

Page Denied

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

ROUTING SLIP

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		X	11/13	WJW
2	DDCI		X		
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI		X		
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OCA		X		
14	D/PAO				
15	D/PERS				
16	D/Ex Staff				
17	D/SOVA		X		
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
SUSPENSE		Date			

Remarks

D/OCA states no response necessary.

ER 89-4482

Executive Secretary

31 Oct 89

Date

3637 (10-81)

STAT

Page Denied

EA

OCA

Action Plan for
Congressional Correspondence
to the DCI

31 OCT 1982

Date

Judge:

A response will be prepared
for your signature with
input from _____.

☐

OCA will respond.

☐

_____ will respond.

☐

No response is necessary.

☒

CONCUR

☐

I prefer

☐

Page Denied

FRANK R. WOLF

10TH DISTRICT, VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

104 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-5136

CONSTITUENT SERVICES OFFICES:

1651 OLD MEADOW ROAD
SUITE 115
MCLEAN, VA 22102
(703) 734-1500

19 EAST MARKET STREET
ROOM 4B
LEESBURG, VA 22075
(703) 777-4422

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

October 26, 1989

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
TRANSPORTATION

TREASURY—POSTAL SERVICE—GENERAL
GOVERNMENT

SELECT COMMITTEE
ON CHILDREN, YOUTH,
AND FAMILIES

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND
COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The Honorable William H. Webster
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Judge Webster:

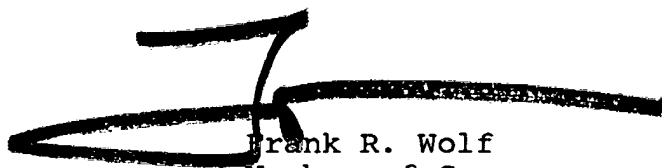
I want to share with you the enclosed report of my recent trip to the Soviet Union. As members of the Helsinki Commission, Rep. Chris Smith of New Jersey and I travelled in August to Perm Labor Camp 35.

Perm 35 is regarded as one of the most notorious "political" camps in the Soviet Union. We found conditions in this "strict regime" camp deplorable and our report identifies several steps and recommendations we believe may help to advance glasnost to the gulag in the Soviet Union.

A former Perm 35 inmate, Lithuanian Catholic priest Alfonsas Svarinskas, has called Soviet prisons the "barometer of Soviet reality." It is important that Members of Congress, human rights groups, and those in the Administration closely follow promised Soviet reforms like the "laws on conscience" in the months ahead.

I hope this information is helpful.

Sincerely,



Frank R. Wolf
Member of Congress

BEST WISHES. I WOULD
APPRECIATE YOUR HELP REGARDING
HAVING SOME OF THESE INDIVIDUALS
RELEASED. THANK YOU

B-808-1R

Page Denied

Next 13 Page(s) In Document Denied



REP. CHRISTOPHER SMITH
... heard prisoners' complaints



REP. FRANK WOLF
... singled out "political" cases

Congressmen Interview Inmates at Soviet Camp

'We Believe We Saw Political Prisoners'

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, Aug. 10—After becoming the first U.S. officials to visit a Soviet labor camp, two members of the congressional Helsinki Commission took issue with President Mikhail Gorbachev's claims that there are no political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

"We believe we saw political prisoners," said Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.), who was permitted to visit a Siberian prison known as Perm-35 with Rep. Frank R. Wolf (R-Va.).

The decision to allow Westerners to tour the prison reflects Gorbachev's desire to show that the Kremlin has nothing to hide prior to a major human rights conference in Moscow in 1991. The congressmen appeared impressed with *glasnost*, or openness, but convinced that the Soviet Union still has a long way to go in improving its human rights record.

At a news conference in Moscow, the congressmen said they had been able to talk to 23 of the 38 prisoners remaining in the Perm camp. They said most of those interviewed described themselves as political prisoners.

Addressing the United Nations last November, Gorbachev insisted that "in places of confinement [in the Soviet Union], there are no persons convicted for their political or religious beliefs." He appeared to be referring to prisoners convicted un-

der Articles 70 and 190 of the Penal Code covering "anti-Soviet agitation" and "slander."

The American legislators refused to say how many of the convicts interviewed at Perm could be described as "prisoners of conscience," but Wolf singled out Leonid Lubman and Valery Smirnov as "political" cases.

Lubman, a 53-year-old electronics engineer, was sentenced in 1978 to 13 years in a labor camp after he smuggled out a manuscript that included the profiles of 30 allegedly corrupt officials. Smirnov, a 44-year-old computer specialist, was convicted of treason after returning to the Soviet Union voluntarily after he had received political asylum in the United States.

The congressmen also interviewed Mikhail Kazachkov, 55, a physicist from Leningrad now in the Perm prison. Kazachkov, whom Western human rights organizations regard as a political prisoner, was convicted of treason after meeting with U.S. consular officials and asking for help in emigrating to the United States.

The Soviet authorities appear to have taken some trouble in making the Perm camp presentable prior to the congressmen's visit. Walls had been recently painted, and freshly potted flowers adorned the camp.

The congressmen said many inmates complained about the lack of adequate heat in winter, infrequent visits by families and a ban on receiving letters from abroad.

The partners
ence ag
sities, ha
seismic
Soviet U
the first
gence-gat
try formal
ernments.

Seismic
which mea
earthquake
phenomena
method of
and would
compliance
agreement
size of nucle

Four seism
established
widely scatte
year, and th
agreed last
equipment th
ditional sites
officials and
say.

In return, th
get seismic d
ment at five
States and has
own seismic
Blacksburg, V
west of Wash
querque, N.M
east of the U.
clear test site ir

Backers of th
reluctant to di
fear of arousing
sy, say they wor
rough marriag
among U.S. sci
Soviet geology,
cials seeking ad
nuclear we.
tors advocating
ways to verify fi
ing limitations.

They said it w
the Bush adminis
on trial arms cont

Under the arr
scientists staff th
Soviet territory,
owned by the Per
Advanced Research
cy (DARPA). The
gates sophisticate
also bankrolls a se
seismic stations o
ritory to keep tra
nuclear tests.