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## WITHDRAWAL SHEET **Ronald Reagan Library**

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Archivist: srj/srj

FOIA ID: F1743, Snyder

Date: 01/08/2004

DOCUMENT	12/3/87 (1 of 2) gf 10/16/0? SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
NO. & TYPE			
1. gate lists	For Soviet Jewry/Human Rights function. (4p, whole)	12/3/87	B6
2. gate lists	Original of above. (4p, whole)	12/3/87	В6
3. list	List of attendees for above function. (1p, whole)	nd	B6

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## May 3, 1988 Religious Rights Seminar, East Room

- 1:25 pm -- VP or Thomas Griscom to open
  Panel: Thomas Griscom, Amb. Schifter, Amb.
  Ridgway, Lisa Jameson
- 1:30 pm -- Short testimonies (3 min each)

  General Peter Reddaway

  Russian Ortho Fr. Victor Potapov

  Ukr Ortho Bishop Constantine or Bishop

  Anthony (T)

  Ukr Cath Card. Lubachivsky

  Sov Jewry Morris Abram

  Lithuanian Cath Bishop Baltakis

  Bap/Pent/7th Day/Jeh Wit Kent Hill

  Muslims Ayshe Seitmuratova
- 2:00 pm -- Q & A's
- 2:22 pm -- Break for press/stretch
- 2:30 pm -- President enters and makes 10 minute remarks.

  (Witnesses are seated on the dais and are greeted by the President upon his arrival. Note: Each witness will be mentioned in the President's remarks.)

Fr. Vladimir Chibaev -- Russian ortho priest Rev. Stephan Matveiuk -- Sov Protestant Mykola Rodenko -- Ukr monitoring commit Josef Begun -- Jewish, educ movement (T)

2:40 pm -- End of program

## May 3, 1988 Religious Rights Seminar, Eart Room

- 1:25 pm -- Thomas Griscom opens.
  Panel: Thomas Griscom, Amb. Schifter, Amb.
  Ridgway, Lisa Jameson
- 1:30 pm -- Short testimonies (3 min each).

  General Peter Reddaway

  Ukrainian Catholic Cardinal Lubachivsky

  Lithuanian Catholic Bishop Baltakis

  Russian Orthodox Fr. Victor Potapov

  Ukrainian Orthodox Pastor Frank Estocin

  Protestants Kent Hill

  Soviet Jewry Morris Abram

  Muslims Ayshe Seitmuratova
- 2:00 pm -- Witnesses testify (5 min each).

  Fr. Vladimir Chibaev -- Russian ortho priest
  Rev. Stephan Matveiuk -- Soviet Baptist
  Josef Begun -- Jewish education movement
  Mykola Rudenko -- Ukr monitoring committee
- 2:22 pm -- Break for press/stretch.
- 2:28 pm -- The four witnesses will wait in the holding room for a photo-op with the President prior to his entrance into the East Room.
- 2:30 pm -- President enters and makes 10 minute remarks.

  (Witnesses are already standing on the dais and are greeted by the President upon his arrival.

  Note: Each witness will be mentioned in the President's remarks.) President departs.
- 2:40 pm -- Q & A's to the panel.
- 3:00 pm -- End of program.

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## May 3, 1988 Religious Pights Seminar, East Room

- 10:00 am -- VP or Colin Powell to open
  Panel: Colin Powell, Amb. Schifter, Amb.
  Ridgway, Lisa Jameson
- 10:05 am -- Short testimonies (5 min each)

  General Michael Bordeaux/Ernest Gordon (T)

  Russian Ortho Fr. Victor Potapov (T)

  Ukr Ortho Prof. Andrew Sorokowski (T)

  Ukr Cath Card. Lubachevsky (T)

  Sov Jewry Morris Abram (T)

  Lithuanian Cath Bishop Baltakis (T)

  Bap/Pent/7th Day/Jeh Wit Kent Hill (T)

  Muslims

  Armenians
- 11:00 am -- Q & A's
- 11:20 am -- Break for press/stretch
- 11:30 am -- President entrance and remarks
- 11:45(50)-
  President sits down to listen to witnesses.
  (3 min each)

  Fr. Vladimir Chibaev -- Russian ortho priest

  (state exploitation of the church)

  Vladimir Khailo -- Sov Baptist evang

  Mykola Rodenko -- Ukr monitoring commit

  Josef Begun -- Jewish, educ movement
- 12:05 pm -- End of program

# SIGNATORIES TO THE MILLENNIUM APPEAL (as of 11 April 1988)

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Vice President and Senior Fellow, Resources for the Future

Mark R. Amstutz

Chairman, Department of Political Science, Wheaton College

Hadley Arkes

Professor of Political Science, Amherst College

Ben Armstrong

Executive Director, National Religious Broadcasters

Dawoud Assad

President, Council of Masajaad

William Bentley Ball

Attorney

Paul Baltakis, O.F.M.

Roman Catholic Bishop for Lithuanians outside Lithuania

Fred Barnes

Senior Editor, The New Republic

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Bishop, Boston Area, United Methodist Church

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University Professor, Boston University

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President

Research Center for Religion and Human Rights in Closed Societies

Richard Deats

Director, U.S.-USSR Reconciliation, Fellowship of Reconciliation

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Roberge Szostkowski

George Szostkowski

1055 W. Dakin St

42

Chicago, IL 60613



December 1, 1987

Linas Kojelis Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison The White House Washington DC

Dear Mr Kojelis:

Thank you for your letter of November 25 inviting me to attend a White House seminar on US/Soviet Human Rights Issues taking place on December 3.

Unfortunately on that day I shall be in Boston presenting a lecture and will therefore be unable to attend the seminar. Thank you for sending me the invitation and I look forward to participating in the next available one.

With every best wish,

Sincerely yours,

B B Beach Director Note: -

### THE WHITE HOUSE

### Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 3, 1987

## REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT AT HUMAN RIGHTS EVENT

Room 450
Old Executive Office Building

10:10 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you and I appreciate all of you being here. You represent groups that have a keen interest in the discussions that will be taking place during the upcoming visit of General Secretary Gorbachev. And I'm happy to have this opportunity to confirm to you that, although we're making a serious effort to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, we will not do it by compromising our national interests or diminishing our commitment to the universality of human rights. (Applause.)

Our dedication to liberty and justice for all is not negotiable, not to this generation, or not to any generation of Americans. This year we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing of our Constitution, which, of course, contains not just an organizational structure for the federal government, but also the Bill of Rights. The structure divides power so that no person or group can be so powerful that they can trample on the rights of the people. And I think it's interesting to note that the reason the Bill of Rights was added to the document was that some believed the Constitution might not have been ratified otherwise. Such was our forefathers' devotion to liberty.

The United States declared its independence with a document that proclaimed rights to be inalienable gifts from God, not just to those who could make it to our shores but to all people, everywhere. Ben Franklin, the grand old man of the Revolution, once said, "God, grant that not only the love of liberty, but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the Earth, so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its surface and say, 'This is my country.'"

Well, 200 years later, liberty has not spread as wide as Franklin would have wished but consistent with his vision, is a spirit of solidarity that exists between the free peoples of the world. We see the violation of anyone's human rights, acts of repression or brutality, as attacks on civilization itself. The United States, as the most powerful of the free nations, is looked to for leadership by those who live in freedom and as a mighty source of hope to those who languish under tyranny. This is a weighty responsibility that no American, especially a President, can take lightly.

In my upcoming meetings, I know that sitting next to me will be unseen guests, men and women whose only hope is that they're not forgotten here in the West: dissidents who are inhumanely committed to mental institutions, often subdued with mind-altering drugs; Soviet Jews, Armenians, Germans, and others who have applied to emigrate and have endured incredible hardships as a result; divided families and spouses who are cruelly separated from their loved ones. These people are not now, nor will they ever be, forgotten by our administration. (Applause.)

Well, let me assure you and, through you, all those whose

cause you champion, we deeply care about the well-being of these unseen guests and their presence will be felt throughout my summit discussions. The goal of this visit and any subsequent visits is not simply arms reduction. Certainly, that's one priority, yet it remains on a par with solving certain bilateral issues, ending regional conflicts and, of course, improving human rights.

It wasn't long ago that a story was making the rounds in the Soviet underground about the dissident who was condemned by the Soviet judge to a Siberian work camp. "The sentence is too light," the dissident protested. "What do you mean?" asked the judge. "Well, if America is so bad, why don't you send me there?" (Laughter.)

Seriously though, much has been said about glasnost and reforms in the Soviet Union. And there does seem to have been modest progress. Soviet officials not that long ago refused to discuss human rights, claiming it was their internal affair. General Secretary Gorbachev even told a French newsman shortly after the Geneva summit that there were no political prisoners in the Soviet Union. Well, today our discussions on this issue are wide-ranging and human rights is accepted as an integral component of our bilateral discussions.

In the last two years we've witnessed a loosening of the grip. Over 200 political prisoners have been released from the Gulag. There's a higher rate of emigration. Some long-divided families have been reunited. There has even been a relaxing of some of the controls on freedom of expression. Earlier this year, for example, there were demonstrations in the Baltic nations on the anniversaries of the Hitler-Stalin pact and the day marking the beginning of the Soviet occupation in 1940. The fact that these protests were permitted at all was heartening.

The free people of the West are watching to see if the emigration doors, now cracked, will continue to open. And inside we wait and pray for believers -- people of every creed. All prisoners of faith have not been released and clearly religious freedom is still an aspiration yet to be achieved.

We care about people whose human rights are violated and who are abused or imprisoned in every country. We care of what they symbolize and because they're human beings and we're outraged at the way they're being treated.

George Bernard Shaw once wrote, "The worst sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them: That is the essence of inhumanity." Well, today, we're pleased with any releases, any unification of separated families, any lessening of the iron grip on the freedoms of expression and religion. But we will not be indifferent to those who are left behind and we will not be lulled into ignoring the fact that the apparatus of the state repression remains intact in the Soviet Union. The real joy will come, and trust between East and West will flourish, not only when prisoners are released, but when the instruments of repression are dismantled and repressive laws and practices are abolished.

Early in this century, President Teddy Roosevelt said, "...for the world has set its face hopefully toward our democracy; and, O my fellow citizens, each one of you carries on your shoulders not only the burden of doing well for the sake of your own country, but the burden of doing well and seeing that this nation does well for the sake of mankind..."

So, it's not just up to any one government official. It's up to all of us. I'd like to thank each of you for participating in this discussion and the exchange of ideas with members of the administration in preparation for the upcoming summit. We need your involvement, your continued support, and your stalwart

commitment to our country's ideals. Now, I thank you for all you're doing. God bless you all and now, I'd like to turn over this meeting to Deputy Secretary of State, John Whitehead. Thank you again. (Applause.)

END

10:20 A.M. EST

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

## Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 3, 1987

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Room 450
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Our dedication to liberty and justice for all is not negotiable, not to this generation, or not to any generation of Americans. This year we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing of our Constitution, which, of course, contains not just an organizational structure for the federal government, but also the Bill of Rights. The structure divides power so that no person or group can be so powerful that they can trample on the rights of the people. And I think it's interesting to note that the reason the Bill of Rights was added to the document was that some believed the Constitution might not have been ratified otherwise. Such was our forefathers' devotion to liberty.

The United States declared its independence with a document that proclaimed rights to be inalienable gifts from God, not just to those who could make it to our shores but to all people, everywhere. Ben Franklin, the grand old man of the Revolution, once said, "God, grant that not only the love of liberty, but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the Earth, so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its surface and say, 'This is my country.'"

Well, 200 years later, liberty has not spread as wide as Franklin would have wished but consistent with his vision, is a spirit of solidarity that exists between the free peoples of the world. We see the violation of anyone's human rights, acts of repression or brutality, as attacks on civilization itself. The United States, as the most powerful of the free nations, is looked to for leadership by those who live in freedom and as a mighty source of hope to those who languish under tyranny. This is a weighty responsibility that no American, especially a President, can take lightly.

In my upcoming meetings, I know that sitting next to me will be unseen guests, men and women whose only hope is that they're not forgotten here in the West: dissidents who are inhumanely committed to mental institutions, often subdued with mind-altering drugs; Soviet Jews, Armenians, Germans, and others who have applied to emigrate and have endured incredible hardships as a result; divided families and spouses who are cruelly separated from their loved ones. These people are not now, nor will they ever be, forgotten by our administration. (Applause.)

Well, let me assure you and, through you, all those whose

cause you champion, we deeply care about the well-being of these unseen guests and their presence will be felt throughout my summit discussions. The goal of this visit and any subsequent visits is not simply arms reduction. Certainly, that's one priority, yet it remains on a par with solving certain bilateral issues, ending regional conflicts and, of course, improving human rights.

It wasn't long ago that a story was making the rounds in the Soviet underground about the dissident who was condemned by the Soviet judge to a Siberian work camp. "The sentence is too light," the dissident protested. "What do you mean?" asked the judge. "Well, if America is so bad, why don't you send me there?" (Laughter.)

Seriously though, much has been said about glasnost and reforms in the Soviet Union. And there does seem to have been modest progress. Soviet officials not that long ago refused to discuss human rights, claiming it was their internal affair. General Secretary Gorbachev even told a French newsman shortly after the Geneva summit that there were no political prisoners in the Soviet Union. Well, today our discussions on this issue are wide-ranging and human rights is accepted as an integral component of our bilateral discussions.

In the last two years we've witnessed a loosening of the grip. Over 200 political prisoners have been released from the Gulag. There's a higher rate of emigration. Some long-divided families have been reunited. There has even been a relaxing of some of the controls on freedom of expression. Earlier this year, for example, there were demonstrations in the Baltic nations on the anniversaries of the Hitler-Stalin pact and the day marking the beginning of the Soviet occupation in 1940. The fact that these protests were permitted at all was heartening.

The free people of the West are watching to see if the emigration doors, now cracked, will continue to open. And inside we wait and pray for believers -- people of every creed. All prisoners of faith have not been released and clearly religious freedom is still an aspiration yet to be achieved.

We care about people whose human rights are violated and who are abused or imprisoned in every country. We care of what they symbolize and because they're human beings and we're outraged at the way they're being treated.

George Bernard Shaw once wrote, "The worst sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them: That is the essence of inhumanity." Well, today, we're pleased with any releases, any unification of separated families, any lessening of the iron grip on the freedoms of expression and religion. But we will not be indifferent to those who are left behind and we will not be lulled into ignoring the fact that the apparatus of the state repression remains intact in the Soviet Union. The real joy will come, and trust between East and West will flourish, not only when prisoners are released, but when the instruments of repression are dismantled and repressive laws and practices are abolished.

Early in this century, President Teddy Roosevelt said, "...for the world has set its face hopefully toward our democracy; and, O my fellow citizens, each one of you carries on your shoulders not only the burden of doing well for the sake of your own country, but the burden of doing well and seeing that this nation does well for the sake of mankind..."

So, it's not just up to any one government official. It's up to all of us. I'd like to thank each of you for participating in this discussion and the exchange of ideas with members of the administration in preparation for the upcoming summit. We need your involvement, your continued support, and your stalwart

commitment to our country's ideals. Now, I thank you for all you're doing. God bless you all and now, I'd like to turn over this meeting to Deputy Secretary of State, John Whitehead. Thank you again. (Applause.)

END

10:20 A.M. EST

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

#### WASHINGTON

### U.S./Soviet Human Rights Seminar December 3, 1987 Room 450 10:00 a.m.

10:00 a.m. Welcome -- Rebecca Range, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison

Remarks -- The President

10:15 a.m. Introduction of Panelists and Organization Representatives -- John Whitehead, Deputy Secretary of State

#### Panelists

John Whitehead, Deputy Secretary of State Rozanne Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs

Fritz Ermarth, Special Assistant to the President, and Senior Director for European and Soviet Affairs, NSC

Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for Humanitarian Affairs

Lisa Jameson, Director for European and Soviet Affairs, NSC

### Organization Representatives

Amnesty International -- Joshua Rubenstein Helsinki Watch Committee -- Catherine Fitzpatrick National Conference on Soviet Jewry -- Morris Abram

Divided Spouses Coalition -- Andrea Wine CREED -- Fr. Victor Potopov VISA -- Daniel Horodysky

National Captive Nations Committee -- Lev Dobriansky

Joint Baltic American National Committee -- Ojars Kalnins

Committee of International Abuse of Psychiatry and Psychiatrists

- 10:45 a.m. Questions and Answers
- 11:45 a.m. End of Seminar

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