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The Parish Family of
St. Andrew's Greek Orthodox Church
cordially invites you to
A Tribute of Love and Appreciation
honoring
Rev. Protopresbyter
John G. Kutulas

Saturday, the twenty-eighth of August
Nineteen hundred and ninety-nine

Fellowship 6 o'clock
Dinner 7 o'clock

St. Gregory Auditorium
5649 Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois

~~THE~~ SEND TO 7/12
DAN — ROBERTA
REQUESTS LETTER
OF CONGRATS.
PLEASE ROUTE
BACK THROUGH
ME. FAX. 



St. Andrew's Greek Orthodox Church
5649 North Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois 60660



COLOVOS

COMPANY

6/25/99

Dear Mary

Enclosed is the invitation
and an early write up on
the event for Fr Kutulas.

If John needs additional
information on Fr. Kutulas
please let me know and before
I leave for Greece July 12th.

In the event I am out of town
please contact Fr Michael Kontos
for additional details on Fr. Kutulas.

Call me if you are confused.

Love you

Soto

4444 WEST OHIO STREET CHICAGO IL 60624-1036
PHONE 312 533 4444 FAX 312 826 1555



St. Andrew's Greek Orthodox Church

5649 NORTH SHERIDAN ROAD

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60660-4803

(773) 334-4515

FAX: (773) 334-4517

June 16, 1999

DIOCESE of CHICAGO

Feast of the Holy Miracleworker, St. Tychon, Bishop of Amathountos

REV. MICHAEL H. KONTOS, JR.,
Proistamenos

*Blessed is God, Who pours out His grace upon His priests, as ointment upon the head,
which runs down upon the beard, the beard of Aaron, which runs down to the hem of
his garment.*

REV. JOHN G. KUTULAS,
Proistamenos Ementus

Prayer of Vesting with the Epitrachilion

Dearly Beloved in Christ,

In January of 1967, a young priest, the Reverend Father John G. Kutulas came to St. Andrew's Greek Orthodox Church to assume the responsibility of Spiritual Father and Associate Pastor. Now, after three decades of ecclesiastical excellence and spiritual guidance, his Parish Family seeks to honor Fr. John with a "Tribute of Love and Appreciation."

The celebration will take place on Saturday evening, August 28, 1999 in the S.J. Gregory Auditorium of St. Andrew's Church. More details are forthcoming.

The Parish of St. Andrew and Fr. John have meant so much to all of us over the past 32 years. As a way to express our love and affection, we wish to present Fr. John with a commemorative album expressing in either word and/or photographs how he has touched all our lives. We would greatly appreciate messages, written or typed, expressing your heartfelt feelings or favorite Fr. John story. We would also like photos, with or without Fr. John, of special occasions such as weddings, baptisms, picnics, dances, social and sporting events, seminars, and lectures. Please identify the occasion, the individuals and approximate date of the photos. Please note that none of the above shall be returned to you. Send your messages and/or photos to Angelo Leventis c/o St Andrew's Church - 5649 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60660.

This celebration will require the assistance of many people with various talents. Please give us a hand, we welcome your support with open arms and love. Call the church office at 773/334-4515 and let us know of your desire to assist in the celebration.

We thank you for your anticipated support and look forward to hearing from you soon.

With love in Christ,


Rev. Michael H. Kontos, Jr.
Proistamenos


Soto Colovos
Co-Chairman


Alex A. Gianaris
Co-Chairman


Angelo Leventis
Co-Chairman



7-14-99

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

99 JUL 12 PM8:20

ACTION

July 12, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *B*

SUBJECT: Ethnic Conflict Experts Meeting

*copied
Berger
Podesta*Purpose

Approve the guest list for your meeting with experts on ethnic conflict.

Background

At your request, and with Senator Moynihan's input, we compiled a list of scholars, foreign policy experts and international lawyers to join you in a discussion about ethnic conflict. The purpose of your meeting would be to explore the causes of ethnic conflict, to consider the circumstances under which it can escalate to ethnic cleansing and genocide, and to discuss what we can and should do when that happens. Discussion of these topics will also be useful as we prepare a speech on the implications of our victory in Kosovo.

To ensure that this meeting is both constructive and balanced, I propose inviting a mix of foreign policy experts and political scientists with insight on the root causes of ethnic conflict and conflict resolution, scholars versed in international law and mindful of the constraints we face, and regional specialists attuned to ethnic conflict in Africa and the Balkans. The meeting will provide you a better understanding of the problem and an array of practical solutions from doing nothing to going to war.

The list below attempts to capture these diverse points of view. We envision eight guests total attending.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

7-14-99

INVITENOMINEE

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| <u>✓</u> | 1. Morton Abramowitz , Council on Foreign Relations (leading authority on ethnic conflict in the Balkans) |
| <u>✓</u> | 2. Thomas Burgenthal , George Washington University/ Holocaust Museum (international law professor, genocide scholar, and Holocaust survivor) |
| <u>✓</u> | 3. Nathan Glazer , Harvard University (political scientist, recommended by Senator Moynihan) |
| <u>✓</u> | 4. Philip Gourevitch , The New Yorker Magazine (ethnic conflict specialist) |
| <u> </u> | 5. Louis Henkin , Columbia University (pillar in the field of international law) |
| <u>✓</u> | 6. Donald Horowitz , Duke University (leading authority on ethnic conflict, recommended by Senator Moynihan) |
| <u>✓</u> | 7. Samuel Huntington , Harvard University (political scientist, recommended by Senator Moynihan) |
| <u>✓</u> | 8. Gay McDougall , Human Rights International Law Group (prominent Africanist and human rights lawyer) |
| <u>✓</u> | 9. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan , of New York |
| <u>✓</u> | 10. Maj. Gen. William Nash , USA (Ret.), Harvard University (soldier/scholar with practical experience in mitigating ethnic conflict) |
| <u>✓</u> | 11. Michael Sells , Haverford College (author of "A Bridge Betrayed," influential book on ethnic conflict in the former Yugoslavia) |
| <u> </u> | 12. Crawford Young , University of Wisconsin (leading Africa scholar) |

RECOMMENDATION

That you select eight people from the list above to participate in your meeting with ethnic conflict experts.

Approve Disapprove

Attachment

Tab A Moynihan Letters

Daniel Patrick Mayhew
New York

*Signed &
delivered
to White House
directly.*

*United States Senate
Washington, D. C.*

May 12, 1999

Dear Mr. President:

Here are the names I would suggest for a conversation on ethnicity. Apart from Brubaker, these are older persons. First in the field, as they say. But I would not know a better place to start. For the subject is not going away.

Rogers Brubaker. U.C.L.A.
Nathan Glazer. Harvard.
Donald L. Horowitz. Duke.
Samuel P. Huntington. Harvard.
Seymour Martin Lipset. George Mason.

To liven the conversation might I suggest Edward O. Wilson of Harvard, the founder of sociobiology. He somehow came upon a copy of Pandaemonium and wrote to me that he wouldn't change a word. This is how the species behaves!

Respectfully,

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

06/30/99 14:16 202 456 9220
06/28/99 MON 17:49 FAX

To: GORBUSH

→ Tom →

U-14-99

Daniel Patrick Moynihan
New York

Sunday
We need to
sort up the Bosnian
meeting as soon as
get word from Europe
PK

United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

cap. d
Benger
Po-Linta

SRB -
GLYN HAS
THIS NOTE.
(9)

It is important to
take into account
Moynihan's views,
as he has spoken
several times to POTUS
on this.

April 6, 1999

Dear Mrs. Clinton: R CC: MATT G.

You were wonderfully generous to call this old sailor of an Easter
afternoon! As a result, I immediately commenced to cure; am home, and with
the pleasing instructions to do nothing for three weeks. So why not get about
the business we talked of Sunday.

The world needs a Clinton Doctrine. Which is to say a general statement
of why and when the international community, in whatever format, will
intervene on behalf of an ethnic community seeking to become an independent
state. And when it will not.

Wilson brought the norm of self-determination to world politics. But it
was open ended. They had in mind a few historical countries in central Europe,
Poland for one, taken over by neighboring empires that were in the process of
themselves being taken apart. They had no notion of ethnicity as a postmodern
phenomenon. (Or such is my thesis.) Much less that it could spring up in
hundreds of ways and hundreds of places.

Which is to say there have to be limits, and, to an extent, norms. As of
now there are none. I fear we have been a bit unthinking about Kosovo. As I
mentioned, we don't even seem to know the language of the people on whose
behalf we have commenced the first war in Europe since 1945. Nor do we
seem to grasp its meaning to the Serbs. (See West, p. 841 ff. in the new
Penguin edition.) If something is to come of this, other than ruin, it appears to
me that the President needs to lay out a new conceptual agenda.

I enclose a copy of the Memorandum I wrote to him -- he had suggested
this -- from Zagreb on November 28, 1992. My primary message was that the
outgoing administration wanted nothing to do with the region, and was

2

bequeathing him a potential disaster. (In this Sunday's *Times* Eagleburger says as much.) Galbraith and I were disgracefully treated. Our itinerary, which included Kosovo and Macedonia, canceled. Fair enough; Cheney knew what we would find. But it is disheartening that the President never saw what I wrote. (We had taken a lot of small arms fire, and a night of artillery shelling to no purpose whatever!) If any others in the incoming administration read it, they would not -- Strobe excepted -- have thought the subject of any great consequence. That is what I was warning about.

Also Pandaemonium, a quick read which I hope will interest you.

I make so bold as to suggest the President assemble a small group to give him some thoughts. Huntington. Glazer. Lipset. Others.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Mrs. Hillary Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Enclosures (2)

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
7-14-99

Sincerely
This is good
but troubling
Bd

copied
Berger
Podesta



Barak's Palestinian Question

By Milton Viorst

The American peace negotiators who exulted in Benjamin Netanyahu's defeat in elections in May now understand that Ehud Barak, Israel's new Prime Minister, may not be notably easier to deal with.

The problem is not Mr. Barak's readiness for peace, surely greater than Mr. Netanyahu's. Nor is it his differences with Hafez al-Assad, the Syrian leader who also makes the decisions for Lebanon. Mr. Barak recently exchanged compliments with Mr. Assad, an occasion unprecedented in Syrian-Israeli relations. Mr. Assad described Mr. Barak as "strong and honest"; Mr. Barak promised Syria a "peace of the brave." Apparently both leaders are resigned to the price of peace.

The obstacle is Mr. Barak's view of the dispute with the Palestinians, which he himself acknowledges is at the core of Zionism's century-old conflict with the Arab world. As an old soldier, the Prime Minister makes a sharp distinction between Syria, which has military might, and Yasir Arafat's Palestinians, who have none.

In a recent interview in the Israeli newspaper Haaretz, Mr. Barak echoed the philosophy of his mentor, Yitzhak Rabin, stating, "I will not go to

Milton Viorst recently returned from the Middle East, a region he has covered for more than two decades. His latest book is "In the Shadow of the Prophet: The Struggle for the Soul of Islam."

peace if I am not convinced it will strengthen the country's security."

He also made a crucial distinction. "The Syrians," Mr. Barak was quoted as saying, "have 700 airplanes, 4,000 tanks, 2,500 artillery pieces and surface-to-surface missiles that are neatly organized and can cover the whole country with nerve gas. The Palestinians... are the weakest of our adversaries. As a military threat to Israel, they are ludicrous."

Mr. Barak is aware of Syria's "red lines": no concessions on Israel's security without agreement on total withdrawal from the Golan Heights.

Israel's change in leaders hasn't cleared the path to peace after all.

Clearly prepared to withdraw from Lebanese and Syrian land, he seems confident he can get in return what Israel needs. Having pledged to submit any peace treaty to a referendum, he will argue convincingly to the public that, in making territorial concessions, Israel will be safer.

But with the Palestinians, he has dismissed compromises over land beyond what Israel has already made. Further withdrawals, he has said, would jeopardize not only the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories ("the cradle of our history," he called them, shades of Slobodan Milosevic on

Kosovo), but Israel itself.

Mr. Barak is even resisting carrying out the withdrawals that Mr. Netanyahu negotiated last fall in Wye River, then reneged on before his Government fell. Prime Minister Barak's hard line is troublesome for President Clinton, while inviting anger and despair among Palestinians.

Sympathetic to Mr. Assad, Israel's leader is cool to Mr. Arafat's needs. Palestinians insist that Mr. Arafat bring home an integrated, contiguous state whose citizens may move freely within; Israelis talk of Palestinian enclaves surrounded by Israel's army. The Palestinian consensus — indeed, the Arab consensus — holds that the state must have sovereignty over East Jerusalem and the Old City's Muslim shrines; Israelis propose, at best, a Palestinian capital in the West Bank village of Abu Dis.

Most Palestinians say — and a recent statement by President Clinton backed them — that there can be no peace without the return of the Palestinian refugees to their former homes in Israel; Mr. Barak insists that no refugees can ever come back to the now Jewish state.

For Palestinians, the concessions received from Israel under the Oslo accords transferred some territory to their control but also brought more Israeli checkpoints, further restrictions on travel and harsher economic conditions. Much as he would like peace as his heritage, Mr. Arafat knows his people will not tolerate an agreement that simply reconfigures the occupation along the lines that seem to be in Mr. Barak's mind. The Palestinian leader's suppression of terrorism, required under the Oslo accord, has not strengthened his hand. Mr. Arafat's only leverage lies in his

veto of proposals that violate Palestinian "red lines." If he does, it will only perpetuate the state of conflict.

Mr. Arafat's regime, accused of oppression and corruption, already has a high disapproval rating in every Palestinian poll. Likely consequences of the collapse of the peace process include his overthrow and widespread public disorder.

It is worth recalling that Mr. Rabin embarked on peace only after he calculated the costs to Israel of the intifada, the Palestinian uprising of a decade ago. Is chaos in the territories to Israel's advantage? Will partial peace end the Arab wars? These are questions Mr. Barak must face, and his answer will affect Israelis no less than Palestinians.

Wringing every last concession out of Yasir Arafat will not be to Israel's advantage, but can any prime minister resist the temptation? In these dealings, it is President Clinton's job and that of his diplomatic team to save Ehud Barak from himself. It will not be an easy task. □

Anthony Lewis is on vacation.

The New York Times
TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1999



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-14-99

✓ 7-14 Ce. Gussin

USC - review
advised

12 July, 1999

President Bill Clinton
Via Fax

Dear Bill,

I am writing you about the case of an American woman, Lori Berenson, who has now been in a Peruvian jail for three years, serving a life term—and is getting ill. Several friends of mine were able to get in to visit her there at 12,000 feet above sea level, and they report she is in terrible physical shape.

She is an American citizen. Isn't there any kind of pressure that you can put on the Peruvians for her release?

I am enclosing a seven-page report that my friends drew up about her situation.

Sincerely,

Stanley K. Sheinbaum
SKS/kc
enclosure

Copied
Berger
NSC W.W. Desk
Podesta



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

Fax

To: Nancy Hemreich

From: Stanley K. Sheinbaum

Fax:

Pages: 10

Phone:

Date: 07/12/99

Thank you for passing this on to the President.

345 North Rockingham Avenue Los Angeles California 90049-2635
Telephone (310) 472-9541 FAX (310) 476-9853 e-mail: sks345@aol.com

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAS
8124 WEST THIRD STREET
SUITE 202
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
90048-4309



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EMAIL: OOA@IGC.ORG
WEBSITE: WWW.OFFICEOFTHEAMERICAS.ORG

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March 29, 1999

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DON WHITE

HOWARD ZINN, PH.D.

Dear Stanley and Betty,

All six of us got into
the Socabaya Prison in Arequipa.
We spent two hours with Jori.

We are very concerned
about her safety at this
time.

Enclosed is a piece
I am trying to get
published.

Thanks so much for
your concern.
Love from Theresa and me,
Blase

Home 310/452-3154

Blase Bonpane, Ph.D.
310/452-3154
323/852-9808

ABOUT LORI BERENSON (The Opposite of Love is Indifference)

This week President Bill Clinton denounced Cuba for giving jail sentences to four well known dissident Cuban citizens and appealed for their immediate release, "They were tried without fair process, behind closed doors. I call upon the Cuban government to release them immediately, " he stated. But Mr. Clinton has made no such statement about U.S. citizen Lori Berenson who has been arbitrarily detained in Peru for over three years.

The Department of State recently published a scathing 54 page report on the absence of human rights in Peru. Thousands of Peruvians have suffered and many have died because of the conditions related in this report. The resolution of Lori Berenson's case would benefit her together with many oppressed Peruvians.

We believe a crime has been committed against Lori Berenson by Peru. She was condemned for high treason in Peru by a hooded military "judge" with probably no credentials and certainly no evidence. Her sentence; life, without the possibility of parole. She had no defense representation. This was a Peruvian demonstration of 10th century accusatory law. The authority spoke and she was sent to a frigid cell at Yanamayo Prison near Puno at 12, 700 feet above sea-level.

The United Nations is very concerned about Lori Berenson and its High Commission for Human Rights (Opinion No. 26/1998, Peru) has stated that, "The detention of Lori Berenson is arbitrary and in violation of articles 8,9, and 10 of the Universal Declaration

of Human Rights and of articles 9 and 14 of the International Pact of Civil and Political Rights.

The Inter-American Commission of Human Rights of the Organization of American States is very concerned about Lori Berenson and will give a formal hearing to her petition against the government of Peru.

The Secretary General of Amnesty International, Pierre Sane, is very concerned about Lori Berenson. He has personally reviewed her case and has issued urgent action bulletins on her behalf.

A majority of the Members of the United States Senate have determined that the denial of due process for Lori Berenson must be rectified as do 180 members of the House of Representatives.

This month I led the first human rights delegation to be admitted to see Lori Berenson. An estimated 1,500 innocent people are languishing in Peru's prisons under extremely harsh conditions. "Suspected terrorists" were jailed by anonymous military and civilian courts. Defense lawyers were given little or no opportunity to cross-examine witnesses or present evidence. These faceless judges made summary decisions. If lawyers questioned the procedures or verdict, they ran the risk of being charged with "aiding" or "apologizing for" terrorism.

Upon arrival in Lima we requested permission from the Instituto Nacional Penitenciario to visit Lori Berenson. We received no response to our verbal and written requests.

On March 2nd we flew to Arequipa and presented ourselves to the authorities at Socabaya Prison. We gave the prison authorities a letter from Peruvian Congressman Gustavo Mohme Llona who is also director of La Republica Newspaper in Lima. The

letter asked that the six of us be admitted to the prison to visit with Lori Berenson. To our surprise the request was granted and within minutes we were in the prison yard. We spent two hours talking to Lori.

The events that have followed our visit are truly bizarre. Apparently the prison authority in Lima was disturbed that the authorities in Arequipa admitted us to the prison (we had heard many times that there is no phone at the Arequipa facility). Ironically the United States Ambassador to Peru was also annoyed at our visit to the prison. After our visit was covered in a legitimate journalistic manner by Associated Press and Reuters, the lowest tabloid elements of the Peruvian press seized upon this opportunity to foster further slander against Lori.

We see articles in the Peruvian Press stating that Lori is in communication with the MRTA and that an escape plan has been discovered. The "escape plan" consists of knitting instructions which Lori gave to her mother. The original drawing of a cat design was made by Lori and presented to her mother who visited her at Christmas. It was stamped with the official prison censor's stamp. Lori was later questioned about this design by a Peruvian Colonel. She showed the officer her knitting books. The officer thought that incident was humorous.

Lori's parents told the State Department and the National Security Council of the United States about the incident in mid-January and both agencies were sent the picture of the cat with knitting instructions stamped by the prison authorities.

After our Office of the Americas delegation was admitted to Socabaya Prison, Lori's father went to Peru to visit his daughter. Unbelievably, Lori was apparently being punished because of our visit. The prison director said that she would probably lose her

job over this issue. Now all correspondence with Lori must be in Spanish. Previously some English had been tolerated because various members of the prison staff understood English and could censor the material. Now no more books in English are tolerated. Now grapes cannot be brought to Lori for fear that she might make wine out of them. Now the Church is no longer allowed to bring in letters from other prisons or to take out letters for other prisons as was previously permitted following inspection and censorship. These previously accepted communications were used as the basis for false accusations about Lori "communicating with the MRTA" and even as a ruse for condemning her as "a leader of the MRTA". The final media hype is the fabrication that Lori is orchestrating an attack on the prison. Such reckless, malicious, defamatory slander is a clear violation of Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Irrational punishment for Lori is increasing. Prisoners in her wing are spying on her knowing that they can be rewarded for testimony against her. This applies to the guards as well. A guard claimed to have found the escape plan (knitting instructions and cat diagram) in the rubbish. Actually Lori had given the knitting instructions to the guard for inspection before it was given to her mother. This material was never in the rubbish and is not an escape plan.

There are now seven "repentant" women in Lori's section of Socabaya Prison. Six of them are former members of Sendero Luminoso. These women know that now they are categorized as repentant, the more accusations they make against Lori, the better chance they have of gaining their freedom or receiving extra benefits in prison. We believe that Lori is in physical danger from these other prisoners or from the guards because she is not identified as "repentant".

President Clinton and The United States Embassy have practiced little or no advocacy on Lori's behalf because of her political views.

We are absolutely convinced that Lori was correct when she wrote to Amnesty International in August of 1997 saying that she was imprisoned for her ideology and beliefs and not for any actions or deeds. The barbaric military tribunals of Peru have been aided and abetted by indifference on the part of the United States because of Lori's perspective on institutional violence.

Lori is clearly a prisoner of conscience. On August 22, 1998 Lori wrote from Yanamayo Prison that to share the ideology of others for a more just world for the poor and oppressed does not imply that she believes in violence to achieve such goals. She stated clearly that she opposes violence, has never been involved in violence and could never be involved in violence.

Last summer Prime Minister Valle Reistra argued that Lori is not a violent person and supported her being pardoned and expelled. Thanks to Amnesty International, the Catholic Church in the United States and the International Red Cross, Lori was released from solitary confinement after 115 intolerable days. In writing to members of Congress our State Department has wrongfully taken credit for Lori's release from solitary. The United States Ambassador to Peru, Dennis Jett, has never visited Lori despite her written requests to meet him. Lori is a prisoner of conscience.

Lori is now at Socabaya Prison in Arequipa, Peru. We found her to be suffering from digestive problems as a result of prison food and dirty water. We found that her eye sight was suffering as a result of the poor lighting especially after arbitrarily being thrown into solitary confinement for 115 days when she was transferred to this prison. The lack of

oxygen and frigid temperature at Yanamayo, appears to be the cause of severe circulatory problems. Her hands are purple.

With the strong evidence gathered by the United Nations, the Organization of American States, Amnesty International and our own personal visit to Lori, we are convinced that Lori has suffered over three years of wrongful imprisonment and should be released immediately.

As direct observers of Lori's mistreatment and Peru's blatant violations of International Law, we are astounded that our State Department has done nothing to effect Lori's release. Like the behavior of Pontius Pilate, the State Department takes no position on her innocence or guilt. Tens of thousands of letters, faxes and phone calls have been generated by our citizens demanding Lori's freedom. The Berenson family has yet to receive a comment from President Clinton or Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. Our Ambassador in Peru, Mr. Dennis Jett urges us to, "Keep a low profile."

In view of the failure of President Clinton and the State Department to take action on the case of Lori Berenson who is apparently the only U.S. citizen held as a political prisoner overseas, we must remind the President of Act of Congress (22 U.S.C., Section 1732) "Whenever it is made known that a U.S. citizen is wrongfully imprisoned in a foreign government, the president shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war and not otherwise prohibited by law, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain and effectuate the release. In the words of Lori's father, Mark Berenson, "Please, Mr. President, do your job!"

Please visit Lori's web-site

WWW.FREELORI.ORG At this site you will be able to hear a program which aired nationally in the United States on "Democracy Now" March 5, 1999 after the Office of the Americas delegation visited Lori.

Blase Bonpane, Ph.D.

Blase Bonpane is director of the Office of the Americas.

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