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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name ~~CHUMACHENKO, KATHERINE: FILES~~
KOJELIS, LINAS: FILES

Withdrawer

KDB 5/30/2006

File Folder SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS IN THE USSR
05/03/1988 (1)

FOIA

F1737

Box Number ~~18286~~ **18284**

SNYDER, S

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
24938	REPORT	TO LISA RE REFUSENIKS (W/NOTATIONS) D 10/23/2007 NLRRF1737	1	ND	B6
25022	MEMO	COLIN POWELL TO THOMAS GRISCOM RE MODERATOR FOR ADMINISTRATION PANEL ON WHITE HOUSE SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS R 10/23/2007 NLRRF1737	2	ND	B1
25024	SCHEDULING MEMO	PAUL SCHOTT STEVENS TO FRED RYAN RE WHITE HOUSE SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS IN USSR R 10/23/2007 NLRRF1737	2	ND	B1

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

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

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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.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION
May 3, 1988 East Room

1:25 pm Welcome -- Hon. Thomas Griscom, Assistant to
the President for Communications
and Planning

Panel: Hon. Thomas Griscom
Amb. Richard Schifter, Assistant
Secretary for Human Rights
Amb. Rozanne Ridgway, Assistant
Secretary for European and
Canadian Affairs
Lisa Jameson, Director for European
and Soviet Affairs, NSC

1:30 pm Remarks --
Overview - Peter Reddaway, Kennan Institute
Ukrainian Catholic Church - His Eminence
Myroslav Cardinal Lubachivsky
Lithuanian Catholic Church - His Excellency
Bishop Paul Baltakis
Russian Orthodox Church - Father Victor
Potapov
Ukrainian Orthodox Church - Pastor Frank
Estocin
Evangelical Protestant Denominations - Kent
Hill
Soviet Jewry - Morris Abram
Islam - Ayshe Seitmuratova

2:00 pm Testimonies of Witnesses --
Father Vladimir Shibayev
Pastor Stefan Matveyuk
Iosif Begun
Mykola Rudenko

2:25 pm Break for press set-up.

2:30 pm President Ronald Reagan.

2:40 pm Break for press departure.

2:45 pm Discussion.

3:00 pm End of program.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 3, 1988

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS
IN THE U.S.S.R.

The East Room

2:44 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you all very much and welcome to the East Room of the White House.

This room has seen many important people: presidents, diplomats, world statesmen -- and none more important, none of greater faith and moral courage, than these four men that we are honored to have with us. Father Chibaev, Reverend Matveiuk, Mykola Rudenko, and Josef Begun: I promise that the witness of faith that you have brought here today will not be confined within these four walls, or forgotten when this meeting is ended -- I will carry it in my heart when I travel to the Soviet Union at the end of this month.

And I will say that the most fitting way to mark the Millennium of Christianity in Kiev Rus would be granting the right of all the peoples and all the creeds of the Soviet Union to worship their God, in their own way. (Applause.)

You have, of course, been hearing this afternoon about the first signs of progress. The presence of these four men here today is testimony to the fact that our witness here in the West can have an impact. Some Soviet dissidents have been allowed to emigrate. Some churches are allowed to organize and file for recognition and, recently, the Soviets have said they will allow a printing of language bibles.

These are encouraging signs and we welcome them. What we hope for ultimately is a willingness to see continued change, in the spirit of glasnost, when it comes to matters of religion. Perhaps the process is beginning. We noted that General Secretary Gorbachev said recently, and I'll quote, "Mistakes made with regard to the Church and believers in the 1930s and the years that followed are being rectified." Well, we sincerely hope and pray that this will be the case.

While some new churches are being built; and others, mostly Russian Orthodox, have been allowed to reopen; many other congregations are denied recognition and, therefore, legality. The Ukrainian Catholic Church -- the Uniate Church -- is still closed, outlawed, and persecuted.

Religious instruction of children outside the home -- Sunday schools, Hebrew schools, or even confirmation classes -- and the production of religious study material are all still illegal activities. And about those bibles, the authorities have promised to print 100,000 copies -- for a country of 280 million people. Yet, now there are at least signs by Soviet authorities of "a new law" on the freedom of conscience, reflecting the interests of religious organizations.

So while every positive step taken by the Soviets is

MORE

welcomed -- we realize that this is just a beginning.

Let me also say, in particular, that the rights of Soviet Jews have taken up much of our official time -- and this is very close to my heart. Our hope is for the doors to open fully to emigration and to full freedom -- for all faiths.

So the earlier predictions by some, that once the grandmothers died, nobody would remember that there had been a Church in Russia, are wrong. Instead, the Church in Russia is still full of grandmothers, women who were little children in 1917, and they're joined by the younger generation, longing to satisfy the need, the hunger, that no man-made institution in any society can ever fulfill.

Today, roughly 90 million people in the Soviet Union -- or nearly a third of the population -- proclaim some form of belief in God. And it is not surprising that revolutions devoted to reshaping man as if he were so much clay deny one of the most basic teachings of Judeo-Christian belief -- that after God shaped Adam from dust, he breathed into him the divine principle of life.

There's a wonderful passage in "Doctor Zhivago," in which Pasternak speaks of his bitter disillusionment with the philosophy of materialism and the bloody revolution it has spawned. "When I hear people speak of reshaping life," he says, "I fall into despair. People who can say that have never understood a thing about life -- they have never felt its breath, its heartbeat. They look on it as a lump of raw material that needs to be processed by them, to be ennobled by their touch. But life is never a material, a substance to be molded. Life is the principle of self-renewal; it is constantly renewing and remaking and changing and transfiguring itself; it is infinitely beyond your or my obtuse theories about it." End quote.

The history of the 20th century has too often been brutal and tragic, but it has taught us one lesson that should fill our hearts with hope and joy, for we have found that the more religion is oppressed -- the greater the attempt to extinguish that life principle, that divine spark -- the more it glows.

History is etched with stories of those who suffered religious persecution, yes. But it also tells of transcendence, devotion, and sanctity. Even conversion. We think of the strengthened conviction Alexander Solzhenitzyn gained in prison; and the case of the Soviet psychiatrist Anatoli Koryagin -- recently released after serving six years in prison. He sought baptism as soon as he emigrated.

And we think of heroism and courage that can only remind us of the early Christian martyrs. One such is Anna Chertkova, recently released after being held in a Soviet psychiatric hospital since 1973 for no other crime than her faith.

Or Alfonsas Svarinskas, a 62-year-old Lithuanian priest, who has spent 18 years in prison and is not scheduled to be released until 1990. He is gravely ill and has petitioned for permission to go abroad to receive medical care.

Or Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius, in internal exile since 1961 for refusing to collaborate with the authorities.

How many men and women have had their faith tested? Now we see some people who have served prison sentences for the unauthorized practice of religion being released. And no one has been imprisoned on that ground for the last two years. Our hopes and prayers are for this expression of change by the Soviet authorities to continue.

The faith of the peoples of the Soviet Union is pure and unbreakable. As Moses led his people from bondage in Egypt, as the

early Christians not only withstood pagan Rome, but converted an empire -- we pray that the Millennium of Christianity in Kiev Rus will mean freedom for the faithful in Russia, in the Ukraine, the Baltic States, and all the regions of the Soviet Union.

And if we pray, we might want to use the words of the 22nd Psalm:

"In Thee our fathers trusted; they trusted, and Thou didst deliver them. To Thee they cried out and were delivered; in Thee they trusted and were not disappointed."

I have to add a little something here. Recently, a woman wrote me a letter and enclosed in the letter was a copy of what can only be called a prayer. But the story of that -- it's in that single page, of a young Russian soldier in a shell hole in World War II, knowing that his unit was going to announce -- or going to advance the attack, looking up at the stars and revealing for the first time that he had been taught all his life that there was no God. But now he believed there was. And he looked up at the heavens and spoke so sincerely, and said, maybe before the night is over I'll be coming to You. And I hope You will forgive what I believed for so long, the foolishness, because I know now there is a God.

And that letter was found on the body of the young soldier who was killed in the coming engagement. I thought sometimes of taking it to Moscow with me -- maybe the General Secretary might like to read it.

Well, thank you all very much. God bless you.
(Applause.)

END

2:53 P.M. EDT

Alpha B

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 23, 1997
By COJ 5/20/06

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01

PRT: JAMISON
SIT: VAX

<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> CONFIDENTIAL <DTG> 180919Z APR 88

FM AMEMBASSY ROME

TO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8320
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 3810

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE ROME 09382
WHITE HOUSE FOR NSC - MS. L. JAMISON
FROM EMBASSY VATICAN/MESSAGE NO. 319/88
E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: PREL, PHUM, UR, VT
SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM CONVOCATION -
- MAY 3, 1988
REF: A) ROME 9021 B) JAMISON-MURPHY TELCON
4/15/88

1. MYROSLAV CARDINAL LUBACHIVSKY, LEADER OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, HAS CONFIRMED TO THE EMBASSY HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE WHITE HOUSE MILLENNIUM CONVOCATION ON MAY 3, 1988.
 2. AS REQUESTED IN REFTELCON, WE HAVE CONFIRMED TO THE CARDINAL THAT THE MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE MAY 3, FROM 1:30 TO 3:30 P. M. IN THE EAST WING. THE CARDINAL TENTATIVELY PLANS TO DEPART ROME APRIL 28 AND TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES UNTIL MAY 10.
 3. CARDINAL LUBACHIVSKY ACCEPTS THE WHITE HOUSE INVITATION TO ADDRESS THE CONVOCATION AND WILL BE PREPARED TO SPEAK FOR FIVE MINUTES. HE WILL CONFINE HIS REMARKS TO A REVIEW OF THE STATUS OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE SOVIET UNION TODAY.
 4. AS DISCUSSED IN REF B, PLEASE CABLE THE CARDINAL'S FORMAL INVITATION TO THE WHITE HOUSE MEETING THROUGH THE EMBASSY. IT WILL BE HAND DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT.
 5. MOSCOW MINIMIZE CONSIDERED.
- SHAKESPEARE
BT
*9382

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

<PREC> IMMEDIATE <CLAS> ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ <OSRI> RUFHROA <DTG> 131522Z APR 88

<ORIG>FM AMEMBASSY ROME

<TO>TO RUEADWW/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8143
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 3800

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By CDX NARA, Date 5/30/06

<SUBJ>SUBJECT: MILLENNIUM CONVOCATION AT WHITE HOUSE -
- MAY 3, 1988

<TEXT>BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE ROME 09021
WHITE HOUSE FOR NSC - MS. L. JAMISON FROM DCM
MURPHY
FROM EMBASSY VATICAN/MESSAGE NO. 311/88
E.O. 12356: DECL:OADR
TAGS: PREL, PHUM, UR, VT
SUBJECT: MILLENNIUM CONVOCATION AT WHITE HOUSE -
- MAY 3, 1988

REF: JAMISON-MURPHY TELCON 4/12/88

1. MYROSLAV IVAN CARDINAL LUBACHIVSKY, LEADER OF
THE UKRAINIAN CHURCH IN EXILE, INFORMED US THAT
HE HAS NEVER RECEIVED AN INVITATION FROM THE
WHITE HOUSE TO ATTEND THE MAY 3 MILLENNIUM
CONVOCATION. NEITHER THE CARDINAL NOR ANY OF
HIS CLOSE ADVISORS IN ROME WOULD BE ABLE TO
ATTEND THE WHITE HOUSE EVENT DUE TO PRIOR
COMMITMENTS.

2. THE CARDINAL VERY MUCH REGRETS THAT HE WILL
BE UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE EVENT DUE TO ITS
OBVIOUS IMPORTANCE. HE SUGGESTS THAT THE FOL-
LOWING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC
CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES BE INVITED:

ARCHBISHOP STEPHEN SULYK
UKRAINIAN ARCHBISHOP OF PHILADELPHIA
827 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19123
TEL. (215) 627-0143;
BISHOP ROBERT MOSKEL
UKRAINIAN BISHOP OF PALMA
5720 STATE ROAD
PALMA, OHIO 44134
TEL (216) 888-1522.

3. CARDINAL LUBACHIVSKY INDICATED THAT HE WOULD
BE MOST WILLING TO PHONE BOTH OF THE ABOVE
PRELATES TO URGE THEIR ATTENDANCE SHOULD THE
WHITE HOUSE DECIDE TO EXTEND INVITATIONS TO THEM.

4. ACTION REQUESTED: PLEASE ADVISE IF YOU
WOULD LIKE THE CARDINAL TO FOLLOW UP.

5. MOSCOW MINIMIZE CONSIDERED.

SHAKESPEARE

BT

#9021

<SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 01 <SSN> 9021 <TOR> 880413113312 MSG000198243192

NETWORK NEWS SUMMARY

(Wednesday Evening, May 4, 1988.)

PRESIDENT'S TRIP

NBC's Tom Brokaw: There was something rare about President Reagan today -- actual praise for the Soviet Union, from the same President who once called that country the evil empire.

NBC's Chris Wallace: With the summit now less than four weeks away, the President abandoned his harsh anti-Soviet rhetoric, welcoming human rights reforms under Mikhail Gorbachev. Mr. Reagan challenged the Soviets to give their people more freedom, but in the gentlest of terms:

(President Reagan: "We applaud the changes that have taken place, and encourage the Soviets to go further. We recognize that changes occur slowly, but that's better than no change at all.")

The tone was very different from a tough speech the President gave less than two weeks ago in which Mr. Reagan bragged that Gorbachev is pulling out of Afghanistan only because of U.S. pressure, and questioned whether the Soviets really mean to get out:

(President Reagan, Apr. 21: "We believe that they still hope to prop up their discredited doomed puppet regimes.")

A few days later, Gorbachev told Secretary Shultz he's tired of the President's sermons -- the government accusing Mr. Reagan of malicious attacks. White House officials deny the softer tone today was due to that criticism, but the change was unmistakable [with] the President saying he believes Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, or openness, is sincere:

(President Reagan: "But I give him the benefit of the doubt that, faced with the economic problems that he has, glasnost, with him, he really is attempting to get that.")

But the President is now accused of being too trusted by Ukrainian Catholics, who met with him yesterday. With their religion banned in the Soviet Union, they're upset Mr. Reagan will visit a state-supported monastery during the summit, saying that will only bolster Soviet claims of religious freedom.

(Myron Wasyluk, Ukrainian-American Congress: "His appearance here will be used as a propaganda tool against him.")

So, the President is walking a pre-summit tightrope, in danger of being called too soft on the Soviets or too tough. But White House officials hope somehow to satisfy both the Kremlin and their conservative critics at home.

(NBC-4)

MEESE

ABC's Peter Jennings: Attorney General Meese is back in the news tonight, and at the center of controversy again. In the past 24 hours, there have been new questions about whether Mr. Meese's business activities may have violated White House ethics rules.

ABC's Dennis Troute: The Attorney General has been in Rome for the past few days at a police conference while the new questions about him were coming up in Washington.

-more-

Troute continues:

On Capitol Hill, a Senate subcommittee issued a new report on the Wedtech Defense Corp. It charges that in 1981 Meese's office ignored White House counsel Fred Fielding's warnings against helping Wedtech get government business. Says Meese: He just wanted a fair hearing for Wedtech. Another charge: That Meese got involved in deciding telephone company regulations because his longtime friend E. Robert Wallach, then a phone company attorney, asked him to. The answer from Meese's lawyers: Though there's a Wallach memo in the files, Meese cannot remember getting it, and he would have entered the phone company case any way. Yet another charge: That Meese allowed a travel agency to use his name and government stationery to solicit businessmen and lawyers to join him on a trip to China last year. The Justice Department response: Regulations permit this when it permits the government, and Meese's cooperation was arranged by a respected non-profit group. None of these new concerns involved any apparent illegality. Meese has an explanation for each of them, and Meese needs answers at the ready because critics continue raising new questions. (ABC-10)

CBS's Robert Schakne reports that it was another bad day for the

Attorney General. New charges about his conduct in office, charges which raise fresh questions about his ethics. On Capitol Hill, in a formal report made public today, a Senate subcommittee charged that Meese, when he was White House counselor, violated the White House's own ethics rules by helping two friends win an army contract for the now-bankrupt Wedtech Corp. The Senate report charges that "Meese failed to observe White House policy on contact with procurement officials, which failure resulted in improper favoritism." And that the "army would not have awarded the engine contract to Wedtech, but for White House, [meaning Meese's] intervention." The Senate report says Meese acted out the request of his friend, lawyer E. Robert Wallach, who has since been indicted for illegally seeking favors for Wedtech. Then there's the case of the baby Bells. Meese's own attorneys confirmed today that Wallach had urged Meese to look into easing anti-trust restrictions on regional telephone companies. Meese owned stock in the baby Bell companies at the time, but there's no evidence Wallach knew that. And the government's ethics office launched an inquiry today into Meese's decision to allow his name and letterhead to be used in promoting a private conference in Japan. The letter invited more than 30,000 lawyers and businessmen to attend the meeting with Meese. The company making travel arrangements for the conference stood to make a profit.

(Terry Eastland, Justice Department: "There was nothing that was objectionable about this trip, and the Attorney General's role in this matter is entirely appropriate.")

And it was learned today that Meese has finally found a willing candidate for the job of deputy attorney general -- his third choice. Legal experts say that the latest charges don't appear to contain evidence of crimes that would lead to an indictment, but it does add up to more political embarrassment -- more pressure on Meese to quit.

(CBS-2)

THE WHITE HOUSE

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Russian Orthodox Church - Father Victor
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Mykola Rudenko

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2:30 pm President Ronald Reagan.

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2:45 pm Discussion.

3:00 pm End of program.

EASYLINK 5974787C001 28APR88 15:32/15:46 EST
FROM: 62855537
CONGRESS OF RUSSIAN AMERICANS
TO: 2023955221

To: Carol Hayes
Ext. 7750

From: Eugenia Ordynsky
Congress of Russian-Americans
202-835-0060

Biography of Father Vladimir Shibaeff

He was born in Moscow in 1948. By the age of 16 he was already working. In 1977 he graduated from the Academy of Arts in Leningrad. He received his degree in Art History. He studied the problems of ancient Russian art (Iconography) and was the head of the restoration department at the Igor Grabar Russian Restoration Center. In 1978 he entered the Moscow Theological Seminary in Zagorsk. In 1979 he was ordained a priest of the Moscow Patriarchate and served until 1984. In 1982 he began experiencing trouble with the KGB. Between 1982 and 1985 his residence was searched twice. Then he began receiving many written interrogations followed by a summons. There was a criminal case opened against him which was closed two and a half years ago after which the KGB suggested that he leave the Soviet Union.

He had been collecting and publicizing documents about the history of the Russian Orthodox Church since 1917 and about the current status of believers in the Soviet Union. In 1987 he was the consultant for religious affairs for the Moscow branch of the International Society of Human Rights.

In 1988 he gave up his Soviet citizenship and on January 24 he and his family arrived in Switzerland. Presently they are residing in France.

MMMM

Mykola Rudenko:

- chairman of Helsinki monitoring group in Ukraine from formation until his arrest
- writer. Arrested as prisoner of conscience, as was his wife.
- Expelled from writers union.
- Became Christian in prison & now talks about persecution of believers.
- Spent 7 yrs in labor camp and 5 yrs exile.
- 45 yrs. old
- emigrated w/in last 3 months.

Rev. Stephen Matveiuk

- 1947 arrested for religious convictions
- sentenced for 25 yrs, yet released in 1957
- 1963 arrested again
- 1968 released & moved to Estonia & become pastor there.
- 1977 led moved to leave USSR
- 1988 he come to this country
- His son also served time in prison

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

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KDB 5/30/2006

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SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS IN THE USSR 05/03/1988
(1)

FOIA

F1737
SNYDER, S

Box Number

18286

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 Telephone: (301) 984-9707

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Former President of Switzerland

THE WHITE HOUSE

Date April 28, 1988

Attn: Moriam Bell

RE: Concerning Valeri Barinov
 Russian Christian Rock Musician

Dear Moriam:

Here is the information you requested concerning the above mentioned gentleman. Again if at all possible if he could attend the conference I think it would be beneficial to the purpose even if He could not speak. He is very famous.

BIOGRAPHY:

Valeri Barinov is a russian Christian rock musician from Leningrad who served 2 1/2 years in a Soviet labour camp because of his Christian faith.

Witnessing with great effectiveness to Leningrad's street people, Valeri became known as an evangelist. At communist youth clubs, Valeri would perform songs by the Beatles and Rolling Stones, and then preach from the New Testament.

As a result of Valeri's testimony, many young people became Christians.

In October 1983, Valeri was arrested and held in a Pschiatric hospital. Valeri was released nine days later, but in 1984 he was arrested for trying to escape, (he was falsely accused of trying to leave the country over the border), but the witnesses were able to offer any concrete evidence. The political nature of the case was made clear when Barinov's long-standing connections with Radio Liberty and Keston College were discussed during the trial. Barinov pleaded not guilty and



CHRISTIAN SOLIDARITY INTERNATIONAL

Formerly Christian Response International

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Rev. Steven L. Snyder

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The Trinitarians

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U.S. Senator, Oklahoma

Rev. Tom Riner

State Representative, Kentucky

Mark D. Siljander

U.S. Congressman, 97th-99th Congress

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Former Archbishop of Canterbury

Charles M. Duke, Jr.

Brigadier General, USAF Retired
NASA Apollo Astronaut

Dr. Louis H. Evans, Jr.

Pastor, The National Presbyterian Church

The Honorable Tony F. Hall

U.S. Representative, Ohio

The Honorable Otto K. Kaufman

Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Switzerland

Dr. D. James Kennedy

Pastor, Coral Ridge Presbyterian Church

Gordon D. Loux

President, Prison Fellowship Int'l

The Honorable John M. Ostrom

Member, Canadian Parliament

Dr. J. Ray Tallman

Chair Professor, Moody Bible Institute

The Honorable Paul S. Trible

U.S. Senator, Virginia

The Honorable Paul Vankarhoven

Member, European Parliament

The Honorable F.T. Wahlen

Former President of Switzerland

THE WHITE HOUSE

Date April 28, 1988

Attn: Moriam Bell

RE: Continued on Valeri Barinov

to the "authorities" intention to stifle religion." He was sentenced to 2 1/2 years in ordinary regime camp.

Valeri Barinov is well know for his album which he recorded in secret in the Soviet Union called "Trumpet Call" and his band also went by this name.

In the September 16 issue of Komsomolskaya Pravda (for communist youth) 1984. They attacked "Trumpet Call", claiming that the group was never popular and that the group was never popular and that it attempted to corrupt Soviet youth with its "religious propaganda".

Valeri Barinoff arrived in this country this last Sunday along with his wife Tanya and 2 daughters Marina and Xanna. He is here visiting to give testimony to what is happening in the Soviet Union.

P.S. I will not be in the office Friday on the 29th but can be reached at home Thursday evening and mid-afternoon to evening on Friday. Otherwise I will be back in on Monday. My home number is 921-8874 in Gaithersburg. Also you can reach me on the weekend if need be.

Thank you for your time.

Mickey Fultz
Sec. to the President, CSI/USA



STATEMENT OF PASTOR STEPHAN MATVEIUK

My dear Mr. President! Dear participants in the Seminar
on Religious Rights in the Soviet Union!

I am happy that I am in a free country - America, and I thank you, Mr. President, the American government, the American people and - most of all - I thank God for this opportunity to give my testimony about persecution of Christians in the Soviet Union. I am especially glad that I can do this as my nation - Ukraine - is celebrating a great event - the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. I can present factual information about this because my family and I have personally experienced difficult persecution for our faith in God.

My parents, brother, two sisters and I were sentenced in 1947 for various terms of imprisonment and confiscation of property. My father and I received the greatest punishment - 25 years and another five years; my mother was sentenced to 10 years; and my brother and two sisters were sentenced to 8 years of imprisonment and exile to faraway strict regime labor camps where the climate was severe and the servitude difficult.

We were all judged by the tribunal of the Brest division of the KGB. Our crime was that we believed in God, we would not compromise with the atheistic government and we refused to cooperate with the KGB in betraying our brothers and sisters in Christ or reporting on our own father, who was the pastor of our church.

I served my hard labor in the north, where the temperatures would reach 60 degrees below zero Celsius. My circumstances worsened day by day. We were badgered at work by a convoy with dogs. We were never allowed to rest. We were hungry, ragged, wet, because we worked in coal mines standing in water. The clothes we were given was from German war prisoners - very dirty, torn, blood-stained. We worked and slept in the same clothes. At a depth of 1,500 meters, we mined coal with pickaxes and shovels. They didn't give us machines. And they told us "We will teach you how to love your country."

After Stalin's death, some primitive machines were provided, but the people weren't taught how to operate them, so many lost hands and feet and some prisoners were killed. Because of the filth, we were bothered by lice. Therefore, various illnesses spread and many prisoners died. The guards would beat me and other prisoners

until we fell; and we would have to get up half-conscious.
This was the communist hell on earth...

There were 555,000 of us prisoners at the Verkhutsk coal basin, and after Stalin's death, fewer than 300,000 returned home. Thus, more than 250,000 people perished in just one coal basin. Among them were people of various religious denominations - Baptist pastors, leaders of other evangelical persuasions, priests, and so forth.

To be a believer in the Soviet Union and not to compromise, to remain faithful to Christ - this is a victory of heaven over hell!

In 1957, after 10 years of imprisonment, I was freed and returned home to Ukraine because of an amnesty. But soon I began being persecuted for my work among Christian youth and the children of Christian parents. The KGB again began summoning me and the militia began visiting my home, threatening me with arrest and imprisonment.

In 1960 I was one of the closest co-workers of the Council of Churches of Evangelical Christian Baptists, the unregistered, persecuted Baptist church. It is the council headed by Pastor Gennady Kryuchkov. Because of my active cooperation with the unregistered church and Pastor Kryuchkov, I was again arrested in 1963 and sentenced to five years of imprisonment. My health was ruined during these five years. After I was freed, I didn't return to my home town but moved to Estonia in order to avoid further repression. There I became the pastor of a church.

But even there the persecution did not pass me by. On May 9, 1979, agents of the KGB spread gasoline around my house and set it on fire. My family barely escaped. Everything burned up.

My son, Victor, was arrested Aug. 20, 1979 and sentenced to two years in prison because he signed up with my family and others to immigrate to the United States.

My 18-year-old son Yuri was tortured to death Feb. 13, 1982 by Komsomol members, (Communist Youth League).

The great repression my family lived through cannot be described in a few minutes. Other believers - Baptists, Pentecostals and others * experienced similar repression. More than 25,000 Baptists alone have perished.

The situation of Christians in the Soviet Union is not much better today. They are still being sentenced - Baptists, Pentecostals, Adventists and others. There is a large ^(number) in prisons, in exile. That number is much greater than is known in the West. Today, some are being freed, but others are being imprisoned.

Gennady Kryuchkov has been in hiding for many years. Pastor Mykola Boyko has been imprisoned for 17 years already for the Word of God and the testimony of Jesus Christ. I could talk about Pastors Vaschenko, Hrytsenko, Naprienko and dozens of others who are still in prison.

I appeal to the conscience of the free world and to you. Please extend a helping hand to those who are enslaved. Remember, if one Christian is in prison, then none of us is truly free! Let us remember that we don't live in a world all our own. Our brothers are here too. Do we care for them?

Thank you.

Stephan Matveiuk.

THE WHITE HOUSE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON

3278 Add On

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS C. GRISCOM

FROM: COLIN L. POWELL

SUBJECT: Moderator for Administration Panel on White House Seminar on Religious Rights, May 3, 1988

You have agreed to serve as Administration Panel Moderator for the White House Seminar on Religious Rights in the USSR to be held in the East Room from 1:30 to 3:00 p.m. on May 3, 1988. We have attached copies of the meeting memoranda for the President's participation in the Seminar and a photo opportunity with four ex-Soviet witnesses that immediately precedes the President's remarks (see memoranda at Tab II).

You will open the Seminar by introducing yourself and delivering approximately two minutes of informal remarks. Suggested points to make are attached at Tab III. After completing opening remarks, you should introduce the other members of the Administration Panel, as follows: Rozanne Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs; Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for Humanitarian Affairs; Lisa Jameson, Director, European and Soviet Affairs, NSC. The panel will listen with you to commentaries by religious representatives, testimonies by ex-Soviet witnesses, and, of course, the President's speech. Approximately 20 minutes of questions to the panel will follow the President's departure.

The first eight speakers and the topics they will cover are as follows (you should introduce each in turn; they will be seated in the first row and will come up to the dais to speak):

1. Overview of Religious Rights in the USSR -- Peter Reddaway, Executive Secretary, Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies.
2. Ukrainian Catholic Church -- His Eminence Myroslav Cardinal Lubachivsky (pronounced Lyoobachivsky).
3. Lithuanian Catholic Church -- His Excellency Bishop Paul Baltakis.
4. Russian Orthodox Church -- Father Victor Potapov (pronounced Potah'poff).
5. Ukrainian Orthodox Church -- Pastor Frank Estocin (pronounced Essto'shun).

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NLRR F1737 # 25022BY CU NARA DATE 10/23/07

6. Evangelical Protestants -- Kent Hill, Director, Institute for Religion and Democracy.
7. Soviet Jewry -- Morris Abram, President, National Conference for Soviet Jewry.
8. Islam -- Ayshe Seitmuratova (pronounced Aysheh' Satemura'tovah).

Testimonies by four ex-Soviet witnesses will follow next. Biographical information on the four witnesses for your use in introducing them is included in the Presidential briefing package at Tab II:

1. Father Vladimir Shibayev (pronounced Sheeba'yev).
2. Pastor Stefan Matveyuk (pronounced Matvye'yuk).
3. Iosif Begun (pronounced Begoon').
4. Mykola Rudenko (pronounced Miko'la Rooden'ko).

After the witnesses complete their remarks, you and Lisa Jameson will escort them into the Blue Room for a brief photo opportunity with the President. This will take place during a short break for the set-up for the President. You should present Lisa, who will then announce the witnesses. The President has talking points for this photo op (see Tab II). If any of the witnesses say more than a word or two, Lisa will interpret (all of them, even the Ukrainians, speak Russian).

After the President speaks and he and the Press depart, approximately 20 minutes will remain for discussion. We request you call upon Mr. Valentin Yurov (You'roff), a former Soviet Hare Krishna, whom we were unable to find time to include among the first 12 speakers. He will make a very brief statement.

During the questions and answers that follow, you may well be challenged by Ukrainians in the audience about the President's proposed visit to Danilov Monastery. In this event, we suggest you emphasize that the President will not be able to go to Kiev, although he would certainly have wanted to. Any visit by the President during the Summit in Moscow will be exploited by the Soviets for their own purposes. Nevertheless, the President will make very clear his understanding of the real situation regarding the churches in the Soviet Union and will express the hope that in the future, there will be genuine tolerance of religion and not just cosmetic lip service to it.

Attachments

- Tab II Presidential Meeting Memo
- Tab III Introductory Remarks
- Tab IV Reading Paper on Religion

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3278 Add On

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997

May 2, 1988

By WDR NARA, Date 5/30/06

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR COLIN L. POWELL

FROM: ^{LS} NELSON C. LEDSKY _{for}

SUBJECT: Administration Panel for White House Religious
Rights Seminar, May 3, 1988

Attached at Tab I is an informal briefing paper for Tom Griscom, who has agreed to serve as Moderator of the Administration Panel for the White House Religious Rights Seminar on May 3rd.

In the paper itself, we are including information Tom will need to make introductions and recognize questioners. The scenario for the Seminar is included in the Presidential meeting memo, which we have attached at Tab II. We are submitting suggested points for Tom's informal opening remarks (Tab III) and a copy of the paper on religion prepared for the President's reading (Tab IV).

Marybel Batjer concurs.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum and attachments (Tabs I-IV) to Tom Griscom.

Attachments

Tab I Memo to Griscom
Tab II Presidential Meeting Memo
Tab III Introductory Remarks
Tab IV Reading Paper on Religion

Prepared by:
Lisa Jameson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

of Eastern bloc aims to pursue their own economic and political experiments.

His most immediate worry, the diplomats said, was that hard-liners in the

industries, and had a negative effect, it can be said, on the entire Polish economy.

The paper criticized Lech Walesa, the founder of Solidarity, for encourag-

forced to reconsider his plans to visit Poland. No date has been formally set for the visit, but it is widely expected that it will occur in July or August.

Reagan to Press Religious Freedom at Summit

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 3 — President Reagan said today that he would call for greater religious freedom when he travels to the Soviet Union this month.

Mr. Reagan made the promise to take up the issue during a human rights conference at the White House. He also met privately with former Soviet émigrés, including Josef Begun, a campaigner for Jewish rights who was imprisoned for teaching Hebrew in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan said there had been "encouraging signs" of progress on human rights in the Soviet Union, such as the Soviet decision to allow the printing of some Bibles.

"These are encouraging signs and we welcome them," Mr. Reagan said. "What we hope for ultimately is a willingness to see continued change in the spirit of glasnost."

Plans Termed Insensitive

But Mr. Reagan's plans drew criticism from one American Ukrainian Catholic leader who said that the White House summit plans were insensitive to the concerns of Ukrainian Catholics.

The Ukrainian Catholic church has been outlawed by the Soviet Government, but it continues to exist in exile. Some Americans of Ukrainian descent assert that the Soviet authorities are suppressing the religious rights of Ukrainian Catholics and imposing a Russian character on the Ukrainian faith.

The Ukrainian Catholic prelate, Myroslav Cardinal Lubachivsky, an American who is based in the Vatican, told reporters here that he had asked Mr. Reagan at a meeting today to cancel plans to visit a monastery of the Russian Orthodox Church.

"The symbolism of this event would lend credence to the atheistic Kremlin's usurping of the 1,000-year-old Ukrainian Christian legacy," the Cardinal said.

The prelate said Mr. Reagan told him he would not change his plans. "He said that he already made plans and he has to go," the Cardinal said. "But despite going there, he'll be firm about the issues."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz also promised that the Administration would continue to press human rights

President sees 'encouraging signs' of progress on human rights.

issues. He made his remarks in an address to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry at the State Department.

Mr. Shultz said that there had been some modest improvements in the human rights situation in the Soviet Union but he stressed that Moscow had not done enough.

He said the level of Jewish emigration had increased slightly. In the last two months, the average level of Jewish emigration has been about 1,000, Mr. Shultz said. This is a modest increase from the monthly level of about 700 early in the year. It is the highest monthly total since May 1981, according to State Department officials.

The level of Jewish emigration reached 8,155 in all of 1987. In 1986, a total of 914 Jews were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz said that although the Administration was pleased with the improvement in Jewish emigration, the totals were small compared with the 1970's. Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union reached a peak in 1979, when 51,320 Jews left the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz also said the Administration had pressed the Russians to speed the processing of emigration applications. He said the Russians were continuing to deny visas on the grounds that those who wanted to emigrate were privy to "state secrets."

According to State Department officials, the Russians have said that under a new system employees who deal with classified information will be informed in advance of how their access to the material would affect their prospects for emigration.

According to Mr. Shultz, the Soviet authorities said they would establish a system of "time limits." A Soviet citizen who is granted access to "state secrets" would be told in advance how many years would have to elapse after his access to this information had

ceased before he would be allowed to emigrate.

Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said Soviet officials had indicated that they would tolerate religious education for adults. But Mr. Schifter said there was no indication that the Soviet Government was prepared to change its policy on religious education for young people. This policy is that religious instruction outside the home for young people is not allowed.

Meanwhile, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry announced that it would hold a religious service and vigil in Helsinki, Finland, on May 27 and 28 to publicize the plight of Soviet Jews.

President Reagan has been invited to a Friday night service at a synagogue in Helsinki. But officials from the conference said on Monday that they did not know if Mr. Reagan would attend.

Crowe, in Gulf, Terms Iran a Dangerous Foe

ABOARD U.S.S. CORONADO, in the Persian Gulf, May 3 (Reuters) — Iran remains a dangerous foe in the Persian Gulf despite losses in battles with the United States Navy two weeks ago, Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said today.

He said Teheran's threats of revenge were taken very seriously. "They have considerable capability and they have stand-off missile capability, which we are always concerned about."

"There are a number of threats that the Iranian Navy still represents," he said after presiding at a ceremony decorating 13 Navy officers and men for actions in the gulf April 18.

The U.N. Today

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Reagan to Raise Religion Issue

President Sticks With Plans to Visit Soviet Monastery

ing language similar to that used yesterday by the president. Referring to horoscopes, Reagan said in the letter, "I can honestly tell you they have never played a part in decisions I have to make, nor will they."

Asked whether he was satisfied with the president's reply, Stone said, "A lot of people believe in astrology, and I read fortune cookies in Chinese restaurants. The question is, how seriously does he take it, and we don't know."

Reagan yesterday issued a denial through Fitzwater that he had scheduled his unusual post-midnight inauguration as governor of California in 1967 for astrological reasons. The president said he did it to prevent defeated Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown from making last-minute appointments.

Friends of the President and Mrs. Reagan say that neither of them has ever made a secret of their superstitions. Former White House deputy chief of staff Michael K. Deaver, the aide considered closest to Reagan, wrote in his recent book that the president is "incurably superstitious" and carried a variety of good luck charms. The president has freely acknowledged that his "lucky number" is 33 and has been known to throw salt over his shoulder.

A source who knows Nancy Reagan said she also is "very superstitious" and will not put a hat on a bed or walk under a ladder. She also knocks wood.

Michael Reagan, who has often been at odds with his stepmother, came to the defense of the family yesterday, saying that his parents frequently read their horoscopes in the paper but that "Dad never said, 'I better not drive to the ranch today.'" Michael Reagan said that if he had ever seen Nancy Reagan consulting an astrologer, "I guarantee . . . it would have been in my book."

Joe Canzeri, who worked in the 1980 campaign and at the White House until 1982, said he talked to the First Lady seven or eight times a day on scheduling matters and "never had an inkling" of astrological consultation. He said she would call and ask for the schedule but never asked him to change a date.

United Press International

President Reagan vowed yesterday to press the Kremlin at the superpower summit for greater religious freedom, despite warnings that a planned visit to a Moscow monastery could undercut his message.

Highlighting summit issues before his Moscow meeting late this month, Reagan told a group of religious activists and leaders that the Soviet policy of "glasnost" has produced "signs of progress" on human rights.

But Reagan added that until further liberties are assured, the domestic changes undertaken by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev—including broader and more open practice of religion—are "just a beginning."

"These are encouraging signs and we welcome them," Reagan said. "What we hope for ultimately is a willingness to see continued change in the spirit of 'glasnost' [openness] when it comes to matters of religion. Perhaps the process is beginning."

Reagan spoke at a White House conference on religious intolerance in the Soviet Union, the latest in a series of events crafted to frame the issues he will take to his May 29-June 2 summit with Gorbachev.

As he has done before each of their three previous meetings, Reagan has sought to assure American conservatives, Jewish leaders and other ethnic and religious groups that their complaints about Soviet human rights policies will be raised.

Noting the personal stories of religious persecution told yesterday by four Soviet emigres attending the East Room seminar, Reagan said, "I promise that the witness of faith that you have brought here will not be confined within these four walls or forgotten when this meeting is ended."

"I will carry it in my heart when I travel to the Soviet Union at the end of this month," he said, "and I will say that the

most fitting way to mark the millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus' would be granting the right of all the peoples and all the creeds of the Soviet Union to worship their God in their own way."

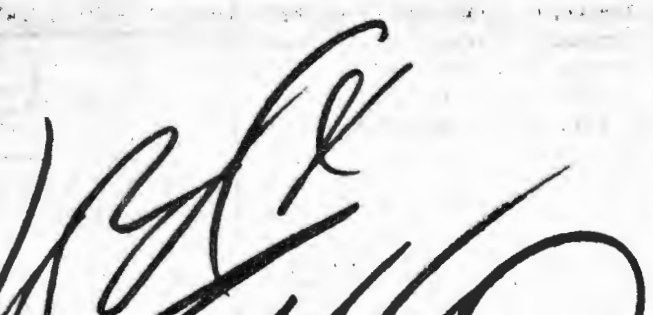
Summit preparations coincide with commemoration by the Kremlin of the millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus', an area of the Ukraine, and with related protests against the continued outlawed status of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox churches. In what may have been a bit of presummit public relations, Gorbachev met last week with a group of Russian Orthodox archbishops in an unprecedented step to show that his glasnost policy of increased openness extends to religion.

Some Ukrainian Catholics maintain that Reagan could play into the Kremlin's propaganda hands and violate the spirit of Congress by going ahead with plans to visit the Danilov Monastery on the outskirts of Moscow during the summit.

The monastery, where Reagan will observe icon restoration and visit with the monks, is being restored with financial help from the Soviet government. Critics fear the visit by Reagan could give undue legitimacy to such efforts by the Kremlin when other segments of Soviet society remain barred from worship and religious instruction.

A congressional resolution signed Monday by Reagan discourages U.S. participation in ceremonies marking the millennium so long as the two Ukrainian churches, with a combined following of about 40 million, remain banned.

But Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, said Reagan assured him in a meeting yesterday that the monastery would be used as a backdrop for a forceful appeal for religious freedom.



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ers as he arrives to give a talk at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk.

'decisive protest' to reform Poland

By Michal Broniatowski
REUTERS NEWS AGENCY

GDANSK, Poland — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa called on thousands of striking shipyard workers yesterday to make their stoppage a "decisive protest" to put Poland on the road to reform.

"The only possible way to put the country on the road to reform, the only answer, must be a decisive protest," Mr. Walesa told cheering workers after thousands joined a sit-in strike at the Lenin Shipyard in this northern port.

"We want these words to be heard in the Soviet Union," Mr. Walesa said. "If we don't carry out perestroika [restructuring], if we don't make reforms peacefully together with the

nation, then we are threatened with a revolution and a bloody one.

"One can finish off Walesa, one can finish off [Soviet leader Mikhail] Gorbachev, but this would only postpone the outbreak of rioting and the nation would attack tanks out of hunger," Mr. Walesa added.

The remarks by Mr. Walesa, who spearheaded a wave of strikes in 1980 that toppled communist leader Edward Gierek and gave rise to the now-outlawed Solidarity union, added a new dimension of political confrontation to an eight-day wave of labor unrest challenging the government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Strike leaders said more than
see POLAND, page A10

ers fall f hell'

bureaucracy and ineffi-
a way of life.
85 novel "The Stars: At
or Denis Johnson used
a metaphor for hell. And
hell, Mr. Johnson wrote;
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off for non-payment. In
customers haven't even
or years.
rican correspondent in

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Dissidents warning Reagan of Soviet ruse

By Gene Grabowski
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Soviet dissidents told White House officials yesterday a monastery President Reagan plans to visit during the Moscow summit is a front for the state-controlled Russian Orthodox church and was once used as jail for young Soviet lawbreakers.

"This monastery is a Potemkin village, shown to every foreign dignitary as an example of Gorbachev's liberal policies vis-a-vis religion," exiled Russian Orthodox priest Victor Potapov charged. "This monastery is not the place to demonstrate America's concern for the lack of religious freedom in the Soviet Union."

But White House Communica-
tions Director Thomas Griscom re-

jected any comparison to President Reagan's controversial 1985 visit to a German military cemetery at Bitburg, West Germany, where members of the elite Waffen SS were buried.

Mr. Reagan, who was not present when news of the structure's prior use was disclosed at a White House meeting, reportedly told a Ukrainian cardinal afterward that it was too late to cancel his visit to the Danilov Monastery on May 30.

Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, speaking to reporters after meeting privately with the president, said Mr. Reagan promised instead to firmly express his views on alleged Soviet religious repression in his meetings with Soviet General Secre-

see REAGAN, page A11

5-4-88

REAGAN

From page A1

tary Mikhail Gorbachev during the May 29-June 2 summit.

"These are two different cases," Mr. Griscom insisted when asked about the comparison to the Bitburg visit. "There are no headstones at this site. This is a building that has had many uses. What is important are President Reagan's words.

"Yes, it was a jail, but the monastery was once used to manufacture Soviet refrigerators, too," he said. "The monastery has been rebuilt and is there in Moscow where the president will be during his visit, and it offers an opportunity to deliver a religious message to all the people of the Soviet Union."

In an earlier forum on religious rights in the Soviet Union, conducted in the White House East Room, exiled Russian Orthodox monk Vladimir Chibaev denounced the visit to the 700-year-old monastery and told of its former use.

"During the president's visit to Moscow, the atheists of course want to advertise their respect for orthodoxy and visit the Danilov monastery, which only five years ago housed a prison for children that has since been moved to the outskirts of Moscow," Father Chibaev said, according to recorded remarks read to a reporter afterward.

"The free and democratic West should not allow itself to be deluded and must not include itself in this game of lies and deceit," he said.

Myron Wasyluk, head of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, said Mr. Reagan made some general remarks and then left

yesterday's seminar before formal protests were raised by Father Chibaev, Father Potapov and Mykola Ridenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

It was not clear last night whether the president was aware the church was once a Soviet jail, but Mr. Griscom said that information is in summit briefing books Mr. Reagan has been given to study.

Yesterday's White House conference was "an incredible sham," charged Mr. Wasyluk, whose organization represents some 200,000 people in various groups. "White House people told the speakers they would be addressing the president, but he wasn't there. He's about to make a big mistake by going to the Danilov Monastery and being a Soviet propaganda tool."

Ukrainian Congress spokeswoman Irene Jarosewicz said the monastery was actually used for years as a jail to house juvenile delinquents found guilty under Soviet law.

The Soviet government recognizes its own Russian Orthodox church and has forced Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic clergy into exile. These exiles oppose Soviet efforts to use the communist-approved church to consolidate power under the guise of religious tolerance.

Earlier yesterday, White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater denied the monastery visit could be seen as an endorsement of official Soviet efforts to demonstrate religious freedom during the summit.

"I don't think there'll be any misunderstanding of what he's saying and why he's saying it in Moscow or anywhere else," Mr. Fitzwater said. "We think it's important to speak out

for religious freedom. That's the president's purpose in Moscow as well as with the group this afternoon."

Some Ukrainian groups in the United States, including the Ukrainian Congress, have said Mr. Reagan's visit to the monastery would violate a congressional resolution the president signed Monday.

That non-binding resolution calls on the Soviet Union to legalize Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches and urged the administration not to participate in official Soviet celebrations of the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity there.

Mr. Wasyluk said he is delivering a list of underground Soviet church members to the White House today so that a brief meeting with the president may be arranged in Moscow.

He said his organization also will conduct prayer vigils in the United States during the summit to call attention to its position.

In a related matter, a State Department official yesterday said Soviet authorities are now processing emigration applications "reasonably fast" and urged Jews who wish to leave to take advantage of the opportunity in case the situation changes.

Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said he saw some signs of growing religious toleration in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Schifter, in remarks to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, said he believes a huge percentage of the Soviet Union's two million Jews would emigrate if given the chance.

• This article is based in part on wire service reports.

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porters. "And yet, I don't feel any finality to what has happened now at all. We've passed the first step, a tremendously important step. But

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Reagan reassures Ukrainians

Religious leaders warn that summit visit may backfire

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.
Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON—Ukrainian religious leaders said Tuesday that a planned visit by President Reagan to a showcase Soviet monastery could backfire and undermine international pressures on the Kremlin to grant religious freedoms.

But the President sought at a White House meeting to reassure the religious leaders and other human rights activists by promising to make a strong appeal for increased religious freedom in the Soviet Union during the Moscow summit late this month with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Reagan is to visit the Danilov Monastery on the outskirts of Moscow to view the installation of icons. This year is the 1,000th anniversary of the coming of Christianity to what is now the Soviet Union.

Reagan spoke at a White House Conference on Religious Rights in the Soviet Union, which had been arranged so he could outline part of the human rights agenda he plans to take to Moscow.

Reagan cited Soviet progress in religious tolerance, allowing some dissidents to emigrate, letting some churches organize and file for recognition and permitting limited printing of Bibles.

"These are encouraging signs and we welcome them," he said.

"What we hope for ultimately is

a willingness to see continued change in the spirit of *glasnost* [openness] when it comes to matters of religion. Perhaps the process is beginning."

But the religious leaders, expressing the sentiments of many of the 730,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent, downplayed the Soviet moves and asserted that religious persecution had worsened the plight of the faithful.

"The age of suffering has not passed," said Myroslav Cardinal Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

"Believers are exposed to various kinds of harassment, which often reach levels of outright persecution. The possession of Bibles or any religious literature can be a reason for imprisonment."

"Fifty million Ukrainian religious believers look to the West, to President Reagan and to the U.S. Congress for encouragement and solidarity in these trying times," the cardinal said.

The prelate warned that "the symbolism" of Reagan's planned visit to Danilov Monastery "would lend credence to the atheistic Kremlin's usurping of the 1,000-year-old Ukrainian Christian legacy and to the Kremlin's claim that it has granted increased religious freedom."

Vladimir Shibaef, an Orthodox priest, told the conference that the monastery also should be shunned

because it stood as a symbol of oppression, having been a prison for children until five years ago.

Presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said Reagan had no plans to cancel the monastery visit. "I am not familiar with any problem," Fitzwater said.

Later, Cardinal Lubachivsky referred to the Soviet policies of openness and economic restructuring when he said: "Today we hear so much about *glasnost* and *perestroika*. But Mr. Gorbachev's reforms have yet to touch the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Our priests are punished or fined for celebrating the liturgy in private homes, and the faithful live in constant fear of imprisonment.

"Christians are forced to sign incriminating documents or face punishment in a camp; children of believers are exposed to harsh ridicule in schools; families suffer for the religious convictions of one of its members and schools offering religious information remain closed."

Reagan travels to Chicago on Wednesday where he will again take up the issue of Soviet human rights in a city where many trace their family heritage to the Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia and other areas now part of or dominated by the Soviet Union.

He will address a National Strategy Forum luncheon at the Palmer House.

mean, you're done everything except say that. You have led us all down that path. You obviously know what you're talking about, or else you would not have said the things that you said. You said that she -- her interest in astrology manifests itself in terms of travel and what happens to the President's schedule, and can you just say that she's consulted with astrologists, because you're really saying that anyway?

MR. FITZWATER: I can't be more specific then. I simply wanted to acknowledge that, in the sense of showing that that's undoubtedly the basis for a lot of these --

Q Yes, but --

MR. FITZWATER: -- stories and rumors and so forth.

Q -- how could she make these decisions or have these feelings if she had not consulted an astrologer. I mean, they don't say things in the paper every day about Reagan traveling to Chicago on May 4th.

MR. FITZWATER: I just don't know. I don't know. I mean, there's any -- I don't know that much about it to tell you. I assume there's any number of ways of getting information --

Q Does she have a chart -- her personal chart?

Q Marlin, you kind of ducked the question earlier about the summit. I mean, you said, well, it was negotiated -- I'm talking about the one in December. In fact, do you know whether astrology played any role at all in the timing for the signing of the INF Treaty?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know that.

Q You don't know.

MR. FITZWATER: I assume there are any number of factors involved, but I don't know any of them. In fact, I wasn't involved.

Q Of course there are a lot of factors involved. I mean, the scheduling -- I'm asking you whether you have any knowledge that astrology was one of the factors.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't.

Q Are you going to take these questions --

Q New subject?

MR. FITZWATER: I'll take your request.

Q Can you tell us if the President's going to cancel his visit to this monestary in Moscow to avoid another Bitburg?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm not familiar with any problem.

Q The Cardinal that he's seeing this afternoon is going to ask him to cancel that visit. There's great distress among Ukrainian Americans and among some people on the Hill, particularly after the President signed that resolution yesterday, that the President's going to lend himself to official Soviet propaganda by visiting this showcase they've set up for the celebration of the Millennium.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we think it's important to speak out for religious freedom. That's the President's purpose in Moscow, as well as with the group this afternoon. I don't think there will be any misunderstanding of what he's saying, and why he's saying it -- in Moscow or anywhere else.

Q You don't think that picking that particular locale was a mistake?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Marlin, could I follow that up?

MR. FITZWATER: Wait a minute, Jerry. I'll come right back to you.

Q Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl have both cancelled visits to Poland scheduled in the next 30 days because of the strikes that are going on there now. I'm wondering if President Reagan is making any contingency plans for cancelling his trip to Moscow if in fact the Soviets or East Bloc allies of theirs are cracking down on striking dissidents at the time -- by the end of the month?

MR. FITZWATER: No.

Q Marlin, can I follow that earlier question up? The President yesterday signed a resolution which discourages the U.S. government from participating in any Millennial celebrations in the Soviet Union, so long as Ukrainian Catholics and other religious groups are oppressed in the Soviet Union. And this Cardinal whose coming in today, as well as other Ukrainian Americans, say that this is directly a participation, going to the monestary, and that it contradicts the resolution he signed yesterday. Can you comment on that?

MR. FITZWATER: Obviously we don't feel that's the case -- that 1988 is the year of the Christian Millennium in the USSR, 1,000th anniversary of the baptism of St. Vladimir in Kiev. The President this afternoon will meet -- will participate in a seminar on religious rights in the Soviet Union to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to religious freedom for all people, to express concern about the rights of believers. He'll also meet with four ex-Soviet citizens who were persecuted by the authorities for their religious beliefs and human rights activities.

Is there anything else you want to add to that, Roman? Where did he go, do you know, to look into this?

Q The Ukrainians claimed that this is really a --

Q He's looking at the stars. He's got his chart to look at. (Laughter.)

Q -- Millenial observation is really the Ukrainian thing, and that the Soviets are hijacking it as part of their efforts to press Ukrainian nationalism and continue to oppress the religious minorities.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we want to discuss it with the Cardinal today and with these other leaders, but we think it's an important stand to make on behalf of religious freedom.

Q I want to go back to something you said earlier when you said -- you implied that the President is a suspicious person -- he talks about lucky numbers --

Q Superstitious. (Laughter.)

Q What other ways do his superstitions manifest themselves?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know of any other ways, but as Owen points out, he's used that in a lot of rhetorical ways, but other than that --

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS: SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS
Tuesday, May 3, 1988

TIME: 12:45 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

LOCATION: Blue Room/East Room

NUMBER OF GUESTS: 230

FROM: Linda Faulkner *L.F.*

12:45 p.m. Twelve program speakers arrive Visitors Entrance and proceed to East Room via East Wing Colonnade and Grand Staircase for briefing by NSC and Public Liaison Staff.

1:00 p.m. All other guests arrive Visitors Entrance and proceed to East Room. (All speakers have reserved front row seating.)

1:25 p.m. Thomas Griscom, Assistant to the President for Communications and Planning, opens program as one of four panel members on dais. (Ambassador Roz Ridgway, Assistant Secretary for European and Canadian Affairs; Ambassador Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary for Human Rights; and Lisa Jameson, Director for European and Soviet Affairs for the NSC, are other panel participants.)

1:30 p.m. Short testimonies begin by eight representatives of religious groups. (Each representative proceeds from front-row seat to lectern on dais.)

2:00 p.m. Testimony by four witnesses. (Father Vladimir Chibaev, Reverend Stephen Matveiuk, Mr. Josef Begun, and Mr. Mykola Rudenko.)

Each witness will proceed to lectern on dais from front row seating. (Three will use interpreters.)

2:22 p.m. Program break for Press to enter East Room.

Four witnesses are escorted to Blue Room for photo-opportunity.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1988

2:30 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives State Floor via elevator and proceeds to Blue Room via Cross Hall to greet four witnesses. (Tom Griscom will make introductions.)

2:30 p.m. After photo-opportunity, witnesses are directed into East Room front-row seating.

THE PRESIDENT departs Blue Room and proceeds into East Room from Green Room.

Announcement.

2:34 p.m. THE PRESIDENT makes remarks.

2:40 p.m. After his remarks, THE PRESIDENT departs East Room via Green Room enroute elevator.

2:41 p.m. Program continues with Q & A from audience to panel members.

3:00 p.m. Program concludes and guests depart East Room via Grand Staircase, East Wing Colonnade to East Entrance.

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GATE LIST

FOR EVENT: SEMINAR - 5/3/88

ACCEPT AND NO RESPONSE

NAME

NAME

SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS
IN THE SOVIET UNION
Tuesday, May 3, 1988/1:00 p.m.
East Visitors Entrance
No Parking/Business Attire
Contact Social Office X7788
THE PRESIDENT

Abram, Morris (Mr.) A
Aikman, David (Mr.)
Akimoff, Alex (Mr.) A
Alexson, Father George A
Anderson, George (Reverend) A
Apker, David (Reverend) A
Augsburger, Myron (Dr.) A

Balovlenkov, Yuri (Mr.) A
Baltakis, The Most Reverend Paul A
Beach, Bert (Dr.) A
Begun, Josef (Mr.)
Billinsky, Ignatius M. (Mr.) A
Bilyk, Andriy (Mr.) A
Blodis, Mary Catherine (Sister) A
Boiter, Albert (Dr.) A
Bole, Bill (Mr.)
Boone, John (Mr.) A
Bright, William (Dr.)
Budzilovich, Peter (Mr.) A
Burke, Gregory (Mr.) A

Carlson, David (Mr.)
Casey, Daniel (Mr.) A
Chapman, Anita (Ms.) A
Chibaev, Father Vladimir
Chumachenko, Katherine (Ms.) A
Cizauskas, Albert (Mr.) A
Clarkson, Natalie (Ms.) A
Coggins, Wade T. (Dr.) A
Cohen, Pam (Ms.) A
Contons, Albert (Reverend) A
Crossley, John (Mr.) A
Curry, Dean C. (Dr.) A

Darragh, Sonya (Ms.) A
Davies, Richard T. (Hon.) A
DeBoe, Father Stanley A
DeRussy, Candace (Dr.)

Deyneka, Anita (Mrs. Peter) A
Deyneka, Peter (Mr.) A
Diachuk, Ulana (Mrs.) A
Diuk, Nadia (Ms.) A
Dobriansky, Paula (Ms.) A
Donnan, Geoffrey W. (Mr.) A
Dragan, Oksana (Ms.) A
Dugan, Robert P. Jr (Dr.) A
Duggan, Ervin (Mr.) A

Estocin, Frank (Reverend) A
Evans, John (Mr.) A
Ewald, Elwyn (Dr.) A

Farris, Michael P. (Mr.) A
Fediay, Elizabeth (Ms.) A
Ferrand, William (Mr.) A
Ferrone, Patricia (Ms.) A
Finn, James (Mr.) A
Fischman, Joel (Mr.) A
Fitzpatrick, Catherine (Ms.) A
Flis, John (Mr.) A
Foster, Luumila (Dr.) A
Foxman, Abraham H. (Mr.) A
Francuzenko, Jaroslawa (Ms.) A
Frizen, Edwin L. Jr (Dr.) A
Futey, Andrew (Mr.) A
Futey, Bohdan (Hon.) A

Gaer, Felice (Ms.) A
Gayner, Jeffrey (Mr.) A
Georgianna, Sharon (Dr.) A
Gibney, Lisa (Ms.) A
Gillen, Ann (Sister) A
Goodman, Timothy (Mr.) A
Gordon, Ernest (Dr.) A
Grigorieff, Very Reverend Dmitry A
Grimm, Angela (Miss) A
Griscom, Thomas C. (Hon.) A
Grossman, Daniel (Mr.) A
Gudava, Eduard (Mr.) A
Gudava, Tengiz (Mr.) A

Hanford, John III (Mr.)
Haratunian, M. William (Mr.) A
Harbuziuk, Olexa (Reverend) A
Healey, Jack (Mr.)

FOR EVENT: SEMINAR - 5/3/88

ACCEPT AND NO RESPONSE

NAME		NAME	
Henry, Carl F. H. (Dr.)	A	McColm, Robert B. (Mr.)	A
Heyn, Frederick (Mr.)	A	McConnell, Nadia (Mrs.)	A
Hiestand, Gaylenk (Reverend)		McKowen, Emmett C. (Mr.)	A
Hill, Kent (Dr.)	A	Melvin, Billy (Dr.)	A
Hruby, Olga (Mrs. Blahoslav)	A	Mendjuk, Soya (Ms.)	A
		Mercer, Ellen (Ms.)	
Iwanciw, Eugene (Mr.)	A	Mihajlov, Mihail (Mr.)	A
		Mojzes, Paul (Mr.)	A
Jakupko, David (Mr.)	A	Moravsky, Nikita (Mr.)	A
Jameson, Lisa (Ms.)	A	More, Caroline (Miss)	A
Jankowski, Leonard (Mr.)	A	Morrison, Robert (Mr.)	A
Jarosevich, Irene (Miss)	A	Moskal, Bishop Robert	A
Jatras, James (Mr.)	A	Munson, Steven (Mr.)	A
Jendzejec, Stanley (Mr.)	A	Muravchik, Joshua (Mr.)	A
Jessup, David (Mr.)	A	Murray, Mary (Miss)	A
Jurov, Valentin (Mr.)	A		
		Nakas, Victor (Mr.)	A
Kahn, Tom (Mr.)		Nasar, Rusi (Mr.)	A
Kalnins, Ojars (Mr.)	A	Nesterczuk, George (Mr.)	A
Karatncky, Adrian (Mr.)		Nolan, Most Reverend John G.	A
Kepley, Elizabeth (Miss)	A		
Kersten, Katherine (Ms.)		O'Connell, Brian (Mr.)	A
Kiechel, Conrad (Mr.)	A	O'Leary, Denise (Ms.)	A
Kishkovsky, Very Reverend Leonid	A	Okada, Ted (Mr.)	A
Kuprys, Saulius (Mr.)	A	Ordynsky, Eugenia (Ms.)	A
Kynes, William (Reverend)		Osman, David (Mr.)	A
		Ousterman, Diana (Ms.)	
Lang, Kathleen (Ms.)	A		
Langley, McKendree (Mr.)	A	Padukow, Sergey (Mr.)	A
Lapp, John A. (Mr.)	A	Papazian, Professor Dennis	A
Lawler, Philip (Mr.)		Pasztor, Laszlo (Mr.)	A
Lawton, Kim (Miss)	A	Patrick, Michael (Mr.)	A
Lefever, Ernest (Dr.)		Perry, Jack (Dr.)	A
Lenard, Casimira S. (Mrs.)	A	Pesky, Alan (Mr.)	A
Lenczowski, John (Dr.)	A	Peters, G. D. (Reverend)	
Libaridian, Gerard (Dr.)	A	Pilon, Juliana (Ms.)	A
Lipscomb, Most Reverend Oscar	A	Plattner, Mark (Mr.)	A
Lotz, Denton (Dr.)	A	Plowman, Edward (Mr.)	A
Lubachivsky, Myroslov (Cardinal)	A	Porzak, Leonard (Mr.)	A
Lucey, Paul (Mr.)	A	Potapov, Father Victor	A
		Potapov, Maria (Mrs.)	A
Maddoux, Marlin (Mr.)	A	Powers, Ardenia (Mrs. Warren)	A
Mann, William Douglas (Mr.)	A	Powers, Gerard (Mr.)	A
Martin, Robert (Mr.)		Powers, Warren (Mr.)	A
Matveiuk, Stephan (Reverend)	A		
Mau, Carl (Dr.)	A	Reddaway, Peter (Mr.)	A
McClellan, Irina (Ms.)	A	Ridgway, Rozanne L. (Hon.)	A

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GATE LIST

FOR EVENT: SEMINAR - 5/3/88

ACCEPT AND NO RESPONSE

NAME		NAME	
Riley, Patrick (Mr.)	A	Thomas, Maria (Ms.)	A
Rimselis, Most Reverend Viktoras		Thompson, Kenneth (Mr.)	A
Roderick, Keith (Father)	A	Thorne, Ludmila (Ms.)	A
Rodzianko, Tatiana (Dr.)	A	Tift, James Randall (Mr.)	A
Roshak, Father Michael	A		
Roush, Paul (Dr.)	A	Varsbergs, Dean Vilis	A
Royal, Robert (Mr.)	A	Vartian, Ross (Mr.)	A
Rozboril, Leopold (Dr.)		Von Doemming, Gerd (Mr.)	A
Rudenko, Mykola (Mr.)	A		
Ryan, Most Reverend Joseph	A	Wachtstetter, Stanley (Reverend)	A
Ryskind, Alan (Mr.)		Waldron, Peter (Mr.)	
		Warren, James (Mr.)	A
Sakadolskis, Romas (Mr.)	A	Wasylyk, Myron (Mr.)	A
Scaminaci, James (Mr.)	A	Watson, Francis (Mr.)	A
Schall, James (Reverend)		Watson, Virginia (Mrs. Francis)	A
Schifter, Richard (Hon.)	A	Webber, Steven (Mr.)	A
Schlossburg, Herbert (Dr.)	A	Weigel, George (Mr.)	A
Schnur, Celia Zeesy (Ms.)	A	Weinrod, Bruce (Mr.)	A
Schweizer, Peter (Mr.)	A	Whitney, Mary (Mrs.)	
Scism, Harry (Reverend)		Whittle, Charles (Mr.)	A
Scotchmer, Paul (Mr.)	A	Woehr, Christine (Ms.)	A
Seytmuratoya, Ayshe (Ms.)	A		
Shalins, Mary (Ms.)		Yakobson, Helen (Dr.)	A
Shamiloglu, Uli (Mr.)		Yasharoff, Norbert (Mr.)	A
Shea, Nina (Ms.)	A	Young, Amy (Ms.)	A
Silins, Ints (Mr.)	A		
Silverman, Ira (Mr.)		Zarechnak, Galina (Mrs.)	A
Simonson, Juhan (Mr.)	A	Zorthian, Barry (Mr.)	A
Skrypnyk, Mstyslav (His Beatitude Me	A	Zysman, Karmit (Ms.)	A
Smith, Mark (Mr.)	A		
Smith, Samuel (Reverend)	A		
Snyder, Connie (Mrs. Steven L.)	A		
Snyder, Ed (Mr.)			
Snyder, Steven L. (Mr.)	A		
Sobran, Joseph (Mr.)	A		
Soltys, George (Dr.)	A		
Sonnenfeldt, Marjorie (Ms.)	A		
Spasowski, Romauld (Mr.)	A		
Spasowski, Wanda (Mrs. Romauld)	A		
Spula, Francis (Mr.)	A		
Starosolsky, George (Dr.)	A		
Steele, Thomas Ed (Mr.)			
Stetsko, Slava (Mrs.)	A		
Sullivan, John (Mr.)	A		
Sulyk, Most Reverend Stephan	A		
Sushko, Michael (Mr.)	A		
Svetlichnaya, Nadejda (Ms.)	A		

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GATE LIST

REPORT DATE: 2 MAY 1988

FOR EVENT: SEMINAR - 5/3/88

ACCEPT AND NO RESPONSE

NAME

NAME

Total Accepts/ No Response 235

FOR EVENT: SEMINAR - 5/3/88

REGRETS AND SUBSTITUTES

NAME

NAME

SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS
IN THE SOVIET UNION
Tuesday, May 3, 1988/1:00 p.m.
East Visitors Entrance
No Parking/Business Attire
Contact Social Office X7788
THE PRESIDENT

Ahern, Richard (Mr.) R
Anderson, Carl (Mr.) R
Archie, William (Mr.) R
Armenian, Garabed (Mr.) R
Armstrong, Ben (Dr.) R

Barius, Very Reverend Placidus R
Bernadeta, (Sister) R
Bevilacqua, Most Reverend Anthony R
Bjork, Don (Reverend) R
Blum, Father Virgil R
Bociurkiw, Bohdan R. (Dr.) R
Bogolubov, Andre (Mr.) R
Bohlmann, Ralph (Dr.) R
Boyd, Forest (Mr.) R

Campbell, Robert (Dr.) R
Carey, John (Mr.) R
Carlson, G. Raymond (Dr.) R
Chase, J. Richard (Dr.) R

Daugininkas, Mary Ruth (Sister) R
Dechant, Virgil (Mr.) R
Denton, James (Mr.) R
Dolan, Father Timothy R
Draus, Frank (Dr.) R

Edwards, Leland (Dr.) R
Elliot, Mark (Dr.) R

Featherstone, Chris (Ms.) R
Freed, Paul (Dr.) R

Gallagher, James (Mr.) R
Geimer, William (Mr.) R
Gershman, Carl (Mr.) R
Goolsby, Charles (Mr.) R
Gravel, Father Claude R

Hall, Terry (Mr.) R

Hannaford, Peter (Mr.) R
Hannan, Most Reverend Philip R
Harris, David (Mr.) R
Hawley, Robert (Mr.) R
Heidinger, Jim (Mr.) R
Hickey, Most Reverend James A. R
Higgins, Monsignor George R
Howe, John (Reverend) R
Hruby, Blahoslav (Mr.) R

Jonaitis, Demie (Ms.) R
Judd, Charles (Mr.) R

Kemble, Eugenia (Ms.) R
Kemble, Richard Penn (Mr.) R
Khailo, Vladimir (Reverend) R
Kilgore, James (Reverend) R
Kramer, Mary Anne (Mrs.) R
Kuzmickus, Marilyn (Sister) R

Laber, Jeri (Ms.) S
Law, His Eminence Bernard Cardi R
Lenkowski, Leslie (Mr.) R
Little, Robert (Reverend) R
Lundy, Bradford (Mrs.) R

Mann, W. Ralph (Mr.) R
Masur, Wolodymyr (Mr.) R
McFadden, James P. (Mr.) R
Melady, Thomas (Hon.) R
Mercaldo, Daniel (Reverend) R
Myers, Kenneth (Mr.) R

Nelson, David (Mr.) R
Neuhaus, Pastor Richard John R
Novak, Michael (Mr.) R

O'Connor, His Eminence John Cardinal R
Otis, George Jr (Mr.) R

Pagels, Heinz (Dr.) R
Parris, Mark (Mr.) R
Petrov, Victor (Dr.) R
Ptacek, Kerry (Mr.) R
Pugevicius, Father Casimir R

Rhee, Anna (Ms.) R

FOR EVENT: SEMINAR - 5/3/88

REGRETS AND SUBSTITUTES

NAME

NAME

Robinson, Olin (Dr.)	R
Rose, Jerry (Dr.)	R
Rowe, Worthy (Reverend)	R
Rubenstein, Joshua (Mr.)	R
<hr/>	
Saulaitis, Very Reverend Antanas	R
Sawatsky, Walter (Dr.)	R
Schindler, Rabbi Alexander	R
Schwartz, Michael (Mr.)	R
Shapiro, Daniel (Mr.)	R
Silverman, Leon (Mr.)	R
Smith, Charles (Reverend)	R
Stella, Elliott (Dr.)	R
Urshan, Nathaniel (Reverend)	R
Van de Byjl, Brother Andrew	R
Vessey, John W. Jr (General)	R
Vins, Georgi (Reverend)	R
Waner, John (Mr.)	R
White, John H. (Dr.)	R
Williamson, Parker (Reverend)	R
Zarechnak, Michail (Dr.)	R
Zimmerman, Thomas (Dr.)	R
Ziomek, David (Mr.)	R
Total Regrets/ Substitutes	94

FOR EVENT: SEMINAR - 5/3/88

NAME

NAME

	TOTAL	=	ACCEPTS	NORSVP	REGRETS	SUBS
INVITEES:	323	=	196	32	94	1
GUESTS:	6	=	6	0	0	0
TOTALS:	329	=	202	32	94	1

Possible Attendance as of 2 MAY is 235

Carol Hayes

X 7750

Research
Office

Rm 111

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 6, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR MARTY SCHNEPPER
MAX GREEN
RITA BUREIKA
CURT ANDERSON
MARIAM BELL

FROM: JUANITA DUGGAN *JRD*

SUBJECT: OPL/NSC POTUS event: Religious freedom in the USSR, May 3, East Room, 9:30-12:00 p.m.

On May 3, OPL and NSC are hosting a seminar on religious freedom in the USSR. The event will be chaired by an administration panel and will provide a forum for spokespersons from all major denominations suffering persecution. The POTUS is scheduled to give a major speech at 11:30 and to remain to hear testimony from 4 - 5 persons who have personally experienced persecution for the practice of their religion in the USSR.

The event will be in the East Room. OPL'S contribution to the event will be to provide an invitation list of 240 names to the social office.

I would appreciate your submitting the names of persons to be invited from your respective office. We need representation from the following major groups:

- (15)
- 15-20 ~~1. Russian Orthodox - Max/Rita~~
 - 2. Jews - Max
 - 10-20 < ~~3. Ukrainian Catholics - Max/Rita~~
 - 4. Ukrainian Orthodox - Max/Rita
 - 5. Baptists - Mariam
 - 6. Pentecostal - Mariam
 - 7. Seventh Day Adventists - Mariam
 - 8. Jehovah's Witness - Mariam
 - 15 ~~9. [Redacted]~~
 - 7 ~~10. [Redacted]~~
 - 11. Armenians - Max/Rita
 - 2 ~~12. Georgians - Max/Rita~~ *Gudava bros.*
 - 13. Muslim - Max/Rita
 - 14. American Catholics - Juanita
 - 15. Conservatives - Curt
 - 2 ~~16. Hare Krishna - Max/Rudy~~ *John L. HA-State*
 - 17. business leaders - Marty
 - 18. human rights groups - Juanita
 - 2 Czechs
 - 2 Balts (Ojars, Zinta)
 - 1 John L *Mari-kun.*
 - Lutherans*
 - Buddhists*

I will divide the list as follows:

Max/Rita/ Sam	-	80 seats
Juanita	-	40 seats
Mariam	-	75 seats
Curt	-	30 seats
Marty	-	15 seats

Your list should include full name, addresses, and telephone numbers, as well as honorific (Mr., Mrs, Miss, Mrs).

Please provide your list to me no later than April 13, 1988
COB.

Call if you have questions.

MAILGRAM

ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT, I WISH TO EXTEND AN INVITATION TO YOU TO ATTEND A SEMINAR ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION ON TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1988 AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

YOU SHOULD ARRIVE AT THE VISITORS ENTRANCE ON EAST EXECUTIVE AVENUE AT 1:00 P.M. PLEASE RESPOND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO THE SOCIAL OFFICE ON 202-456-7787, WITH YOUR DATE OF BIRTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER. PROPER IDENTIFICATION WILL BE REQUIRED AND PARKING WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE.

LINDA FAULKNER

SOCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F1737 #25024

BY CW NARA DATE 10/23/07

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FREDERICK RYAN, Director Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: PAUL SCHOTT STEVENS

REQUEST: Dropby attendance and remarks at White House
Seminar on Religious Rights in USSR.

PURPOSE: This seminar is planned as the main human
rights public diplomacy event before the
Moscow Summit. The President's participa-
tion will strengthen and underline the
Administration's continuing commitment to
human rights, and, especially this year, to
furthering the cause of religious freedom.

BACKGROUND: 1988 marks the millenium of Christianity in
Kiev Rus--an anniversary of great importance
to Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian
Christians in particular, and to all Soviet
believers in general. While pegged to the
Millenium, the seminar will focus attention
on Soviet abuse of religious rights across
the board, affecting all faiths and
denominations.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: The President has expressed concern about
religious persecution in the USSR in many
speeches, letters, and proclamations over
the years. The President last participated
in a White House seminar devoted to Soviet
human rights matters on December 3, 1987--
several days prior to the Washington Summit.
That seminar, and the President's remarks,
evoked a highly favorable public response.

DATE AND TIME: April 12, 1988; 11:30 a.m.
Duration: 30 minutes

LOCATION: Room 450, OEOB

PARTICIPANTS: The President, Assistant Secretary of State
Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State
Schifter, Special Assistant to the President
Ermath, Director for European and Soviet
Affairs, NSC, Jameson; (Tentative): Senators
Lugar, Deconcini; Representatives Smith,
Hoyer, Wolf, Henry, Miller.

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Representatives of religious and human rights organizations (list to be provided); Former Soviet Witnesses/believers (list to be provided).

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: The seminar will begin at 10:00, with presentations by spokesmen for religious and human rights organizations. The President will drop by at 11:30 to deliver remarks (15 minutes) and join Administration/Congressional panel in listening to testimony of several guests of honor--former Soviets who suffered religious persecution. The seminar will break for lunch at 12:00 and resume for an additional hour and a half at 1:30. The President will not participate in the afternoon session.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Keynote speech on freedom of conscience and religion in the Millennial year.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Pool for Presidential participation.

RECOMMENDED BY: NSC; OPL; Humanitarian Affairs Bureau, Department of State.

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