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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 75788A
20 March 2015

JOHN GREENEWALD

[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 23 November 2013, which was received by this office on 25 November 2013, for “a copy of all records pertaining to Mother Teresa AKA Agnes Gonzha Bojaxhiu.” As previously provided, your request has been assigned Case Number 75788. For purposes of this request and based on the information you provided in your letter, you are considered an “all other” requester. As such, you are allowed 2 hours of search and the duplication of 100 pages at no cost. There are no assessable fees for this request. Your request has been processed under the FOIA and one document is enclosed; this document was located during a new search.

However, ten documents (18 pages) have been withheld in their entirety – the same documents that were withheld in your prior request, Case Number 59589. The ten documents have been reviewed by this Agency as required by the FOIA and have been found to be currently and properly classified in accordance with Executive Order 13526. These documents meet the criteria for classification as set forth in Subparagraphs (b) and (c) of Section 1.4 and remain classified TOP SECRET or SECRET as provided in Section 1.2 of Executive Order 13526. The documents are classified because their disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security. Some of the information is exempt from automatic declassification in accordance with Section 3.3(b) of E.O. 13526. Because the documents are currently and properly classified, they are exempt from disclosure pursuant to the first exemption of the FOIA (5 U.S.C. Section 552(b)(1)).

In addition, this Agency is authorized by various statutes to protect certain information concerning its activities. We have determined that such information exists in these documents. Accordingly, those portions are exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA which provides for

the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statutes applicable in this case are Title 18 U.S. Code 798; Title 50 U.S. Code 3024(i); and Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). No portion of the information is reasonably segregable.

The Initial Denial Authority for NSA information is the Associate Director for Policy and Records, David J. Sherman. Any person notified of an adverse determination may file an appeal to the NSA/CSS Freedom of Information Act Appeal Authority. The appeal must be postmarked no later than 60 calendar days after the date of the initial denial letter. The appeal shall be in writing addressed to the NSA/CSS FOIA Appeal Authority (DJ4), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Road STE 6248, Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6248. The appeal shall reference the adverse determination and shall contain, in sufficient detail and particularity, the grounds upon which the requester believes that the determination is unwarranted. The NSA/CSS FOIA Appeal Authority will endeavor to respond to the appeal within 20 working days after receipt, absent any unusual circumstances.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Paul J. Blaskowski in black ink.

PAUL J. BLASKOWSKI
Chief
FOIA/PA Office

Encl:
a/s

How History Records "Herstory"

Abbreviated biographies of notable women

by Shelly Levy and Jennifer Neimiller

Women have made history in the United States, but their stories have not always made it into the history books. Women's contributions helped shape our Nation. Some women became famous for their work, their ideas, or their leadership. Others, just by surviving the frontier, working in factories, or manning the front-lines of reform movements, proved they were hardly the "weaker sex." Women overcame poverty, racism, and sexism to accomplish their goals.

The following biographies may include some unfamiliar names and valuable insight, as well as interesting information about well-known women.

Maria Mitchell—

When Maria Mitchell was growing up in the Quaker community of Nantucket, MA, in the early 19th century, few young women were allowed to study higher mathematics, let alone astronomy. However, Mitchell's father, a devoted amateur astronomer, introduced her to both the rigors of mathematics and the divine machinery of the night sky. He also encouraged her inclination toward teaching and passed on his sense of God as evident in the natural world.

Mitchell went on to international fame through her discovery of a comet. She became the first professional female astronomer in the country, and was the first woman to be elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Mitchell's yearning for a higher purpose in her life eventually led her to Vassar College (one of the first colleges for women) as the school's professor of astronomy. Mitchell was a powerful influence on the lives of her students. She became deeply involved in the struggle for women's education against the prejudices of the time.

Mitchell was continually uplifted spiritually by her study of the heavens. That she never failed to recognize the close connection between her work and faith in God is evident in her famous words: "Every formula which expresses the law of nature is a hymn of praise to God."

Sandra Day O'Connor—

"...I will bring the understanding of a woman to the Court, but I doubt that alone will affect my decisions. I think the important thing about my appointment is not that I will decide cases as a woman, but that I am a woman who will get to decide cases."

O'Connor graduated in 1952 from Stanford Law School in Palo Alto, CA. Men outnumbered women 30 to 1 in her class. Although she graduated third in a class of 102, O'Connor found that legal firms were not eager to hire a woman lawyer. She went into government work and held many positions including county attorney in San Mateo, CA, assistant attorney general for the State of Arizona, a seat in the Arizona State Senate, head of the Arizona State Republican Party, county judge, and appointment by the governor to the Arizona Court of Appeals. As the first woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court, O'Connor will always occupy a special place in American history.

Frances Perkins—

Frances Perkins was the first woman in the United States Cabinet. She was the architect of some of the most extensive and important reforms and social legislation ever enacted in America, including the establishment of Social Security.

Although Perkins began her career as a teacher, she soon became caught up in social causes. The turning point in her life came when she witnessed the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire in Greenwich, CT in which 146 workers lost their lives. From then on, Perkins' life mission was to better the conditions of all workers.

President Franklin Roosevelt appointed Perkins Secretary of Labor during the greatest economic crisis in American history—the Great Depression. Perkins prodded, pressured, and persuaded businessmen, labor leaders, and politicians to respond to the needs of the American people. Those needs included the establishment of safer working conditions, fairer wages, reasonable working hours, unemployment insurance, and Social Security. Clearly,

she was a woman who achieved much, and was not intimidated. Her faith, her commitment to social justice, and her determination to do what was right gave her courage.

Madam C.J. Walker—

A daughter of former slaves, Madam C.J. Walker rose from an impoverished childhood to become America's first black female millionaire. Born Sarah Breedlove in 1867 in Delta, LA, Walker was orphaned when she was 7 years old, married at age 14, and widowed at the age of 20. Dreaming all the while of a better life for herself and her daughter, she worked as a laundress in St. Louis, MO, for almost 20 years. Then, in 1905, Walker invented a new hair-care preparation for black women and began to sell it door to door. The mixture, Madam C.J. Walker's Wonderful Hair Grower, met with almost instant success, and Walker soon started her own cosmetics company. In an era when most urban black women worked as cooks or maids, Walker owned a corporation and employed hundreds of individuals across the Nation.

As her wealth increased, Walker made lavish contributions to black schools, orphanages, and civil rights organizations. She also involved herself in political and social causes, campaigning for the rights of black war veterans and for Federal anti-lynching legislation. Walker rose quite literally from rags to riches. She gave other black women an unparalleled example of pride and self-determination.

Mother Teresa—

In 1948, Mother Teresa started her work in Calcutta among those who were at the very bottom of human society—people who were destitute, cast out, mentally disabled, and homeless people who were dying with no one to care for them. She started with no money and no organization behind her, but with a profound conviction that if she acted out of love, all else would follow.

The number of men and women entering religious orders continually declines. However, the Missionaries of Clarity, the order founded by Mother Teresa, is rapidly expanding. The order now serves in over 70 countries. A

Brother organization pursues a similar goal. The Sisters and Brothers work with the poorest garbage-pickers in Cairo, lepers in Tanzania, alcoholics in the slums of Lima, and AIDS victims in New York City—wherever the need is greatest.

Sojourner Truth—

Sojourner Truth was a leader in the fight against slavery in America. Born a slave in the late 1790's, she labored in the fields of New York landowners until she was finally freed in 1827.

At the age of 46, guided by her religious faith, Truth set out on behalf of women's rights. Although she had no formal education, Truth became famous for her wise, spellbinding speeches. During the Civil War, Truth nursed wounded Union soldiers and helped former slaves adjust to freedom. She continued to champion the civil rights cause until her death in 1883.

Respected by such influential figures as Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln, Sojourner Truth was one of the most important activists of her time. She remains an inspiration to all those who dedicate their lives to furthering racial and sexual equality.

Clara Barton—

As founder of the American Red Cross, Clara Barton created an organization that during the past 100 years saved the lives of countless disaster victims and wartime casualties. Her personal accomplishments were even more significant.

In a period when women were seldom allowed to be anything other than wives and mothers, Barton excelled in several careers. As an educator, she demanded needed reforms in the school systems in which she taught. As a nurse, she cared for hundreds of Civil War wounded. As a diplomat, she was an adviser to senators and presidents. Barton overcame her timid nature to become a most influential woman of her time and a great humanitarian in American history.

Hillary Rodham Clinton—

Like Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton has been criticized for the way she looks and acts, and for having too much influence on the President of the United States. Though she often changes her image in response, she makes the role of the First Lady a pow-

erful political job.

Born into a conservative Republican family, Hillary Clinton became involved with civil rights and poverty programs through her Methodist Church. After graduating from Wellesley College in Massachusetts, and Yale Law School in Connecticut, she took a job as a lawyer with Marian Wright Edleman's Children's Defense Fund.

In 1975, she married Bill Clinton. He was elected governor of Arkansas 3 years later. Hillary Clinton joined the Rose Law Firm, a well-known legal office in Little Rock, the State's capital. In 1993, she became the First Lady of the United States.

Despite Clinton's controversial image, she remains an active and determined health-care and women and children's rights supporter.

Marie Curie—

Born in Poland in 1867, Marie Curie is one of the most famous women of all time in the field of science. There was little opportunity for anyone, especially a woman, to get an education in Poland. Therefore, Curie relocated to study in France. She was the first woman in Europe to receive a doctorate degree. There she met and married Pierre Curie.

Together they pursued their interest in science. Fascinated by the newly discovered phenomenon of radiation, Marie and Pierre discovered two new elements—radium and polonium. The Curies then found uses for these new elements in the field of medicine. For their discoveries, the Curies shared the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 with Antonie Becquerel, the discoverer of radioactivity. In 1911, Marie Curie was awarded a second Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

Harriet Tubman—

She was born into slavery on a Maryland plantation in 1820. Harriet Tubman, a rebellious child, did not always do as she was told.

Determined to change her life, Tubman escaped to the north on the Underground Railroad in 1849. During the next 10 years using money she earned doing odd jobs, Tubman returned to the South and led approximately 300 slaves to freedom.

Called "General Tubman" for her

strength and bravery, Tubman went on to work as a nurse and spy for the Union Army during the Civil War, fight for women's right to vote, and help open a home for poor and elderly black people.

Antonia Novello—

Dr. Antonia Novello's medical career and her dedication to public service so impressed President Bush that he nominated her as Surgeon General, the Nation's highest medical officer. Congress approved, and on March 9, 1990, she was the first woman as well as the first Hispanic to become Surgeon General.

Novello earned her degree from the University of Puerto Rico, where she specialized in pediatrics. She wanted to improve health care services for all people, especially women and children.

As Surgeon General, she traveled across the country promoting health awareness. She warned against the dangers of smoking, teenage drinking, and of mixing drinking and driving. Novello often confronted the companies that produced tobacco and alcohol. She also addressed the issue of domestic violence. Novello gave special attention to care for children with AIDS, and to treatment for breast cancer and other women's diseases.

Amelia Earhart—

When Amelia Earhart was a young girl in Kansas, she loved to read adventure stories and often wondered why girls never got the adventurous roles in the stories.

In her lifetime, Earhart supplied a lot of material for adventure stories. From her trip as the first woman to pilot an airplane across the Atlantic Ocean, to setting world air-speed records, to her final determination to pilot her airplane around the world, she always showed courage and daring.

On July 2, 1937, 19 hours into her famous around-the-world trip, Amelia Earhart's Lockheed Electra airplane went down in the Pacific Ocean. Her disappearance sparked a massive 2-week search by American, Japanese, and British ships and planes. Searchers covered thousands of square miles without success. To this day, the mystery of what happened to Earhart and her navigator remains unsolved.