

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Chumachenko, Katherine: Files
Folder Title: Moscow Summit 1988 (5)
Box: OA 18287

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name CHUMACHENKO, KATHERINE: FILES

Withdrawer

KDB 5/30/2006

File Folder MOSCOW SUMMIT 1988 (5)

FOIA

F1737

Box Number 18291

SNYDER, S

8

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
24941	FORM	REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS (PARTIAL)	1	5/16/1988	B6
24942	REPORT	FBIS REPORT (PAGES 12-14 ONLY, W/NOTATIONS) PAR 8/14/2007 F1737	3	5/16/1988	B3

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

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

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

Summit Depart./Arriv.

$\left\langle \begin{array}{l} 5/25 \\ 6/3 \end{array} \right\rangle$

 $\left. \begin{array}{l} 9:55 \\ 4 \text{ pm} \end{array} \right\}$

How many people interested.

			① 100		
			100	② 50	
Ziata Arums	85	Radi Slavott	Misc.		
10-15	55	30-40 60-70			60
10-15	35 55	15-20 30-40			40
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 90	40			

462-6688

507524
K. Itz P. E.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF AMERICAN HUNGARIANS

AMERIKAI MAGYAROK ORSZÁGOS SZÖVETSÉGE

AMOSZ

May Green

PRESIDENT
Dr. Janos Nadas

CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Mr. Zsolt Vigh

CHAIRMAN
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Mr. Laszlo Pasztor

TREASURER
Mr. Peter Harkay

LEGAL COUNSEL
Mr. Bela Karlovitz Esq.

SECRETARY
Prof. Sandor Balogh

PLEASE RESPOND TO: Dr. Sándor Balogh
7 Greenbush Avenue
E. Greenbush, NY 12061
(518) 477-5476

May 1988

The President
The White House
Washington, DC

Mr. President:

This being the last year of your presidency, the National Federation of American Hungarians joins other groups and organizations to respectfully call upon you and ask you to put the crown on your efforts and achievements towards securing peace and freedom by making a resolute effort to ensure that the stipulations of the Yalta Agreements as they apply to Eastern and Central Europe be at long last respected and carried out.

As a leader of the free world you have the opportunity and a responsibility to demand free elections and the right of self-determination for the nations occupied and enslaved by the Soviet Union.

Marcus Portius Cato, the illustrious Roman statesman, ended every one of his speeches by saying "For the rest, I think Carthage must be destroyed." By repeating with relentless vigor that one idea, it finally ripened into reality.

Yours is a much more humane task: help to put an end to Soviet colonialism in Europe. By being a stalwart champion of liberty you follow the best traditions of our country and future generations will write your name with golden letters into the annals of world history as a restorer of freedom and justice in the much troubled European continent.

We beseech you to seize the opportunity at your next meeting with Chairman Gorbachev to demand in no uncertain terms that Soviet troops leave not only Afghanistan but also the Communist-ruled countries in Europe, and that once the Soviet troops leave, free elections be held there as solemnly promised and agreed to at the Yalta Conference in 1945. It should also be noted that the peace treaties signed with Hungary after

World War II also call for the removal of the Soviet troops from that country after the pull-out from Austria is completed.

Disarmament agreements alone will not secure lasting peace. Peace must be based on justice which includes the right to national self determination, human rights, and good will. The demons of war will threaten mankind as long as the European nations remain captive under the yoke of Soviet colonial imperialism.

Now that you have succeeded in getting the Soviet Union to pull out from Afghanistan, please use your well known energy, your dedication to the cause of freedom, and the power of your office so that the idea of liberation ripen into reality in the heart of Europe also. Your constant and consistent efforts can and will work wonders because justice is on your side whenever you raise your voice for freedom in Europe for it is not only in the interest of the peoples of the Baltic Countries, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and the other Soviet occupied and dominated countries of Europe, but in the interest of the United States and of world peace.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. János Nádás

Dr. János Nádás
National President

László Pásztor

László Pásztor
Chairman, Exec. Comm.

Dr. Sándor Balogh

Dr. Sándor Balogh
Secretary General



Lithuanian Information Center

LIETUVIŲ INFORMACIJOS CENTRAS

351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11207 Tel. (718) 647-2434

Telex No. 5101013171

May 5, 1988

Contact: Ginte Damusis

For immediate release

AFTERMATH OF FEBRUARY ATTACKS ON BELIEVERS IN LITHUANIA

(New York, May 5. LIC) Further developments resulting from religious and unofficial civic commemorations of Lithuanian Independence Day, February 16, in Vilnius and other cities in Lithuania, have reached the Lithuanian Information Center in New York.

On Sunday, February 21, militia and auxiliaries surrounded the Church of Saint Nicholas in Vilnius and lined the neighboring streets.

At 11:00 A.M., three Catholic activists: Dr. Algirdas Statkevičius, economist Jonas Protusevičius and pharmaceutical technician Andrius Tučkus, leaving church after the main Mass, were set upon by militia in a side street. They were forced into an automobile and taken to militia headquarters. There they were forced to sign a statement falsely accusing them of disorderly conduct. They were jailed for the night. The next day, February 22, they were hauled before a special session of the court. Denied legal representation or the right to defend themselves, Dr. Statkevičius was fined 30 rubles; Mr. Protusevičius was sentenced to 12 days in jail and Mr. Tučkus to 10. Mr. Tučkus has since lost his job. Dr. Stakevičius refused to pay the fine and immediately sent an appeal to Attorney General Rekunkov of the U.S.S.R.

Commenting on the incident, Nijolė Sadūnaitė, one of the leaders of the protest movement in Soviet-occupied Lithuania, said, "This is how they treated peaceful and decent religious believers daring to go to church on Sunday, during this wave of extremist activity against us. Even though Stalin is being increasingly condemned day by day in the Soviet Union, the Stalinist attitude toward the nationalities question continues. The extreme amorality which has developed over 70 years has proclaimed in practice that Communism and decency are incompatible. This has not changed during this time of *perestroika*."



Lithuanian Information Center

LIETUVIŲ INFORMACIJOS CENTRAS

351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11207 Tel. (718) 647-2434

Telex No. 5101013171

April 28, 1988

Contact: Victor Nakas

Washington office, tel. (202) 347-3177

For immediate release

THIRTY TWO CONGRESSMEN URGE PRESIDENT TO MEET WITH LITHUANIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS DURING UPCOMING U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT

(Washington, April 28. LIC) Thirty two U.S. lawmakers have signed a letter addressed to President Reagan "strongly urging" him to hold a private meeting with seven human rights activists from Lithuania when he visits Moscow in late May.

The Congressmen say in their April 27 letter that such a meeting "would be a source of great moral support" to the seven Lithuanians "and to the mass-based dissident movement which they lead in Lithuania." Lithuania was the site of nationalist demonstrations last February and August. The peaceful February demonstration brought thousands of people into the streets of Kaunas and Vilnius, Lithuania's two largest cities, and elicited a violent reaction from militia.

Among those recommended by the co-signers for a Presidential invitation are a Roman Catholic bishop, an underground nun and priest, an economist, and a teacher.

The letter to Reagan was sent at the initiative of Reps. Edward Feighan (D-OH) and John Miller (R-WA), who co-chair a working group of Congressmen dedicated to promoting religious liberty for Roman Catholics in Lithuania.

The Congressional letter alludes to the special status of Lithuania and its two Baltic sister states, Estonia and Latvia, as a reason why the President should meet with a group of Lithuanians. "... (S)uch a meeting would provide you with invaluable insight into the situation of the Baltic States, which occupy a unique position in the United States' relationship with the Soviet Union."

The three Baltic States were independent countries between 1918 and 1940. In June 1940 they were overrun by the Soviet Red Army and incorporated into the USSR shortly thereafter. The United States and most Western countries have refused to recognize the annexation of the three countries by the Soviets.

The seven Lithuanian religious and human rights activists listed in the letter are Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius, Sister Nijole Sadunaite, Father Jonas Kastytis Matulionis, Mrs. Jadvyga Bieliauskiene, Mr. Petras Cidzikas, Mr. Vytautas Bogusis, and Mr. Antanas Terleckas.



Lithuanian Information Center

LIETUVIŲ INFORMACIJOS CENTRAS

351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11207 Tel. (718) 647-2434

Telex No. 5101013171

May 4, 1988

Contact: Victor Nakas

Washington office, tel. (202) 347-3177

For immediate release

SIX SENATORS ASK PRESIDENT TO MEET WITH LITHUANIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS IN MOSCOW

(Washington, May 4. LIC) Six U.S. Senators are encouraging President Reagan to meet with seven leading Lithuanian religious and human rights activists during his upcoming visit to Moscow May 29-June 2.

In a letter sent May 2, the Senators say that a meeting with the Lithuanians would "send a strong signal of support to all in the Soviet Union who are fighting for human rights...and would provide you with important insight into the current situation and emerging issues in the Baltic States."

A similar letter suggesting the President meet with the Lithuanian group was signed by 32 members of the House of Representatives and sent to the White House on April 27.

The seven Lithuanians named in the Senators' letter are Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius, Sister Nijole Sadunaite, Father Jonas Kastytis Matulionis, Mrs. Jadvyga Bieliauskiene, Mr. Antanas Terleckas, Mr. Vytautas Bogusis, and Mr. Petras Cidzikas.

Bishop Steponavicius and Sister Sadunaite are the most prominent of the seven. Steponavicius has been living continuously in internal exile in northern Lithuania for more than 27 years because he resisted government efforts to interfere in the administration of his diocese. In a speech delivered at a May 3 White House seminar on religious rights in the USSR, President Reagan made specific reference to the continuing exile of Bishop Steponavicius as an example of religious repression by the Soviet state.

Sadunaite is the most outspoken defender of religious and other human rights in Lithuania today. Over the course of the last year, the Gorbachev government has tried, so far unsuccessfully, to silence her through various means: press attacks, physical assault, abduction, and house arrest. Sadunaite, Matulionis, Bieliauskiene, Terleckas and Cidzikas are all former political prisoners.

The letter to Reagan was initiated by Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ). He was joined by Senators Donald Riegle (D-MI), Dave Durenberger (R-MN), John Heinz (R-PA), Carl Levin (D-MI), and Alan Dixon (D-IL).

At the May 3 White House seminar, Bishop Paul Baltakis, Roman Catholic



Lithuanian Information Center

LIETUVIŲ INFORMACIJOS CENTRAS

351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11207 Tel. (718) 647-2434

Telex No. 5101013171

May 9, 1988

Contact: Ginte Damusis

For immediate release

30 PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR MAY 22 COMMEMORATIONS IN LITHUANIA

(New York, May 9. LIC) The following open statement in support of the call by the underground Lithuanian Liberty League (*Lietuvos Laisvės Lyga-LLL*), to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of mass deportations from Soviet-occupied Lithuania, signed by some thirty Catholic activists in Lithuania, has been transmitted to the West:

"As we know, the Stalin-Sniečkus regime carried out the greatest act of genocide in the history of Lithuania: about 200,000 civilian inhabitants of Lithuania -- men and women, young and old, Lithuanians, Poles and Jews -- were deported, without any criminal charge or trial, to the furthest reaches of the U.S.S.R., condemned to physical and spiritual extermination. This act of Stalinist policy cost Lithuania thousands of lives extinguished, the health of thousands destroyed and lives wrecked. The Lithuanian nation continues to suffer its moral consequences to this day, and will continue to do so for generations to come. May 20, 1948, is one of the most tragic pages in the history of Lithuania, the unforgettable pain of all of us!

"Ten or more years later, some of the surviving deportees returned to Lithuania. However, by official count, only 10% of them were declared innocently deported. Only they had their homes and a fraction of their property returned. The remaining 90% had to buy their own homes back from the state.

"Officialdom in Lithuania keeps shamefully silent about the Stalinist repressions, or tries to justify them as mistakes or overly zealous initiatives. To this day, the exact number of people deported is kept secret (even though such figures have been published in Latvia and Estonia). According to estimates by Lithuanian scholars, no fewer than 400,000 residents of Lithuania became victims of the deportations.

"To this day, the names of those who made up the lists of persons to be deported have not been published, and they have not been turned over, even for moral judgment by the nations. To this day, no monument has been erected in Lithuania to the memory of the victims. On the contrary, extra-legal sanctions are applied to the children of those who were deported: They may not work in science or occupy positions of responsibility (unless they fall in the category of the 10% rehabilitated). Stalin continues to take vengeance on our nations from the grave.

"All efforts by the Stalinists to fake history, to censor the national



Lithuanian Information Center

LIETUVIŲ INFORMACIJOS CENTRAS

351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11207 Tel. (718) 647-2434

Telex No. 5101013171

May 9, 1988

Contact: Ginte Damusis

For immediate release

MASS DEPORTATIONS BY SOVIETS TO BE MARKED IN LITHUANIA

(New York, May 9. LIC) An underground nationalist group in Lithuania has surfaced, after years of silence, and is calling for public commemorations on May 22 of the 40th anniversary of mass deportations, reports the New York-based Lithuanian Information Center. The proclamation, issued by the Lithuanian Liberty League (*Lietuvos Laisvės Lyga - LLL*), refers to one of a series of mass deportations from Lithuania between 1940 and 1952, on May 22, 1948, when Soviet security forces "deported 200,000 civilian inhabitants."

The Lithuanian Liberty League was founded in 1978 as a "non-partisan group, based on democratic principles... The purpose of the LLL - to restore Lithuanian independence." Lithuania, like the two other Baltic states of Estonia and Latvia, was forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union.

In its proclamation, the LLL asserts that "our members cannot sign this document because we will be arrested and thus prevented from taking part in the demonstration."

However, 30 citizens of Lithuania have signed a statement in support of the anonymous LLL proclamation. Calling the deportations "the greatest act of genocide in the history of Lithuania," they complain that "officialdom in Lithuania remains shamefully silent about the Stalinist repressions, or tries to justify them as mistakes or overly zealous initiatives."

The open statement continues, "...To this day, the exact number of people deported is kept secret... According to estimates by Lithuanian scholars, no fewer than 400,000 residents of Lithuania became victims of the deportations."

It goes on to say that "during the commemoration of the March, 1949, deportations in Latvia and Estonia, the Latvian and Estonian intelligentsia did not stand aside," a reference to recent Estonian and Latvian press reports detailing hitherto unpublished deportation figures.

Lauding increasingly bold challenges to Soviet policies of russification by the Lithuanian Writers' Association, the statement concludes, "during the Lithuanian nation's difficult times, our poets and writers were those who strengthened her spirit. Lately, our writers have been awakening from decades of lethargic sleep. Greeting this process, we invite the writers, and the entire Polish and Jewish intelligentsia, as much as they are able, to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the terrible deportations from Lithuania."

Commemorations are planned in churches followed by peaceful street processions.



Lithuanian Information Center

LIETUVIŲ INFORMACIJOS CENTRAS

351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11207 Tel. (718) 647-2434

Telex No. 5101013171

April 27, 1988

Contact: Rev. Casimir Pugevičius

For immediate release

POPE ENCOURAGES BISHOPS OF SOVIET-OCCUPIED LITHUANIA

(Rome-New York, April 27. LIC) Addressing the bishops and administrators of Lithuanian dioceses paying their canonical visit to the Vatican, Pope John Paul II called attention to some of the most serious Soviet restrictions on the Church in Soviet-occupied Lithuania, the only predominantly republic in the U.S.S.R.

Recalling his disappointment at Soviet refusal to allow him to visit Lithuania, the pontiff said: "You know how much I wanted to be with you last June 28 (1987) in Vilnius, the cradle of your "Baptism", as you solemnly initiated the jubilee year. Unfortunately, that was not possible...."

Referring to the sufferings of Lithuanian Catholics under the Czars and now under the Communists, the pope stated, "So the Church in Lithuania confidently enters its seventh century of Christianity. It is a Church tempered by suffering, a Church which continues to make its way through history under the sign of the Cross..."

Referring to one of the best-known Catholic shrines in Lithuania, the pope said, "there comes to mind the image of the Hill of Crosses which has grown up in your country: thousands of crosses, witnessing the suffering and the hope of the entire nation, which has been able to preserve its faith even in the most painful hours of trial."

The pope promised the Lithuanians moral support, "I wish once more to assure you of this universal, fraternal solidarity in spiritual unity and prayer, where you and your faithful can find strength and help. On this solidarity you can always depend."

Apparently referring to Lithuanian demands for religious and political freedom, the pope stated, "Therefore with all my heart I support the just demands of your community, which the entire Church supports in unified fashion. It appears that fresh breezes of renewal are beginning to blow among you, arousing new and very strong hopes among millions of men and women. Obviously the hope wells up that -- at least in those matters which are essential -- the longings of our Lithuanian brothers and sisters who sincerely confess their religious faith will not be disappointed. That freedom which they demand is rooted in the human heart: the freedom to worship God privately, as well as together with one's brothers, without fear of discrimination, enriching the life of his nation with the contribution of a sober, well-formed conscience, living by the values of the highest truth, justice, brotherhood, and peace."

Averting to Soviet interference with parental rights, the pope said, "You see how parents desire to hand on to their children the gift of faith, -- a gift which they in turn received from their own parents and ancestors."

Referring to a ban on clergy on teaching children religion, the pontiff went on to say, "In carrying out this serious task of educating children and youth, they (parents) would like to avail themselves of the Church's assistance."

Averting to Soviet interference in the admission and training of candidates for the priesthood, the pope said, "In a similar way, you personally experience the great difficulties encountered by the Church in Lithuania, when it wishes to structure itself according to its needs and according to the requirements of Canon Law, when it

wishes to carry out its pastoral mission, when it seeks to guarantee religious instruction, when it tries in a suitable manner to screen and prepare candidates for the priesthood."

Referring to government-suppressed religious communities: "Through you, moreover, news reaches us of the hopes of men and women who in your country, albeit without legal recognition, follow Christ on the road of the evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity and obedience....These shoots of religious life, which no one has been able to diminish, and which continue in your nation the wonderful tradition of the work accomplished by the religious communities in the fields of evangelization, of culture and of humanistic progress, impatiently awaits the day when they will be able freely to see its fruitfulness, promising so much...."

Referring to the fact that of the six dioceses, only three have bishops, the pope assured the Lithuanians "...that the Holy See has tried everything possible to provide your dioceses with worthy and zealous shepherds, who would carry out the high duties of the successors of the apostles...."

The pope commented on reports of disunity among Lithuanian bishops and clergy, the Holy Father went on to say: "...Therefore, venerable brothers, I would like to urge that the unity among you be ever more lively and ever more full, within the frame-work of your conference...."

On a government-imposed clergy shortage: "There is no need here to tell you how close to my heart is your concern that the number of priests, already insufficient, does not cease decreasing. I am well acquainted with those limitations which are imposed in this vital area, and sincerely wish that they be abrogated as soon as possible.

"I feel no less an obligation, venerable brothers, to encourage all your efforts in fostering vocations and in preparing candidates for the priesthood...."

In an apparent reference to recent complaints by clergy and laity that those responsible have been lax in screening candidates for the priesthood, thus helping the atheist government in driving a credibility wedge between clergy and laity, the pope stated:

"Concerning the selection and training of candidates to the priesthood, the Second Vatican Council has also given wise directives. Seminarians must be suitably "tested" and their acceptability judged with the requisite "exactitude". The care which is necessary for ascertaining the right intentions of candidates, their freedom of will, and their moral -- psychic and physical -- suitability must not be diminished using the shortage of priests as an excuse. The same attention must be paid also to the spiritual and cultural preparation and the requisite pastoral experience of those who are chosen to be directors and trainers of future priests...."

Although the pope avoided naming two imprisoned priests, Fr. Sigitas Tamkevičius and Father Alfonsas Svarinskas, or Bishop Julijonas Steponavičius, Apostolic Administrator of Vilnius, prevented by the government for 27 years from functioning, he said, "...With special love I embrace those of you who suffer most: some because of illness and old age; others because they have been deprived of their freedom, and still others on account of the trials which they must endure for the love of Jesus Christ...."



Lithuanian Information Center

LIETUVIŲ INFORMACIJOS CENTRAS

351 Highland Blvd., Brooklyn, NY 11207 Tel. (718) 647-2434

Telex No. 5101013171

May 5, 1988

Contact: Victor Nakas

Washington office, tel. (202) 347-3177

For immediate release

THIRTY TWO SENATORS URGE SHEVARDNADZE TO RELEASE IMPRISONED CATHOLIC PRIEST

(Washington, May 5. LIC) Thirty two members of the U.S. Senate have signed a letter addressed to Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze asking that a Roman Catholic priest from Lithuania serving a 7-year sentence for religious activism be set free before the upcoming U.S.-Soviet summit.

In a letter sent May 4 to the Soviet embassy in Washington, the Senators say that since 49-year-old Father Sigitas Tamkevicius completes the labor camp portion of his sentence and begins a two year term in exile on May 6, "this would be a most appropriate time for the Soviet government to cancel the remaining portion of Father Tamkevicius' sentence and allow him to return to Lithuania."

Tamkevicius was one of the key figures in the creation in 1978 of an unofficial religious rights group in Lithuania called the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights. The committee spoke out publicly against state-sponsored discrimination and persecution of Roman Catholics in Lithuania, who comprise the majority of this formerly independent country's population as well as the bulk of western-rite Catholics in the USSR.

Tamkevicius' outspokenness in defense of religious freedom and his refusal to abide by restrictive measures imposed by the Soviet government on clergy led to his arrest in May 1983. The Senators' letter states that he was specifically charged with anti-Soviet "slander" and with "inciting young people to take part in anti-social acts." The letter included Tamkevicius' sponsorship of a Christmas party for local youth.

The Senators' letter expresses hope that, as the USSR celebrates the thousand-year anniversary of Christianity in Kievan Rus', the government will adopt a more conciliatory policy toward believers. But the Senators also sound a critical note about reports that Fr. Tamkevicius and Fr. Alfonsas Svarinskas, another imprisoned Catholic priest from Lithuania, cannot expect to be set free before the end of their sentences unless they ask Soviet authorities for clemency. "Such a government demand," say the Senators, "strikes us as a vestige of a previous regime's policy that has generally been discredited by the current Soviet leadership and that is completely at odds with the spirit of glasnost and perestroika."

The letter concludes with a reminder that the Senators are not alone in

appealing for Fr. Tamkevicius' release -- 78,000 Lithuanians put their signatures to a petition directed at Mr. Gorbachev last November calling for the release of the two Lithuanian priests and the return from exile of a Lithuanian bishop.

The letter to Shevardnadze was initiated by the office of Sen. Dave Durenberger (R-MN). Durenberger, along with Senator Donald Riegle (D-MI), co-chairs a group in the Senate that works on behalf of Roman Catholics in Lithuania.

Other Senators, besides Durenberger and Riegle, who signed the letter were: Brock Adams (D-WA), William Armstrong (R-CO), Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), Rudy Boschwitz (R-MN), Bill Bradley (D-NJ), William Cohen (R-ME), Kent Conrad (D-ND), Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY), Thomas Daschle (D-SD), Alan Dixon (D-IL), J. James Exon (D-NE), John Glenn (D-OH), Charles Grassley (R-IA), Orrin Hatch (R-UT), Mark Hatfield (R-OR), Daniel Inouye (D-HI), Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), Patrick Leahy (D-VT), Carl Levin (D-MI), Richard Lugar (R-IN), Spark Matsunaga (D-HI), John McCain (R-AZ), Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH), George Mitchell (D-ME), Daniel Moynihan (D-NY), Frank Murkowski (R-AK), William Proxmire (D-WI), Paul Simon (D-IL), Arlen Specter (R-PA), Pete Wilson (R-CA).

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name

CHUMACHENKO, KATHERINE: FILES

Withdrawer

KDB 5/30/2006

File Folder

MOSCOW SUMMIT 1988 (5)

FOIA

F1737

SNYDER, S

Box Number

18291

8

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i>	<i>No of</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i>
	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
24941	FORM	1	5/16/1988	B6
	REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS (PARTIAL)			

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 065 OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on May 17, 19 88

for ~~Matt Zachari~~ POTUS of ~~CDX~~
(NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) (AGENCY)

Yuri Yarim-Agaev	11/16/49
Irina Ratushinskaya	03/04/54
Vasily Aksyonov	08/20/32
Tengus Gudava	11/28/53
Yuvi Orlov	08/13/24
Carl Gershman	07/20/43
Amb. Samuel G. Wise	05/11/28
Steve Raikan	09/09/49
Joshua Rubenstein	07/18/49
R. Bruce McComb	09/30/50
Edward Kline	02/07/32
Thomas Kahn	09/15/38



b(6)

MEETING LOCATION

Building ww Roosevelt Room

Requested by Matt Zachari

Room No. ↓

Room No. 171 Telephone 6270

Time of Meeting 1:30

Date of request May 16, 1988

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to five (5) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742

AMERICAN LATVIAN ASSOCIATION

FAX: (301) 762-5438
PHONE: (301) 340-8174

Facsimile Transmission

TO: RITA BUREIKAS Room 196

FROM: OJARS KALVINS

DATE: 5-19-88 TIME _____

No. of pages (to follow) 1

MEMO:

PLEASE FORWARD THE ENCLOSED
TO LISA JAMESON

THANKS!





3

MEMORANDUM

To: Gregory H. Wierzynski, Director Date: ^{MAY} 1988
 Radio Free Europe
 Joel Blocker, Deputy Director
 Radio Free Europe

From: Rolf Ekmanis, Deputy Director Reference:
 Latvian Service, Radio Free
 Europe **RE**

Subject: Recent information from Soviet Latvia

This year Latvia was delegated to represent the Soviet Union at the "Days of the USSR" festival in West Berlin (May 11-17). Our senior editor, Egils Schwarz, covered the events for the Latvian broadcast service and also interviewed the Riga mayor Alfreds Rubiks. While in Berlin, Schwarz met informally with Latvian artists, intellectuals, and even some high-ranking party and government figures, who made the following observations that, in our opinion, are noteworthy:

1. Moscow is expecting President Reagan to press the Baltic question (incorporation into the USSR, human rights, etc.) and in order to secure Washington's willingness to increase US-Soviet economic contacts, Gorbachev is, allegedly, willing to make major concessions regarding Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
2. As part of the destalinization process, Moscow appears to be ready to reconsider Stalin's role in Soviet foreign policy and to admit the grave mistakes that had been made and the crimes that had been committed under his leadership also in this area; one of the examples cited was the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939 (which, *inter alia*, served as a preparatory step for the Soviet annexation of the Baltic States). If the destalinization process goes this far, then it would be logical for Moscow to revoke the pact. President Reagan should encourage Gorbachev to see that the full text of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (including the secret protocols) is published in the Soviet press and to urge the USSR to declare the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact null and void.
3. Several members of the Latvian Communist Party's Central Committee have presented the Soviet Latvian authorities with an ultimatum: either complete cultural autonomy, or they would ask for the present regime to step down from office.
4. Latvians are seriously discussing the future of their country as an independent, sovereign state or, at least, as a full-fledged member of a kind of commonwealth. They expect the upcoming 19th conference of the CPSU to bring about major changes not only in the cultural, and economic situation of the Soviet republics, but also in their status vis-a-vis Moscow.

D.G.

1988.V.16

p-lė Rita,

siunčiu kaip buvo telefonu kalbėta,
luoširdus ačiu.

Pilypas Narutis

Pilypas Narutis
4120 West 93 Place,
Oak Lawn, illinois, 60543
Tel. 312-422-8863

LITHUANIAN ASSOCIATION of POLITICAL PRISONERS
of Nazi and Soviet Concentration Camps, Inc.

LIETUVIŲ POLITINIŲ KALINIŲ SAJUNGA

4004 South Talman Avenue, Chicago, Il., 60632 USA


May 9, 1988

Miss Rita Bureika
Staff Assistant, Office of Public Liaison,
O.E.O.B., Room 196,
The White House,
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Miss Rita Bureika:

Please transmit the enclosed letters by our Association to President Ronald Reagan for the occasion of his meeting with Secretary of the Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow Soviet Union, on May 29, 1988. They are letters addressed to President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev concerning the release of Prisoners of Conscience in the U.S.S.R.

Sincerely yours,


/Mr/ Pilypas Narutis
President


/Mr/ Juozas Slajus
Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Letter to President Reagan
2. Letters to Mr. Gorbachev in
Lithuanian, English and Russian
3. Addresses of Prisoners of
conscience known to us

LITHUANIAN ASSOCIATION of POLITICAL PRISONERS
of Nazi and Soviet Concentration Camps, Inc.
LIETUVIŲ POLITINIŲ KALINIŲ SAJUNGA

4004 South Talman Avenue, Chicago, IL 60632 USA

May 29, 1988

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The fate of Lithuanian prisoners of conscience in the USSR is at a critical point. The Association of Lithuanian Political Prisoners of Nazi and Soviet Concentration Camps is deeply concerned about the continuing violations of national, civil, and human rights in Soviet-occupied Lithuania. Still imprisoned are the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Jonas Bagdonas | 18. Gintaras Muzikevicius |
| 2. Arvydas Cekanavicius | 19. Motiejus Namcevicius |
| 3. Balys Gajauskas | 20. Jonas Pakuckas |
| 4. Petras Grazulis | 21. Viktoras Petkus |
| 5. Gintautas Iesmantas | 22. Jonas Protosevicius |
| 6. Donatas Jonutis | 23. Puodziukas |
| 7. Kaktis | 24. Juozas Rugys |
| 8. Voldemaras Karaliunas | 25. Dovidas Seveljevas |
| 9. Henrikas Klimasauskas | 26. Leonas Stonkus |
| 10. Jonas Kurzinskas | 27. Rev. Alfonsas Svarinskas |
| 11. B. Kvarciejus | 28. Rev. Sigitas Tamkevicius |
| 12. Vytautas Lazinskas | 29. Alfonsas Vaicekaskas |
| 13. Boleslovas Liziunas | 30. Voveris |
| 14. Petras Lukosevicius | 31. Pranas Zaksauskas |
| 15. Albertas Meskinas | 32. Zeimavicius |
| 16. Stanislovas Murauskas | 33. Romas Zemaitis |
| 17. Zigmantas Murauskas | |

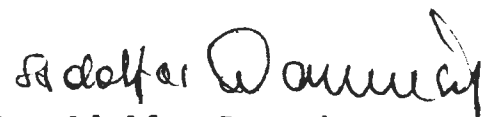
Page 2
Hon. R. Reagan
May 29, 1988

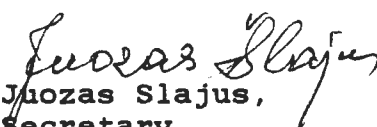
Whereas the Government of the United States steadfastly recognizes the independence of the Republic of Lithuania and refuses to recognize the legality of the Soviet occupation and annexation of the Baltic republics, thus upholding the basic tenets of international law, we request that during your meeting with Mr. M. Gorbachev in Moscow, the immediate release of the aforementioned prisoners of conscience be brought up.

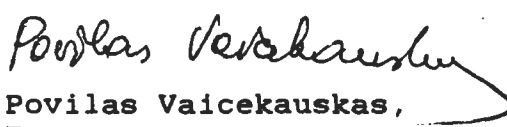
We also ask you to personally deliver to Mr. Gorbachev our letter to him, asking for their release.


Sincerely,


Pilypas Narutis,
President


Dr. Adolfas Damusis
Vice-President


Juozas Slajus,
Secretary


Povilas Vaicekauskas,
Treasurer


Prof. Vytautas Skuodis
Consultant to the Assoc.,
Former Soviet Prisoner
released February 5, 1987


Augustas Paskonis
Officer

Enclosures:

- 1) List of imprisoned Lithuanians with their addresses as known to us
- 2) Letter for Mr. M. Gorbachev in Lithuanian in English and Russian

April 1988

**LITHUANIAN PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE
IN THE USSR**

1. **Mr. Jonas BAGDONAS**. Arrested 1945 for participation in the Lithuanian national movement. After detention in various camps sent to Kazan Central Hospital and in 1962 to Sychovka Special Psychiatric Hospital. Last reported there in 1976. Date of release unknown.

Address: 215280, Smolenskaya obl., g. Sychovka, uchr. YaO-100-5, USSR.

2. **Mr. Arvydas ČEKANAVIČIUS**. Born April 5, 1949. Arrested on November 6, 1979 for the third time under Art. 208-2. He was tried previously on political charges, but was declared a schizoid psychopath and sentenced on January 4, 1960 to detention in Chernyakhovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital for alleged criminal offenses (forgery, installing a telephone under a false name eight years previously). In 1979, Čekavičius was a signatory to the Baltic 45 memorandum which called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Baltic states. *According to friends, his mental health has markedly deteriorated.* His mother, Pranė Vasiliauskienė, resides in Kaunas, Lithuania, tel. 61706. *Soviet authorities have said he is released, but until his release is confirmed by independent sources, he should be considered as still interned.*

Hospital address: Vasaros g. 5, Vilnius, Lithuania, USSR.

3. **Mr. Balys GAJAUSKAS**. Born February 26, 1926. Electrician. Arrested a second time on April 20, 1977 under Art. 68-2. Sentenced on April 12-14, 1978 to 10 years special regime camp and 5 years exile for translating "Gulag Archipelago" and disbursing aid to prisoners of conscience and their families. Daughter Gražina born on March 28, 1980. *During the summer of 1986, Gajauskas was stabbed by a criminal prisoner in labor camp and spent two months recuperating in the hospital. Sent into exile in April 1987. Soviet authorities may allow Balys Gajauskas and his family to emigrate to the United States. Release in April 1992.*

Exile address: 682460 Khabarovskiy kray, g. Chumikan, ul. Sovetskaya 4, USSR.

Wife's address: Irena Gajauskienė, Spynų 3-8, Kaunas, Lithuania, USSR.

Wife's sister Laima Šulskienė: 233000, Palangos 18-12, Kaunas, Lithuania, USSR.

4. **Mr. Petras GRAZULIS**. Born 1958. Received 10-month sentence in ordinary regime labor camp on February 2, 1988, for refusing to report for military reserve duty on the grounds that the Soviet government persecuted Roman Catholic believers and because he refused to recognize legitimacy of Soviet control over Lithuania. Called up for military reserve duty after participating in a peaceful nationalist demonstration in Riga, Latvia, on November 18, 1987. Beaten in the courtroom on February 2 as he announced a 9 day hunger strike and invited others to join him.

Camp address: Pravieniškės Nr. 1, Pravieniškės, Lithuania.

Brother's address: Rev. Antanas Gražulis, Margytės 14, 234580 Alytus, Lithuania, USSR.

Brother's address: Rev. Kazimieras Gražulis, Komjaunimo 27, 235400 Šiauliai, Lithuania, USSR.

5. **Mr. Gintautas IESMANTAS.** Born January 1, 1928. Journalist and poet. Expelled from the Communist Party for writing poems advocating the secession of Lithuania from the Soviet Union. Arrested on March 4, 1980. Sentenced on December 15-22, 1980 to 6 years strict regime camp and 5 years exile under Art. 68 with P. Pečeliūnas and V. Skuodis. Separated from wife Marytė, son Rimantas. *Refused to sign pardon; instead requested official apology from Soviet government for sentencing him illegally.* Release in March 1991.

Exile address: 169715, Komi ASSR, Vuktylsky r-n, pos. Podcherye, ul. Sovetskaya, obshch. N. 1.

6. **Mr. Donatas JONUTIS.** Artist. Arrested in 1985. According to a *Sovetskaya Kultura* report dated January 21, 1986, he was sentenced under Art. 162 with S. Murauskas for running an underground printing press. He received a sentence of two years ordinary regime camp. Date of release unknown.

7. **Mr. KAKTIS.** Born 1917. Sentenced to 25 years strict regime camp under Art. 58 for involvement in the Lithuanian national movement. Date of release unknown.

Camp address: 618810 Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvyatskaya, uchr. VS-389,35, USSR.

8. **Mr. Voldemaras KAROLIONAS.** Born 1950. Arrested third time in 1975 under Art. 68 for organizing a factory strike and attempting to leave the country after renouncing Soviet citizenship. Sentenced to 12 years camp and exile. Sent to psychiatric hospital. Release in 1987 but, to date, unconfirmed.

Hospital address: Kuzmos g. 75, Kaunas, Lithuania, USSR.

Family address: LTSR 25-mečio 71-25, 233000 Kaunas, Lithuania, USSR.

9. **Mr. Henrikas KLIMASAUSKAS.** Born July 1929. Arrested second time on February 11, 1976. Tried on September 13, 1976 and sent to Special Psychiatric Hospital. One issue of the Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Lithuania was

confiscated from his home. On September 1, 1978, he was transferred to Ziegzdrial Republican Psychiatric Hospital, 4th section. On December 14, 1978 he was transferred to the 3rd section. Address and date of release unknown.

10. **Mr. Jonas KURZINSKAS.** Imprisoned for association with Lithuanian national movement. Date of release unknown.

Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvyatskaya, uchr. VS-389-35, USSR.

11. **Mr. B. KVARCIEJUS.** Imprisoned for association with Lithuanian national movement. Date of release unknown.

Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvyatskaya, uchr. VS-389-35, USSR.

12. **Mr. Vytautas LAZINSKAS.** Interned in a psychiatric hospital on October 10, 1972 for erecting a cross near Klaipėda, Lithuania. Date of release unknown.

Hospital address: Vasaros g. 5, Vilnius, Lithuania, USSR.

13. **Mr. Boleslovas LIZIONAS.** Born April 1920. Agronomist. Arrested May 1979 under Art. 62. Sentenced in November 1979 to 10 years in prison and 5 years labor camp for association with the Lithuanian national movement. Release in May 1994.

Prison address: 422950, Tatarskaya ASSR, g. Chistopol, uchr. UE-148-st-4, USSR.

Sister's address: Engurės 3-10, 235800 Klaipėda, Lithuania.

14. **Mr. Petras LUKOSEVICIUS.** Born May 15, 1917. Arrested a third time on January 22, 1981 for writing his memoirs about the Soviet gulag. Samizdat literature was also confiscated during a search of his home. Interned in a psychiatric hospital. Date of release unknown.

Hospital address: Vasaros 5, Vilnius, Lithuania, USSR.

Home address: Tulpių g. 21-62, Panevėžys, Lithuania, USSR.

15. **Mr. Albertas MESKINAS.** Arrested in 1975 under Art. 62 for association with the Lithuanian national movement. Sentenced to 15 years strict regime camp. Suffers from heart ailment, stomach ulcers and anemia. Release in 1990.

Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvyatskaya, uchr. VS-389-35, USSR.

16. **Mr. Stanislovas MURAUSKAS.** Artist, printer. Arrested in 1985. According to a "Sovetskaya Kultura" report dated January 21, 1986, he was sentenced to 3 years under Art. 162 for running an underground printing press. Release in 1988.

17. **Mr. Zigmantas MURAUSKAS.** Excavator operator. Arrested in 1985. According to a "Sovetskaya Kultura" report dated January 21, 1986, he received a suspended sentence of 2 years under Art. 162 for running an underground printing press.

18. **Mr. K. MUZIKEVIČIUS.** Soldier. Arrested at the end of 1983 and charged under Art. 64 with making oral statements. He was sentenced to 6 years strict regime. Epileptic. Release in 1989. With the closure of Mordovian Camp 3-5, presumably transferred to Perm Camp 35.

Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvyatskaya, uchr. VS-389-35, USSR.

Parent's address: Muzikevičius, J. Billūno 19-1, 233000 Kaunas, Lithuania.

19. **Mr. Motiejus NAUCEVIČIUS.** Sentenced to 15 years under Art. 62 for association with the Lithuanian national movement. Address and date of release unknown.

20. **Mr. Jonas PAKUCKAS.** Born in 1940. Arrested summer of 1981 while attempting to defect across the Soviet-Finnish frontier. Tried in May-June 1982 to 12 years strict regime camp under Art. 62 with brother Vytautas Pakuckas and his wife Nadezhda. Son P. Pakuckas (b. 1965), daughter (b. 1970). Blind in one eye. Release in 1993.

Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvyatskaya, uchr. VS-389-35, USSR.

21. **Mr. Viktoras PETKUS.** Born December 30, 1929. An expert on Lithuanian literature. One of the founders of the Lithuanian Helsinki Group. Served two previous terms on political charges. Arrested on August 23, 1977. Sentenced on July 10-13, 1978 to 3 years prison, 7 years special regime camp and 5 years exile under Arts. 68-2, 70. *His 33-volume literary encyclopedia, written with permission in labor camp, has recently been confiscated.* Wife Natalija in Vilnius. Transferred from Perm camp 37 to internal exile, presumably on August 23, 1987, when his term in exile was due to begin. Release on August 23, 1992.

Exile address: Buryatskaya ASSR, 671510 Bauntovski rayon, pos. Bagdarin, Bagdarinskaya ekspeditsiya.

Wife's address: Natalija Petkuvienė, B. Dauguviečio 1-10, Vilnius, Lithuania. Tel. 62 13 84.

Brother's address: Česlovas Petkus, Aleksandry k., Raseinių r-n, Lithuania.

22. **Mr. Jonas PROTOSEVIČIUS.** Arrested 1987, Vilnius

23. **Mr. PUODZIUKAS.** Teacher. Arrested February 1984 for political reasons. From Vilnius. Date of release and address unknown.

24. **Mr. Juozas RUGYS.** Arrested in 1973 for association with the Lithuanian national movement. Date of release unknown. With the closure of Perm Camp 37, presumably transferred to Perm Camp 35.

Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvyatskaya, uchr. VS-389-35, USSR.

25. **Mr. David SEVELEV.** Born 1926-27. Arrested 1978. Interned in psychiatric hospital. Date of release unknown.

Hospital address: Vasaros g. 5, Vilnius, Lithuania, USSR.

26. **Leonas STONKUS.** Arrested 1980. About 70 years old. Soldier of Lithuanian selfdefense battalions. 1946 returned to Lithuania. Sentenced to 12 years prison.
Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl.

27. **Father Alfonsas SVARINSKAS.** Brought to Vilnius KGB holding cell from Perm labor camp 36 in mid-February 1987, but returned to camp 37 for refusing to sign a confession of guilt. The Soviets produced a propaganda film about Svarinskas, which has been shown on Moscow TV and in Lithuanian movie theaters. Born January 21, 1925. Ordained a priest in labor camp in 1954. Pastor of Vidukle parish. Arrested a third time on January 26, 1983 for alleged "anti-constitutional and anti-state activities". Sentenced on May 6, 1983 to 7 years strict regime camp and 3 years exile under Art. 68 for his involvement in the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights. Release on January 26, 1993. With the closure of Perm Camp 37, transferred to Perm Camp 35.

Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvyatskaya, uchr. VS-389-35, USSR.

Rectory address: Saltinio 1, 234422 Vidukle, Raseiniy raj., Lithuania.

28. **Father Sigitas TAMKEVICIUS.** The Rev. S. Tamkevicius was returned to Vilnius twice from Perm labor camp 37 to sign a confession of guilt. After refusing to do so, he was transferred on March 29, 1987 to Mordovian labor camp. In 1988, he was moved to Perm labor camp 35. Born on November 7, 1938. Ordained a priest in 1962. Arrested on May 6, 1983 at the trial of Father Alfonsas Svarinskas for engaging in "illegal and unlawful activity, the main purpose of which was to discredit the Soviet state." Among the charges - organizing a Christmas party for parish youth. Founding member of the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights. Sentenced on December 2, 1983 to 6 years strict regime camp and 4 years exile. Reportedly ruptured his hernia in the beginning of 1984 or 1985. Assigned to metalworking duty. His sentence was cut in half in the fall of 1987. Thus he ends his prison term in May 1988 and should be released from internal exile on May 6, 1990.

Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvetskaya, uchr. VS-389-35, USSR.

Rectory address: Darvino 12, 234290 Kybartai, Vilkaviškis raj., Lithuania.

29. **Mr. Alfonsas VAICEKAUSKAS.** Railway worker. Arrested in 1985. According to a "Sovetskaya Kultura" report dated January 21, 1986, he received a suspended sentence of 2 years under Art. 162 for running an underground printing press.

30. **Mr. VOVERIS.** Arrested spring 1982 in Kaunas and charged with illegal printing of catechisms in Polish and Lithuanian. Place of detention and date of release unknown.

31. **Mr. Pranas ZAKSAUSKAS.** Sentenced to 15 years strict regime camp for involvement in the Lithuanian national movement. Date of release unknown.

Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvetskaya, uchr. VS-389-35, USSR.

32. **Mr. ZEIMAVIČIUS.** Born 1910. Sentenced to 25 years strict regime camp under Art. 58 for involvement in the Lithuanian national movement. Date of release unknown.

Camp address: 618810, Permskaya obl., Chusovskoy r-n, st. Vsesvetskaya, uchr. VS-389-35, USSR.

33. **Mr. Romas Žemaitis.** About 19 years old. Summoned to military post on November 12, 1984 under pretense of being conscripted for military service, but arrested instead. Tried on January 17-18, 1985 in Vilnius along with Fr. Matulionis for participating in a religious procession. Sentenced to 2 years general regime camp under Art. 201-1. Blocked from higher education for religious and national beliefs. Release in November 1986. Place of detention unknown.

Very special ordinance by Soviet authorities:

Bishop Julijonas STEPONAVIČIUS. Born October 18, 1911. Ordained a priest June 21, 1936. Appointed apostolic administrator of the Diocese of Panevėžys and Archdiocese of Vilnius, with the rights of residential bishop, in 1957. On January 24, 1961, for refusing to collaborate with Soviet authorities, he was exiled without trial to a remote town outside his archdiocese and prevented ever since from exercising his duties as ordinary. Widely believed to be the secret Cardinal promoted by Pope John Paul II in his first round of such appointments in 1979. Bishop Steponavičius has in recent years been censured by Soviet authorities for attending religious festivals, jubilees and funerals.

Exile address: 235647 Žagarė, Joniškio r., Zdanovo 5-2, Lithuania.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMEN

FROM: MARION C. BLAKEY ^{MCB}
Special Assistant to the President and
Director of Public Affairs

SUBJECT: Talking Points on the Moscow Summit

Attached for your information and use is a set of White House Talking Points on the Moscow Summit.

If you have any questions concerning this material, please feel free to contact the White House Office of Public Affairs at (202) 456-7170.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

THE MOSCOW SUMMIT

President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev will meet in Moscow from May 29-June 2. At this meeting, the fourth between the two leaders, the President will seek to consolidate progress in all aspects of the U.S.- Soviet relationship and prepare the way for further progress. His goal remains a brighter future and a safer world for all people. The Summit is an important event, though only one of a growing number of contacts between our two countries.

During his two terms in office, President Reagan has reshaped the U.S.- Soviet relationship to address a four-part agenda:

- o HUMAN RIGHTS
- o REGIONAL CONFLICTS
- o BILATERAL ISSUES
- o ARMS REDUCTION

This agenda rests on the President's policy of peace through strength, realism, and dialogue. It provides for continued progress in building a solid and lasting foundation for peace, not merely a misleading and temporary improvement in atmosphere.

A Realistic, Consistent, and Comprehensive Policy

President Reagan's policy toward the Soviet Union has been successful because it has been realistic, consistent, and comprehensive. With strengthened ties among our allies, this policy has already made U.S.- Soviet relations more stable and has improved prospects for peace.

- o The President is fully aware of the differences which separate the United States and the Soviet Union. Fundamentally opposed political, social, and economic systems limit possibilities of cooperation and interaction.
- o In spite of progress, the promise of Soviet rhetoric remains far from the reality of Soviet behavior.

In Moscow, President Reagan will continue to urge Mr. Gorbachev to adopt ways more compatible with the free exchange of people, ideas, and information. Although governments can do a great deal, the strongest bonds between nations will grow only from the interchange of people free to express their own ideas.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

HUMAN RIGHTS

The basic differences between the U.S. and Soviet systems are graphically illustrated in the ways we approach human rights. Respect for human rights is as important to peace as is arms control. President Reagan believes governments which honor their citizens' human rights are more likely to abide by international agreements and truly respect other nations. A country that represses its population sows mistrust abroad.

President Reagan continues to insist that the Soviet Union take concrete steps toward the freer flow of information, people, and ideas as set out in the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. This covenant specifies the fundamental individual liberties enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and calls upon each government to respect these rights.

The U.S.- Soviet dialogue on human rights has come a long way over the past few years. By sitting down and discussing subjects they earlier had refused even to acknowledge, the Soviets show that they are changing both their attitude and approach on human rights.

The Soviet Union's record on human rights has improved somewhat, especially since the end of 1986 -- but Soviet citizens still lack generally accepted international safeguards on human rights.

Progress

- o More than 300 political prisoners have been released from labor camps.
- o Jews in the Soviet Union and long-time refuseniks have been allowed to emigrate in greater numbers over the past year, and larger numbers of new applicants have received exit permits.
- o Many cases of divided families and spouses have been satisfactorily resolved.
- o Arrests under an arbitrary law that was mostly used against dissidents -- whose only crime was to express critical views -- have virtually stopped.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

Repressive Policies Persist

- o Emigration is still restricted and the number of people allowed to emigrate, especially Soviet Jews, remains far below demand. An estimated 10,000 applications by Soviet Jews for emigration are yet to be resolved.
- o Members of unregistered religious sects are still heavily persecuted.
- o Peaceful demonstrations by national minorities, refuseniks, free-press advocates, and others continue to be broken up by police.
- o Unofficial publications -- invariably those that reflect unauthorized political views -- are denied the right to register as official publications.
- o An unknown number of prisoners of conscience and religious dissenters remain interned in Soviet prisons, labor camps and psychiatric institutions. Continued forced commitment of prisoners of conscience and religious dissenters to psychiatric hospitals, and other forms of punishment, is a fundamental breach of human rights.

Ongoing Dialogue

- o Round table seminars on human rights between U.S. and Soviet officials and experts from the private sector began in March 1988.
- o The Reagan Administration will continue to urge the Soviet Union to make changes in laws and practices in order to institutionalize human rights reform. Unless changes are institutionalized, there is a danger of backsliding, or a return to a much more repressive environment.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

REGIONAL CONFLICTS

Regional conflicts cause suffering, can dangerously escalate, and threaten international peace. Soviet conduct contributes to many of these conflicts and is itself a source of tension. Improvement in these areas is important for improvement in overall U.S.- Soviet relations.

The Soviet Union, or its surrogates, continue to encourage or maintain repressive Marxist/Leninist regimes in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia and Nicaragua.

President Reagan has consistently made it clear to Moscow that failure to move forward on key regional problems will affect the climate of U.S.- Soviet relations, including the prospects for further arms reductions.

Afghanistan

- o The goal of the Reagan Administration remains a genuinely independent, non-aligned Afghanistan. The key to resolving the Afghan conflict remains Soviet fulfillment of their commitment to withdraw rapidly and completely their forces and allow self-determination for all the Afghan people.
- o The Soviet Union has agreed to begin withdrawal of all troops from Afghanistan on May 15. The withdrawal is to be completed within one year. The United States stands ready to play a constructive role. It is hoped that Soviet readiness to reach a solution in Afghanistan will open the way to cooperation on other regional conflicts.

Persian Gulf

- o The U.S. is deeply concerned about Soviet behavior in the Persian Gulf. After cooperating with us last July to pass U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 calling for an end to the Gulf War, Soviet policy has become uncooperative and a cover for Iranian belligerence.
- o It is long past due for Moscow to prove its good intentions in the Gulf by moving with the U.S. in the U.N. Security Council toward an enforcement resolution in response to Iran's refusal to accept Resolution 598. Soviet reluctance to do so injures their claim that they desire the U.N. Security Council to play a major role in settling regional conflicts.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

Arab-Israeli Peace Process

- o The U.S. is determined to pursue peace between Israel and the Arab states. We are prepared to explore different avenues for facilitating bilateral and direct negotiations, including the possibility of a properly structured international conference.
- o The Soviet Union is not taking the necessary steps to help advance the prospects for peace in the region. Such steps would include:
 - Adopting a more realistic approach to an international conference, one which facilitates bilateral negotiations rather than supplants them;
 - Establishing diplomatic relations with Israel; and
 - Using their influence to stop efforts by the Syrians and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to block the U.S. initiative.

Central America

- o The Soviet Union continues to provide \$650 million a year in military assistance to Nicaragua, even as the Sandinistas and the Democratic Resistance pursue peace under the Guatemala Agreement and despite the cutoff of U.S. military assistance to the freedom fighters.
- o Soviet assistance stiffens Sandinista reluctance to take steps toward democratization and real compromise with the Democratic Resistance, and increases Sandinista military power to the point of posing a threat to Nicaragua's neighboring democracies.
- o Moscow should halt the flow of arms through Cuba and Nicaragua to the guerrillas in El Salvador.

Cambodia

- o A political settlement in Cambodia depends on prompt withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Afghanistan provides an example of what Vietnam should do. The U.S. seeks to have the Soviet Union, a provider of arms and aid to Hanoi, make constructive efforts to facilitate Vietnamese withdrawal.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

Angola

- o The Soviets continue to pour in massive quantities of arms to Angola, which supports the Cuban expeditionary force. The U.S. calls for a political, negotiated solution based on Cuban troop withdrawal, independence for Namibia under U.N. Security Council Resolution 435, and reconciliation between the Angolan regime and the UNITA freedom fighters.

Ethiopia

- o Moscow continues to support a repressive regime in Ethiopia with substantial military and other assistance. The Soviet Union should press the regime to abandon its expulsion of foreign relief workers in northern Ethiopia, where at least two million people face starvation because the Ethiopian government has made its war needs a higher priority than the survival of innocent civilians.

Korea

- o The Soviet Union should use its influence so that North Korean leader Kim Il-song will take the steps necessary to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and to assure an uninterrupted 1988 summer Olympic Games.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

BILATERAL ISSUES

President Reagan believes strongly that prospects for peace are enhanced by measures that help open up the Soviet system and lower artificial barriers to interaction between our peoples. The U.S. favors a broad array of educational, cultural, scientific, commercial, and people-to-people contacts which promote this objective.

The President favors bilateral exchanges that promote mutual understanding and mutual benefit. However, we must be alert for Soviet efforts to obtain high technology that would enhance their military capability.

Educational and Cultural Exchanges

- o An agreement was signed at the Geneva Summit in 1985, reinstating touring exhibits and other educational and cultural exchanges between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. Over the past two years, there has been a great expansion of such exchanges.
- o Under the President's Exchange Initiative, the U.S. has encouraged a series of people-to-people activities, including school exchanges, citizens' public meetings, and joint television broadcasts.
- o The U.S. is seeking agreement for a new three-year cultural exchange program which will redress several inequities in the conduct of cultural exchanges. The U.S. is particularly interested in a significant expansion of U.S.- Soviet youth exchanges, especially those involving high school and undergraduate college students.
- o The U.S. encourages expanded media exchange activities based on reciprocity. Soviet spokesmen, for example, appear regularly on U.S. television and have free access to our media. U.S. spokesmen should have the same opportunities to explain American policies to the people of the Soviet Union.

Science and Technology

- o The U.S. favors mutually beneficial bilateral exchanges in matters of basic science where there is no risk of transferring sensitive technology.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

- o The U.S. recently signed a protocol of understanding with the Soviet Union on civilian nuclear reactor safety. Both governments will work under this program to make their civilian nuclear power programs as safe as possible.
- o In the area of basic sciences, the two sides are actively discussing an agreement covering U.S.- proposed joint programs in geology, chemistry, mathematics, theoretical physics, life sciences, arctic studies, engineering sciences, and science policy.
- o The U.S. is insisting that this agreement provide American access to the best Soviet scientists, contain provisions for the protection of intellectual property rights, and not be used as a way of achieving Soviet access to militarily useful technology.
- o Two new U.S.- Soviet agreements have recently been concluded -- one on maritime search and rescue assistance, the other on radio navigation. These agreements provide increased protection for the ships and planes of both countries.
- o The U.S., U.S.S.R., Japan, and the European Community, under the sponsorship of the International Atomic Energy Agency, began work in April on a conceptual design for a fusion test reactor. This work has long-term prospects for creating a new source of safe and efficient energy to meet the world's ever-increasing power needs.

Trade and Other Economic Issues

- o Increased bilateral trade can be of benefit to both countries. However, national security and human rights concerns constitute two major boundaries to the potential for expanding trade with the Soviet Union.
- o President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev have expressed strong support for expansion of mutually beneficial trade relations. Their trade ministers met in April and agreed on concrete steps for trade expansion which will lead to improvements in market access for U.S. companies.
- o The two countries have agreed to discuss the future of the U.S.- Soviet long-term grain agreement.
- o Now that the Soviet Union has ceased commercial whaling in accordance with the moratorium agreed to by the International Whaling Commission, the U.S. looks forward with renewed interest to a comprehensive fisheries agreement with the Soviet Union.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

- o For national security reasons, the U.S. will continue to restrict strategic trade with the Soviet Union. All U.S.-Soviet trade must comply fully with U.S. and multilateral (COCOM) regulations.
- o The 1974 Jackson-Vanik Amendment continues to guide U.S. policy. This amendment ties Most Favored Nation trade status and government-backed credits to Soviet emigration policies. No changes are under consideration regarding U.S. policies on export controls or the relationship between human rights and trade.
- o Under Mr. Gorbachev, the U.S.S.R. has begun a drive for greater autonomy for economic and trade enterprises, using economic modernization and greater participation in the international economic system to aid that process.
- o The U.S. opposes Soviet membership or participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in other international economic institutions because the Soviet economic system is not compatible with free world economies.

Campaign of Disinformation

- o Soviet media continue to publish lies about U.S. actions as part of a widespread campaign of disinformation. Lurid stories have alleged, for example, that the U.S. created the AIDS virus in a germ warfare laboratory, and that unscrupulous American businessmen are obtaining children in Central America to sell their body organs for transplant operations.
- o We have strongly objected to this disinformation campaign. It undermines efforts to improve communications and build better understanding between our two countries. The Soviet press, unlike ours, is controlled by the government. We are encouraged that some aspects of this campaign have recently diminished, and we hope it will continue.

Embassy Espionage

- o The U.S. uncovered a massive Soviet espionage program directed against our Embassy and personnel in Moscow. The President has decided that we will not occupy the new Embassy office building until it is safe and secure, and that the U.S.S.R. will not be allowed to occupy its new chancery in Washington until a simultaneous move is possible. Our first priority is to make our Moscow Embassy safe and secure. Extensive renovations are underway.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

ARMS REDUCTION

Arms reduction negotiations are not an end in themselves, but a central element in President Reagan's strategy to ensure the future security of the U.S. and its allies. The President seeks to enhance strategic stability at lower levels of military forces and thus reduce the risk of war. Arms reductions should establish a foundation of mutual restraint and responsibility and help us build a safer world for all people.

After six years of negotiation and discussion, during which President Reagan held firm in the face of extreme Soviet political pressure, the United States and the Soviet Union signed the INF Treaty last December. This historic agreement eliminates an entire class of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) missiles.

The INF agreement is a step toward a more secure peace, but only a first step. In the continuing effort to achieve a safer world, the Reagan Administration, with support from our allies, has engaged the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states on a wide range of arms reduction issues.

Among arms reduction issues to be discussed at the Summit, the two leaders will emphasize strategic nuclear arms. Defense and space, conventional forces, chemical weapons, and nuclear testing will also be addressed.

Strategic Nuclear Arms (START)

- o President Reagan places the highest priority on efforts to reach an equitable and effectively verifiable agreement with the Soviets for a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear arms (START).
- o Deep reductions do not, in and of themselves, guarantee enhanced stability or reduce the risk of war. Some weapons are more dangerous and destabilizing than others because they are better suited for first-strike missions. The key, therefore, to reducing the risk of war is to ensure that strategic reductions result in force structures that reduce incentives to strike first.
- o For this reason, since the beginning of the START talks in 1982, the President has insisted on negotiating sublimits (specific limits on particular weapons within the overall reductions) on the most threatening categories of strategic weapons -- especially large, intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) with multiple warheads; the weapons most suitable for a first-strike.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

- o At the 1985 Geneva Summit, Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev agreed in principle to a 50 percent reduction of strategic nuclear arms. At Iceland in 1986, the two leaders reached major new areas of agreement on the nature of a strategic reduction regime. However, Soviet insistence on linking strategic arms reductions to measures that would cripple the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) prevented an agreement.
- o On May 8, 1987, the U.S. presented a draft treaty at the START negotiations in Geneva. The U.S. draft treaty reflects the basic areas of agreement reached by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in Iceland and provides for roughly 50 percent reductions in strategic offensive nuclear arsenals to equal levels for both sides.
- o At the December 1987 Washington Summit, both sides agreed to a sublimit of 4,900 ballistic missile warheads within a total of 6,000 nuclear warheads. This was a very important step because it meets a longstanding Reagan Administration requirement for strict limits on these systems.
- o At Ministerial meetings this year, the two sides have agreed to press forward on treaty verification, which is fundamental to successful conclusion of a treaty. Negotiators are currently working to complete joint draft verification protocols and the Memorandum of Understanding on data.
- o President Reagan believes a START agreement could be reached this year, but only if the Soviet Union drops its insistence that we accept measures which would kill or cripple the SDI program.
 - The President has made it clear that because of the importance of SDI to the future security of the U.S. and our allies, the program must move forward.
- o In the process of negotiating a START agreement, President Reagan, above all, remains firm in his position that no agreement is better than a bad agreement. He will refuse to sign a START agreement, or any other agreement, unless it is in the best security interests of the United States and our allies.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

Defense and Space

- o At the Defense and Space talks, the U.S. has endeavored to discuss with the Soviet Union how, should effective strategic defenses prove feasible, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. could jointly manage a stable transition to a deterrence based increasingly on defenses rather than on the threat of retaliation by offensive nuclear weapons.
- o At the Washington Summit, President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed to instruct their negotiators "to work out an agreement that would commit the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to observe the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, as signed in 1972, while conducting their research, development, and testing as required, which are permitted by the Treaty, and not to withdraw from the Treaty for a specified period of time."
- o In March 1988, the two sides agreed to work on a joint draft text of a separate Defense and Space agreement, based on the agreement reached at the Washington Summit. The Soviet Union has only recently begun to carry out their agreement to do this.
- o In an effort to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on Defense and Space, the U.S. has made a number of constructive proposals, including a proposed predictability package providing for exchange of data and other measures to enhance confidence in the nature, pace, and scope of the strategic defense activities undertaken by each side. It is important to note that the U.S.S.R. has long been actively engaged in its own strategic defense programs.
- o Many differences continue to separate the two sides, however, including Soviet efforts to place restrictions on the SDI program. The U.S. has made it clear that it will not accept any restrictions on SDI beyond those actually agreed to in the ABM treaty.

Conventional Forces and Chemical Weapons

- o At their Iceland meeting in June 1987, NATO foreign ministers set as a priority the effort to redress the serious imbalances in conventional forces and chemical weapons favoring the Warsaw Pact.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

- o Western security has long been threatened by Warsaw Pact conventional superiority -- based primarily on massive, forward-deployed, offensively configured Soviet armored forces in Eastern Europe and in western U.S.S.R. The conventional imbalance derives not only from Eastern numerical superiority in key categories of combat capability, but also from geographic and other non-quantitative advantages.
- o Today, as a result of the unilateral restraint exercised by the U.S. and the intensive Soviet chemical weapons modernization program, there is a serious East-West imbalance in these weapons. The Soviet Union possesses a formidable, modern arsenal including what is by far the world's largest chemical weapons stockpile, while the U.S. capability -- largely unusable and dating, in part, from the 1940s and 1950s -- has lost much of its deterrent value against first use of chemical weapons.
- o The Reagan Administration is addressing these concerns by seeking U.S. and NATO force improvements; pursuing the East-West Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) negotiations in Vienna seeking Warsaw Pact agreement on a mandate for new conventional stability negotiations covering, for the first time, the entire area from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains; and by pursuing an effective, verifiable, and global ban on chemical weapons.
- o The United States and the Soviet Union have both agreed to work with their respective allies to move forward with dispatch in the Vienna talks on the mandate for new conventional stability negotiations.
- o The U.S. decision to begin restoring our chemical deterrent by producing binary chemical munitions has clearly spurred the Soviet Union to negotiate seriously on chemical weapons. Substantial progress has been made on U.S.- Soviet bilateral chemical weapons data exchange. Both sides have recognized the goal of a global ban, but serious difficulties remain, especially in the vital area of verification.

Nuclear Testing

- o President Reagan is committed to seeking effective and verifiable agreements with the Soviet Union on nuclear testing limitations which could strengthen security for all nations.

WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

- o In September 1987, Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze issued a statement agreeing to begin full-scale stage-by-stage negotiations on nuclear testing before December 1, 1987. The first round of these negotiations was held in Geneva from November 9-20, 1987.
- o As a first step in these negotiations, the two sides will agree upon effective verification measures which will make it possible for the U.S. Senate to ratify the U.S.- Soviet Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974 and the Peaceful Explosions Treaty of 1976. These treaties would limit underground explosions for military and peaceful purposes, respectively, to 150 kilotons. Negotiators are currently working on draft texts of verification protocols for these treaties.
- o At the Washington Summit, the two sides also agreed to design and conduct a Joint Verification Experiment (JVE) to facilitate agreement on verification provisions for these treaties. The JVE will be conducted this summer at our Nevada test site and at the Semipacatinsk test site in the Soviet Union.

AMERIKAS LATVIEŠU APVIENĪBA

American Latvian Association in the United States, Inc.

400 HURLEY AVENUE
P. O. BOX 4578, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20850-0071
TEL: (301) 340-1914

MEMORANDUM

May 20, 1988

TO: Lisa Jameson
FROM: Ojars Kalnins, American Latvian Association

On the second page of the enclosed TASS story is a reference to President Reagan's White House meeting with the Soviet Baltic journalists last month. Thought you might find it useful.

IF the President is able to meet with the Baltic dissidents in Moscow, I take it the hearing aid will be operative. (Chuckle chuckle).

Thanks for all your help on this.

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLS F1737#24942

By ADJ, I.A. Date 8/14/07

FOIA(b) (3)

FBIS-SOV-88-094
16 May 1988

12

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

before President Reagan comes to the Soviet Union—has been no exception. Moreover, as the WASHINGTON POST has noted, it has helped to remove the last obstacles on the path of ratifying the intermediate- and shorter-range missile treaty by the U.S. Senate.

In his statement in Geneva, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze said that for a long time to come, we shall continue to pay tribute to mutual distrust. He was referring to a number of problems that have arisen in connection with the treaty on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. Those problems were not fundamental, because it is the actual text of the treaty that should be regarded as the criterion of its durability. All the other matters—including those concerning the monitoring [kontrol] of its observance, cannot place an obstacle on the path of the coming into force of this vitally important document, which for the first time in history envisages the destruction of arms, and not just their limitation.

Comrade Shevardnadze has said that the misunderstandings which had arisen have been cleared away. And the positive side of what has taken place should be seen in the fact that the viability of the treaty and its ability to provide answers in all situations of difficulty have been confirmed.

TASS's Shishkin Interviewed on U.S. Visit

305172188 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0945 GMT 13 May 88

[Interview with Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, first deputy director general of TASS, by All-Union Radio foreign political commentator Sergey Pravdin, in Moscow—live]

[Text] [Pravdin] Last month, a delegation from the leading Soviet media, led by Falin, chairman of the APN board, visited Washington at the invitation of the U.S. Information Agency, USIA. Our guest today is Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, first deputy general director of TASS, who was a member of the delegation.

My first question to you is: What was the aim of the trip, and whom did you meet in the U.S. capital?

[Shishkin] Charles Wick, the director of USIA, initiated the meeting. On the eve of the fourth Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow, Wick justified organizing a meeting between representatives of the mass media of both countries by the need to supplement the development of political relations with contacts between the mass media. The U.S. side did not conceal here that it has certain objections to the Soviet mass media. Furthermore, literally on the eve of the meeting in Washington, a tendentious report was published, which had been drawn up by USIA for congress, entitled "Soviet Active Measures in the Era of Glasnost". The authors of the report strived to prove that after the Geneva meeting the Soviet mass media worked out special tactics which they used, under the guise of glasnost, to start knocking together a united

front in the West aimed at subverting U.S. positions at the arms control talks. The Soviets have also showed initiative—the report says—in organizing new international peace forums and groups, made up chiefly of representatives of various professions, scientists, prominent public figures, and representatives of business circles, in an attempt to open up a new channel of influence over the Western elite. In all areas, the current Soviet tactics rest upon creating a more open image, and upon an effort to make use of positive conceptions in the West about the processes of glasnost and restructuring, to the Soviets' advantage.

In a clear attempt to discredit our policy of glasnost and restructuring in the eyes of Americans, the authors of the report accused Soviet journalists of deliberately engaging in disinformation in their reports on the United States. They cited as an example reports which have emerged at various times in our country about the FBI's involvement in the killing of Martin Luther King, the CIA's involvement in the killing of Swedish Prime Minister Palme and of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the creation of an AIDS virus at the U.S. military base of Fort Detrick, and so on. At the same time, of course, the report ignored the not unimportant fact that all such reports appeared on the pages of the Soviet press or were broadcast on the radio from foreign sources, including U.S. sources.

I am far from suggesting, of course, that there are no shortcomings at all in the way we cover U.S. life. A certain distortion in the work of international affairs journalists is obvious. We have written a great deal, and in a well-informed manner, about U.S. shortcomings, about the defects in the U.S. way of life, and about the evils of capitalism, while closing our eyes to the fact that alongside all this, the United States is one of the most well-off countries in the world, that it has attained great heights in the economy, science, and culture, and in a number of areas has already progressed into the 21st century.

But at the same time, if one compares what Americans know about our country, and what Soviet people know about the United States, any objective observer would be compelled to admit that the average American either knows practically nothing about our country, or has the most absurd notions about it. Even the West German SPIEGEL magazine once indignantly commented that where the Soviet Union is concerned, it is cliches that predominate among Americans, cliches acquired over long years of study in school, reinforced by the U.S. press, movies, and television, and also directly by the authorities.

What is the result of all this? Wholly outlandish ignorance. Thus, for instance, a public opinion poll conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES showed that 44 percent of U.S. citizens did not know that Soviet and U.S. soldiers were allies in the years of World War II and

FBIS-SOV-88-094
16 May 1982

13

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

fought side by side; while 28 percent were even convinced that the Soviet Union was at that time the United States' enemy. When I think of the origins of such blatant ignorance, I involuntarily remember how once, at a modern art exhibition in New York, I came across a work by a certain (Jochim Hertz). The plate caption to the exhibit, for all to see, stated that (Hertz) spent 16 days on the Trans-Siberian railway, traveling from Vladivostok to Moscow and back in a carriage with the blinds pulled down over the windows. Every day he would stand on a new ceramic tile. (Hertz) then laid out all these tiles in a square in the exhibition hall, and scattered over them the ashes left after he had burned the notes he took during his visit to the Soviet Union. All this is presented as the latest achievement of philosophical art. This philosophic line is not just nonsense, it is nonsense with a point. For those U.S. anti-Soviets, the opponents of detente and instigators of the arms race, act in precise accordance with the principles of philosophic art. It is according to just such formulas as these that anti-Soviet myths are propagated with enviable regularity every time the U.S. Congress starts discussing the military budget for the next fiscal year. It is the Pentagon, its henchmen in Congress, and the advocates of militarism from the military complex and the mass media who really are attaining unprecedented heights in philosophical art. The flights of fancy are truly unlimited. It is forcibly drilled into readers day after day that the Soviets are stepping up arms, and that the United States is increasingly lagging behind the Russians in that sphere; that Western Europe is in danger of a crushing attack from the East; that the U.S. land-based missiles are extremely vulnerable, and so on and so forth.

In short, this is the way the Soviet Union is represented to Americans—with the image of a fierce and perfidious enemy. So, as you see, we Soviet journalists did indeed have something to put to our U.S. colleagues by way of a counter balance.

[Pravdin] Does this mean that your meeting with U.S. journalists turned out to be another confrontation between two irreconcilable opponents?

[Shishkin] Undoubtedly, there were indeed elements of confrontation in our contacts with our U.S. colleagues. But both sides exerted persistent efforts to direct the discussion into a constructive channel. For we have stepped out—if one can put it like that—upon the thin ice of mutual distrust, not in order to test its firmness, but in order to try to get rid of that distrust. We had evidence of the fact that this would be no easy task even before we left for the United States. What happened was that, a few days before, Wick asked for representatives of PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA to be included in the delegation. Deputy Editor in Chief Grigoryev joined the delegation from PRAVDA; and it was suggested that observer Stanislav Kondrashov should be sent from the IZVESTIYA editorial office. Wick was informed about all this, and he even considered it necessary to send his thanks for fulfilling his request so rapidly. However,

Kondrashov was fated not to get to the meeting after all, since late in the evening the day before the delegation was due to depart the U.S. Embassy informed Kondrashov that the State Department had refused him a visa.

The Kondrashov episode was of course no accident. We very soon had occasion to ascertain how strong the positions of the extreme right wing, of those who are irreconcilable in their hostility toward socialism and the Soviet Union, are in the highest echelons of power. I have in mind here, in particular, what happened at our meeting in the White House with President Reagan. Wick presented us to the President, loudly calling out our surnames and the Soviet press organs we represented. Along with all the others, the chief editors of the Estonian and Latvian party newspapers, and the chairman of the Lithuanian State Television and Radio Committee, were presented to the President. When we were being presented, the President exchanged brief remarks with those of us who spoke English. At the end of the ceremony, however, he unexpectedly pulled out of his pocket the little box containing his hearing aid, and turning to us with an innocent expression declared: Well, just look at that! It was switched off, you see! So I didn't hear a thing! See, now the thing's started working, he added, demonstratively clicking the switch.

It is not hard to think of reasons that the President had to play out such a little show in front of us. The United States still does not recognize the existence of the Soviet Baltic Republics. And so the President decided to make out, when exchanging handshakes with official representatives of these republics, that he had no idea with whom he was dealing. And so it turned out that on the one hand, the President showed good will in courteously receiving Soviet journalists, yet on the other hand, he appeared not to sacrifice his anti-Soviet prejudices, and at the same time secured his flank against attacks from the ultra-conservatives.

[Pravdin] What practical results emerged from all the contacts in Washington?

[Shishkin] The main result is, as was stressed from both the U.S. and our side, that for the first time in the entire history of Soviet-U.S. relations, an official meeting of this sort took place between leading representatives of the mass media of the two countries. There was detailed discussion in a businesslike and constructive spirit of the question of journalists' responsibility for the way they cover the life of another country, of the need to overcome the established stereotypes and the impermissibility of cultivating hostile images. In the course of the exchange of opinions, we gained the impression that the U.S. mass media are having difficulty in finding their way over to cover the complex problems of restructuring in our country. Yet, nevertheless, the coverage of Soviet problems in the U.S. mass media has started to considerably improve recently. It has become more detailed, the range of subject matter has widened, and greater

FBIS-SOV-88-094
16 May 1988

14

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

balance and lack of prejudice have emerged. The reality of our restructuring is such that, even regardless of the disposition of various journalists, the old stereotypes and false notions about the Soviet Union are crumbling.

All this, however, does not of course mean that hostile images have completely disappeared from the pages of U.S. newspapers. Summing up the results of the discussions which took place, both sides expressed satisfaction at having succeeded in coming to agreement on joint efforts to reduce on both sides the restrictions on the work of correspondents, of Soviet correspondents in the United States and U.S. correspondents in the USSR; and also to eliminate hostile images from our written and spoken statements. An accord was reached for the next meeting to take place in Moscow.

[Pravdin]. Thank you, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich.

U.S. Businessman Bronfman Travels to Moscow

Meets With Shevardnadze

405155888 Moscow TASS in English
1524 GMT 14 May 88

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Edgar Bronfman, head of the Seagram Corporation and president of the World Jewish Congress, at the request of this prominent American businessman who is currently staying in Moscow.

In the course of the conversation they touched upon the questions of Soviet-U.S. relations, including trade and economic relations, and some international issues.

Edgar Bronfman said that the business circles and the public at large in America supported wider political dialogue between the USSR and United States, the continuation of the process of limiting arms and promoting disarmament, which must include, along with the earliest ratification of the INF Treaty, further progress in drafting the agreement on a 50 percent cut in strategic nuclear arsenals. On behalf of the World Jewish Congress he also expressed the wish of that organization to contribute to positive processes in East-West relations in the field of security and in a search for ways of settling regional conflicts, including the Middle Eastern problem.

Eduard Shevardnadze expressed satisfaction with the striving of the business community and public in the USA to make their constructive contribution to improving Soviet-U.S. relations and normalizing the international situation on the whole.

A principled approach to tackling the most urgent problems of our day, of which that of ridding mankind from nuclear danger was the key problem, was expressed. Defusing the existing conflict situations in various

regions of the world, in particular in the Middle East, remains an important task. The Soviet Union, as was stressed in this connection, consistently comes out in support of the just settlement of the Middle East problem by political means with the interests of all sides involved taken into account. A real way to this lies through preparing and holding an international conference on the Middle East.

Since Edgar Bronfman raised in the conversation some issues connected with certain citizens of Jewish nationality who wish to leave the USSR and freedom of religious worship, Eduard Shevardnadze gave relevant explanations. It was noted, in particular, that in the process of democratization of all sides of the life of our society, necessary measures are being taken to perfect various legal norms, including those connected with entering and leaving the Soviet Union, and with the situation of the believers. Edgar Bronfman expressed satisfaction with the explanations he received.

Confers With Dobrynin

4505191788 Moscow TASS in English
1812 GMT 15 May 88

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS—Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatolii Dobrynin received prominent representative of the U.S. business circles, president of the World Jewish Congress Edgar Bronfman at the latter's request.

E. Bronfman said the U.S. business circles, the majority of the American people welcome the coming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Moscow and hope it will make a new important contribution to the establishment of constructive cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic and other areas.

In this connection E. Bronfman expressed the wish to discuss the questions of the Middle East problem in greater detail during the conversation. E. Bronfman declared in favour of the intensification of interaction between the United States and the USSR in this direction. He is of the opinion that there is certain progress in this matter in the attitudes of the public of the United States and Israel of late, even though certain difficulties persist, specifically, in connection with the election campaigns in both countries. In this context, E. Bronfman pointed to the expediency of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Israel and the USSR.

The Soviet Union's consistent stand with regard to a prompt fair settlement in the Middle East in the interests of all peoples of the region was set out to E. Bronfman in a substantiated way. The principles of this settlement on whose basis the USSR, the United States and other countries could cooperate effectively were set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's speeches and statements more than once. An international conference under the United Nations auspices is the most effective mechanism of the