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RECORDS

Withdrawer

JN

3/20/2019

File Folder

USSR-SOVIET (EMIGRATION) (14)

FOIA

F17-038 F1738

Box Number	17		
ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date Restrictions
231781 MEMO	SHULTZ TO POINDEX SECRETARY SHULTZ REPORT		6/16/1983 B1
231785 CABLE	STATE 172274	2	6/21/1983 B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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

S/S! 8313932 FILE

Date May 23, 1983

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT TRANSMITTAL FORM

FOR:

Mr. William P. Clark National Security Council The White House DECLASSIFIED/Released

Authority NUR-170-17-34-15-1

BY JN NARADATE 3/18/19

REFERENCE	E	8
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	TO: The President FROM: William J. Hughes-MC	
	DATE: April 8, 1983 SUBJECT: negotiation of a tre	aty
	with Soviet Union to obviate certain problems on citizenship	1
	WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL DATED: 5/8/83 NSC# 8303003	
	THE ATTACHED ITEM WAS SENT DIRECTLY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE	*
ACTION T	AKEN:	
	A draft reply is attached.	
	A draft reply will be forwarded.	
	A translation is attached.	٠
	\underline{XX} An information copy of a direct reply is attached.	
• • •	We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.	
	Other.	
REMARKS:		

Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

MAY 20 1983

Dear Mr. Hughes:

I have been asked to respond to your letter of April 8 to President Reagan concerning the negotiation of a treaty with the Soviet Union to obviate certain problems of dual nationality.

The problem you address is indeed a serious one. The Department of State is aware of numerous cases of former Soviet citizens who encounter difficulty, expense and inconvenience because the USSR does not recognize loss of Soviet citizenship upon acquisition of United States citizenship through naturalization. Our consular officials in Moscow over the years have dealt with even more serious problems involving people in this category who encounter difficulties in leaving the Soviet Union after returning there for visits.

Fortunately, there have been no incidents in recent years wherein the Soviet authorities have prevented American citizens bearing American passports with valid Soviet tourist or visitor's visas from leaving the country on grounds that they are Soviet citizens. The only problems in this area have involved American citizens who request or accept Soviet travel documentation, or request and receive permission to take up permanent residence in the USSR.

Unfortunately, prospects are not good for successful negotiation of an agreement with the Soviet Union to provide for automatic loss of citizenship upon naturalization in the other country. First, it is unlikely that the Soviets would agree to any such arrangement, which they are unlikely to perceive as being in their interest. This by itself, however, would not be reason enough to forego seeking an agreement. More importantly, we do not believe that it is possible to draft a treaty which would serve the desired purposes and at the same time meet the requirements of American constitutional law.

Allow me to explore this last consideration in a bit more detail. In order for this treaty to work properly, it would have to provide that upon naturalization in the United States, a Soviet citizen would lose his Soviet citizenship by operation of law -- that is, without any further action on his or her part whatsoever. To provide otherwise would invite the Soviet authorities to continue their present practice of requiring written applications and payment of fees.

The Honorable
William J. Hughes,
House of Representatives.

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Authority NUR-170-17-34-15-1
BYUN NARA DATE 3/18/2019

Assuming the Soviets were willing in principle to reach an agreement, if we proposed such an arrangement they would certainly demand reciprocity. This would require a provision that upon naturalization in the Soviet Union, a United States citizen would lose his or her U.S. citizenship automatically. Section 349(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(1), provides that a U.S. citizen shall lose his or her U.S. nationality by obtaining naturalization in a foreign state upon his or her own application. The U.S. Supreme Court has held, however, that no American citizen can be deprived of citizenship unless he or she "voluntarily relinquishes" it. Rusk, 387 U.S. 253 (1967)]. This means that in each case, before a U.S. citizen can be held to have lost his or her nationality, it must be proved that a voluntary act of expatriation has occurred, and that the act was accompanied by a specific intent to give up American citizenship. [Vance v. Terrazas, 444 U.S. 252 (1980)]. Therefore, depending upon all the facts and circumstances in a particular case, an American citizen's naturalization in the Soviet Union may or may not result in loss of U.S. citizenship. In view of the Supreme Court's decisions, the United States Government could not agree to a new treaty provision calling for the automatic termination of U.S. citizenship upon naturalization in the Soviet Union.

What this means when it comes time to negotiate a treaty is that we would have to ask the Soviets to agree that their citizens could be denaturalized automatically by operation of law, but that U.S. citizens would not be subject to the same provision. In our judgment, the Soviets would not agree to such an arrangement.

You also mentioned the naturalization treaty between the U.S. and Czechoslovakia. This treaty was one of a series of such agreements negotiated with a number of countries during the 19th century and early part of this century. The United States has not entered into such an agreement for more than 50 years, and most of the old treaties are no longer in force. In recent years, the Department has considered the question of naturalization treaties, and determined that, on balance, it would be inappropriate to enter any more such arrangements. The treaty with Czechoslovakia remains in force and does provide certain benefits for U.S. citizens who were formerly Czechoslovak citizens. Because of its provisions providing for loss of U.S. citizenship by operation of law, however, it could not serve as a model for a new treaty with the USSR.

I regret that we are unable to provide you with a more hopeful prospect for solving what is a very real problem for many American citizens. I can assure you that the Department is prepared to render whatever advice and assistance it can to people in this category. Furthermore, our Embassy in Moscow and our Consulate General in Leningrad stand ready to assist any American citizen in need of consular protection.

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

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Powell A. Moore Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations ID 8303003

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

PAGE E01

REFERRAL

DATE: 05 MAY 83

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8313932

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: HUGHES, WILLIAM J

DATE: 08 APR 83

KEYWORDS: CO

USSR

IMMIGRATION

SUBJ: URGES CONCLUSION OF US - USSR TREATY RE NEW SOVIET CITIZENSHIP LAW

REQUIRED ACTION: DIRECT REPLY FURNISH INFO COPY

DUEDATE: 10 MAY 83

COMMENTS: ** PLEASE COORDINATE W/ PAULA DOBRIANSKY OF NSC STAFF 395-

3912.

STAFF SECRETARY

DECLASSIFIED/Released
Authority NLR-170-17-34-2-5 WYN MADOE 3/18/19

Received in 5/5-I 5/6 at 10:04 Ara (as)

Dear Mr. Hughes:

This is to thank you for your April 8 letter to the President. Your latter urges the conclusion of a treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union which determines that former Soviet citizens who have acquired U.S. citizenship, and their descendants, will no longer be regarded as Soviet citizens by the USSR.

The President appreciated hearing from you regarding this matter and has directed that your letter be carefully reviewed by the appropriate foreign policy advisers. You should be hearing further as soon as any additional information becomes available.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Duberstein Assistant to the President

The Honorable William J. Hughes House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

KMD/CMP:plr-KMDMAN

cc: w/copy of inc. NSC Secretariat - for DIRECT response
 (with copy to Ken Duberstein)

PLEASE NOTE: When this letter was brought to the President's attention, the President commented that "We should look into this".

DECLASSIFIED/Released

Authority NRL-170-17-34-2-5

BY JN MARADATE 3/18/2019

WILLIAM J. HUGHES 20 DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

April 8, 1983

436 CANNON HOUST OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-6572

DISTRICT OFFICES: 2307 NEW ROAD NORTHFIELD, NEW JERSEY 08225 (609) 645-7957

151 NORTH BROADWAY P.O. Box 248 PENNSVILLE, NEW JERSEY 08070 (609) 678-3333



The President The White House Washington, D. C. 20500

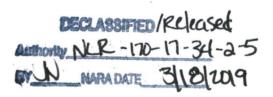
Dear Mr. President:

I am writing with regard to a recent Soviet citizenship law, and the harmful effects of this law on millions of naturalized Americans of East European background.

As you know, a new Soviet citizenship law came into force on July 1, 1979. According to Soviet clarification of the law, naturalized American citizens born on the present territory of the USSR, including the Baltic states -- whose forcible annexation by the USSR the United States does not recognize -- are regarded as citizens of the USSR by the Soviet government. Soviet citizenship is likewise conferred upon the offspring of these individuals, in spite of the fact they may have been born outside the USSR.

Americans of East Euopean background, according to Soviet law, may petition the Soviet government to renounce their citizenship. However, in order to renounce Soviet citizenship, individuals must provide autobiographical information to the Soviet government which could be used to persecute their relatives who are still in the Soviet Union. In addition, according to U. S. State Department reports, individuals who wish to renounce their USSR citizenship will be required to pay a consular fee, which the State Department estimates is \$96.

I believe it is of vital importance to U. S. citizens of East European descent that the U. S. Government and the government of the Soviet Union conclude a treaty which determines that former Soviet citizens who have acquired U. S. citizenship, and their descendants, will no longer be regarded as Soviet citizens by the USSR. Such a treaty is suggested in the final article of the new Soviet law (Article 29). As you know, a similar treaty was concluded between the U. S. and Czechoslovakia in 1929 (treaty series, number 804).



The President April 8, 1983 Page Two

On behalf of the many former Soviet citizens of the Baltic States, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Russia, and of other ethnic backgrounds who are considered citizens of the USSR -- despite the fact that they have become citizens of the U. S. or other countries -- and on behalf of the children and grandchildren of these citizens, I urge your favorable consideration of the conclusion of a treaty between our two governments.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

William J. Hughes

Member of Congress

WJH: ema

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WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

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Comments:				
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fled 6/1/83 Sov. Empatin

Journalist Victor Louis Telegraphs from Moscow: Large-Scale Aliyah from the U.S.S.R. Has Ended

Whether one likes or dislikes the subject, mass Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union has come to an end. In the USSR it is now said openly that "the last train has left the station."

The phenomenon of mass emigration from an emotional point of view, which reached its apex in the period just after the Six-Dayswar, degenerated with the passage of time into a search for a more easier path to the US or Australia. At the beginning the idea of the return of the Jews to their ancient homeland was very strong, but gradually, some of those whose souls longed to leave for Israel changed their direction in Vienna. Lately the number of "dropouts" has reached 90 percent. The idea which was once holy at its beginning now stinks, and in fact "the Jewish question" in the USSR is today an American question.

In the Soviet press there has been a considerable change in tone and in reference to the subject. In the past a large amount of space was dedicated to horror stories in the lives of those Jews who immigrated to Israel. Now the stress is put on the stories of Jews who changed their minds about requesting permission to leave and decided to stay in the USSR. Letters received from the US about the difficulties of absorbtion there assisted many - so they claim - "in seeing the truth." Regarding Israel, the idea of emigration is not popular. Senior citizens are not needed in Israel, while for young people mobilization into the IDF is expected.

In a number of offices where permission to leave is granted, letters from disappointed emigrants, designed to induce those who apply to change their minds, hang on the walls. In a series of articles in the Moscow newspaper "Moskovskiya Pravda" on the "emigration epidemic" it was stated that the decision to emigrate is "unnatural and like burying someone alive." In the newspaper dispatches, an emigrant's letter was quoted, in which he wrote to a relative in the USSR: "The day on which you decided to cancel your request for permission to leave can be considered to be your second birthday." The vast majority of the two million Jews in the Soviet Union are remaining here. Lately there have also been signs that in place of the slogan "let my people go," another slogan has developed, "let my people go back."

It used to be that requests from disappointed emigrants to return to the USSR were not approved at all, though not when the request is submitted by the emigrant's relatives who stayed in the USSR.

In situations such as this the authorities are inclined to treat the request as an affirmation of the principle of family reunification.

It is inevitable that we are now witnessing the beginning of the development of a movement towards the partial return of Jews to the USSR. The subject reminds us of the old joke, "the situation is bad here and even there it's not good, but I enjoy the stage of being on the road."

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Authority NUR-170-17-34-3-4

JN DATE 3/20/2019



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

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Sol Goldstein, Washington Advisory Committee Betty Golomb, Commission on Education Charlotte Jacobson,

Soviet Jewry Research Bureau Dr. Seymour Lachman, Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry Jacqueline K. Levine.

Congressional Wives for Soviet Jewry Bernard White, Washington Advisory Committee June 7, 1983

Ms. Paula Dobriansky National Security Council Old Executive Office Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Paula,

I note that Chancellor Kohl will be meeting with Soviet leadership in Moscow in early July. Would it be appropriate for our Government to ask the West German Government to express concern over the current situation of the Soviet Jewish minority at that time?

Also, I was very pleased to read in the New York Times (June 4, 1983) that the State Department is giving serious consideration to the issue of opening the consulates in Kiev and New York.

As always, many thanks in advance for your help and understanding.

Sincerely,

David A. Harris, Director

Washington Office

DAH:rls

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Authority NLR-176

BY JH NARADATE 3/20/19

June 7, 1983

SOVIET JEWRY

Q: What is the White House view of the "anti-zionist committee of the Soviet public" whose denunciation of zionism was recently published by TASS?

A: The so-called "appeal" against zionism is part of a continuing Soviet propaganda campaign aimed at both the State of Israel and the Jewish activists within the Soviet Union. While this particular statement also purports to "rejects" anti-semitism, in fact, the basic thrust of this and other "anti-zionist" propaganda is anti-semitic.

The contention of the "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public" that the majority of Jews who desire to emigrate from the Soviet Union have already left is patently false. Many thousands of Jews — some estimates range into the hundreds of thousands — are still seeking to emigrate from the USSR, and have been denied this fundamental right of freedom of movement on the flimsiest of pretexts. It is particularly deplorable that the Soviet regime should now enlist some people of Jewish ancestry to participate in their anti-semitic diatribes. In particular, we condemn the statements of one Committee member, General Dragunsky, who equated zionism with nazism. Such anti-semitic propaganda under the guise of "anti-zionism" or any other cover, is an extreme distortion of history and the truth and is absolutely unacceptable.

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PAGE Ø1 OF Ø3 SECSTATE WASHDC Ø8Ø8 ANØØØ453

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TO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW IMMEDIATE ØØØØ AMEMBASSY MADRID IMMEDIATE ØØØØ AMCONSUL LENINGRAD IMMEDIATE ØØØØ

CONFIDENTIAL STATE 160808

EXDIS E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR TAGS: SHUM, UR, XT, US, OVIP (STOESSEL, WALTER J.) SUBCONSULTATIONS IN CAPITALS ON SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION CAP: FROM EAGLEBURGER FOR AMBASSADORS HARTMAN AND

(CONFIDENTIAL - ENTIRE TEXT.)

- IN VIEW OF THE DETERIORATING SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION, IN PARTICULAR THAT OF SOVIET JEWS, THE DEPARTMENT HAS DECIDED TO SEND AMBASSADOR WALTER STOESSEL ON A SPECIAL MISSION TO EUROPEAN CAPITALS TO DISCUSS WAYS IN WHICH WE MIGHT MORE EFFECTIVELY INCREASE OUR JOINT EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE IMPROVED SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS PERFORMANCE. STOESSEL IS TENTATIVELY SLATED TO TRAVEL JULY 5-14 TO MADRID, ROME, VIENNA, BONN, PARIS, THE HAGUE, LONDON AND BRUSSELS. ON A FAVORABLE WHITE HOUSE DECISION, STOESSEL MAY ALSO BE CARRYING A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT FOR HEADS OF GOVERNMENT. YOU WILL BE RECEIVING A SEPARATE CABLE ANNOUNCING THE TRIP AND GOING INTO LOGISTICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.
- WHAT FOLLOWS IS A DRAFT PAPER WE ARE CIRCULATING WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT ON PROPOSALS AMBASSADOR STOESSEL COULD PUT BEFORE EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT LEADERS DURING HIS CONSULTATIONS. YOUR COMMENTS ON THESE PROPOSALS, AND SUGGESTIONS ON POSSIBLE NEW PROPOSALS, ARE REQUESTED (IF POSSIBLE BY JUNE 15) BEFORE WE GO TO OTHER EUROPEAN POSTS INVOLVED IN THE TRIP FOR THEIR COMMENTS. WE WOULD ESPECIALLY APPRECIATE ANY SUGGESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE ON ADDITIONAL WAYS WE CAN COOPERATE WITH WESTERN EUROPEANS TO FOCUS MORE ATTENTION ON AND WORK TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION OF SOVIET JEWRY.

BEGIN TEXT: OBJECTIVES. IN ADDITION TO REVIEING CURRENT SOVIETHUMAN RIGHTS CONDITIONS AND THE CONTRIBUTION THAT IMPROVED SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS PERFORMANCE COULD MAKE TO IMPROVED EAST-WEST RELATIONS, THE STOESSEL MISSION SHOULD LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR A NUMBER OF INITIATIVES

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MESSAGE CENTER

PAGE 02 OF 03 SECSTATE WASHDC 0808

DTG: Ø92347Z JUN 83 PSN: Ø7Ø274

AIMED AT "MULTILATERALIZING" THE SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE. EACH OF THE PROPOSALS OUTLINED BELOW WOULD INDICATE THE UNITY OF WESTERN CONCERN ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS AND UNDERSCORE THAT THIS IS NOT A BILATERAL US-SOVIET ISSUE.

I. WESTERN CONSULTATIVE FORUM ON SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS PERFORMANCE.

--THE CSCE MEETINGS IN MADRID HAVE PROVIDED A VALUABLE FOCUS AND FORUM FOR ALLIED DISCUSSIONS OF SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS PERFORMANCE. WE PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH AN ADDITIONAL FORUM TO CONTINUE THESE DISCUSSIONS ONCE THIS CSCE SESSION ADJOURNS. SUCH A FORUM WOULD FACILITATE JOINT ALLIED TRACKING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION. THE FORMER MIGHT ALSO PE USED TO AID PREPARATIONS FOR FOLLOW-ON CSCE-RELATED MEETINGS, SUCH AS THE PROPOSED HUMAN CONTACTS EXPERTS MEETING AND ITS PREPARATORY MEETING.

--AMBASSADOR STOESSEL WOULD RAISE THE INITIATIVE IN PRINCIPLE AND INVITE ALLIED REACTIONS. WE HOPE TO WORK OUT THE DETAILS WITH THE ALLIES. OUR INITIAL THOUGHTS ARE THAT THE MEETINGS SHOULD BE AD HOC, SEMIANNUAL, CONDUCTED AT THE POLITICAL DIRECTOR LEVEL, AND HELD ON A ROTATING BASIS IN WESTERN CAPITALS. WE WOULD HOPE THAT WESTERN COUNTRIES WOULD ANNOUNCE THEIR INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THIS CONSULTATIVE FORUM IN CONNECTION WITH THE CLOSE OF THE MADRID TALKS. AMBASSADOR STOESSEL MIGHTASK THE BRITISHTO OFFER TO HOST THE FIRSTSESSION.

II. EXPANDING AND COORDINATING REPRESENTATION LISTS. A NUMBER OF WESTERN COUNTRIES PRESENT REPRESENTATION LISTS TO SENIOR SOVIET OFFICILS TO IMPRESS UPON THEM CONCERN ABOUT INDIVIDUAL HUMAN RIGHTS CASES. OTHERS

SHOULD ADOPT SIMILAR PRACTICES. OCCASIONAL SHARING OF THESE LISTS AMONG ALLIES WOULD BE USEFUL.

--AMBASSADOR STOESSEL WOULD HAVE THE LATEST US REPRESENTATION LISTS FOR REVIEW BY ALLIED OFFICIALS, AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, HE WOULD REQUEST THAT THEY INITIATE SIMILAR PRACTICES IN THEIR DEALINGS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS.

III. EXPANDING AND COORDINATING ACTIVITIES BY WESTERN EMBASSIES IN MOSCOW. MOSCOW-BASED DIPLOMATS FROM A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES HAVE MADE CONSCIOUS EFFORTS TO SURVEY THE SITUATION OF DISSIDENTS AND MINORITIES WITHIN THE SOVIET UNION. SUCH EFFORTS INCLUDE VISITING MOSCOW SYNAGOGUES ON SATURDAY MORNINGS, MAINTAINING CONTACTS WITH DISSIDENTS, AND VISITING DISSIDENTS AND HOUSES OF WORSHIP WHILE TRAVELING OUTSIDE MOSCOW. IN ADDITION, SOME OFFICIALS ARRANGE SPECIAL TRIPS TO THE BALTIC REPUBLICS.

--AMBASSADOR STOESSEL WOULD ENCOURAGE BROADER
PARTICIPATION IN THESE TYPES OF ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING
PERHAPS A PARCELING OUT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR
COVERING HUMAN RIGHTS DEVELOPMENTS AMONG SEVERAL
EMBASSIES (WITH INFORMATION TO BE SHARED BY ALL), HE
WOULD INDICATE THAT AN EASY FIRST STEP FOR THOSE
AGREEING TO STEP-UP THEIR ACTIVITIES WOULD BE FOR
EMBASSIES TO HAVE AN OFFICER VISIT THE MAIN MOSCOW
SYNAGOGUE ON AN OCCASIONAL SATURDAY MORNING.
AMBASSADOR STOESSEL WOULD INDICATE TO THOSE GOVERNMENTS
EXPRESSING INTEREST THAT AMBASSADOR HARTMAN WOULD BE
HAPPY TO FOLLOW-UP WITH HIS COUNTERPART IN MOSCOW.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MESSAGE CENTER

PAGE Ø3 OF Ø3 SECSTATE WASHDC Ø8Ø8

DTG: Ø92347Z JUN 83 PSN: Ø7Ø274

IV. INCLUDING HUMAN RIGHTS AS CENTRAL TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION IN SENIOR BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL MEETINGS WITH SOVIETS. A NUMBER OF WESTERN COUNTRIES INCLUDE HUMAN RIGHTS AS AN AGENDA TOPIC IN MEETINGS WITH SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AS A MATTER OF COURSE. ALL SHOULD DO SO.

--AMBASSADOR STOESSEL WOULD ENCOURAGE OTHER GOVERNMENTS TO ADOPT THIS PRACTICE AND INDICATE OUR SPECIAL INTEREST IN LEARNING OF THE DETAILS OF THESE DISCUSSIONS. END TEXT. EAGLEBURGER BT

CONFIDENTIAL

The Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry

8 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018/(212) 354-1316

THE ESSAS FAMILY

HUSBAND: Eliyahu (Ilya)

BORN: 1946

OCCUPATION: Physicist/Mathematician

WIFE: Chana (Anya)

BORN: 1945

OCCUPATION: Acoustical Engineer

SON: Yosef

BORN: 1971

DAUGHTER: Esther

BORN: 1974

SON: David

BORN: 1978

FIRST APPLICATION: May 5, 1973

FIRST REFUSAL: November 1973

REASON FOR REFUSAL: "Alleged exposure to secrets by wife,

while working in construction industry."

OTHER REFUSALS: Repeatedly

ADDRESS: Chasovaya Street 26

Apartment 91 MOSCOW 125315 RSFSR, USSR

PARENTS' ADDRESS: Tzvi and Sonia Essas

Kirvat Sharett

Moshe Sharett St. 52/32

HOLON, ISRAEL

BA 6/14/83

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BY JN NARADATE 3/20/2019

THE ESSAS FAMILY

Eliyahu Essas, a mathematician who graduated with distinction from the University of Vilnius, was one of two Jews employed at the Academy of Sciences in Lithuania in the early 1970's. He left that post voluntarily when he and Chana got married and moved to Moscow. In Moscow, he accepted a position as a lecturer in mathematics at a medical institute and held that position until 1973, when he and Chana applied to emigrate to Israel.

Chana Essas is an acoustical engineer. Unable to find non-classified work in her field, she finally succeeded in obtaining a position as a kindergarten teacher. When she and Eliyahu submitted their visa application in 1973, Chana was summarily dismissed, and Eliyahu was fired from his position as well. The Essas' application was refused on the grounds that Chana had been exposed to classified information in a position she held in the construction industry in 1971. Repeated applications since 1973 have been consistently denied.

For the past 10 years, Eliyahu has been unemployed. During that time, he has devoted his attention primarily to learning the tenets and customs of Judaism, a difficult task in a closed society which frowns on religious study and practice. In spite of many obstacles, including sudden dismissal from the so-called Moscow Synagogue "Yeshiva" (when his application to emigrate was discovered), Eliyahu is a dedicated scholar. With a handful of materials supplied from the West, he began to teach himself the Hebrew language, Torah, and Talmud. He learned enough to be able to start teaching others, and, eager to communicate his enthusiasm, he organized a private seminar on Jewish culture in Moscow in 1976. He also began to teach Hebrew to about forty students who came to his apartment.

The Essas family's activities have been closely monitored by the KGB, the Soviet secret police. Police periodically raid the family's home, seize letters and books, and threaten Eliyahu with arrest for being a "parasite." The family's willingness to meet with visiting American elected officials and educators has provoked additional harassment, especially after Eliyahu's parents were granted permission to emigrate in 1976. (They applied to emigrate in 1956!)

In December 1980, the KGB interrupted a class Eliyahu was teaching at the apartment of one of his students, and forced it to disband. The KGB agents threatened the students, indicating that the holding of such "religious gatherings" was against the law, and they were all risking arrest. Since then, Eliyahu's classes have been continually harassed.

The Essas' apartment is a religious center for Moscow Jews. Chana and Eliyahu have created as Jewish an environment as possible for their three young children. But day-to-day life for them is difficult. More than anything, they want their children to grow up knowing freedom, rather than fear. But they also want them to grow up as Jews, and in the USSR that is not easy.

In November 1982, Eliyahu was called into the KGB office for questioning in connection with the case of Feliks Kochubievsky, an emigration activist from Novosibirsk. KGB agents interrogated Eliyahu about Feliks' writing and activities, but he refused to answer, saying that the questions had nothing to do with the charge against Feliks ("defaming the Soviet state and social system"). Kochubievsky was later sentenced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years in a Soviet labor camp.

Because they are leaders of the Moscow Jewish community, life for Eliyahu and Chana continues to be precarious. But their faith remains unshaken. As Eliyahu has said, "The Soviets try to close the door to Torah in the face of anyone who wishes to live in the land of our fathers. But they are mistaken - for God will grant salvation to those who live by His commandments; He will bless those who build a new life in His land."

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SOU. JEWRY XEROX ALLIN.

PASS MORT MONTO

Thank? S/S Officer:

Emigration 12

Anti-Semitic Soviet Book

- Q. Do you have any comment on the book <u>The Class Essence of Zionism</u> by Soviet author Lev Korneyev?
- A. Yes. Judging from all accounts, Korneyev's book, which alleges, among other things, that Jews collaborated with the Nazis in exterminating hundreds of thousands of people during World War II, is a viciously anti-Semitic work, and the U.S.

 Government condemns its hate-filled message. Such anti-Semitic propaganda, under the guise of "anti-Zionism" or any other

Unfortunately, The Class Essence of Zionism is merely one more manifestation of officially-sanctioned Soviet anti-Semitism.

These propaganda efforts have also taken the form of a spate of anti-Semitic broadcasts and articles, and the formation of an "Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Citizens". The U.S.

Government has spoken out against this campaign aimed at both the State of Israel and Jewish activists within the Soviet

Union, and will continue to denounce this Soviet government—approved anti-Semitism whenever it shall appear.

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Bernard White, Washington Advisory Committee July 7, 1983

Ms. Paula Dobriansky National Security Council Old Executive Office Building Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Paula:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed letter on the Anti-Zionist Committee to President Andropov, initiated by Reps. Yates (D-IL) and Gradison (R-OH), in cooperation with our office, and signed by 372 House Members. To the best of our knowledge, this is the highest number of congressmen ever to sign a letter to Soviet officials on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

In addition to being mailed to President Andropov, Foreign Minister Gromyko, Interior Minister Fedorchuk and Ambassador Dobrynin, the letter is being hand-carried to the U.S.S.R. by the congressional delegation led by Rep. Foley, and will be given to appropriate officials with whom the Members will meet.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

David A. Harris, Director Washington Office

DAH:rls Enc.

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NN NARADATE 3/20/2019

'Next Year in Jerusalem'

In March and April, during interrogation, the chief investigators warned me that in the position I have taken during investigation, and held to here in court, I would be threatened with execution by firing squad, or at least 15 years. If I would agree to cooperate with the investigation for the purpose of destroying the Jewish emigration movement, they promised me early freedom and a quick reunion with my wife.

Five years ago, I submitted my application for exit to Israel. Now I'm further than ever from my dream. It would seem to be cause for regret. But it is absolutely otherwise. I am happy. I am happy that I lived honestly, in peace with my conscience. I never compromised my soul, even under the threat of death.

I am happy that I helped people. I am proud that I knew and worked with such honest, brave and courageous people as Sakharov, Orlov, Ginzburg, who are carrying on the traditions of the Russian intelligentsia. I am fortunate to have been witness to the process of the liberation of Jews of the U.S.S.R.

I hope that the absurd accusation against me and the entire Jewish emigration movement will not hinder the liberation of my people. My near ones and friends know how I wanted to exchange activity in the emigration movement for a life with my wife, Avital, in Israel.

For more than 2,000 years the Jewish people, my people, have been dispersed. But wherever they are, wherever Jews are found, every year they have repeated, "Next year in Jerusalem." Now, when I am further than ever from my people, from Avital, facing many arduous years of imprisonment, I say, turning to my people, my Avital: Next year in Jerusalem.

Now, I turn to you, the court, who were required to confirm a predetermined sentence: to you I have nothing to say.

Anatoly B. Shcharansky Moscow — July 14, 1978

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2100 RIDGE AVENUE EVANSTON ILLINOIS 60204 (312) 328-2610 Congress of the United States

APPROPRIATIONS

CHATHMAN, THE PER AND RELATED AGENCIES

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

June 17, 1983

Dear Colleague:

We are writing to ask you to join us in signing a letter to President Yuri Andropov and other Soviet officials repudiating the very serious allegations of a newly formed Soviet group, the Anti-Zionist Committee.

In April 1983, the formation of the Anti-Zionist Committee was announced in the Soviet press. On June 6, the spokesman of the group asserted that Jewish family reunification "has essentially been completed." That statement belies the fact that tens of thousands of Soviet Jews have been unable to emigrate, either having been denied permission or even the basic right to apply for an exit visa. In addition, the Anti-Zionist Committee has been spreading anti-Semitic canards, thinly veiled as anti-Zionism. One of the most outrageous of these is the notion that Jews worked in collusion with the Nazis during the Second World War.

The letter, which is printed on the back of this page, will be sent to President Andropov with copies to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Interior, the Soviet Ambassador, and Secretary of State Shultz. To join us in this effort, please call Don Fisher in Rep. Yates' office at x52111 or Doug Heuck in Rep. Gradison's office at x53981 by Wednesday, June 29.

With kindest regards,

WILLIS GRADISON, JR. Member of Congress

DECLASSIFIED/Released Authority NUZ-170-17-34-24-1 BY JN NARADATE 3 /20/2019 Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY R. YATES

Member of Congress

1

President Yuri V. Andropov The Kremlin Moscow RSFSR, USSR

Dear Mr. President:

We deplore the most recent attempt of your government to misrepresent the issue of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

On June 6, the spokesman of a newly formed "Anti-Zionist Committee" asserted that Jewish family reunification "has essentially been completed," and that there are no more Soviet Jews who seek to leave. We categorically reject this assertion. We are aware of the tens of thousands of documented cases of Soviet Jews seeking repatriation or reunification with their families, and we have attached a list of hundreds of names of families of the longest-standing cases representing several thousand individuals. In addition, many of us have personally met with citizens in your country and know first hand of many who have been denied permission for an exit visa.

We call upon the Soviet Union to adhere to all of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which it is a signatory, and to permit Soviet Jews seeking repatriation or family reunification to be granted exit visas.

Further, we ask you to stop the crude and transparently false anti-Semitic allegations being circulated under the guise of anti-Zionism, by the Anti-Zionist Committee, and others in the USSR. We find preposterous the allegations that Jews promoted Nazism during the Second World War -- an insult to the memory of the six million Jews and countless other victims of the Nazis.

We urge your immediate attention to these matters of great and growing concern to the United States Congress and the American people.

Sincerely yours,

Authority NLR-170-17-34-24-1
BY UN NARA DATE 3/20/19

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1. 16 - ENTIRE TEXT).

SITUATION, MARCH-JUNE 1983

- 2. SUMMARY: IN CONJUNCTION WITH JULY 13 STOESSEL TEAM MEETING WITH THE NAC, CANADIAN PERMREP HAS CIRCULATED THE FOLLOWING REPORT FROM THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THE USSR DURING MARCH-JUNE 1983. END SUMMARY.
- 3. BEGIN TEXT: CANADIAN PAPER

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THE USSR MARCH - JUNE 1983

SUMMARY:

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THE USSR CONTINUES TO BE A GRIM ONE. THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW HAS WITNESSED A SERIES OF TRIALS OF POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS DISSIDENTS AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH ESSENTIALLY BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE FUND FOR AID TO FAMILIES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS. EMIGRATION LEVELS REMAIN LOW AND THE AUTHORITIES HAVE TAKEN SEVERAL NEW STEPS (E.G., SHORTENING OF THE PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF INVITATIONS (VISOVS) AND THE CREATION OF AN ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE) TO ENSURE IT STAYS THAT WAY. ON THE OTHER HAND, ONE LONG-STANDING AND MUCH PUBLICIZED CASE, THAT OF THE PENTACOSTALIST VASCHENKO FAMILY, HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY

RESOLVED. REPORT:

THE REGIME'S POLICY OF SUPPRESSING ANY FORM OF ORGANIZED DISSENT CONTINUES TO MANIFEST ITSELF IN STARK FORM. THE SECURITY ORGANS, HAVING DISPATCHED THE MAIN DISSIDENT GROUPS, NOW SEEM TO BE INTENT ON PURSUING SECOND-LEVEL FIGURES, INDIVIDUAL NON-CONFORMISTS AND ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING AID TO FAMILIES OF POLITICAL

REGARDING POLITICAL DISSENT, ACTION CONTINUES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST THE FEW FREE TRADE UNION (SMOT) ACTIVISTS STILL AT LIBERTY. ON APRIL 5TH, AFTER TRIAL IN LENINGRAD, ROSTISLAV YEVDOKIMOV AND VYACHESLAV DOLINEN WERE SENTENCED TO FIVE AND FOUR YEARS RESPECTIVELY LABOUR CAMP DETENTION FOLLOWED BY THREE YEARS OF INTERNAL EXILE UNDER ARTICLE 70. YEVDOKOMOV APPARENTLY ADMITTED TO BEING A MEMBER OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST EMIGRE GROUP, NTS. (THE POPULAR LABOUR ALLIANCE) BUT STATED THAT HE OPPOSED THE PARTY AND NOT THE STATE. ANOTHER SMOT ACTIVIST IN LENINGRAD, LEV VOLOKHONSKY, WAS SENTENCED ON MAY 24 TO FIVE YEARS IN A LABOUR CAMP. AND FOUR YEARS EXILE UNDER THE SAME ARTICLE. IN MOSCOW, INDEPENDENT HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST AND DISTRIBUTOR OF POLITICAL "SAMIZDAT", ALEXEI SMIRNOV, WAS SENTENCED ON MAY 13 TO SIX YEARS IN A LABOUR CAMP AND FOUR YEARS EXILE.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST WAS THE KGB DECISION TO LAUNCH AN ELABORATE ATTACK ON THE FUND FOR AID TO POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. ESTABLISHED BY ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN AND HIS WIFE. THE KGB'S INTENTION WAS TO DISCREDIT THE FUND POLITICALLY BY TRYING TO LINK IT TO ALLEGED CIA SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AS WELL AS TO DISRUPT ITS OPERATIONS. THE KGB'S TARGET IN THIS CAMPAIGN WAS THE LENINGRAD CUSTODIAN OF THE FUND, VALERY REPIN, WHO WAS ARRESTED IN DECEMBER 1981 AND, FOLLOWING 15 MONTHS IN PRISON ISOLATION AND NO DOUBT UNDER CONSIDERABLE KGB

COACHING, "RECANTED" BEFORE TV CAMERAS IN LENINGRAD ON MARCH 1. AT THE SUBSEQUENT TRIAL ON THE RIDUCULOUSLY INFLATED CHARGE OF TREASON (HIS CHIEF CRIME ACCORDING TO THE PROSECUTOR WAS TO HAVE SENT LAMPOONS OF THE USSR ABROAD) REPIN, WHO PLEADED GUILTY, WAS SENTENCED MAY 24 TO TWO YEARS LABOUR CAMP AND THREE YEARS EXILE. IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN HIS INITIAL PUBLIC APPEARANCE AND SUBSEQUENT TRIAL, THE FUND'S CHIEF CUSTODIAN. SERGEI KHODOROVICH, WAS ARRESTED IN MOSCOW AND HAS NOT BEEN HEARD OF SINCE. A NEW CUSTODIAN. ANDREI

DOS Waiver

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SUBJECT: CANADIAN REVIEW OF SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS
KISTYAKOVSKY, STEPPED FORWARD ON MAY 1 TO TAKE OVER
RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FUND.

- IN CULTURAL CIRCLES THE KGB HAS NOT BEEN LAGGARD EITHER. DISSIDENT CARTOONIST, VYACHESLAV SYSOEV, WAS SENTENCED MAY 12 TO TWO YEARS IMPRISONMENT ON WHAT APPEARED TO BE TRUMPED-UP CHARGES OF PORNOGRAPHY. NON-CONFORMIST WRITER, GRIGORY VLADIMOV, WAS FORCED INTO EXILE ON MAY 26 AFTER HAVING BEEN PUT UNDER INCREASING KGR PRESSURE TO ACCEPT AN EXIT VISA OR FACE PROSECUTION. MOST SERIOUS WAS THE CASE OF DISSIDENT WRITER, LEONID BORODIN, WHO WAS ACCUSED OF HAVING PUBLISHED ANTI-SOVIET MATERIAL AT THE NTS PUBLISHING HOUSE, POSEV, AND WHO WAS SENTENCED MAY 17 TO TEN YEARS LABOUR CAMP AND FIVE YEARS INTERNAL EXILE UNDER ARTICLE 70. IN GENERAL, THE REGIME IS MAINTAINING A FIRM GRIP ON CULTURAL EXPRESSION. AND SEVERAL LOCAL ARTISTS TO WHOM WE HAVE SPOKEN BELIEVE THAT CHERNENKO'S SPEECH TO THE PLENUM HERALDS TIGHTER PARTY CONTROL OF
- ANOTHER VICTIM OF FORCED EXILE WAS SERGEI BATOVRIN, HEAD OF THE UNOFFICIAL SOVIET PEACE GROUP, WHO LEFT WITH HIS FAMILY ON MAY 19. BATOVRIN SAID HE HAD TWICE PREVIOUSLY REFUSED OFFERS OF EXIT VISAS BUT CHANGED HIS MIND AFTER COMING UNDER INCREASED PRESSURE FROM THE SECURITY ORGANS. ALEXANDER SHATRAVKA, ANOTHER INDEPENDENT PEACE ACTIVIST, WAS SENTENCED APRIL 26 TO THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT IN THE WESTERN SIBERIAN TOWN OF VONYEGAN. THESE MOVES SEEMED DESIGNED TO NEUTRALIZE THE EMBRYONIC INDEPENDENT PEACE MOVEMENT WHICH HAS BEEN

SUBJECTED TO KGB HARASSMENT SINCE ITS INCEPTION.

- FORMER LAWYER AND LEGAL ADVISOR TO HUMAN RIGHTS
ACTIVISTS, VLADIMIR ALBREKHT, WAS ARRESTED ON APRIL 1
ON CHARGES OF ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER AND IS STILL UNDER
INVESTIGATORY CUSTODY.

CONCERNING RELIGIOUS ACTIVISTS, THE MOST NOTABLE RECENT EVENT HAS BEENTHEAPRIL 1 TRIAL OF ZOYA KRAKHMALNIKOVA EDITOR OF A RELIGIOUS "SAMIZDAT" PUBLICATION, AND HER SUBSEQUENT SENTENCE TO ONE YEAR LABOUR CAMP AND FIVE YEARS EXILE. THE MILDNESS OF HER SENTENCE MAY BE A REFLECTION THAT SHE IS AN ADHERENT OF THE ORTHODOX FAITH (THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY WITH WHICH THE STATE HAS BEST RELATIONS) AND THE GREAT INTEREST SHOWN IN HER CASE BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS ABROAD. - ON THE OTHER HAND A CATHOLIC PRIEST, ALFONSAS SVARINSKAS, WAS TRIED IN VILNIUS ON MAY 6 UNDER ARTICLE 70 AND SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT. AT THE SAME TIME. THE AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WERE LAYING CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST FATHER SIGITAS TAMKEVICIUS. BOTH PRIESTS WERE FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE RIGHTS OF BELIEVERS. THIS REPRESENTS THE FIRST CRIMINAL PROCEEDING AGAINST CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN LITHUANIA IN OVER A DECADE BUT HAS TO BE PLACED IN THE CONTEXT OF SEVERAL RECENT CONCESSIONS BY THE AUTHORITIES TOWARDS THE LITHUANIAN CHURCH. CHIEF AMONG THESE WAS PERMISSION THIS PAST APRIL FOR FOUR LITHUANIAN BISHOPS TO MAKE THEIR FIRST TRIP TO THE VATICAN SINCE THE IMPOSITION OF SOVIET RULE AS WELL AS AGREEMENT LAST SUMMER TO THE APPOINTMENT OF TWO NEW BISHOPS TO VACANT DIOCESES. IT WOULD SEEM THAT MOSCOW IS PREPARED TO MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN AND THE LOCAL CATHOLIC HIERARCHY WHILE AT THE SAME TIME SIGNALING THAT ACTIVE RELIGIOUS DISSENT WILL NOT BE TOLERATED. - A SIMILAR SITUATION WOULD APPEAR TO PREVAIL AMONG PENTACOSTALISTS WHERE REPRESSION (E.G., THE SENTENCING TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT OF ACTIVIST VASILY BARATS

ON MARCH 28) HAS SINCE BEEN FOLLOWED BY A POSITIVE BT

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TAGS: NATO, SHUM, UR, CA
SUBJECT: CANADIAN REVIEW OF SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS
GESTURE (I.E., THE MAY 28 DEPARTURE TO THE WEST OF THE
15-MEMBER VASCHENKO FAMILY AFTER A LENGTHY STRUGGLE
TO EMIGRATE). ON THE WHOLE, HOWEVER, THE SITUATION
FOR UNRECOGNIZED CHURCHES SUCH AS THE PENTACOSTALISTS
AND THE BAPTISTS, REMAINS POOR. NON-REGISTERED
BAPTISTS CLAIM THAT 180 OF THEIR MEMBERS ARE CURRENTLY
UNDER ARREST OR HAVE BEEN SENTENCED FOR RELIGIOUS
ACTIVITIES.

THE SITUATION FOR JEWS WISHING TO EMIGRATE ALSO REMAINS HARSH. EMIGRATION LEVELS CONTINUE TO DECLINE AND SHORTENING OF THE PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF INVITATIONS (VISOVS) FROM 12 TO 6 MONTHS. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE SEEMS IN PART INTENDED TO DISCOURAGE FURTHER EMIGRATION OF JEWS FROM THE USSR. THE AUTHORITIES ARE FREQUENTLY RESORTING TO THE TACTIC OF CALLING UP "REFUSENIKS" FOR MILITARY SERVICE AND THEN PROSECUTING THOSE WHO REFUSE TO SERVE (IN THE ABSENCE OF ASSURANCES THEY WILL NOT BE EXPOSED TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION WHICH COULD SUBSEQUENTLY BE USED AS A REASON FOR DENYING THEM PERMISSION TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY). THE CASES OF MIKHAIL ROSENSHTEIN OF MOSCOW AND LEV ELBERT OF KIEV ARE RECENT INCIDENTS OF THIS. HEBREW TEACHER YOSIF BEGUN IS STILL IN PRISON IN VLADIMIR AWAITING TRIAL UNDER ARTICLE 70 WHICH IS THOUGHT TO BE IMMINENT "REFUSENIK". YURI TARNOPOLSKY OF KHARKOV WHO HAS BEEN UNDER INVESTIGATORY CUSTODY SINCE MARCH 15 IS REPORTEDLY TO STAND TRIAL SOON UNDER ARTICLE 190/1.

TOR: 193/1241Z CSN:HCE658 - THE SPOTLIGHT OF WORLD PUBLICITY CONTINUES TO HAVE

SØME PROTECTIVE INFLUENCE ON HIGH-PROFILE FIGURES SUCH

AS SAKHAROV AND SHCHARANSKY. THE FORMER HAS BEEN

MEDICALLY EXAMINED BY THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE DOCTORS

WHO RECOMMENDED HOSPITALIZATION ALTHOUGH THE ACADEMY

HAS NOT RESPONDED TO HIS WIFE'S REQUEST THAT ANY

HOSPITALIZATION BE DONE IN MOSCOW. SHCHARANSKY'S

MOTHER HAS RECEIVED TWO LETTERS FROM HER SON AS WELL

AS AN INDICATION THAT SHE MIGHT MAKE A PERSONAL VISIT

TO THE PRISON WHERE HE IS DETAINED ON JULY 4. THE

REGIME HAS NOT, HOWEVER, GIVEN ANY INDICATION THAT

IT WOULD BE PREPARED TO LET EITHER SAKHAROV OR

SHCHARANSKY LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

END TEXT. LEDOGAR

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MESSAGE CENTER

(STOESSEL

SET UP ONE ON

PAGE Ø1 OF Ø2 ROME 6Ø99 EOBØ99 ANØØ8941

DTG: 121850Z JUL 83 PSN: 044421 TOR: 194/0822Z CSN: HCE959

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FXDIS

E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR

TAGS: SHUM, UR, IT

SUBJECT: PRIME MINISTER FANFANI'S RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT
-- REAGAN'S LETTER ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET

NOINU REF.: ROME 15906

C - ENTIRE TEXT).

I HAVE RECEIVED TODAY THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FOR YOU FROM PRIME MINISTER FANFANI REGARDING THE LETTER YOU SENT HIM WITH AMBASSADOR STOESSEL.

BEGIN TEXT. DEAR RON,

THANK YOU FOR THE MESSAGE THAT YOU SENT TO ME THROUGH AMBASSADOR STOESSEL ON THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

I DECIDED TO RECEIVE THE AMBASSADOR PERSONALLY GIVEN THE IMPORTANCE THAT I ATTRIBUTE TO THE PROBLEM. I HEARD HIS INTERESTING EXPOSITION AND I WAS ABLE, IN TURN, TO ILLUSTRATE MY THINKING FOR HIM, BASED ON PAST EXPERI-ENCES.

I BELIEVE THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL AMONG WESTERN COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE A COORDINATION OF IDEAS AND INITIATIVES TO BE PROMOTED IN THIS AREA IN WHICH -- AS YOU JUSTLY EMPHASIZE -- EVENTS ARE MULTIPLYING AND THE SITUATION IS WORSENING, NOTWITHSTANDING THE ACCORDS SIGNED AT HELS ITALY, AS YOU KNOW, HAS GIVEN A VALID CONTRIBUTION IN RECENT YEARS, EITHER DIRECTLY THROUGH MESSAGES NOTWITHSTANDING THE ACCORDS SIGNED AT HELSINKI. AND DIPLOMATIC DEMARCHES IN MOSCOW, OR IN THE FRAMEWORK OF INITATIVES TAKEN BY THE TEN MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, OR EVEN ON THE MULTILATERIAL LEVEL, PARTICIPATING ACTIVELY IN THE WORKS OF CSCE IN BELGRADE AND MADRID.

SINCE IT NOW SEEMS FEASIBLE AT MADRID TO SEE THE POSSI-BILITY OF HOLDING A CONFERENCE IN SWITZERLAND ON "HUMAN CONTACTS", DESIGNED TO DEEPEN SO MANY OF THE IMPORTANT

EXDIS

INCOMING NOT TELEGRAM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MESSAGE CENTER

PAGE Ø2 OF Ø2 ROME 6Ø99

DTG: 121850Z JUL 83 PSN: 044421

ASPECTS OF THE UNDERTAKINGS DECIDED AT HELSINKI, I BELIEVE THAT IT IS OPPORTUNE THAT AT THIS CONFERENCE OUR GOVERNMENTS PRESENT A UNITARY POSITION, WHICH SHOULD BE DEFINED BEFOREHAND IN THE FORUM THAT IS JUDGED MOST SUITABLE.

I HOPE THAT THIS BASIC IDEA -- ON WHICH I FOUND AGREEMENT WITH AMBASSADOR STOESSEL -- CAN BE MADE CONCRETE AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME, WHICH WILL PERMIT US TO UNDERTAKE A COMMON APPROACH.

ONCE AGAIN I THANK YOU FOR YOUR USEFUL INITIATIVE AND ASK YOU TO ACCEPT MY WARMEST GOOD WISHES.

/SIGNED/
AMINTORE FANFANI END TEXT.

3. COMMENT: EVEN THOUGH FANFANI IS IN HIS LAST DAYS AS CARETAKER PRIME MINISTER, HIS PROPOSAL IS FULLY CONSONANT WITH POSITIONS THAT AMBASSADOR STOESSEL HEARD EXPRESSED BY ALL ITALIAN LEADERS HE CONTACTED DURING HIS VISIT.

RABB
BT

Emigration MA

4815

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM FOR DODIE LIVINGSTON

FROM:

ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SUBJECT:

National Congressional Fast and Prayer

Vigil for Soviet Jewry - July 14

Attached is our amended version of the proposed Presidential message for the above event.

Attachment: Amended draft

DECLASSIFIED/Released

Authority NCE-170-17-34-27-8

NV JN MARA DATE 3/20/2019

DRAFT Hodge/Wells 7/13/83

I am proud to extend a special greeting to those who gather for the Congressional Fast and Prayer Vigil for Soviet Jewry.

The issue of Soviet Jewry is of high priority to this Administration. We have repeatedly stated that our concern for human rights in general, and Soviet Jewry in particular, is integral to our national interest and remains a major focus of our foreign policy.

In the last few years we have witnessed a decrease in the number of Jews permitted to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Instances of harassment and denial of exit visas have increased, signifying the intensification of Soviet repression and arbitrary treatment of Soviet Jews.

The inhumane actions of Soviet authorities are in keeping with their behavior which all governments should observe and which are tradition of squeiching he spirit of freedom and the fundamental rights of each rund in international covenants. Persons of good will everywhere others. The darkness they seek to impose will not be sustained; the light should raise their voices in support of these seeking to exercise that burns in the hearts of Soviet Jews and those who share their concerns their fundamental rights, will shine forever.

Today, as we honor those who are persecuted, let us be mindful of God's promise to Abraham and his people: "And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed."

We will continue to seek opportunities to encourage the Soviet Union to respect human rights and live in accord with the Universal Declaration to liberalize its policies on freedom of movement and fundamental rights on Human Rights and other international agreements to which it has You have my best wishes and prayers for success.

RONALD REAGAN

Authority NUR-170-17-34-27-8

NUR-170-17-34-27-8

NURADATE 3/20/2019

(4815) Nh

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BOB KIMMITT, NSC MICHAEL GALE, OPL

FROM:

DODIE LIVINGSTON 480-OEOB/Ext. 2941

SUBJECT:

National Congressional Fast and Prayer

Vigil for Soviet Jewry - JULY 14

Ken Duberstein's office has requested a Presidential message for the above event. It will be given to Congressman John Porter, Chairman of the Vigil. He needs the message by close of business today.

I would appreciate your clearance or comment on the attached draft.

Sorry for the short notice, but we just got this earlier today.

Thank you.

Authority NLR-170-17-34-27-8

NARADATE 3 20 2019

We urge you to join the following Members who have agreed to participate in the National Congressional Fast and Prayer Vigil:

- * Gary Ackerman Joseph Addabbo Michael Barnes
- * Mario Biaggi
- * Michael Bilirakis Frederick Boucher
- * Barbara Boxer
- * Hal Daub Michael DeWine
- * Tom Downey
- * Richard Durbin
- * Ben Erdreich
- * Lane Evans Edward Feighan
- * Geraldine Ferraro Bobbi Fiedler
- * Hamilton Fish Jr.
- * Harold Ford Barney Frank William Franklin Martin Frost Robert Garcia George Gekas
- * Benjamin Gilman

- Dan Glickman Bill Green Marjorie Holt
- * Steny Hoyer William Hughes Jim Jones
- * Marcy Kaptur Jack Kemp
- * Barbara Kennelly Peter Kostmayer
- Robert Lagomarsino * Paul Simon Tom Lantos Bill Lehman
- * Norman Lent
- * Sander Levin Mel Levine Clarence Long
- * Edward Markey
- * Lynn Martin
- * Nicholas Mavroules * Timothy Wirth John McCain Raymond McGrath Guy Molinari
- * Robert Mrazek

- Richard Ottinger Claude Pepper
- * John Porter Joel Pritchard Harry Reid
- * James Scheuer
- * Claudine Schneider
- * Pat Schroeder
 - * Charles Schumer John Seiberling

 - * Chris Smith
 - * Larry Smith Robert Smith
 - * Stephen Solarz Louis Stokes Robert Torricelli Edolphus Towns
 - * Ted Weiss

 - * Howard Wolpe George Wortley

Members planning to fast on behalf of Soviet Jewry

If you have not already done so, we ask you to contact Gail at x 55956 or Liz at x 54835 to let us know whether you will be participating in these events.

Sincerely

Member of Congress

John E. Porter Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1983



MEMORANDUM FOR

THRU:

KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN fer ..

FROM:

M. B. OGLESBY, JA

DAVID L. WRIGHT

SUBJECT:

Presidential letter for Congressman John Porter (R-Illinois) in honor of National Congressional Fast and Prayer Vigil for Soviet Jewry, July 14,

1983.

We would like to request a Presidential letter for Congressman John E. Porter (R-Illinois) in honor of the National Congressional Fast and Prayer Vigil for Soviet Jewry which will be held on July 14, 1983.

Unfortunately, we need the letter by close of business today, July 13, so that we may transmit to the Congressman in time for events which will be held tomorrow.

Please call ext. 7542 when the letter is completed so that we may arrange to transmit it to Congressman Porter.

Attached is information which will give you background material on this matter.

Thank you

Authority NLR-170-17-34-28-

Mallie 1542

Congress of the United States Knows of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20115

2861 II JAP

July 8, 1983

Dear Colleague:

Several weeks ago we wrote to invite you to participate in the National Congressional Fast and Prayer Vigil for Soviet Jewry.

Since you received our original letter, seventy Members of Congress have agreed to participate in the Congressional Fast and Prayer Vigil. We are writing again to strongly urge you to participate in one or both of these important events.

We have scheduled the Fast and Prayer Vigil on July 14 in honor of the fifth anniversary of the trial and sentencing of Anatoly Shcharansky. The activities are designed to bring attention to nearly 500,000 Soviet Jews who have indicated a desire to emigrate from the Soviet Union and whose requests have been denied.

The day will include a dawn to dusk fast and an 11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. prayer vigil on the West Front of the Capitol. We have invited Avital Shcharansky, human rights activist and wife of the noted Soviet dissident, to participate in the day's events.

We would like Members to select one Soviet Jew who has been denied the right to emigrate and to focus their efforts throughout the day on behalf of this individual. Participants in the Fast and Prayer Vigil will be receiving a packet of information early next week which will include suggested press materials and additional details about the day's activities.

Members are also encouraged to prepare statements in support of the Congressional Fast and Prayer Vigil which will be distributed to the press on July 14. Remarks can focus on your adopted prisoner of conscience. If you plan to submit a statement, 50 copies must be delivered to either 1530 Longworth or 509 Cannon no later than noon on Wednesday, July 13th.

Finally, the Human Rights Caucus will host a gathering at 5:00 p.m. in the Cannon Rotunda. Members will have a chance to view the dissident art show currently on display in the Cannon Rotunda.

We encourage all staff members, interns, and concerned citizens to join Members of Congress in the day's activities.

DECLASSIFIED/Released

Authority NLR-170-17-34-28-7

BY JN NARA DATE 3/20/2019

CONGRESSIONAL FAST AND PRAYER VIGIL July 14, 1983

Congressmen John Porter, Bob Mrazek, Originators Endorsed by the Congressional Human Rights Caucus

	V=Vigil	
Congressman	B=Fást & Vigil	Fasting For
Ackerman, Gary	В	Prestina Akkerman
Addabbo, Joseph	V	4.7
Barnes, Michael	V	
Bateman, Herbert	V	Kusnetsov
Berman, Howard	В	Alexander Paritsky
Biaggi, Mario	В	Alexander Maryasin
Bilirakis, Michael	В	Yaakov Mesha
Borskey, Robert	ν	
Boucher, Frederick	V	
Boxer, Barbara	В	Mark Naspitch
Britt, Robin	В	Ratner, Judith
Brown, Hank	В	, 555
Collins, Cardiss	В	
Daub, Hal	В	Ilya Katz
De Wine, Michael	V	
Downey, Tom	В	Simon Shmeerman
Durbin, Richard	В	Victor Fulmacht
Dwyer, Bernard	V	72002 2021100110
Erdreich, Ben	. V	
Evans, Lane	В	Leonid Valvoski
Feighan, Edward	V	LCO.IIG VGIVOORI
Ferraro, Geraldine	В	Ida Nudel
Fiedler, Bobbi	В	Lev Shapiro
Ford, Harold	V	De V Briapilo
Frank, Barney	V	
Franklin, Webb	V	
Garcia, Robert	V	
	V	
Gekas, George	B B	Mark Nacnitch
Gilman, Benjamin	V	Mark Naspitch
Glickman, Dan	V	
Green, Bill		Ida Nudel
Holt, Marjorie	. B	Ida Nudel
Hoyer, Steny	В	
Hughes, Bill	V	
Hunter, Duncan	B B	Nlowanday Townsy
Hyde, Henry		Alexander Lerner
Johnson, Nancy	V	Toonid Tuber
Jones, Jim	В	Leonid Lubman Lev Blitshtein
Kaptur, Marci	В	rev Biitsutein
Kemp, Jack	V	Tan Madal
Kennelly, Barbara	В	Ida Nudel
Kostmayer, Peter	V	

DECLASSIFIED/PROSED

Authority NLR-170-17-34-28-7

BY JN NARA DATE 3 120 120 19

Lagomarsino, Robert	V	
Lantos, Tom	V	
Lehman, Bill	V	Victor Brailovsky
Lent, Norman	В	Lev Elbert
Levin, Sander	В	Alexander Prutkov
Levine, Mel	, V	
Levitas, Elliot	В	
Long, Clarence	V	*
Markey, Edward	В	Stanislay Zubko
Martin, Lynn	В	Vladimir and Elena Preston
Mavroules, Nicholas	В	Arkady Mai
McCain, John	V	Felix Kotchubiersky
McGrath, Ray	V	Isaak Shkolnick
McKernan, John	V	Today Dilionites
Michel, Bob	V	,
Molinari, Guy	v	Alexander Kirenski
Mrazek, Bob	В	Anatoly Shcharansky
Ottinger, Richard	V	Vladimir Tsukerman
Pepper, Claude	V	Y LOCALITE TOWNS LINEAR
Porter, John	В	Anaťoly Shcharansky
Reid, Harry	V	indeed sheridaday
Scheuer, James	В	Victor Yelistratov
Schneider, Claudine	В	David Goldferb
Schroeder, Pat	B	Alexander Paritsky
Schumer, Charles	В	Josef Begun
Seiberling, John	V	Gregory Genasad
Simon, Paul	В	oregory centoda
Smith, Chris	В	Yuri Kosharovsky
Smith, Larry	В	Yuri Tarnopolsky
Smith, Robert	V	Yvgenye Lein
Solarz, Steven	В	1.3010 202.
Stokes, Louis	В	Vladimir & Izolda Tufeld
Torricelli, Robert	V	Leonid Strizhevsky
Towns, Edolphus	V	beening bernameveni
Weiss, Ted	В	Aba Taratuta and Family
Wirth, Tim	В	ind ideacaca and idealizing
Wolpe, Howard	В	
Wortley, George	v	Alexander Kushner
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Wyden, Ron	· /	
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