Instructional  
Techniques in Video Tape Training  
Global Computer Classroom I  
Global Computer Classroom II  
Project Development Network  
Super Partner-Barter Market  
Conference on Computer Education & Children

### U.S. - U.S.S.R. Business and Trade

Opening the Back Door  
Marketing  
Mark Twain's Pioneer Popcorn  
Management Institute - Founded by U.S.S.R.  
and U.S. Citizens  
Synergy T's

Shannon Airport, Ireland, as Facilitator of  
Growth in Trade/Business Between East  
and West  
Bilingual "Shared Vision" Calendar  
Counter Trade Operation  
Publishing Equipment Lease Project  
Soviet/American Farm Co-op  
Import Handcraft, Decorative Items U.S./  
U.S.S.R. Small Business Trade Network  
Contingencies Unlimited  
Interflo - East-West Trade News Monitor

### Creating New Relationships Between Soviets and Americans

The International Peace Team  
Global Family U.S.-U.S.S.R.  
Overcoming Planetary Pollution  
Global Family Citizen Ambassadors  
Family Psychological Perspectives  
U.S.-Soviet Center of Cooperation in Lawrence,  
Kansas  
Management for Change  
Planetary Family Consciousness Groups  
Network  
Chernobyl Energy & Peace in the Environment  
Soviet Participation in US Model UN Program  
UNA-U.S.A. & Soviet-UNA: Joint Study  
Clay, A Healing Way  
New Styles of Thinking  
Project on Assumptions & Perceptions that Fuel  
the Arms Race  
U.S.-Soviet Community Relations Council  
Campaign for a People's Peace Treaty  
U.S.-U.S.S.R.-China Children's Space Bridge  
Annual U.S.-U.S.S.R. Citizens' Dialogue with  
Soviet Women's Committee  
Jane Addams Conference - Listen to Women

### The New Cosmology for New Way of Thinking

Global Cultural Institute  
"Yes to Life" Walk Across U.S., April 6, 1988  
Treaty for the Disarmament of Our Souls  
Peace Project Rooms in Cities  
New Games: Cross-cultural Play for Mutual  
Winning  
Global Meditation Development  
In Each Other's Shoes  
Center for Creative Initiative for Peace  
A New Measuring Stick of Progress  
World Civilization and Education Center  
The Information Revolution/Perestroika  
Dialogue on New Scientific Assumptions  
Soviet-American Heart-Link  
A New Psychology on What It Is to Be Human

### Human Rights: Finding Solutions Together

Soviet-American Forum for Life with Human  
Rights  
Soviet-American Dialogue on Human Rights in  
Tomorrow's World

### Religion, Atheism and Spirituality

Dialogue on Meaning and Significance of Spirit  
Religious Leaders of World with United  
Nations Proclaim an International Day of  
Forgiveness  
Seminary Exchange  
Establishing Trust Through Personal Communi-  
cation  
Peace Institute  
Spiritual Energy - Heart's Desire  
"Messages from the Heart" Soviet-American  
Journal  
Scientific Study of Spiritual Energy in the U.S.  
& U.S.S.R.

Crew Exchanges: Governmental and Non-  
governmental  
Near Term Earth: Space for Third World  
Benefit  
International Technical Project of Biotechnol-  
ogy "Module Space"  
Exploring Space Together  
Association of Space Explorers

### Broadcast Media

Soviet/American Music Video  
Radio Call-In Program  
Person to Person: Youth Dialogue for  
Understanding  
Soviet-American Video-Conference on Doing  
Business with the U.S.S.R.  
Sportswear and Health Food Advocate  
Soviet Peace Walk  
A Soviet - U.S. Dialogue  
Center for Documentary Cooperation  
Video Mail  
Museum for Human Relations  
U.S. Seen through Gostelradio / U.S.S.R. Seen  
through NBC  
Ultimate Vision  
Soviet Reportage Project  
Videos about Families in Different Nationalities  
World Leaders Television Series  
Monthly Two Hour Education TV Show from  
Hofstra University  
Libraries To Go

### Print Media

U.S.S.R. & U.S. Authors and Publishers  
Conference  
Cartoon Arts Exhibition  
Sister City Newspaper Program  
Credo for World Journalists  
Conference on Humanistic Cultural Values of  
the U.S. and U.S.S.R.  
Face to Face  
U.S.S.R./U.S. Media Publication Committee  
Cross-cultural Art Exchange  
Support Plan for "Vets for Peace"  
Children Peace Foundation & Project Peace  
Tree

### Film and Theater

Soviet American Harmony Module  
Birth of a New World (Part 1): "A Meeting of  
the Hearts"  
Birth of a New World (Part 2): "Beyond  
Competition to Co-operation"  
Center for Soviet-American Culture  
Cossacks in Texas  
Produce Film on Roehrich  
Produce Film - Moldavnik, Moldavnik  
Produce Film "Stereotypes"  
Produce Future Wave  
Exchange of Chamber Music Orchestras  
Dixieland Jam Live Video Production  
Stuntman Exchange  
Joint U.S./U.S.S.R. Private Film Studio  
Ballet Film  
Legal Foundation for Funding and Managing  
Film and Media Projects  
"A Meeting of the Hearts" Recording Project  
Rainbow - Nadia Friendship Story  
Sharing a New Song  
"Moving Mountains, a Campaign of Hope"  
(Speaking Tour)  
Peace Child Foundation  
"Light" - Multi-media Film  
Arctic Art  
"Babel" - Musical Production

### Writers and Publishers

Book Publication - "The Knight in Rusty  
Armor"  
Mark Twain Educational Cultural Exchange  
Joint Conference of Writers of "The Human  
Experience"  
Joint Book on the Future  
A Celebration of Mark Twain and Pushkin  
U.S./U.S.S.R. Companion Reference Books  
"From Russia with Love" (Article)  
American-Soviet Magazine  
Children as the Peace Makers Foundation  
Publish "Love is Letting Go of Fear" in Russian  
The Strategic Cooperation Initiative  
ASNE Exchange Program with Soviet Union  
Journalists  
Soviet-American Co-Publishing Project

### Soviet-American Citizens' Summit

Begin Planning Next Citizens' Summit  
International Youth Poll  
International Day of Peace  
Oral History Research Project Exchange  
Pittsburgh-Donetsk Sports Weekend  
Soviet/American Ekeberia (Peace) Games  
Soviet American Baseball Project  
International Children's Day Delegation Visit  
Encyclopedia of Videos about Animals  
Soviet-American Peace Quilt Project  
Grandparents for Peace  
Soviet-American Youth Summit  
A New Generation for Peace - Soviet & U.S.  
Teens Meet  
Atlanta - Tbilisi Sister Cities Exchange  
Soviet-Canadian Connections  
Peace Cruises in the U.S.  
Senior Exchanges  
Athletes United for Peace/People to People  
U.S.S.R. Visits

## Soviet-American Council for Joint Projects

The Center for Soviet-American Dia-  
logue is now working closely with  
Soviet counterparts on the formation of  
a Soviet-American Council for joint  
projects.

The purpose of the Council will be to  
select and facilitate on a long term  
basis, projects that came out of the 1988  
Citizens' Summit as well as new proj-  
ect proposals.

The Council will be comprised of an  
executive committee and project advi-  
sors who will review, give recommen-  
dations, and help implement joint proj-  
ects selected by this committee.

*The Center for Soviet-American Dialogue is currently working  
on establishing improved telecommunication links to expedite  
the implementation and completion of viable projects.*

Project Updates and New Projects will be printed in Future Editions of  
SOVIET-AMERICAN NEWS

Project selection will be determined by  
its proposed ability to demonstrate the  
collaborative efforts between and  
among the citizens of the U.S. and  
U.S.S.R. and for their contribution to the  
betterment of humankind.

Services SAC will provide are:

Introductions  
Negotiations  
Consultation  
Telecommunications  
Travel and Visa Arrangements  
Documentation  
Courier Service  
Shipping Arrangements

### Management for Change

Institute Framework to Promote Development  
Planetary Family Consciousness Group  
Network  
U.S.-Soviet Organizational Leadership  
Conference  
World Future Society  
U.S.-U.S.S.R. Management

### New Frontiers of Medicine, Health and Healing in the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

Petition for Healthy Parenting and Human  
Relationships Education  
Effective Education, Prevention & Treatment of  
Addictions and Addiction Related Processes  
Soviet American Council on the Healing Arts  
Travelling Medicine Show  
Traditional Healing Skills for Health Profes-  
sionals  
Migraine Pain Control for School Children  
Physical & Mental Stress Relief through  
Manipulation and Nutrition  
Voice-Interactive Personal Computers to  
Improve Consciousness, Attitudes, Motiva-  
tion & Release Stress  
Chiropractic Center for Children  
Exceptional Physical Healing - A Biopsychosocial  
Hypothesis  
Core Group Process  
Handicapped Child Exchange  
Self-taught Inner Peace  
Bio-plasmatic Energies  
Competitive Measures (World Peace Assoc.)

Global System of Family Clubs  
Exchange of Religious Women  
Annual U.S.-U.S.S.R. Citizen Dialogue with  
Russian Orthodox Church  
Spiritual Defense Initiative

### U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Space Projects

TV-Cinema Projects for Space Understanding  
Convert Weapons Research and Production to  
Peaceful Space Projects  
Scientific Payload and Flight Exchange/Share  
Results  
Cooperative Publications  
World-Space Organization for Space Without  
Weapons and Planetary Peace  
Create a World-Space Organization for Space  
without Weapons  
Robot to Mars  
International Satellite System to Support and  
Verify Disarmament  
Telecommunications for the Masses  
Cooperative Publishing of Space Literature  
Provide Launch Service  
Joint Commercial Space Ventures  
Brief World Leaders about Space Issues  
Space Education via Microcomputers  
International Lunar Base  
Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence  
The 21st Century Human Renaissance in Space  
U.S.S.R./U.S.A. Space/Earth Multi-Cultural  
Research and Training  
U.S.-U.S.S.R. Human Mission to Mars



## Tape Productions of Soviet-American CITIZEN DIPLOMACY

The Center for Soviet-American Dialogue and EnterVision Productions have together produced a series of audio and video tapes about the Soviet Union and citizen diplomacy. The video programs, in particular, are an educational and entertaining focus for gatherings and fund raisers.

### VIDEO TAPES

#### V-1 "Journey to the Heart of Russia"

Using the example of a trip the Center organized for author and lecturer Alan Cohen's group in the fall of 1986, this program explores the impact of people whose approach to changing the world is by first taking responsibility for their own personal transformation. The experiences of this group and the in-depth look at some of the like-minded Soviets they meet are intercut with interviews with experts on alternative approaches to Soviet-American relations and citizen diplomacy. 61 minutes, VHS or Beta. \$49.00 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling.

#### V-2 "The World Instant of Cooperation in the Soviet Union"

This video examines what happened in the Soviet Union when a group led by the Center and Barbara Marx Hubbard arrived to participate in a world-wide moment of prayer and meditation for world peace on New Year's Day, 1987. The resulting spiritual union and fun-filled finale on an outdoor stage give the viewer a sense of the power of open-hearted personal contact between the Soviet people and the West. 58 minutes, VHS of Beta, \$39.00 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling.

### AUDIO TAPES

#### A-1 "Being a Citizen Diplomat"

Learn about approaches to transcending personal and political boundaries that have worked for Rama Vernon, the Director of the Center for Soviet American Dialogue. She has made over 21 trips to the Soviet Union in the past 4 years, many of those leading groups of citizen diplomats.

#### A-2 "From Genghis Khan to Glasnost"

This is an exploration of the forces that have helped shape the Russian psyche, by Seattle pediatrician, Dr. Rosh Doan. Rosh has not only travelled to the Soviet Union numerous times working on projects to build bridges of understanding, but speaks the Russian language. He has been involved in international affairs since youth, including two years in Peru as a Peace Corps physician.

Audio tapes are \$8.00 each, plus \$1.50 postage and handling.

Please order tapes from:  
Center for Soviet-American Dialogue  
14426 NE 16th Place  
Bellevue, WA 98007  
(206) 641-5206



## A Tribute to the Volunteers who made it happen ...

### You really did it!

And if it seemed difficult at times, sometimes absolute creation can be. Reports keep coming in from all directions celebrating YOUR accomplishment, and the reverberations of what was accomplished with your facilitation are already echoing in human history.

The Citizens' Summit could aptly be described as an "explosion of potential", and a major part of that explosion was the networking that was done as new needs and ideas arose to facilitate the Summit process. Resources and contributions of all kinds were created and brought into all aspects of the event. Many of these contributions were of incalculable value, and were brought at great personal cost.

All of these gifts deserve full recognition and honor. As is the case in networking events, however, *everyone* facilitates as the needs arise, and word frequently does not get back to any central place.

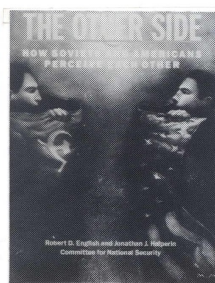
We, at the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue, have communicated

with all the volunteers we are currently aware of. If we haven't heard about your contributions, we want to, so please call us and let us know!

### GLOBAL FAMILY IN USSR Prague-Moscow-Tbilisi-Leningrad May 27-June 11, 1988

Global Family invites you to the first gathering of Americans and Soviets who have together formed a new trans-national Global Family Network—at a most unique time in history, the celebration of the Millennium of the foundations of Christianity and a time when transformation of Soviet society through Gorbachev's "democratization" is building.

Come and experience the bonding and sharing of the Core Group process with our "family" in the Soviet Union. This trip is sponsored by the Center for Soviet-American Dialogue; call (206) 641-5206 immediately for brochure.



## Center for Soviet-American Dialogue offers...

### The Other Side: How Soviets and Americans Perceive Each Other

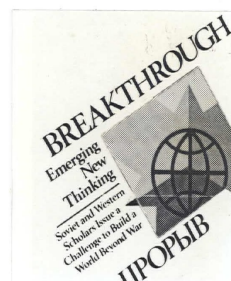
ROBERT D. ENGLISH and JONATHAN J. HALPERIN

A powerful and provocative look at how the Super-Powers perceive each other and themselves—a weaving together of previously published materials and balanced commentary. \$10.00

### Breakthrough/ПРОРЫВ: Emerging New Thinking

ANATOLY GROMYKO and MARTIN HELLMAN, Editors

Published simultaneously in U.S. and U.S.S.R. Soviet and Western scholars issue a challenge to build a world beyond war. \$10.00



### Global Partners: Citizen Exchange with the Soviet Union

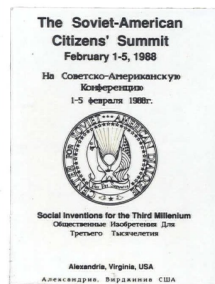
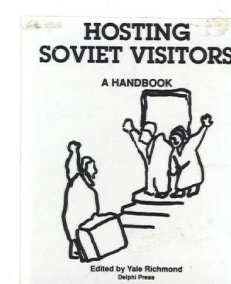
ARK COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE, Publishers

A comprehensive new document bringing together reports and information, filled with photographs and articles on everything from "Legal Issues in Citizen Diplomacy" to "Ways to Go" (a list of organizations offering travel to the U.S.S.R.) \$6.00

### Hosting Soviet Visitors: A Handbook

YALE RICHMOND, Editor

A comprehensive how-to reference guide condensing practical information and cultural expectations for hosting Soviet visitors. \$5.00



### Soviet-American Citizens' Summit Final Report

CENTER FOR SOVIET-AMERICAN DIALOGUE, Publisher

A Summary of the Proceedings of the Summit "A New Way of Thinking: Social Inventions for the Third Millennium". Free to delegates at Summit. \$10.00

### Soviet-American Butterfly Pins

by Soviet Artist JUNA DAVITASHVELY

A beautiful symbol of the metamorphosis from the old to new relationship between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. One wing is the American flag, the other—the Soviet flag. Just as the butterfly needs two wings to fly, the Soviet Union and the United States need each other. Gold Cloisssoné, \$5.00 each.



### CSAD Sweatshirts

Wear the elegant Center for Soviet-American Dialogue emblem on your chest in maroon or blue sweatshirt. Please specify size and color, \$20.00.

Please order these items from:

**CENTER FOR SOVIET-AMERICAN DIALOGUE**  
14426 NE 16th Place, Bellevue, WA 98007 (206) 641-5206.  
Charge cards welcomed.

Please add \$2.00 postage and handling; \$4.00 for five or more items.