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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 4/8/2005

File Folder MATLOCK CHRON AUGUST 1985 (3/6)

FOIA

F06-114/2

Box Number 10

YARHI-MILO

1012

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
7618	MEMO	MATLOCK TO MCFARLANE RE NSDD ON GENEVA MEETING <i>R 10/1/2012 F2006-114/2</i>	1	8/2/1985	B1
7619	MEMO	REGAN AND MCFARLANE TO WHITE HOUSE STAFF RE WHITE HOUSE COORDINATING GROUP FOR GENEVA MEETING <i>R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2</i>	1	ND	B1
7620	MEMO	WHITE HOUSE COORDINATING GROUP FOR GENEVA MEETING <i>R 11/21/2007 F06-114/2</i>	1	ND	B1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Matlock
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SYSTEM II
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1985

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
THE DIRECTOR OF U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

SUBJECT: NSDD on Meeting With Soviet Leader in Geneva (S)

The President has approved the attached National Security Decision Directive on his planned meeting with the Soviet leader in Geneva. (S)

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

William F. Martin for

Robert C. McFarlane

Attachment
NSDD-183

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 29, 1997

By CS NARA, Date 6/18/12

COPY OF 10 COPIES

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Declassify on: OADR

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MATLOCK²

SYSTEM II
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 8, 1985

National Security Decision
Directive Number 183

MEETING WITH SOVIET LEADER IN GENEVA (U)

As we prepare for my meeting with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva November 19-20, it will be important for personnel of all agencies active in the sphere of U.S.-Soviet relations to understand clearly the context of the meeting and United States objectives. (U)

I invited the Soviet leader to a meeting as soon as he assumed his position, because I consider it important for the leaders of the two most powerful nations to know each other and to establish a dialogue which can assist us in managing a relationship which is inevitably adversarial but which must be conducted in a manner which improves stability in the world. (U)

Accordingly, the primary purpose of the meeting will be to establish personal contact and, if possible, to develop an agenda for negotiations to be undertaken in the future. The meeting will not be a substitute for negotiations in normal channels, nor is its aim the signing of formal agreements. It should rather be viewed as part of an ongoing process of dialogue with the Soviet leadership, which can give direction and momentum to our negotiating efforts. (U)

Negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union in various areas should continue to be conducted on their merits, and should neither be hastened nor delayed because of my upcoming meeting. While I do not preclude the possibility of signing or announcing possible agreements which may be reached during the intervening period in the normal course of negotiation, this is not the purpose of the meeting, and the planned meeting should under no circumstances be allowed to influence the United States negotiating position. (S)

Since historically public expectations for meetings between American and Soviet leaders have been inflated and have led to a damaging cycle of euphoria and then disillusionment, it will be important to convey to the public a realistic picture of the context in which my meeting will take place. In particular, nothing should be said to encourage the expectation that the meeting will result in a fundamental change in the nature of the

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U.S.-Soviet relationship, or in major agreements. This must be done, however, without denigrating the importance of the meeting or of kindling suspicions that the United States is not serious in its efforts to resolve problems in the U.S.-Soviet relationship. (S)

Given the importance of maintaining a clear and consistent treatment of U.S.-Soviet relations in our public statements and public diplomacy, it is imperative for all U.S. Government officials to adhere totally to the press guidance established by my own statements and those approved by the State Department and the White House. No official is authorized to originate public statements regarding the Geneva meeting, or to provide comments in background briefings that go beyond statements made publicly by the White House or Department of State. All written remarks concerning U.S.-Soviet relations must be approved in advance by the White House or the Department of State. Should public statements or background briefings by other U.S. Government officials on particular aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations seem desirable, they may be undertaken only following the specific approval of the White House Coordinating Group for the Geneva Meeting. (C)

In this connection, I am compelled to note that our negotiating position continues to be undermined by unauthorized, and often inaccurate or distorted information provided to the public media by anonymous government officials. It will be particularly important in the months ahead to put a stop to this damaging practice, and I would remind every agency head that it is part of his executive responsibility to control access to sensitive information in a manner which insures its integrity from unauthorized disclosure. (S)

Issues under negotiation with the Soviet Union will continue to be staffed in the normal interagency process, culminating in the National Security Council or National Security Planning Group. Overall arrangements for the Geneva meeting, including its public diplomacy aspects, will be coordinated by my Chief of Staff and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. (U)

To insure that the various strands of U.S.-Soviet relations are properly coordinated for presentation to these cabinet-level bodies, I hereby establish a White House Coordinating Group for the Geneva Meeting, with the following mandate:

1. To monitor and ensure consistency of substantive preparations for the meeting in Geneva, except for those which come under the aegis of the Senior Arms Control Group. (S)

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2. To coordinate policy guidance for public handling of issues related to the meeting in Geneva. ~~(S)~~
3. To provide guidance to the White House Advance Office and other units responsible for arrangements and logistics in respect to substantive implications of arrangements for the meeting. ~~(S)~~

The White House Coordinating Group for the Geneva Meeting will operate under the Chairmanship of Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Jack F. Matlock, and will include representatives designated by the Secretaries of State and Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence, along with such other officials as my Chief of Staff and the Assistant to the President for National Security shall deem necessary. ~~(S)~~

Ronald Reagan

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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August 2, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *GM*
SUBJECT: NSDD on Geneva Meeting

Attached at Tab A is a copy of the NSDD, incorporating your revisions, and at Tab I a memorandum to the President.

At Tab II is a proposed memorandum from you and Don Regan to the White House staff, and at Tab III a suggested list of participants on the White House Coordinating Group, with the proviso that names can be added or changed, of course, as requested by the Chief of Staff's office. I presume you wish to leave the selection of the DOD representative up to Secretary Weinberger.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That you sign the Memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Approve ____ Disapprove ____

2. That you sign the joint memorandum from you and Don Regan to the White House Staff at Tab II.

Approve ____ Disapprove ____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A National Security Decision Directive

Tab II Memorandum to the White House Staff

Tab III Suggested Participants in the White House Coordinating Group

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NLRR EOG-114/2 #7618

BY KML NARA DATE 10/1/12

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SUBJECT: Your November Meeting with Gorbachev

Issue

Whether to sign an NSDD giving instructions for preparing for your meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in November.

Facts

Preparation for a fruitful meeting and encouragement of realistic public expectations will require close coordination of preparations and a clear understanding within the bureaucracy of the purposes of the meeting.

Discussion

The NSDD at Tab I is designed to describe your view of the meeting and your goals, to ensure appropriate discipline among U.S. Government officials in commenting on it, and to establish a mechanism for coordinating the various strands of activity in U.S.-Soviet relations by means of a White House Coordinating Group.

Recommendation

That you sign the National Security Decision Directive at Tab A.

OK No

— —

Attachment:

Tab A National Security Decision Directive

DECLASSIFIED

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By CAS NARA, Date 6/18/02

Prepared by:
Jack F. Matlock

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

National Security Decision
Directive Number

MEETING WITH SOVIET LEADER IN GENEVA (U)

As we prepare for my meeting with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva November 19-20, it will be important for personnel of all agencies active in the sphere of U.S.-Soviet relations to understand clearly the context of the meeting and United States objectives. (U)

I invited the Soviet leader to a meeting as soon as he assumed his position, because I consider it important for the leaders of the two most powerful nations to know each other and to establish a dialogue which can assist us in managing a relationship which is inevitably adversarial but which must be conducted in a manner which improves stability in the world. (U)

Accordingly, the primary purpose of the meeting will be to establish personal contact and, if possible, to develop an agenda for negotiations to be undertaken in the future. The meeting will not be a substitute for negotiations in normal channels, nor is its aim the signing of formal agreements. It should rather be viewed as part of an ongoing process of dialogue with the Soviet leadership, which can give direction and momentum to our negotiating efforts. (U)

Negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union in various areas should continue to be conducted on their merits, and should neither be hastened nor delayed because of my upcoming meeting. While I do not preclude the possibility of signing or announcing possible agreements which may be reached during the intervening period in the normal course of negotiation, this is not the purpose of the meeting, and the planned meeting should under no circumstances be allowed to influence the United States negotiating position. (S)

Since historically public expectations for meetings between American and Soviet leaders have been inflated and have led to a damaging cycle of euphoria and then disillusionment, it will be important to convey to the public a realistic picture of the context in which my meeting will take place. In particular, nothing should be said to encourage the expectation that the meeting will result in a fundamental change in the nature of the

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Authority S. Tilley FR-1055 5/17/9
BY CJS, NARA, Date 6/18/12

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U.S.-Soviet relationship, or in major agreements. This must be done, however, without denigrating the importance of the meeting or of kindling suspicions that the United States is not serious in its efforts to resolve problems in the U.S.-Soviet relationship. (S)

Given the importance of maintaining a clear and consistent treatment of U.S.-Soviet relations in our public statements and public diplomacy, it is imperative for all U.S. Government officials to adhere totally to the press guidance established by my own statements and those approved by the State Department and the White House. No official is authorized to originate public statements regarding the Geneva meeting, or to provide comments in background briefings that go beyond statements made publically by the White House or Department of State. All written remarks concerning U.S.-Soviet relations must be approved in advance by the White House or the Department of State. Should public statements or background briefings by other U.S. Government officials on particular aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations seem desirable, they may be undertaken only following the specific approval of the White House Coordinating Group for the Geneva Meeting. (C)

In this connection, I am compelled to note that our negotiating position continues to be undermined by unauthorized, and often inaccurate or distorted information provided to the public media by anonymous government officials. It will be particularly important in the months ahead to put a stop to this damaging practice, and I would remind every agency head that it is part of his executive responsibility to control access to sensitive information in a manner which insures its integrity from unauthorized disclosure. (S)

Issues under negotiation with the Soviet Union will continue to be staffed in the normal interagency process, culminating in the National Security Council or National Security Planning Group. Overall arrangements for the Geneva meeting, including its public diplomacy aspects, will be coordinated by my Chief of Staff and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. (U)

To insure that the various strands of U.S.-Soviet relations are properly coordinated for presentation to these cabinet-level bodies, I hereby establish a White House Coordinating Group for the Geneva Meeting, with the following mandate:

1. To monitor and insure consistency of substantive preparations for the meeting in Geneva, except for those which come under the aegis of the Senior Arms Control Group. (S)

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2. To coordinate policy guidance for public handling of issues related to the meeting in Geneva. ~~(S)~~

3. To provide guidance to the White House Advance Office and other units responsible for arrangements and logistics in respect to substantive implications of arrangements for the meeting. ~~(S)~~

The White House Coordinating Group for the Geneva Meeting will operate under the Chairmanship of Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Jack F. Matlock, and will include representatives designated by the Secretaries of State and Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence, along with such other officials as my Chief of Staff and the Assistant to the President for National Security shall deem necessary. ~~(S)~~

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: Donald T. Regan
Chief of Staff

Robert C. McFarlane
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

SUBJECT: White House Coordinating Group for Geneva Meeting (S)

The President will be meeting with Soviet Secretary General Gorbachev in Geneva November 19-20. The President considers this to be a most significant occasion because it permits the leaders of the two most powerful nations to know each other and establish an important dialogue. (U)

The President has established the White House Coordinating Group for Geneva, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Jack Matlock, to provide the necessary assistance and coordination in preparation for his meeting. Various members of the NSC and White House staffs will be asked to participate in this group. (S)

Arrangements and events surrounding this meeting will be extremely sensitive. Any questions you may have concerning the Geneva Meeting should be referred to the Coordinating Group. Those individuals not directly involved in the meeting preparatory process should refrain from making any comments, public or otherwise, about U.S.-Soviet relations or the meeting arrangements. Those individuals who are involved in preparing for the meeting will be expected to adhere explicitly to the procedures specially established for the Geneva meeting regarding public comments or general discussion. (S)

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NLS F06-114/2# 7619

BY ADT NARA, DATE 11/21/07

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WHITE HOUSE COORDINATING GROUP FOR GENEVA MEETING

Proposed Composition

Chairman: Matlock

NSC Participation: Martin or Pearson
Small
Steiner or Mandel
Linhard
Cobb
Chris Lehman or Ron Sable

Other White House: As determined by Chief of Staff, but
presumably including the following:

Chew
Henkel
Djeredjian
Hooley
Elliott
Gregg

State: Ridgway
Holmes
Palmer
Parris (who would act as Executive Secretary)

CIA: Gates
Ermarth
Senior Analyst

Defense: As designated by SecDef

Others: Most other agencies are probably represented
adequately in the various interagency groups
which the persons named above can represent
or speak for. However, others can be
included, or invited to specific meetings, if
the need becomes apparent.

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NLS FOI-114/2 #7620
BY LOI, NARA, DATE 11/21/07

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
THE DIRECTOR OF U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

SUBJECT: NSDD on Meeting With Soviet Leader in Geneva (S)

The President has approved the attached National Security Decision Directive on his planned meeting with the Soviet leader in Geneva. (S)

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Attachment
NSDD-

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DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 28, 1987
By CWS NARA, Date 6/18/02

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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August 8, 1985

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT
THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
THE DIRECTOR OF U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

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FOR THE PRESIDENT:

William F. Martin for

Robert C. McFarlane

Attachment
NSDD-183

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines, August 23, 1997
By CAS NARA, Date 6/18/02

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Authority S. Tildley 887-1035 S/7/1/1
BY GJS, NARA, Date 6/18/02
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1985

National Security Decision
Directive Number 183

MEETING WITH SOVIET LEADER IN GENEVA (U)

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2. To coordinate policy guidance for public handling of issues related to the meeting in Geneva. (S)

3. To provide guidance to the White House Advance Office and other units responsible for arrangements and logistics in respect to substantive implications of arrangements for the meeting. (S)

The White House Coordinating Group for the Geneva Meeting will operate under the Chairmanship of Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Jack F. Matlock, and will include representatives designated by the Secretaries of State and Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence, along with such other officials as my Chief of Staff and the Assistant to the President for National Security shall deem necessary. (S)

Ronald Reagan

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM:

WILLIAM F. MARTIN *Martin*

SUBJECT:

Message to Demonstrators re Kaisa Randpere

The NSC has reviewed and cleared the State draft message to those protesting the Soviet refusal to release Kaisa Randpere to her parents in Sweden. The demonstration is scheduled for August 10. Attached is the message for signature.

Attachment

Tab A Message re Kaisa Randpere

Tab B Letter From Parks, July 29, 1985

Department of State
Suggested White House Message

The President wishes to express his sympathy for the sad and unnecessary plight of Kaisa Randpere. The Soviet refusal to permit Kaisa to be reunited with her parents violates their pledge under the Helsinki Final Act to deal with requests for family reunification in a positive and humanitarian spirit. We applaud you for your sincere interest in the fate of young Kaisa and join you in calling on the Soviet authorities to permit her to rejoin her parents. We will continue to press the Soviet authorities to live up to their obligations under the Helsinki Final Act. Let us hope they will live up to their obligations and demonstrate the wisdom and the humanity to do the right thing.



COMMITTEE TO FREE KAISA RANDPERE

BOX 527 TREXLERTOWN PA. 18087

Henno E. Parks
Chairman

Thomas Rikken
Vice-Chairman

Gisela McBride
Treasurer

Karin Parks
Secretary

July 29, 1985

Attn. Mr. Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
Room 436
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Linas:

I would like to ask you a very big favor. The Committee to Free Kaisa Randpere is planning a demonstration on Saturday, August 10, 1985 in front of the Court House in Allentown, PA. Approximately 200 people are expected to participate in the protest, mostly from Allentown and surrounding areas.

We sent in a request for a statement on behalf of Kaisa Randpere by the President some time ago, and it would be propitious and much appreciated if you could arrange to have some sort of statement sent here beforehand to be read at the protest. We have requested the same from Congressman Don Ritter of our district, and hope that he will be present as well.

Please send the statement in the Committee's name: P.O. Box 527, Trexlertown, PA 18087. Thank you for your attention to this matter, and we hope to hear from you soon!

Sincerely,

Henno E. Parks
Chairman - CFKR

P.S. Enclosed please find some additional information on the Kaisa Randpere case.



8523126
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

August 9, 1985

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Draft Message for Delivery at August 10 Demonstration
Sponsored by the "Committee to Free Kaisa Randpere"

Attached is a draft message for signature by a member of the White House staff. This responds to your August 5 memorandum requesting our recommendation regarding preparation of a message for delivery at an August 10 demonstration in Allentown, Pennsylvania organized by the "Committee to Free Kaisa Randpere."

Nicholas Platt
for Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Suggested White House message.

UNCLASSIFIED

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8523126

ID 8506185

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

REFERRAL

DATE: 05 AUG 85

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: KOJELIS, LINAS

SOURCE: PARKS, HENNO E

DATE: 29 JUL 85

KEYWORDS: USSR

HUMAN RIGHTS

MP

SUBJ: REQUEST PRES MSG RE DEMONSTRATION BY COM TO FREE KAISA RANDPERE

URGENT

REQUIRED ACTION. RECOMMENDATION & DRAFT MSG

DUE DATE: 08 MAY 85

COMMENTS. Because of the short-suspense, pls coordinate by phone w/ Mr. Jack Matlock,
395-5112, NSC. Thank You

FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*Received in 5/5-1
8/5 at 3:56 PM (CJ)*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

RUSH

August 3, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN, NSC

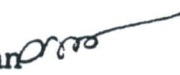
SUBJECT: Demonstration by "Committee to Free Kaisa Randpere," -- Allentown, Pa., AUGUST 10

I would appreciate your advice on whether or not a message can be sent to the above event. The Committees Chairman sent the attached request to Linas Kojelis in Public Liaison.

You are probably familiar with this case: the Soviet Government has not allowed the emigration of Kaisa Randpere, the year-old baby of an Estonian couple who defected to Sweden after leaving an exchange tour in Finland.

If you decide it can be done, I'd also appreciate a suggested text.

Thank you.

(for) Chuck Donovan 
ANNE HIGGINS
18-OEOB/Ext. 7610



13
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

JULY 10 1985

JUL 15 1985

Dear Senator Mathias:

Thank you for your recent inquiry enclosing correspondence from Mrs. Maria Pedak-Kari concerning the unsuccessful efforts of Valdo Randpere and Leila Miller to obtain permission for their young daughter, Kaisa Randpere, to emigrate from the Soviet Union. We share the concern of your constituent about the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to respect such basic human rights as freedom of movement, particularly in light of the USSR's undertaking in the Helsinki Final Act "to deal in a positive and humanitarian spirit with the applications of persons who wish to be reunited with members of their family."

The United States Government has consistently encouraged Soviet authorities to adopt a more favorable attitude toward Soviet citizens who wish to be reunited with family members abroad. Unfortunately, the Soviets have not been responsive to our efforts, labeling them as "interference" in their internal affairs. U.S. influence on Soviet emigration practices and decisions remains limited. We will not give up, however, and intend to persist in our attempts to exercise what influence we have. As Secretary Shultz said in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "Human rights cannot be relegated to the margins of international politics."

With respect to the case of Valdo Randpere and Leila Miller, the State Department monitors their situation and extends what assistance it can. Because the Randperes currently reside in Sweden and have been granted asylum there, the Swedish government's voice may be more effective than our own. However, the United States will continue to raise the issue of freedom of movement, as well as other basic human rights, in every appropriate forum.

If we can be of assistance to you in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

William L. Ball, III
Assistant Secretary
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Enclosure:

Correspondence returned

The Honorable
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.,
United States Senate.

COMMITTEE TO FREE KAISA RANDPERE

BOX 527, TREXLENTOWN, PA. 18087

Henno E. Parks
President

Mari-Ann Rikken
Vice-President

Gisela McBride
Treasurer

Karin Parks
Secretary

UPDATE ON KAISA RANDPERE (June 1985)

Soviet authorities have formally denied Valdo and Leila Randpere's request for the release of one year old Kaisa from Soviet-occupied Estonia, on the grounds that the parents "no longer want their daughter."

Valdo Randpere and Leila Miller slipped away from an Estonian tourist exchange group while on a trip to Helsinki, Finland, last summer. The couple managed secretly to secure passage aboard a Swedish ship bound for Stockholm on August 6, 1984, and requested asylum from Swedish officials upon arrival. They had to leave their 13-month old daughter, Kaisa, behind as a hostage, trusting that pressure from world public opinion would make Soviet authorities relent and allow the reunion of the family as promised in the Helsinki Accords. This is a common technique authorities use to prevent other unhappy Estonians from defecting. Randpere stated after defecting to Sweden, "I have more rights and greater opportunities here than at home, even though I had a career and was well off in Estonia. But, and this is most important, I didn't feel free there. In my opinion, that's how all Estonians feel."

Randpere, aged 26, was a senior aide to the Estonian Minister of Justice and a member of the Komsomol Central Committee; Leila Miller, aged 23, was one of Estonia's most popular singers.

Randpere said that he and his wife expected to be condemned to death as traitors as a result of their defection. They had listened to Radio Tallinn broadcasts which attacked them as criminals and described Leila as a loose woman. The younger Randpere realized that his father would probably lose his job in the Soviet merchant marine and would no longer be allowed to travel abroad. But they felt that they had to seize their only opportunity to escape from the oppressive atmosphere and mounting Russification in Estonia. Randpere, moreover, believed that next year he would be compelled to serve in Afghanistan; he is strongly opposed to Soviet policy there.

Letter of March 1, 1985

To date, the Randperes have made three formal applications for an exit visa for Kaisa, the results of which have been inconclusive or negative. Apparently Soviet authorities have been using questionable bureaucratic tactics to obstruct and delay these petitions. At different times the Randperes have been told to apply to different departments, and at one point they were told that the grandmother (Leila's mother, Mrs. Hilja Uuskula, in whose care Kaisa was left) should be the one to apply. Unfortunately, the office in Estonia where Mrs. Uuskula was directed to make the application was closed for some time without explanation. Finally, a sign appeared on the door indicating "Renovation."

The Randperes have heard that Kaisa's grandmother has been continually terrorized by Soviet authorities with threats of taking the child away and placing her in an orphanage. When a Swedish newspaper ran a series of articles on the case, the grandmother was summarily fired from her job and threatened with imprisonment in a psychiatric institute. The KGB continues to try to pressure her into denouncing the Randperes. All packages and correspondence the Randperes attempt to send are confiscated by the KGB, thus leaving the family in Estonia destitute.

Randpere mentioned that he was deeply grateful for the help and support provided by Senator William Armstrong of Colorado, Elliott Abrams - Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, and numerous other individuals and organizations.

Telephone Call (June 3, 1983)

In a recent telephone conversation, Randpere indicated that the Swedish government will probably make a decision on their request for an early naturalization by June 19, 1983. He fears that their petition will be rejected, due to Swedish reluctance to antagonize Soviet authorities. Waiving the normal seven-year wait for citizenship would automatically make Kaisa a Swedish citizen. If this were to occur, more pressure could be applied in securing her release from Soviet-occupied Estonia.

In the most recent response from the Soviet Embassy, officials have at last formally denied the Randpere's application for Kaisa's release. Randpere was told that he cannot apply again for at least six months. Soviet officials told him, "you may as well not even bother to apply that soon, because nothing will have changed anyway." In fact, Soviet officials at the Embassy have forbidden him to call them anymore, even though he is still a Soviet citizen. He has been told to come in person to the Embassy, where they demand that he sign a document stating that he has been forced to stay in Sweden. In addition, they want him to deny all his "slandorous statements" against the Soviet Union. The implication is that if he agrees to work for the Soviet Union as an agent in Sweden, they would release his child.

In an on-going attempt to discredit the Randperes, the Soviets continue to spread lies - such as informing the grandmother of their death in a car accident, and that they are both subsisting on welfare in Sweden. Although packages and letters mailed to Kaisa continue to be confiscated by authorities, the Randperes have been able to maintain contact with Estonia via telephone calls twice a month. At this point Randpere feels that the Swedish government is not doing all that it could do to help. He mentioned that Swedish government officials have been reluctant to approach the Soviets directly on the case.

The Randperes have recently released a new album entitled "Sleep my Child," which they hope will focus even more public attention on Kaisa's plight.

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UPDATE - RANDPERE LETTER (6/16/85)

Sent 4 pictures. 3 taken at beginning of June. The pictures were taken by the Norwegians.

I'll repeat briefly what Valdo told you. After 8 months of bureaucratic effort, we got a reply from Estonia regarding Kaisa. For some reason this reply was not given to us; it remained at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm. They read it to us over the phone. Contents approx. as follows: 1) *we can't have our daughter because we do not have a steady income, but are dependent upon welfare and therefore could not properly take care of her;* 2) *We don't even want our daughter. We proved this by leaving her in Estonia.* 3) *We have not gotten Swedish citizenship.*

Since September '84 we have had a secure income. Leaving our daughter behind is total nonsense. Citizenship, however ... We made application, even before we received the reply (Soviet), approx. in February, to the Swedish government, to receive citizenship without the required 4 year waiting period. This application finally ended up at their State Dept. (Foreign ministerium) *Riigipäevas*, a moderate, Gunnar Högmark spoke on our behalf. He asked the foreign minister, Bodström, what the Swedish government has done to help reunite our family, and, how does the foreign minister view our receiving citizenship now. That would mean that Kaisa would become a Swedish citizen. Bodström didn't know what to say except that the government is doing everything possible and that they are weighing the citizenship question. To date we haven't had a reply. Verbally they told Valdo that the government can't do anything to help us until we have received 2 turn-downs from the Soviets. That means that after half a year (that's how far apart the applications have to be) we have to look for new paths and possibilities to get our application to the Estonian Foreign Affairs Department, so that it does not "get lost three times in the mail". All that bureaucratic fuss and harassment/teasing will begin again - from the beginning.

When Valdo got the reply from the Soviet Embassy, they proposed the following: that he write a declaration, that what he's said and done to date was under duress; and to assert, that he wants to remain a Soviet citizen, but to live in Sweden. We can't interpret that in any other way except that it's a proposal for him to become a spy or an informer. Valdo told them to go to hell. Then began a real tirade of all sorts of threats against us, concluding with Valdo being forbidden to phone the Embassy any more.

So we exist. We don't know what to do next - just wait and see... On the 1st of July, Kaisa will become 2 years old. She's talking. Only not with us. We live quietly, otherwise. We perform occasionally. Our record has been out for awhile. Hard to say about the sales. I guess we can't compete with Michael Jackson.

Valdo Randpere Leila Miller

COMMITTEE TO FREE KAISA RANDPERE

BOX 527, TREXLETON, PA. 18087

Hanno E. Parks
President

Mari-Ann Rikken
Vice-President

Gisela McBride
Treasurer

Karin Parks
Secretary

SAMPLE LETTER: Estonian and Soviet Officials

Mr. Erki Silvet
Minister of Justice of the
Estonian SSR
Parnu maantee 7
200 001 Tallinn
Estonia, USSR

Mr. Karl Vaino
First Secretary of the
Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the
Estonian SSR
Lenini puistee 9
200 001 Tallinn
Estonia, USSR

Chairman Mikhail S. Gorbachev
The Presidium
The Kremlin
Staraya Pl. 4
Moscow, USSR

His Excellency Anatoly Dobrynin
Ambassador of the USSR
1125 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear _____ :

This is to let you know that I am deeply concerned about the plight of Kaisa Randpere, the world's youngest political prisoner, who is living in Tallinn, Estonia, with her grandmother. Her parents are presently residing in Sweden where they hope to be reunited with their daughter.

Because the Soviet Union has signed the Helsinki Accords, is a party to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (all of which guarantee to all individuals the right of freedom of thought, conscience, religion, the right to hold opinions without interference, the right to freedom of expression and the right to emigrate), I request that you permit Kaisa Randpere to emigrate to Sweden as soon as possible to join her parents Valdo Randpere and Leila Miller.

Kaisa and her grandmother have been denied correspondence privileges and a viable source of income. For these reasons I urge you to immediately take action in this regard.

Sincerely,

In our introductory remarks we would like to express our gratitude to the Swedish Government and people for their warm reception in the kingdom of Sweden. We could never have believed that our worries and problems would find such a sympathetic attitude and quick solution. Especially, we want to thank Ants Kippar, with whom we have been in continuous contact since our first day of arrival in Stockholm and whose support it is impossible to overestimate. There are other people we would like to thank, but it is above all better for them, that we hide our esteem for them in our hearts.

We believe in freedom and the Swedish people who has shown its greatness by showing its friendly attitude to a small nation's sorrows, culture and efforts to exist. Therefore, we turn to all of you who are listening to us and ask you - help us to get our daughter Kaisa, aged just over one year, out of the Soviet Union. We could not unfortunately take her with us.

We want to hope that a world power would permit itself some generosity, at least on an international scale, and make it possible for a little human being to leave her country and reunite with her parents. And whose fault it is, before this country, only that her parents choose not to return to the present Tallinn, an option guaranteed by the Helsinki agreement.

Stockholm August 22, 1984

Valdo Randpere -



Recent defectors, Valdo Randpere, the highest ranking official of Soviet-occupied Estonia, and wife Leila Miller are pictured with their 15-month-old daughter whom they have left behind.

Estonian official and wife among seven defectors to West

BONN (UPI) — Five East Europeans defected in West Germany, and a high-ranking Soviet official and his wife fled in the West and are seeking political asylum in Sweden, West German and Swedish officials said yesterday.

Police spokesman Lutz Hallberg in Stockholm said the Soviet defector — identified as an Estonian deputy minister of justice — arrived in Sweden late last week and was being interrogated by security police. Estonia has several deputy ministers of justice.

"He arrived late last week and second he is here as a refugee," Mc Hallberg said.

"The government has been informed that the Estonian deputy minister of justice has asked for political asylum," a Swedish foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Sources said the 36-year-old defector and his wife Linda, a well-known Estonian singer, came by boat to Sweden after serving as an official functionary at the yearly Baltic Days celebration at Kettla in southern Finland.

They said the couple did not seek refuge in Finland because Soviet defectors there routinely are returned to the Soviet Union.

"The defector is a deputy min-

ister Party for failing to safeguard party ideology, and demanded tougher action against dissidents.

In Munich, police said the five East European defectors included a Soviet citizen who fled into West Germany across the Czechoslovakian border — the first such escape involving a Russian in 11 years.

Border police also said three East Germans and a Czechoslovakian arrived unscathed in the West German state of Bavaria.

Two of the East Germans — a 21-year-old man and an 18-year-old

woman — penetrated a mine field Monday and fled from East Germany on the 13th anniversary of the building of the anti-refugee wall on the East West Berlin border, a police spokesman said.

The Soviet citizen, a 36-year-old tractor driver made his escape late Saturday with a 21-year-old East German, police said, but they declined to disclose any details of his escape or background.

Police said no Soviet citizen previously had come across the Czech border since two Soviet civilians fled across it in 1973.

Earlier Saturday, a 37-year-old Czechoslovak fled across the border in the same rural region northeast of Munich where the East German and Russian later made their escape, border police said.

Bavaria and Czechoslovakia are divided by obstructed and barbed wire, but the border lacks the mine fields and automatic shooting devices that make direct escapes from East to West Germany very difficult.

The Aug. 13 Society, a West German organization that monitors East German affairs, announced 14 East Germans escaped across the East-West Berlin border and East West German border during the first six months of this year.

THE CURRENT STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED ESTONIA

Memorandum from the Estonian American National Council

April 1985

It has been over 40 years since invading Soviet armies, in collusion with the Nazi regime, overran the independent Baltic Republic of Estonia and forcibly incorporated it, along with its Baltic neighbors of Latvia and Lithuania, into the Soviet Union. Although this illegal incorporation has repeatedly been denounced by most Western countries, and although the Soviet Union is a signatory of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and numerous other documents guaranteeing basic human rights and the right of self-determination, Soviet oppression and persecution persist to this day in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

RUSSIFICATION AND NATIONAL GENOCIDE

The Estonian American National Council and all Estonians living in the free world are gravely concerned about the continued existence of Estonia, its very people, language, and culture. Under the Soviet occupation, a systematic policy of Russification and national genocide is being carried out. The percentage of Estonians in the population is being reduced drastically by forced relocation of Estonians, colonization by Russian and other immigrants, and increases in troops stationed in Estonia.

As verified by all recent defectors, the Soviets are increasingly eliminating the Estonian language and ethnic traditions and establishing Russian as the official language in government employment, in place names, and in schools. For some time, not one dissertation has been written or defended in Estonian -- the obligatory language is Russian. Estonian children are taught Russian starting with the first grade, while Estonian is optional in Russian schools in Estonia, where most do not study it. Even ancient Estonian folk songs are censored by Russian bureaucrats.

THE CASE OF MART NIKLUS

One of the most illuminating examples of the many breaches of the Helsinki Final Act by the Soviet Union is the case of Mart Niklus. As a human rights activist and Helsinki monitor, Mr. Niklus has spent half his life in Soviet prisons and slave labor camps. On January 8, 1981, he was sentenced to 10 years in a special regime labor camp to be followed by five years of internal exile for what the Soviet authorities call "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" but what, in reality, means the non-violent exercise of human rights which are inviolable according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and permissible also by the very Constitution of the Soviet Union.

Mart Niklus was taken on January 26, 1981, from the central prison in Tallinn, Estonia, and sent to the Perm forced labor camp at the foot of the Ural Mountains. In July 1983, he was condemned to three years in strict prison regime and transferred to Chistopol Prison in the Tatar ASSR. On October 30, 1983, the Day of the Political Prisoner in the USSR, Mart Niklus and 12 other prisoners of conscience began a hunger strike in protest against inhumane prison conditions, deficient food rations, and beatings and abuse by the prison staff.

On March 26, 1984, Mart Niklus was visited by his mother, Mrs. Elfriede Niklus. When he was forbidden to speak to his mother in Estonian, dragged from the room and beaten within hearing of his mother, Mart Niklus declared a hunger strike which he intends to continue until illegal discrimination against use of the Estonian language during visits is stopped. Mrs. Niklus described her son's physical appearance as very bad. Mart Niklus suffers from malignant radiculitis, skin disease and stomach pains and cannot survive his term of imprisonment. Mrs. Niklus has heard nothing from or about her son since her visit and she fears that Soviet authorities have silently liquidated Mart Niklus. Appended are numerous expressions of Congressional and Presidential concern regarding the treatment and fate of Mart Niklus.

OTHER ESTONIAN PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE IN THE USSR

In addition to Mart Niklus, there are many other Estonian prisoners of conscience - people such as Enn Tarto, Lagle Parek, Heiki Ahonen, Arvo Pesti, Allan Alajaan - all of whom have been conspicuous in some way in expressing their concerns about human rights, national rights, or religious freedom. Appended is the current listing of all known Estonian prisoners of conscience in the USSR.

KAISA RANDPERE - WORLD'S YOUNGEST POLITICAL PRISONER

Kaisa Randpere, born July 1, 1983, is, at the age of 21 months, the world's youngest political prisoner. She lives in Tallinn, the capital of Soviet-occupied Estonia, with her maternal grandmother Hilja Uusküla. Kaisa is the child of Valdo Randpere and Leila Miller, who slipped away from an Estonian tourist exchange group on a trip to Helsinki. The couple secretly secured passage aboard a Swedish ship bound for Stockholm on August 6, 1984, and requested asylum from Swedish officials upon arrival. Unfortunately, due to the Soviet ban on entire families traveling abroad together, they had to leave their one year old daughter, Kaisa, behind in Estonia. Valdo Randpere, 26, was a senior aide to the Estonian Minister of Justice and a member of the Komsomol Central Committee; Leila Miller, 23, was one of Estonia's most popular singers.

Since leaving Estonia, the Randperes have heard that Kaisa's grandmother has been interrogated repeatedly and is being terrorized continually by Soviet authorities with threats of taking the child away and placing her in an orphanage. When a Swedish newspaper printed a series of articles about little Kaisa, the grandmother was fired from her job and threatened with imprisonment in a psychiatric institute. Letters and packages of support sent by the Randperes to their daughter are confiscated by the KGB, thus leaving the family in Estonia destitute.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the above summary of the grave situation in Estonia and the details of individual cases of denial of human rights, we ask that you raise the issue of Soviet non-compliance with not only the specifics but also the spirit of the Helsinki Agreement.

We appeal to you to:

ask the Soviet Union to give information about the current situation and health condition of Mart Niklus and other prisoners of conscience,

ask that the Soviet Union release Mart Niklus and other prisoners of conscience from prison and allow them to leave the USSR,

and, ask the Soviet Union to make a humane gesture by making it possible for little Kaisa Randpere to leave Estonia and be reunited with her parents.

ESTONIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

ESTONIAN HOUSE • 243 EAST 34TH STREET

P.O. BOX 266 • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

TEL. (212) 685-0776

34

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 8506185

REFERRAL

DATE: 05 AUG 85

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: KOJELIS, LINAS

SOURCE: PARKS, HENNO E

DATE: 29 JUL 85

KEYWORDS: USSR

HUMAN RIGHTS

MP

URGENT

SUBJ: REQUEST PRES MSG RE DEMONSTRATION BY COM TO FREE KAISA RANDPERE

REQUIRED ACTION. RECOMMENDATION & DRAFT MSG

DUE DATE: 08 MAY 85

COMMENTS: Because of the short-suspense, pls coordinate by phone w/ Mr. Jack Matlock, 395-5112, NSC. Thank You

FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



August 3, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN, NSC

SUBJECT: Demonstration by "Committee to Free Kaisa Randpere," -- Allentown, Pa., AUGUST 10

I would appreciate your advice on whether or not a message can be sent to the above event. The Committees Chairman sent the attached request to Linas Kojelis in Public Liaison.

You are probably familiar with this case: the Soviet Government has not allowed the emigration of Kaisa Randpere, the year-old baby of an Estonian couple who defected to Sweden after leaving an exchange tour in Finland.

If you decide it can be done, I'd also appreciate a suggested text.

Thank you.

(for) Chuck Donovan 
ANNE HIGGINS
18-OEOB/Ext. 7610



COMMITTEE TO FREE KAISA RANDPERE

BOX 527 TREXLERTOWN PA. 18087

Henno E. Parks
Chairman

Thomas Rikken
Vice-Chairman

Gisela McBride
Treasurer

Karin Parks
Secretary

July 29, 1985

Attn. Mr. Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
Room 436
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Linas:

I would like to ask you a very big favor. The Committee to Free Kaisa Randpere is planning a demonstration on Saturday, August 10, 1985 in front of the Court House in Allentown, PA. Approximately 200 people are expected to participate in the protest, mostly from Allentown and surrounding areas.

We sent in a request for a statement on behalf of Kaisa Randpere by the President some time ago, and it would be propitious and much appreciated if you could arrange to have some sort of statement sent here beforehand to be read at the protest. We have requested the same from Congressman Don Ritter of our district, and hope that he will be present as well.

Please send the statement in the Committee's name: P.O. Box 527, Trexlertown, PA 18087. Thank you for your attention to this matter, and we hope to hear from you soon!

Sincerely,

Henno E. Parks
Chairman - CFKR

P.S. Enclosed please find some additional information on the Kaisa Randpere case.



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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

JULY 10 1985

JUL 15 1985

Dear Senator Mathias:

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With best wishes,

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William L. Ball, III
Assistant Secretary
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

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UPDATE ON KAISA RANDPERE (June, 1985)

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Sent 4 pictures. 3 taken at beginning of June. The pictures were taken by the Norwegians.

I'll repeat briefly what Valdo told you. After 8 months of bureaucratic effort, we got a reply from Estonia regarding Kaisa. For some reason this reply was not given to us; it remained at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm. They read it to us over the phone. Contents approx. as follows: 1) *we can't have our daughter because we do not have a steady income, but are dependent upon welfare and therefore could not properly take care of her;* 2) *We don't even want our daughter. We proved this by leaving her in Estonia.* 3) *We have not gotten Swedish citizenship.*

Since September '84 we have had a secure income. Leaving our daughter behind is total nonsense. Citizenship, however ... We made application, even before we received the reply (Soviet), approx. in February, to the Swedish government, to receive citizenship without the required 4 year waiting period. This application finally ended up at their State Dept. (Foreign ministerium) *Riigipäev*, a moderate, Gunnar Högmark spoke on our behalf. He asked the foreign minister, Bodström, what the Swedish government has done to help reunite our family, and, how does the foreign minister view our receiving citizenship now. That would mean that Kaisa would become a Swedish citizen. Bodström didn't know what to say except that the government is doing everything possible and that they are weighing the citizenship question. To date we haven't had a reply. Verbally they told Valdo that the government can't do anything to help us until we have received 2 turn-downs from the Soviets. That means that after half a year (that's how far apart the applications have to be) we have to look for new paths and possibilities to get our application to the Estonian Foreign Affairs Department, so that it does not "get lost three times in the mail". All that bureaucratic fuss and harassment/teasing will begin again - from the beginning.

When Valdo got the reply from the Soviet Embassy, they proposed the following: that he write a declaration, that what he's said and done to date was under duress; and to assert, that he wants to remain a Soviet citizen, but to live in Sweden. We can't interpret that in any other way except that it's a proposal for him to become a spy or an informer. Valdo told them to go to hell. Then began a real tirade of all sorts of threats against us, concluding with Valdo being forbidden to phone the Embassy any more.

So we exist. We don't know what to do next - just wait and see... On the 1st of July, Kaisa will become 2 years old. She's talking. Only not with us. We live quietly, otherwise. We perform occasionally. Our record has been out for awhile. Hard to say about the sales. I guess we can't compete with Michael Jackson.

Valdo Randpere Leila Miller

COMMITTEE TO FREE KAISA RANDPERE

BOX 527, TREXLERTOWN, PA. 18087

Henno E. Parks
President

Mari-Ann Rikken
Vice-President

Gisela McBride
Treasurer

Karin Parks
Secretary

SAMPLE LETTER: Estonian and Soviet Officials

Mr. Erki Silvet
Minister of Justice of the
Estonian SSR
Parnu maantee 7
200 001 Tallinn
Estonia, USSR

Mr. Karl Vaino
First Secretary of the
Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the
Estonian SSR
Lenini puistee 9
200 001 Tallinn
Estonia, USSR

Chairman Mikhail S. Gorbachev
The Presidium
The Kremlin
Staraya Pl. 4
Moscow, USSR

His Excellency Anatoly Dobrynin
Ambassador of the USSR
1125 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear _____ :

This is to let you know that I am deeply concerned about the plight of Kaisa Randpere, the world's youngest political prisoner, who is living in Tallinn, Estonia, with her grandmother. Her parents are presently residing in Sweden where they hope to be reunited with their daughter.

Because the Soviet Union has signed the Helsinki Accords, is a party to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (all of which guarantee to all individuals the right of freedom of thought, conscience, religion, the right to hold opinions without interference, the right to freedom of expression and the right to emigrate), I request that you permit Kaisa Randpere to emigrate to Sweden as soon as possible to join her parents Valdo Randpere and Leila Miller.

Kaisa and her grandmother have been denied correspondence privileges and a viable source of income. For these reasons I urge you to immediately take action in this regard.

Sincerely,

esteemed journalists!

In our introductory remarks we would like to express our gratitude to the Swedish Government and people for their warm reception in the kingdom of Sweden. We could never have believed that our worries and problems would find such a sympathetic attitude and quick solution. Especially, we want to thank Ants Kippar, with whom we have been in continuous contact since our first day of arrival in Stockholm and whose support it is impossible to overestimate. There are other people we would like to thank, but it is above all better for them, that we hide our esteem for them in our hearts.

We believe in freedom and the Swedish people who has shown its greatness by showing its friendly attitude to a small nation's sorrows, culture and efforts to exist. Therefore, we turn to all of you who are listening to us and ask you - help us to get our daughter Kaisa, aged just over one year, out of the Soviet Union. We could not unfortunately take her with us.

We want to hope that a world power would permit itself some generosity, at least on an international scale, and make it possible for a little human being to leave her country and reunite with her parents. And whose fault it is, before this country, only that her parents choose not to return to the present Tallinn, an option guaranteed by the Helsinki agreement.

Stockholm August 22, 1984

Valdo Randpere -



Recent defectors, Valdo Randpere, the highest ranking official of Soviet-occupied Estonia to defect, and wife Leila Miller are pictured with their 15-month-old daughter whom they had leave behind.

Estonian official and wife among seven defectors to West

BOMN (UPI) — Five East Europeans defected to West Germany, and a high-ranking Soviet official and his wife fled to the West and are seeking political asylum in Sweden, West German and Swedish officials said yesterday.

Police spokesman Leif Hallberg in Stockholm said the Soviet defector — identified as an Estonian deputy minister of justice — arrived in Sweden late last week and was being interrogated by security police. Estonia has several deputy ministers of justice.

"He arrived late last week and stated he is here as a refugee," Mr. Hallberg said.

"The government has been informed that the Estonian deputy minister of justice has asked for political asylum," a Swedish foreign ministry spokesman said.

Sources said the 26-year-old defector and his wife Laila, a well-known Estonian singer, came by boat to Sweden after serving as an official functionary at the yearly Baltic Days celebration at Kotka in southern Finland.

They said the couple did not seek asylum in Finland because Soviet defectors there routinely are returned to the Soviet Union.

"The defector is a deputy min-

ister from Estonia," said Ants Kipper of the Stockholm-based Relief Center for Estonian Refugees. "He has defected together with his wife, a very well-known singer in Estonia."

The deputy minister is believed to be the highest-ranking Estonian official ever to defect to the West. His escape from the small Baltic republic follows an increased crackdown on dissident factions there.

The defection came barely a week after the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee issued a sharp attack on the Estonian Com-

munist Party for failing to safeguard party ideology, and demanded tougher action against dissidents.

In Munich, police said the five East European defectors included a Soviet citizen who fled into West Germany across the Czechoslovakian border — the first such escape involving a Russian in 11 years.

Border police also said three East Germans and a Czechoslovakian arrived unsearched in the West German state of Bavaria.

Two of the East Germans — a 21-year-old man and an 18-year-old

woman — penetrated a mine field Monday and fled from East Germany on the 32nd anniversary of the building of the anti-refugee wall on the East-West Berlin border, a police spokesman said.

The Soviet citizen, a 20-year-old tractor driver made his escape late Saturday with a 22-year-old East German, police said, but they declined to disclose any details of his escape or background.

Police said no Soviet citizen previously had come across the Czech border since two Soviet civilians fled across it in 1971.

Earlier Saturday a 37-year-old Czechoslovak fled across the border in the same rural region northeast of Munich where the East German and Russian later made their escape, border police said.

Bavaria and Czechoslovakia are divided by obstacles and barbed wire, but the border lacks the mine fields and automatic shooting devices that make direct escapes from East to West Germany very difficult.

The Aug. 13 Society, a West Berlin organization that monitors East German affairs, announced 84 East Germans escaped across the East-West Berlin border and East-West German border during the first six months of this year.

THE CURRENT STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED ESTONIA

Memorandum from the Estonian American National Council

April 1985

It has been over 40 years since invading Soviet armies, in collusion with the Nazi regime, overran the independent Baltic Republic of Estonia and forcibly incorporated it, along with its Baltic neighbors of Latvia and Lithuania, into the Soviet Union. Although this illegal incorporation has repeatedly been denounced by most Western countries, and although the Soviet Union is a signatory of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and numerous other documents guaranteeing basic human rights and the right of self-determination, Soviet oppression and persecution persist to this day in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

RUSSIFICATION AND NATIONAL GENOCIDE

The Estonian American National Council and all Estonians living in the free world are gravely concerned about the continued existence of Estonia, its very people, language, and culture. Under the Soviet occupation, a systematic policy of Russification and national genocide is being carried out. The percentage of Estonians in the population is being reduced drastically by forced relocation of Estonians, colonization by Russian and other immigrants, and increases in troops stationed in Estonia.

As verified by all recent defectors, the Soviets are increasingly eliminating the Estonian language and ethnic traditions and establishing Russian as the official language in government employment, in place names, and in schools. For some time, not one dissertation has been written or defended in Estonian -- the obligatory language is Russian. Estonian children are taught Russian starting with the first grade, while Estonian is optional in Russian schools in Estonia, where most do not study it. Even ancient Estonian folk songs are censored by Russian bureaucrats.

THE CASE OF MART NIKLUS

One of the most illuminating examples of the many breaches of the Helsinki Final Act by the Soviet Union is the case of Mart Niklus. As a human rights activist and Helsinki monitor, Mr. Niklus has spent half his life in Soviet prisons and slave labor camps. On January 8, 1981, he was sentenced to 10 years in a special regime labor camp to be followed by five years of internal exile for what the Soviet authorities call "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" but what, in reality, means the non-violent exercise of human rights which are inviolable according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and permissible also by the very Constitution of the Soviet Union.

Mart Niklus was taken on January 26, 1981, from the central prison in Tallinn, Estonia, and sent to the Perm forced labor camp at the foot of the Ural Mountains. In July 1983, he was condemned to three years in strict prison regime and transferred to Chistopol Prison in the Tatar ASSR. On October 30, 1983, the Day of the Political Prisoner in the USSR, Mart Niklus and 12 other prisoners of conscience began a hunger strike in protest against inhumane prison conditions, deficient food rations, and beatings and abuse by the prison staff.

On March 26, 1984, Mart Niklus was visited by his mother, Mrs. Elfriede Niklus. When he was forbidden to speak to his mother in Estonian, dragged from the room and beaten within hearing of his mother, Mart Niklus declared a hunger strike which he intends to continue until illegal discrimination against use of the Estonian language during visits is stopped. Mrs. Niklus described her son's physical appearance as very bad. Mart Niklus suffers from malignant radiculitis, skin disease and stomach pains and cannot survive his term of imprisonment. Mrs. Niklus has heard nothing from or about her son since her visit and she fears that Soviet authorities have silently liquidated Mart Niklus. Appended are numerous expressions of Congressional and Presidential concern regarding the treatment and fate of Mart Niklus.

OTHER ESTONIAN PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE IN THE USSR

In addition to Mart Niklus, there are many other Estonian prisoners of conscience - people such as Enn Tarto, Lagle Parek, Heiki Ahonen, Arvo Pesti, Allan Alajaan - all of whom have been conspicuous in some way in expressing their concerns about human rights, national rights, or religious freedom. Appended is the current listing of all known Estonian prisoners of conscience in the USSR.

KAISA RANDPERE - WORLD'S YOUNGEST POLITICAL PRISONER

Kaisa Randpere, born July 1, 1983, is, at the age of 21 months, the world's youngest political prisoner. She lives in Tallinn, the capital of Soviet-occupied Estonia, with her maternal grandmother Hilja Uusküla. Kaisa is the child of Valdo Randpere and Leila Miller, who slipped away from an Estonian tourist exchange group on a trip to Helsinki. The couple secretly secured passage aboard a Swedish ship bound for Stockholm on August 6, 1984, and requested asylum from Swedish officials upon arrival. Unfortunately, due to the Soviet ban on entire families traveling abroad together, they had to leave their one year old daughter, Kaisa, behind in Estonia. Valdo Randpere, 26, was a senior aide to the Estonian Minister of Justice and a member of the Komsomol Central Committee; Leila Miller, 23, was one of Estonia's most popular singers.

Since leaving Estonia, the Randperes have heard that Kaisa's grandmother has been interrogated repeatedly and is being terrorized continually by Soviet authorities with threats of taking the child away and placing her in an orphanage. When a Swedish newspaper printed a series of articles about little Kaisa, the grandmother was fired from her job and threatened with imprisonment in a psychiatric institute. Letters and packages of support sent by the Randperes to their daughter are confiscated by the KGB, thus leaving the family in Estonia destitute.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the above summary of the grave situation in Estonia and the details of individual cases of denial of human rights, we ask that you raise the issue of Soviet non-compliance with not only the specifics but also the spirit of the Helsinki Agreement.

We appeal to you to:

ask the Soviet Union to give information about the current situation and health condition of Mart Niklus and other prisoners of conscience,

ask that the Soviet Union release Mart Niklus and other prisoners of conscience from prison and allow them to leave the USSR,

and, ask the Soviet Union to make a humane gesture by making it possible for little Kaisa Randpere to leave Estonia and be reunited with her parents.

ESTONIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

ESTONIAN HOUSE • 243 EAST 34TH STREET

P.O. BOX 266 • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

TEL (212) 685-0776

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506ACTION

August 9, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN

FROM:

JACK F. MATLOCK

SIGNED

SUBJECT:

Message to Demonstrators re Kaisa Randpere

The Committee to Free Kaisa Randpere is planning a demonstration on Saturday, August 10 in Allentown, PA. Kaisa Randpere is a two-year-old Estonian who has not been permitted to join her parents, now awaiting Swedish citizenship. Henno E. Parks, Chairman of the committee, has requested a Presidential statement which they would read at the protest.

At Tab A is the State draft message which we clear. We agree with State that a member of the White House Staff should sign the message. Since the protest will take place tomorrow, we should get this to Sally Kelley today for signature.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I to Sally Kelley giving NSC clearance of the attached message.

Approve HM

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memo to Kelley
Tab A State Draft Message
Tab B Letter From Parks, July 29, 1985