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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MATLOCK, JACK: FILES

Withdrawer

JET 4/27/2005

File Folder DISSIDENTS (2/23)

FOIA

F06-114/6

Box Number 23

YARHI-MILO

2302

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
9269	MEMO	BRIEFING PAPER VICE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH AVITAL SHCHARANSKY MAY 19 [3 - 3] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	ND	B1
9272	TALKING POINTS	MEETING WITH AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY [4 - 4] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	ND	B1
9274	MEMO	BACKGROUND ON SHCHARANSKIY CASE [7 - 7] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	ND	B1
9255	MEMO	ALLEN TO HAIG RE MEETING WITH AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY [8 - 8] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	5/13/1981	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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2302

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
9256	MEMO	ALLEN TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE HAIG'S EVENING REPORT [9 - 9] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	5/14/1981	B1
9275	MEMO	HAIG TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE MEETING WITH AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY [10 - 10] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	5/13/1981	B1
9277	CABLE	181348Z MAY 81 [11 - 12] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	4	5/18/1981	B1
9257	MEMO	DOBRIANSKY TO ALLEN RE AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY [30 - 30] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	5/22/1981	B1

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2302

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
9278	MEMO	BRIEFING PAPER VISIT OF LOZANSKY, BALOVLENKOV, FROLOV, JURGUTIS, SPOUSES OF SOVIET HUNGER STRIKERS, MAY 27 [38 - 40] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	3	ND	B1
9280	MEMO	SOVIET HUNGER STRIKERS [41 - 42] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	2	ND	B1
9260	MEMO	ALLEN TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE MEETING WITH AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY AND IOSIF MENDELEVICH [46 - 46] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	ND	B1
9261	MEMO	PIPES TO ALLEN RE AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY [48 - 48] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	5/26/1981	B1

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
9262	MEMO	PIPES TO ALLEN RE IOSIF MENDELEVICH [49 - 49] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	5/26/1981	B1
9265	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #9260 [52 - 52] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	ND	B1
9266	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #9261 [53 - 53] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	5/26/1981	B1
9267	MEMO	SAME TEXT AS DOC #9262 [54 - 54] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	5/26/1981	B1

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington D.C. 20520

May 15, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD V. ALLEN
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: The Vice President's Meeting with Avital Shcharanskiy,
wife of Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy

As requested by the office of the Vice President, enclosed is a briefing memorandum for the Vice President's meeting with Avital Shcharanskiy, 6:30 p.m., May 19 in Room 274 of the Old Executive Office Building.

L. Paul Bremer, III
L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:
As stated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7/12/02 RDS-1 5/13/01

GLS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Vice President's Meeting
with Avital Shcharanskiy
6:30 p.m., May 19, Room 274
Old Executive Office Building

You are meeting with Mrs. Avital Shcharanskiy, wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, at a time when her husband reportedly has been placed in isolation in his prison camp and has had visitor and letter-writing privileges removed. His health is also reported to be declining, although sources disagree as to the extent. Mrs. Shcharanskiy is convinced that Soviet authorities have decided to let her husband die in prison.

Secretary Haig met with Mrs. Shcharanskiy at the request of Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R - N.Y.), on Wednesday, May 13. In response to her request for a maximum USG effort to save her husband's life, Secretary Haig reassured Mrs. Shcharanskiy of continued USG concern and support for her husband. He indicated that the USG will pursue every appropriate opportunity to gain her husband's release, and agreed to issue a public statement on Shcharanskiy's behalf (Tab A). The statement, which was released on May 14, quoted the Senate resolution sponsored by Senator D'Amato and passed by the Senate May 12. It also stated that Secretary Haig agreed to give a copy of the Senate Resolution to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin which he did May 15.

The Department of State has followed developments in Shcharanskiy's situation closely since his arrest in 1977. We repeatedly have made the Soviets aware of USG concern over Shcharanskiy's situation. Most recently, Ambassador Kampelman discussed the Shcharanskiy case at length in his April 10 speech to the Madrid CSCE Conference, and raised it again in a speech at the Conference on Tuesday, May 12. The case was also raised at a high level in diplomatic channels last fall. Background information on the Shcharanskiy case is attached (Tab B).

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FDS-1 5/13/01

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NLS FOI-114/6#9269

BY LOT NARA, DATE 12/13/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TALKING POINTS

-- THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION IS DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER ANATOLIY SHCHARANSKIY.

-- THE USG FOLLOWS DEVELOPMENTS IN HIS SITUATION AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE.

-- WE APPRECIATE YOUR BRINGING THIS LATEST INFORMATION TO OUR ATTENTION.

-- WE HAVE MADE THE SOVIETS AWARE OF OUR CONCERN ON EVERY APPROPRIATE OCCASION.

-- AMBASSADOR KAMPELMAN DISCUSSED THE SHCHARANSKIY CASE AT LENGTH IN HIS APRIL 10 SPEECH TO THE MADRID CSCI CONFERENCE, AND RAISED IT AGAIN IN A SPEECH AT THE CONFERENCE LAST TUESDAY, MAY 12.

-- THE CASE WAS ALSO RAISED AT A HIGH LEVEL IN DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS LAST FALL. AS SECRETARY HAIG TOLD YOU, HE WILL ALSO GIVE AMBASSADOR DOBRYNIN A COPY OF THE SENATE RESOLUTION FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP.

-- GIVEN THE PRESENT STATE OF U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, I WOULD NOT WANT TO MISLEAD YOU INTO BELIEVING THAT THE SOVIETS ARE LIKELY TO BE RESPONSIVE TO USG APPEALS IN THIS CASE AT THIS TIME.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RDS-1 5/13/01

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F06-114/6# 9272

BY h2J, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

DEPARTMENT PRESS STATEMENT

Secretary Haig met with Mrs. Avital Shcharansky, wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, on May 13. Mrs. Shcharansky described to the Secretary the suffering of her husband under his harsh conditions of incarceration in the Soviet Union and expressed fears for his welfare.

Accompanying Mrs. Shcharansky were Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, Mr. Jerry Goodman, Director of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, and Mr. Gordon Zacks, President of the R.G. Barry Corporation of Pickerington, Ohio. The two Senators presented to Secretary Haig the resolution concerning Mr. Shcharansky which was adopted on the evening of May 12 by the United States Senate. That Resolution (S. RES. 131) reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe commits its 35 signatories to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"WHEREAS, the Soviet Union is signatory to this Act;

"WHEREAS, Mr. Shcharansky's health has now deteriorated to the point where his life is threatened, as a result of the actions of Soviet officials, and

"WHEREAS, humanitarian interests and the provisions of the final act require that Soviet authorities cease their continued incarceration and inhumane treatment of Mr. Shcharansky;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that it is the sense of the Senate that:

"Section I - Anatoly Shcharansky be released from prison and be given proper medical treatment and be permitted to emigrate to Israel.

"Section II - the Senate urges the President, the Secretary of State and the United States Delegation to the Current Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meeting to continue to express at every suitable opportunity and in the strongest terms the opposition of the United States to the imprisonment of Anatoly Shcharansky,

"Section III - The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Soviet Ambassador to the United States and to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

;

The Secretary emphasized that he fully supported the views expressed in the Senate resolution. He undertook to present a copy of the resolution to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin at the first opportunity and to request that it be transmitted to the Soviet leadership.

1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BACKGROUND ON SHCHARANSKIY CASE

Anatoliy Shcharanskiy was a prominent Jewish activist and one of the leading members of the Moscow group established 1976 to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Final Act. He was arrested in March 1977, when the Soviets began a major crackdown on dissidents. He was accused of treason, falsely charged with working for U.S. intelligence agencies. Tried in July 1978, he was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment followed by five years' internal exile.

President Carter publicly denied the Soviet allegation that Shcharanskiy had any connection with the CIA, and the U.S. has several times spoken out on the Shcharanskiy case, both publicly and through diplomatic channels. Although Aleksandr Ginzburg, another prominent dissident who had been sentenced at the same time, was included in the April 1979 exchange of Soviet dissidents for two Soviet spies held in the U.S., the Soviets refused to exchange Shcharanskiy. Meanwhile, he remains a symbol of Soviet repression against both Soviet Jews and human rights activists.

Shcharanskiy's wife Avital, who lives in Israel, conducts an active public relations campaign on her husband's behalf. She has been received in the U.S. by high officials of the previous Administration, and also by Rosalynn Carter.

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BY LOI, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 15, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR ALEXANDER M. HAIG, JR.
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with the Wife of
Anatoliy Shcharanskiy

The President has read your memorandum of May 13, 1981 concerning your recent meeting with Mrs. Avital Shcharanskiy.

He specifically noted: "Let us do all we can to help get her husband freed. RR"

The above is for your guidance.

Richard V. Allen

Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

CC: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Review on May 15, 1987

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NLS FOI-114/6 #9255
BY LOT, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

May 14, 1981

OK
RR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICHARD V. ALLEN *ju*

SUBJECT:

Secretary Haig's Evening Report

Attached is Secretary Haig's Evening Report of May 13, 1981.

*Let us do all we can to keep
get her husband freed
RR*

cc: The Vice President
Ed Meese
Jim Baker
Mike Deaver

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F06-114/6-9256

BY LOI, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 13, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : Alexander M. Haig, Jr. 

1. Meeting with Wife of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. Mrs. Avital Shcharanskiy, wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, called on me today to appeal for Administration efforts to obtain the release of her husband. She pointed out that he was convicted on false charges of spying for the U.S. European leaders with whom she had spoken, including Mrs. Thatcher, told her that only U.S. influence would be great enough to effect his release.

Senators D'Amato and Spector accompanied Mrs. Shcharanskiy and gave me a copy of last night's Senate resolution concerning her husband. The Department is announcing to the press that I have agreed to give Dobrynin a copy of the resolution for transmittal to the Soviet leadership. (C)

2. Senate Action on the Clark Amendment. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the repeal of the Clark Amendment which restricts our activities in Angola. But other restrictive language has been added. Any military or paramilitary operations in Angola will require a Presidential determination that it is in our national security interest. This determination must be accompanied by a statement giving the reasons for the determination and a description of the assistance and its recipients. Further, the President will have to take into account the effect of such assistance on other African nations and the prospects for an internationally acceptable Namibia settlement.

This is better than the Clark Amendment but still unduly restrictive. We will work to cut back these strictures on the floor. (U)

RDS 2/3 5/13/01 (HAIG, Alexander M., Jr.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NLS F06-114/6 #9275

BY 105 NARA, DATE 12/13/07

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IN

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 STU0789
 DE RUEHMO #6811/01 1381503
 O 181348Z MAY 81
 FM AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 2907

INFO AMCONSUL LENINGRAD PRIORITY 2928
 AMEMBASSY MADRID 1036
 AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 3409

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 01 OF 02 MOSCOW 06811

MADRID FOR USDEL CSCE
 E.O. 12065: RDS 4 5/18/01 (MCCALL, SHERROD) OR-M
 TAGS: PINT, SHUM, CSCE, UR
 SUBJECT: SHCHARANSKIY FAMILY EXPRESSES APPRECIATION
 . FOR THE SECRETARY'S MEETING WITH AVITAL
 . SHCHARANSKIY

1. (X - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. SUMMARY: THE SHCHARANSKIY FAMILY HAS EXPRESSED TO
 EMBOFFS ITS APPRECIATION FOR THE SECRETARY'S MEETING
 WITH AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY, AND HIS PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT
 IN THE CASE. THEY ASK THAT THEIR APPRECIATION BE PASSED
 TO THE SECRETARY. THE FAMILY GAVE US A REPORT ON THEIR
 UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO VISIT SHCHARANSKIY AT HIS PERM'
 LABOR CAMP IN EARLY MAY. END SUMMARY.

3. EMBOFFS ENCOUNTERED ANATOLIY SHCHARANSKIY'S MOTHER,
 BROTHER, AND SISTER-IN-LAW ON TWO OCCASIONS ON MAY 16.
 THE FAMILY WAS AWARE OF THE SECRETARY'S MEETING WITH
 AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY, BUT THEY DID NOT KNOW OF THE
 DEPARTMENT'S MAY 14 ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE SECRETARY
 WOULD DELIVER THE SENATE'S RESOLUTION ON SHCHARANSKIY
 TO SOVIET AMBASSADOR DOBRYVIN AT THEIR NEXT MEETING.
 EMBOFFS BRIEFED THEM ON THE CONTENTS OF THE SENATE
 RESOLUTION AND THE DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT, AND THEY
 ASKED THAT THEIR APPRECIATION FOR THE SECRETARY'S
 PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT BE PASSED TO THE SECRETARY.

SIT: COL VP
 EOB: PIPES, RENT, LORD
 WHSR COMMENTS:

PAGE 01

MOSCOW 6811

DTG:181348Z MAY 81
 TOR: 138/1523Z

PSN:010593
 CSN:HCE120

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NLS F06-114/6 #9277

BY 105 NARA, DATE 12/13/07

(NOTE: THEY INDICATED THEY HAD HEARD ABOUT A POSSIBLE MEETING BETWEEN VICE PRESIDENT BUSH AND AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY, BUT EMBOFFS WERE UNABLE TO PROVIDE CONFIRMATION THAT A MEETING HAD TAKEN PLACE.)

4. EMBOFFS ALSO ALERTED THE SHCHARANSKIY FAMILY TO A TASS ENGLISH PIECE BY YURI KORNILOV (ASSUME DEPARTMENT HAS TEXT) WHICH ATTACKED AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY AS WELL AS THE SECRETARY, FOR "HOB-NOBBING WITH A PATENT SWINDLER" AND ACTING IN A WAY THAT DOES NOT "ADD TO THE PRESTIGE OF A U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE." MUCH OF THE ARTICLE, WHICH WE HAVE NOT YET SEEN IN THE SOVIET PRESS, IS DEVOTED TO STANDARD SOVIET ALLEGATIONS THAT MRS. SHCHARANSKIY IS NOT "OFFICIALLY" MARRIED TO SHCHARANSKIY, THAT SHE IS BEING "ACTIVELY USED BY ZIONIST CENTERS, AND ENGAGING IN A CAMPAIGN OF ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER.

58: THE FAMILY EXPRESSED GREAT FRUSTRATION AND ANXIETY ABOUT SHCHARANSKIY'S CONDITION. THEY HAD JUST RETURNED FROM A MAY 4-5 TRIP TO PERM' LABOR CAMP NUMBER 36 WHERE SHCHARANSKIY IS BEING HELD. ALTHOUGH THEY DID NOT GET TO SEE SHCHARANSKIY, THEY SPOKE WITH THE CAMP ADMINISTRATOR AND "FELD'SHER" (MEDICAL ORDERLY). THEY LEARNED THAT SHCHARANSKIY HAS BEEN IN THE INTERNAL PRISON IN THE CAMP SINCE JANUARY 13, WITH LONG PERIODS IN THE EVEN MORE HARSH PUNISHMENT CELLS. HE WAS ALLEGEDLY SENT TO THE PRISON "FOR REFUSING TO WORK," BUT THE CAMP OFFICIALS WOULD NOT EXPLAIN THE CIRCUMSTANCES. SHCHARANSKIY WAS DUE TO COME OUT OF THE INTERNAL PRISON ON JULY 13, BUT HIS SENTENCE HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO SEPTEMBER. ACCORDING TO HIS SISTER-IN-LAW, THIS MEANS HE WILL HAVE SPENT APPROXIMATELY THREE MONTHS IN A SOLITARY CONFINEMENT PUNISHMENT CELL.

6. THE MEDICAL "FELD'SHER" SAID SHCHARANSKIY'S CONDITION WAS NO CAUSE FOR CONCERN, AND THAT HE IS EXAMINED EVERY OTHER DAY, BUT SHE REFUSED TO STATE WHAT HIS CURRENT WEIGHT IS. ACCORDING TO MRS. SHCHARANSKIY, SHCHARANSKIY'S LATEST LETTER OF MAY-JUNE INDICATED THAT HE WAS AGAIN SUFFERING FROM EYE PROBLEMS AND LOSS OF MEMORY, AND HAD LOST A GREAT DEAL OF WEIGHT. SHCHARANSKIY REPORTEDLY WROTE THAT "HE WEIGHS NO LESS THAN HE

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DID IN CHISTOPOL," (I.E., 43 KILOS), WHERE HIS
CONDITION WAS VERY SERIOUS.

7. THE FAMILY ALSO MET WITH THE LOCAL PROCURATOR
IN CHARGE OF CAMP OVERSIGHT IN PERM', WHO GAVE THEM
LITTLE INFORMATION OTHER THAN TO IMPLY THAT
SHCHARANSKIY'S CASE "DEPENDS ON MOSCOW" AND THAT
THE LOCAL CAMP AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION HAD
VERY LITTLE SAY IN THE MATTER. IN RELATING THESE
DETAILS TO EMBOFFS, THEY EXPRESSED THE FERVENT HOPE
THAT THE SECRETARY'S PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT WOULD
BT

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IN

OP IMMED
STU0563
DE RUEHMO #6811/02 1381351
O 181348Z MAY 81
FM AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 2908

INFO AMCONSUL LENINGRAD PRIORITY 2929
AMEMBASSY MADRID 1037
AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 3410

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 02 OF 02 MOSCOW 06811

HASTEN SHCHARANSKIY'S RELEASE, AND THEY URGED A
REDOUBLING OF INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE THIS.

8. THE SHCHARANSKIY FAMILY MEMBERS SAID THEY WERE
AWARE OF THE RUMORS WHICH HAD CIRCULATED LAST
WINTER ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A "TRADE" BETWEEN
THE SOVIET AND SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS, BUT
THEY SAID THE RUMORS HAD DIED DOWN SEVERAL MONTHS
AGO WITHOUT PRODUCING ANY CONCRETE RESULTS. THEY
SAID THEY HAD NO IDEA WHETHER OR NOT DISCUSSIONS
ON THE REPORTED EXCHANGE WERE STILL UNDER WAY.
MATLOCK
BT

SIT:
EOB:
WHSR COMMENTS:

PAGE 01 OF 01 MOSCOW 6811

DTG:181348Z MAY 81 PSN:010595
TOR: 138/1524Z CSN:HCE122

*****C O N F I D E N T I A L*****E COPY

MEMORANDUM

2697

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR GREGORY NEWELL

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *for*
SUBJECT: President's Invitation to Attend Sakharov's
Birthday Celebration at the Kennedy Center

In reference to your memorandum of May 13, I recommend that no form of Presidential recognition of Andrei Sakharov's 60th birthday party concert at the Kennedy Center on May 19 be issued. First, the President already issued a message on May 2 congratulating Sakharov on his 60th birthday and second, Sakharov has indicated his displeasure over some of the activities of Edward Lozansky, the Executive Director of the Sakharov International Committee, who invited President Reagan to attend the birthday party concert. For these reasons, I do not think this occasion merits additional Presidential recognition. Instead, I suggest that appropriate recognition be given by the Assistant Secretary-designate for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ernest Lefever.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

May 14, 1981

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY *PD*

SUBJECT: President's Invitation to Attend Sakharov's
Birthday Celebration at the Kennedy Center

The attached memorandum from you to Gregory Newell at Tab I recommends against issuing any form of Presidential recognition of the 60th birthday party concert at the Kennedy Center for Andrei Sakharov on May 19. Instead, it suggests recognition be given by the Assistant Secretary-designate for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Ernest Lefever.

I conferred with Richard Pipes on this matter before he left for Switzerland and he recommended the above. Stearman was unavailable and received no comments from Lord and Guhin.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve ✓Disapprove

Tab I Memo for Gregory Newell

12 MAY 1981

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

13 MAY 1981

TO: RICHARD V. ALLEN
VIA: GREGORY J. NEWELL
FROM: PATRICIA A.E. RODGERS
SUBJ: SCHEDULING REQUEST RECOMMENDATION.

The President has been invited to attend a 60th birthday party concert at the Kennedy Center for Andrei Sakharov on May 19. Tributes will be paid to Sakharov during the event. This invitation will be regretted; do you recommend any form of Presidential recognition of this program?

President
Sheldon Lee Glashow
Board of Directors
Thomas Ferbel
Thomas F. George
Elvin Hoffman

Executive Director
Edward Lozansky
Counsel

Quart M. Cook
Thomas A. Fink
Iri I. Luryi

Treasurer
Stanford A. Gradinger
Secretary

Diya Voronina
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Pierre Emmanuel
Herman Feshbach
Paul J. Flory
Arthur J. Goldberg
Melvin B. Gottlieb
Henri Hajdenberg
Jarek Halter
J. Hayakawa
Margaret M. Heckler
Robert W. Holley
Frank Horton
Eugene Ionesco
Jack Kemp
Edward M. Kennedy
Marc de Kock
Arthur Kornberg
Mel Lebowitz
Leon Lederman
Louis Leprince-Ringuet
Bernard Henry Levy
Andre Lvoff
Vladimir Maximov
Mikhail Plessian
Louis Michel
Jack Miller
Robert S. Mulliken
Nikolai Neizvestny
Ilya Prigogine
James Rainwater
Sviatoslav Rostropovich
Theodore G. Schneke
Herbert A. Schwart
Joseph Silverstein
Robert A. Simon
Edward Teller
Edward Temin
Julius E. Tsongas
George Vineyard
George Wald
Norman B. Wiesner
Robert R. Wilson
Abraham L. ...

Sakharov International Committee, Inc.

305 Massachusetts Ave., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Tel. (202) 547-6601



May 7, 1981

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan,

On Tuesday, May 19, Soviet exile Andrei Sakharov will be honored by a 60th birthday party concert at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. We sincerely hope that you can take part in this important and timely event.

There are literally tens of thousands of intellectual and political prisoners in the world today, and Sakharov's birthday provides us with an appropriate occasion to express our solidarity for these prisoners, to demonstrate our strong concern for human rights, and to protest the world's oppressive governments.

Sakharov, who is an outspoken human rights advocate, has been forced to live in academic isolation in Gorki, 250 miles east of Moscow. He is not permitted to communicate with foreigners by mail or telephone, but his son-in-law, Efrem Yankelvich of Boston, anticipates delivering a message from Sakharov to the people who will be attending the Sakharov birthday concert.

Tributes to Sakharov will be offered during the Kennedy Center Concert Hall event. Former United Nations Ambassador Arthur Sheldon Lee Glashow, who is President of the Sakharov International Committee will participate.

17.
The Honorable Ronald Reagan
May 7, 1981
Page two

Funds raised through ticket sales will be used to publicize the plight of Soviet human rights activists, as well as to provide direct support for them and their families. Funds will also be used to establish a Sakharov Scholarship Fund which will award scholarships to individuals pursuing Sakharov's ideas in Science and the Humanities.

The program for the evenings events includes a buffet dinner for our special guests in the Atrium Room at the Kennedy Center, beginning at 7:00 p.m., followed by the concert, and ending with a reception to follow the concert.

Again, we would be especially honored if you can find time in your busy schedule to join us as our guests in what I'm sure will be a very memorable evening.

Thank you for your attention. We look forward to your support and participation.

Sincerely,

Edward Lozansky
Edward Lozansky
Executive Director

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 20, 1981

2719

Pipes
H. 7D
dissidents

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR JACOB STEIN

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *for*
SUBJECT: Iosef Mendelevich Meeting with the President
or Vice President, May 20-21

In regard to your memorandum of May 12 concerning a proposed meeting on May 20 or 21 between the President or the Vice President and Iosef Mendelevich, I would advise against it. The Vice President is already meeting with Avital Shcharansky next week on Tuesday, May 19. Thus, this obviates the necessity of scheduling a meeting with Mendelevich so as to further manifest the Administration's strong position on Soviet Jewry.

'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, 1973



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Burton S. Levinson, Los Angeles

Vice-Chairpersons

Beatrice Feldman, Hadassah

Donald Lefton, Miami

Jacqueline K. Levine, National Jewish

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Joseph Smukler, Philadelphia

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Margery Kohman, Women's American ORT

Secretary

Rabbi David Hill, National Council

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Workmen's Circle

Lawrence Jackler, Detroit

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Mervin Riseman, American Jewish Committee

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Richard Maass,

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Rabbi Herschel Schacter,*

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Lewis H. Weinstein,* Boston

*American Jewish Conference

on Soviet Jewry

Ex-Officio

Marvin E. Frankel,

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for Soviet Jewry

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Task Force on Education and Culture

Demond White,

Washington Advisory Committee

Greater New York Conference

On Soviet Jewry

May 6, 1981

Mr. Jacob Stein
Special Advisor to
the White House

Dear Mr. Stein,

Thank you for arranging yesterday's informative update. I found Admiral Nance's presentation particularly interesting.

With regards to our conversation concerning Iosef Mendelevich, he will be in Washington on Wednesday, May 20 and Thursday, May 21. I believe that his visit would provide an excellent opportunity for the administration to reinforce their already strong position on Soviet Jewry, especially in light of the President's recent statement at the Holocaust Commemorative Program.

Iosef Mendelevich is probably one of the best known Soviet Jewish Prisoners of Conscience in the world today. A meeting between Iosef Mendelevich and President Reagan or Vice-President Bush would best symbolize the United States continuing commitment to the struggle of Jews in the Soviet Union.

I would appreciate any help your office could offer in arranging for Iosef Mendelevich to meet with the President or Vice-President.

In addition, I have enclosed further background material on Iosef Mendelevich.

Sincerely,

Mark B. Levin
Washington Representative

MBL:mkb

2

Born into a family close to Jewish tradition, Iosif Mendelevich studied Hebrew on his own as an adolescent and read whatever he could find on Jewish history and culture. He and his family were refused permission to emigrate to Israel three times between 1967 and 1970.

On June 15, 1970, Mendelevich was arrested at Leningrad's Smolnii Airport for the attempt to steal a plane to fly to Israel. Simultaneously, Soviet Jewish activists were apprehended in cities throughout the Soviet Union.

Mendelevich, who had studied engineering at the Riga Polytechnical Institute, admitted to having long been involved in the Jewish movement in the USSR. As an editor of Jewish Samizdat ("underground" publications), he was accused of publishing anti-Soviet articles, using as "evidence" articles on the significance of the Jewish holidays and on the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

After world-wide expressions of outrage, Mendelevich's original sentence of 15 years was reduced to 12 years in a strict regime labor camp.

An observant Jew, Mendelevich refuses to eat certain foods in his already bare, subsistence diet because they are not kosher, although he is forced to work long hours at hard labor.

In the Spring of 1977, he was accused of "maliciously violating the regime of confinement" - the main evidence being his refusal to work on Sabbath (though he worked extra hours on other days to make up the lost time) and his "violation of the form of camp dress", i.e. his insistence on wearing his "yarmulke". He was punished by being transferred to the notorious Vladimir prison and thereafter to the equally notorious Chistopol prison in Central Russia.

Iosif's father died in 1978 on the eve of departing for Israel. All Iosif's relatives are now in Israel and the camp authorities are refusing to permit a visit from his friends. Thus he has seen neither relatives nor friends for six years. Most of the letters sent from family and friends are confiscated and do not reach him.

In April 1980, after serving 3 years in prison, Iosif was returned to camp No.36 in the Perm region. Since the sudden release in April 1979 of his co-defendants, Mendelevich remains the only Jewish prisoner from this trial still in Soviet prison.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

10 East 40th Street Suite 907
New York, New York 10016

IOSIF MENDELEVICH

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

BORN: August 3, 1947

FROM: Riga

MARITAL STATUS: Single

OCCUPATION: Engineering student

ARRESTED: June 1970

TRIED: December 1970 (First Leningrad Trial)

CHARGES: Article #64 - "Treason"
Article #93/1 - "Stealing of State property"

SENTENCE: 12 years - strict regime (to June 1982)

CAMP: Perm

CAMP ADDRESS UCHR 5110/1 V.S.
Moscow, RSFSR
USSR

SISTER'S ADDRESS: Rivka Drori
Alon Shvut
Gush Etzion, Israel

OVER



IOSIF MENDELEVICH

Riga

Prisoner Of Conscience

National Conference on Soviet Jewry

Prepared By
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

IOSIF MENDELEVICH

Born into a family close to Jewish tradition, Iosif Mendelevich studied Hebrew on his own as an adolescent and read whatever he could find on Jewish history and culture. He and his family were refused permission to emigrate to Israel three times between 1967 and 1970.

On June 15, 1970, Mendelevich was arrested at Leningrad's Smolnii Airport for the alleged attempt to steal a plane to Israel. Simultaneously, Soviet Jewish activists were apprehended in cities throughout the Soviet Union.

After world-wide expressions of outrage, Mendelevich's original sentence of 15 years was reduced to 12 years in a strict regime labor camp.

The release in April 1979 of seven prisoners serving heavy sentences imposed at the infamous Leningrad Trials, would have marked a triumph for morality and justice; yet it was marred by the cruel and unexplained retention of the last founding members of the group, Iosif Mendelevich, as well as the two non-Jewish members, Yuri Federov and Aleksei Murzhenko.

Although Iosif carried a lighter sentence than some of his comrades, his release was refused. Throughout the nine long years of his internment, Iosif has courageously persisted in the strict observance of his religious beliefs, despite the additional hardships and suffering this has brought upon him.

In the spring of 1977, he was accused under the Corrective Labor Code of "maliciously violating the regime of confinement" - the main evidence being his refusal to work on Sabbath (though he worked extra hours on other days to make up the lost time) and his "violation of the form of camp dress", i.e. his insistence on wearing his "yarmulke". He was punished by being transferred to the notorious Vladimir prison and thereafter to the equally notorious Chistopol prison in Central Russia where he is today.

Mendelevich refuses to eat any unkosher foods in his grossly inadequate daily diet, and he has lost considerable weight. During the eight days of Passover, he existed on nothing more than a few ounces of Unleavened Bread - the only ration he was permitted. According to Soviet Law, every prisoner is entitled to receive only two food parcels of 1 kilogram each per year, and this has made it impossible to provide Mendelevich with sufficient provisions for his sustenance.

Iosif, 32, suffers from hypertension, and his health is rapidly and dangerously deteriorating under the subhuman conditions in which he fights to exist. Throughout his painful struggle, Mendelevich has never complained, but in a desperate letter to his family in Israel, he expressed his fear and anguish at his increasingly failing health and overwhelming fatigue.

IOSIF MENDELEVICH

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

BORN: August 3, 1947
FROM: Riga
MARITAL STATUS: Single
OCCUPATION: Engineering student
ARRESTED: June 1970
TRIED: December 1970 (First Leningrad Trial)
CHARGES: Article #64/15 - "Betrayal of the Fatherland"
Article #93/1 - "Misappropriation of state or
public property"
SENTENCE: 12 years - strict regime (to June 1982)
CAMP: Chistopol
CAMP ADDRESS: UCHR 5110/1
Moscow RSFSR
USSR
SISTER'S ADDRESS: Rivka Drori
Alon Shvot
Gush Etzion, Israel

YOU CAN HELP IOSIF MENDELEVICH!

Write or cable Soviet officials and
humanitarian groups to urge Iosif's
release:

Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev
The Kremlin
Moscow RSFSR, USSR

Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin
Embassy of USSR
1125 16th St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

Write to U.S. officials:

Honorable Cyrus Vance
The Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Write to Iosif Mendelevich (see address above)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 16, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN
THROUGH: CHARLES TYSON
FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY *PD*
SUBJECT: Iosef Mendelevich Meeting with the President
or Vice President, May 20-21

SIGNED

Attached for your signature at Tab I is a memorandum from you to Jacob Stein advising against a meeting on May 20 or 21 between the President or the Vice President and Iosef Mendelevich, the Soviet Jewish Prisoner of Conscience. The Vice President is already meeting with Avital Shcharansky next week on Tuesday, May 19. Thus, there is no need to schedule so many meetings with Soviet Jewish activists to manifest this Administration's strong position on Soviet Jewry.

Stearman was not available, Guhin and Lord had no comments.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I to Jacob Stein.

Approve */ R-0-0*
ATCSA

Disapprove _____

Tab I Memorandum to Jacob Stein
A Incoming memorandum

MEMORANDUM

13 MAY 1981

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1981

FOR: RICHARD ALLEN
FROM: JACOB STEIN 
RE: IOSEF MENDELEVICH

Please advise re: the attached.

RECEIVED 14 MAY 81 14

TO ALLEN

FROM STEIN, J

DOCDATE 12 MAY 81

LEVIN, MARK B

06 MAY 81

KEYWORDS: USSR

HUMAN RIGHTS

MENDELEVICH, IOSEF

AP

AVP

SUBJECT: NATL CONF ON SOVIET JEWERY REQUESTS THAT PRES OR VP MEET W/
MENDELEVICH MAY 20 - 21

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO ALLEN TO STEIN DUE: 16 MAY 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

PIPES

STEARMAN -

LORD

TYSON

GUHIN

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSC/FID

(C /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO

DISPATCH _____ W/ATTCH FILE _____ (C)

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01
ACTION EUR-12

THE HA 03603 221707Z

5891

INFO	OCT-01	ADS-00	INR-10	SS-15	OIC-02	CIAE-00	ICA-15
	DODE-00	H-01	IO-15	NSC-05	NSAE-00	HA-06	CSCE-04
	PM-09	PA-02	SMS-01	SP-02	SPRS-02	/102 W	

-----223022 230639Z /10

R 221522Z MAY 81
FM AMEMBASSY THE HAGUE
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1663
INFO USMISSION GENEVA
AMEMBASSY MADRID
USMISSION USUN NEW YORK
AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

UNCLAS THE HAGUE 03603

EO 12065 N/A
TAGS: SHUM, UNHRC, NL
SUBJECT: DUTCH PARLIAMENTARY CONCERN REGARDING
SAKHAROV AND SHCHARANSKY

REF: (A) 80 THE HAGUE 5690, (B) 80 THE HAGUE 3123

1. JUST BEFORE ENDING THEIR PARLIAMENTARY SESSION FOR FINAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNING, MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CHAMBERS OF THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT SIGNED A LETTER ADDRESSED TO SOVIET PRESIDENT LEONID BREZHNEV URGING HIM TO END THE BANISHMENT OF ANDREI SAKHAROV. THE LETTER WAS TRANSMITTED TO THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES MAY 18 BY THE DUTCH EMBASSY IN MOSCOW. THE INITIATIVE FOR THE LETTER WAS TAKEN BY LABOR PARTY MP HARRY VAN DEN BERGH, WHO TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE LETTER WAS INTENDED TO MARK SAKHAROV'S 60TH BIRTHDAY. HE NOTED THAT EFFORTS OVER THE LAST THREE WEEKS TO REACH SAKHAROV'S WIFE IN MOSCOW BY TELEPHONE HAD ALL FAILED. VAN DEN BERGH ATTRIBUTED THE PROBLEM AND THE "GROWING ISOLATION" OF THE SAKHAROV'S TO INCREASING REPRESSION IN THE SOVIET UNION AND WANING INTEREST IN THE DISSIDENTS IN THE WEST.
2. DURING THE SAME PRESS CONFERENCE, VAN DEN BERGH ALSO REFERRED TO THE CASE OF ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY AND REPORTS FROM HIS MOTHER THAT SHCHARANSKY'S HEALTH IS FAILING. VAN DEN BERGH, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE FRIENDS OF ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY FOUNDATION, SAID THAT HIS WEIGHT IS NOW DOWN TO 46 KILOGRAMS AND HE IS NOT ALLOWED TO RECEIVE ANY VISITORS.
3. SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, THE SAKHAROV FOUNDATION AND INDEPENDENT SCHOLARS, WILL MEET IN THE HAGUE ON JUNE 12 TO CONSIDER POLITICAL AND OTHER MEANS TO BRING PRESSURE TO BEAR TO IMPROVE THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN THE SOVIET UNION. DUNNIGAN

UNCLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

INFORMATION

May 22, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY

SUBJECT: Mrs. Shcharanskiy

Mrs. Shcharanskiy refused to speak with me at any great length for she said the matters which she wished to discuss were too sensitive to be conveyed to too many people, and that she specifically wanted only your reactions. She also wanted to respond to those questions which you raised in her meeting with Vice President Bush. (C)

However, she did, after considerable prodding, tell me she was asked to speak on "Good Morning America" and heard that you might be appearing at the same time. She hinted that on "Good Morning America" she had some announcements and information to present which she thought would be wise to clear with you first. She did not know when she is scheduled to appear on the show. Furthermore, Mrs. Shcharanskiy wanted to discuss her husband's current condition (she received a call from the USSR last night) and her ideas on how he can be released. Timing was critical.

She asked if you could telephone her or even meet with her next week. However, you should be aware that a religious holiday will prevent her from answering the telephone from 8 o'clock tonight until 9 p.m. tomorrow. Moreover, she will be in New York on Sunday but is willing to come back to Washington to meet with you. (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review on May 22, 1982

DECLASSIFIED
NLS FOG-114/6#9257
BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

2788 91
PPES file
Referral

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

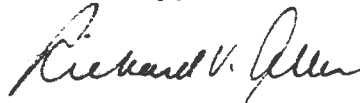
May 26, 1981

Dear Professor Muller:

Thank you for your letter of May 14, in which you suggest that the President issue an invitation to Alexander Solzhenitsyn to visit the White House during Captive Nations Week.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's stature as a great writer and a heroic figure in the Russian dissident movement is beyond any question. We will give your suggestion careful thought. Whatever our decision, you may rest assured that it will not be influenced by our perception of the preferences of the Soviet Government in this matter.

Sincerely,



Richard V. Allen

Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Professor James W. Muller
Department of Government
Franklin and Marshall College
P. O. Box 3003
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

2788

[Handwritten signature]

May 21, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN
FROM: RICHARD PIPES *R*
SUBJECT: Letter re Solzhenitsyn to James W. Muller

Attached at Tab I is a letter for your signature responding to a suggestion by Mr. Muller that Alexander Solzhenitsyn be invited to visit the White House. The incoming letter, dated May 14, with its attachment is at Tab II.

Stearman not available.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Mr. Muller at Tab I.

Approve ✓ Disapprove

RVA

Attachments:

Tab I Letter to Mr. Muller
Tab II Incoming letter from Mr. Muller

18 MAY 1981

FRANKLIN and MARSHALL COLLEGE

P.O. BOX 3003
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA 17604

DEPARTMENT of GOVERNMENT

May 14, 1981

Hon. Richard Allen
National Security Advisor
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Allen,

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have written to President Reagan, suggesting a White House reception for Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. I should be very grateful for any efforts you might make on behalf of this proposal.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Muller

James W. Muller
Instructor

Solzhenitsyn personifies that fragile excellence better than any other man--as an American by choice rather than by birth, he reminds us that devotion to freedom is really what makes a man an American.

Your administration has already done much to bring us back to the idea that this country is devoted to human freedom. To extend your hand in friendship to the man who speaks for the prisoners of Gulag would be an important step in restoring our national honor.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Muller

James W. Muller
Instructor

cc. Hon. Richard Allen
Hon. Alexander Haig

President

*Sheldon Lee Glashow

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Margaret M. Heckler

*Robert W. Holley

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Eugene Ionesco

Jack Kemp

Edward M. Kennedy

Marc de Kock

*Arthur Kornberg

Joel Lebowitz

Leon Lederman

Louis Leprince-Ringuet

Bernard Henry Levy

*Andre Lwoff

Vladimir Maximov

Messian

Louis Michel

Jack Miller

*Robert S. Mulliken

Ernst Neizvestny

*Ilya Prigogine

*James Rainwater

Mstislav Rostropovich

Arthur G. Schnek

Laurent Schwartz

Joseph Silverstein

*Herbert A. Simon

Edward Teller

*Howard Temin

Paul E. Tsongas

George Vineyard

*George Wald

Jerome B. Wiesner

Robert R. Wilson

*Nobel Laureates

Sakharov International Committee, Inc.

305 Massachusetts Ave., N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20002

Tel. (202) 547-6601

May 26, 1981



President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

A group of men and women in the USSR has asked me to represent them in the West and to help them in their fight with Soviet authorities for the reunification of their families.

The Sakharov International Committee, which has been recently organized to help human rights activists in the Soviet Union and East European countries, has decided to adopt this group named "The Soviet Committee of Separated Husbands and Wives, Moscow-Washington, D.C." We are planning to offer them any help they need, including financial and legal aid. And, of course, we hope that the United States government and you Mr. President, will be willing to help these people to join their families here in the United States and other Western countries.

I just received a letter from Moscow which was originally sent to you Mr. President, but as I understand people who sent it did not trust the Soviet mail and asked me to send a copy to you from Washington.

On behalf of this group and the Sakharov International Committee, may I ask you, Mr. President, to forward your reply to the US Embassy in Moscow, so that the Embassy could invite members of the group to be read your answer. This would certainly give them great moral support they need so badly.

Thank you very much, Mr. President, for your help and firm stand on Human Rights. Nothing can make people in this country prouder than when they hear former Soviet citizens arriving to the United States and saying: "God, bless America". I hope and pray that some day my wife and daughter, who are also members of this group, will say these words in Washington.

I wish you and your wife good health and blessing from God in leading our country along the path of freedom and democracy.

Sincerely,

Edward Lozansky
Executive Director
Sakharov International Committee

In an age of instantaneous global telecommunications, the exiling of Andrei Sakharov to Gorki is absurd. Our collective witnessing emphasizes the absurdity—a prolonged embarrassment to the Soviet regime.

May our voices ring out to Gorki, and Andrei's voice to us! Free Andrei Dmitrievich, Viktor Brailovsky, Anatoly Scharansky, Ida Nudel and all Soviet dissidents! Let our people go!

SMOLOSKYP, THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN UKRAINE



Mykola Rudenko

The Ukrainian community of the Greater Washington-Baltimore Metropolitan Area salutes the courageous human-rights champion Andrei Sakharov on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday and calls the attention of freedom-loving mankind to the persecution of Mykola Rudenko, writer, co-founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group in Kiev, former political officer of the Soviet Army and Secretary of the party organization of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, nominee for the 1981 Nobel Peace Prize.

Sentenced in 1977 to confinement for seven years in a Soviet labor camp and five years of exile. A war invalid, Rudenko can be reached at this address: RSFSR, Mordovian ASSR, St. Potma, P/O Lesnoy, URCH. ZHKH 385/3-5.

THE SOVIET COMMITTEE OF SEPARATED HUSBANDS AND WIVES, MOSCOW AND WASHINGTON, D.C.



*Members of the
Committee of Separated
Husbands and Wives*

On the 60th birthday of Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov, who was sent into internal exile because he was helping people whose basic human rights have been violated in the Soviet Union, we send him our best wishes to Gorki via Washington.

We think it is also appropriate to mention today that we, citizens of the Soviet Union who have been forced to live in separation from our husbands, wives



*Tatyana Lozanskaya,
28-year-old chemist,
fired from the Institute
of Organic Chemistry,
Academy of Sciences,
U.S.S.R. in 1979. Con-
tinuously harassed by
KGB for her desire to
be reunited with her
husband who lives in
the U.S.A.*



*Tanya Lozanskaya,
nine years old, is wait-
ing for your help.*



*Lisa and Sasha Aleiner:
Do you know why the
Soviets are keeping my
father?*

and children, decided to organize a group named "The Soviet Committee of Separated Husbands and Wives." Members of this Committee have spent many years attempting to reunite their families. Our group was organized in November 1980 and we announced our existence by sending a telegram to the Madrid Conference. We also tried to call a press conference in Moscow on November 10, 1981, but it was brutally suppressed by the KGB.

Since that time we have tried many times to make an appointment with the highest Soviet authorities in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It was hopeless. We also sent three letters and a telegram to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party. We received no response. Beginning March 6, 1981 we sent more than 150 letters to different organizations and well known individuals in the Soviet Union asking for support.

Today, we and our children are appealing to all people in all countries. Please, help us to reunite our families.

If you have any ideas or suggestions please write to our office in Moscow: c/o Tatyana Lozanskaya, SCSHW, 1-st Krasnokursantski proezd 1/5 apt. 88, Moscow, U.S.S.R., 111250.

Or, you may contact our official representative in the West, Dr. Edward Lozansky, 305 Massachusetts Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Tel. (202) 547-6602.

Boris Aleiner (wife in the U.S.A.), Raisa Al-Rokhmen (husband in Syria), Yuri Balovlenkov (wife in U.S.A.), Elena Kaplan (husband in U.S.A.), Iosif Kiblitky (wife in West Germany), Inna Lavrova (husband in France), Tatyana Lozanskaya (husband in U.S.A.), Irene McLennan (husband in U.S.A.), Nikolai Schiryaev (wife in Austria), Olga Yermakova (husband in India).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HUNGER STRIKERS

Visit of Eduard Lozansky, Elena Balovlenkov, Lois Becker Frolov, and Aloyzas Jurgutis, Spouses of Soviet Hunger Strikers, 11:00 a.m., May 27

I. SETTING AND OBJECTIVES

Eduard Lozansky, Elena Balovlenkov, Lois Becker Frolov, and Aloyzas Jurgutis, whose spouses began a hunger strike in Moscow two weeks ago, met May 25 at the State Department with Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Elliott Abrams. Three of the four are American citizens; the fourth is a permanent resident who has filed for citizenship. Their efforts on behalf of their spouses have the support of the Young Republicans, Senator Dole, and Congressman Kemp. Mrs. Frolov is also on a hunger strike.

Consistent with our long-term policy (as enunciated in the recent Sakharov and Embassy Pentecostal hunger strikes), Abrams told the group that, while we do not believe that hunger strikes are the proper tactic in these cases because of the real physical damage, even death, that could result, we have followed these cases closely from our Embassy in Moscow, and intend to raise them with the Soviet Embassy here.

The cases of the hunger strikers are diverse. Until the hunger strike politicized the Frolov case, it had appeared to be one of the few problem cases which might have been resolved fairly easily. The other three are among the most difficult cases currently pending. Aloyzas Jurgutis is a defector, the Balovlenkov case has had an extraordinary amount of publicity, and Eduard Lozansky has been active in the US on behalf of a variety of human rights groups. The Soviet Union is more than usually resistant to granting exit visas in such cases. Except under extraordinary circumstances (which are not present in this situation) we have not observed the Soviet authorities to be responsive to the concerns of hunger strikers.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GDS 5/26/88 (TULL, Theresa A.)

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NLS

FOIA-114/b #9278

BY

LOT

NARA, DATE 12/13/03

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

39

All cases except the relatively new Frolov case have been raised repeatedly in Moscow by our Embassy. The general problem of divided families, including the hunger strikers, has been most recently raised in Moscow May 25 and May 26, with no apparent positive response.

Objectives of the Vice President's meeting are:

1. to demonstrate the Administration's concern in this humanitarian issue, while making clear that we do not support hunger strikes;
2. to show the Administration's continuing support for the reunification of divided families;
3. to reassure these persons that the U.S. Government is pursuing their spouses' cases, and those of other divided families, vigorously.

II. ISSUES

The Administration does not support hunger strikes but wishes to make clear its concern over divided families.

-- We do not approve of hunger strikes and cannot support them. Hunger strikes unnecessarily create the risk of permanent physical damage, or even death.

-- The Administration is, however, deeply concerned about all families divided by Soviet restrictions on emigration.

-- We continue to support the reunification of such families.

-- The US Government is following your spouses' cases vigorously, as well as those of other divided families.

-- Your spouses' cases are being followed closely by our Embassy in Moscow, and they have been the subject of discussions with Soviet authorities there.

-- We also intend to raise these cases with the Soviet Embassy here.

Attachment:

Biographic Information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DR
Drafted: HA/HR: DRoberts: cml
Ext. 22126 5/26/82

Clearance: HA/HR: TATull *2*
HA: EAbrams
EUR/SOV: ADarbyshire
EUR: JDScanlon (subs)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON SOVIET HUNGER STRIKERS
(Listed by US Spouse, with Soviet Spouse in Parentheses)

Elena Kuzmenko Balovlenkov (Yuri Balovlenkov).

Mrs. Balovlenkov, a Baltimore nurse, met her husband, a computer specialist, while on a tourist visit to Moscow in May, 1978. After overcoming a series of bureaucratic obstacles, they were married in December, 1979. She left the Soviet Union shortly afterward; he has been unable to obtain an exit visa, possibly due to a reaction of the Soviet authorities against the large amount of publicity received by the wedding. The Balovlenkovs have a daughter whom Mr. Balovlenkov has never seen in person.

Lois Becker Frolov (Andrei Frolov).

Mrs. Frolov, a Stanford University graduate student residing in Chicago, met her husband, a free-lance journalist and photographer, while she was in Moscow on a scholar exchange program in September, 1980. They were married in May, 1981, a month before her visa expired and she returned to the U.S. Mr. Frolov's application for an exit visa has been turned down twice, on grounds of "bad relations with the US" and because it was "not in the interest of the Soviet state", reasons normally indicating that the case would have possibilities of gaining approval within a reasonable time span. Mrs. Frolov has filed a multi-million dollar court case against the Soviet Union. She began a hunger strike after her husband began his.

Aloyzas Jurgutis (Marija Jurgutis).

Jurgutis, a professional musician, conductor, and composer from Lithuania, defected while on tour in Yugoslavia in May, 1974, and escaped to Italy. He came to the US in September, 1974, and is now a US citizen. Over the years, Mr. Jurgutis and his wife have repeatedly filed the necessary documents for the emigration of Mrs. Jurgutis and their daughter (now 17 years old) and have appealed to numerous US and Soviet officials, including over 30 Senators and 100 Congressmen. We fear that Mr. Jurgutis' status as a defector and his association with Baltic ethnic organizations in this country make his case almost impossible to resolve.

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NLS FOI-114/6#9280

BY LOT NARA, DATE 12/13/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

Eduard D. Lozansky (Tatyana Lozansky).

Dr. Lozansky, a Soviet Jewish physicist, married Mrs. Lozansky, the daughter of a senior Soviet general, in 1971. Mrs. Lozansky is a chemist. Unable to get a permanent job because of persecution, Dr. Lozansky decided to emigrate in 1976, but was unable to do so unless he first obtained a divorce. Since coming to the US shortly afterward, he has been attempting to get permission for his wife and their daughter (now 9 years old) to join him, but permission has been denied on the basis of the 1976 divorce. The Soviet authorities do not recognize the Lozanskys' proxy remarriage by telephone. Dr. Lozansky has been active in the US with various human rights groups concerned about problems in the Soviet Union; these activities may be a further factor in the Soviet refusal to grant exit visas in this case.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 27, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN
FROM: RICHARD PIPES *h*
SUBJECT: Presidential Meeting with Maxim Shostakovich

The memorandum for your signature to Kenneth Duberstein at Tab I recommends that no meeting be arranged for the President to meet with Maxim Shostakovich.

Stearman and Lord had no comment.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to Kenneth Duberstein at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to Kenneth Duberstein for signature
Tab II Incoming memorandum dated May 19, 1981.

MEMORANDUM FOR KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN

THROUGH: MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: Invitation to Maxim Shostakovich

In view of the fact that Haig and Clark have seen Maxim Shostakovich, and that he ultimately defected for personal reasons (to be able to perform abroad), it is not recommended that he be invited to the White House for a meeting.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 19, 1981

FOR: Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

THRU: Max L. Friedersdorf *MLF*
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

FROM: Kenneth M. Duberstein *KMD*
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

Congressman Mickey Edwards (R-Oklahoma), head of the American Conservative Union, suggests that the President invite Maxim Shostakovich to the White House for a brief meeting. He believes this would send an important and strong message to the Soviet Union.

Shostakovich defected from the Soviet Union on April 11. He will be conducting the National Symphony on the West Lawn of the Capitol on May 26.

If you would like to discuss this further, please call Mickey at 225-2132. Please keep us posted. Many thanks.

Staff.

*I think not.
Harry & Clark have
seen her.*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President has seen _____
3043

MEMORANDUM

DECLASSIFIED

NLS FDG-114/6 #9260

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BY LOS, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *Allen*

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Avital Shcharanskii and Iosif Mendelevich
(Thursday, May 28, 1981; 10:00 a.m.)

Attached (Tab A) are brief biographical sketches of Avital Shcharanskii and Iosif Mendelevich whom you are scheduled to meet at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, May 28. (C)

These two visitors personify the tragedy of Soviet Jewry in a very special way:

- Avital Shcharanskii has been married to her husband, Anatolii, for one single day in 1973. She has not seen him since and has devoted herself totally to securing her husband's release. Anatolii is serving a 13-year sentence in special Soviet jails on trumped up charges of spying for the United States. Latest reports indicate that his weight is down to 101 pounds. (C)
- Iosif Mendelevich has recently been released from Soviet camps and prisons where he had spent 11 of his 34 years. His crime was to seek to emigrate to Israel, and when that request was repeatedly denied, to help organize a clandestine flight to Sweden which the KGB thwarted. In prison he was singled out for especially harsh treatment for his refusal to work on the Sabbath, insistence on wearing a skull-cap, and observing Jewish dietary laws. He is a truly heroic figure, fully dedicated to improving the condition of his coreligionists under growing Soviet anti-Semitism. (C)

Present at your meeting with Shcharanskii and Mendelevich will be Vice President Bush, Edwin Meese, James Baker, Michael Deaver, Gordon Zacks, as well as Richard Pipes of the NSC Staff and myself. (U)

Attachments:

Tab A Brief biographic sketches of Avital Shcharanskii and Iosif Mendelevich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review May 27, 1987.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED with
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Attachment

May 27, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN
THROUGH: CHARLES P. TYSON *CT*
FROM: RICHARD PIPES *R*
SUBJECT: President's Meeting with Shcharanskii
and Mendelevich

At Charles Tyson's suggestion, I have written the memorandum attached at Tab I from you to the President for tomorrow's meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Biographic sketches

UNCLASSIFIED with
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Attachment

CS 7/12/02

MEMORANDUM,

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 26, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: Avital Shcharanskii *Background:*
PC *↓* *Case*

Avital Shcharanskii is the wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident, Anatolii Shcharanskii, who together with Iurii Orlov (also presently in a Soviet jail) founded in 1976 the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. This organization is dedicated to monitoring Soviet compliance with the terms of the Helsinki Final Accords. Prior to that, Shcharanskii had been primarily interested in securing permission to emigrate to Israel. (U)

The Shcharanskiis were married in 1973, one day before she was allowed to leave the Soviet Union for Israel; at the time the couple was told that his exit visa would be issued soon. In fact, they have not seen each other since. Anatolii was arrested in March 1977, and given a show trial in July 1978. Accused of serving U.S. secret services, he drew an unusually severe sentence of 13 years imprisonment to be followed by five years of internal exile. At the time of the trial, President Carter emphatically denied that Shcharanskii had any connection with U.S. intelligence. (C)

Shcharanskii's case is unusual in that he is a martyr for the cause of Judaism as well as that of human rights in the USSR (the two movements usually march their separate ways). He is presently reported to be confined to the "strict regime" barracks of the Perm prison complex where he receives sub-standard rations of food and clothing, and is allowed virtually no contact with the outside world. His health is said to be deteriorating. (C), On Sept. 27, he went on a hunger strike to protest his unjust imprisonment.

Mrs. Shcharanskii, who resides in Israel, has worked indefatigably for the past eight years to secure the release of her husband of one day. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Review May 26, 1987.

DECLASSIFIED

NLS FOI-114/6#9261BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 26, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN
FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*
SUBJECT: Iosif Mendelevich

A Jewish prisoner of conscience, Mendelevich is 34 years old -- 11 of those years he has spent in Soviet prisons and camps. (U)

As a child in Riga, he tried to study Hebrew and learn Jewish traditions. His family was denied permission to emigrate to Israel three times between 1967 and 1970, whereupon he and several friends organized an attempt to escape the Soviet Union by plane. The would-be escapees were apprehended. Mendelevich was sentenced in the so-called Leningrad Trial to 12 years in a labor camp of "strict regime" (1970). In 1977 as punishment for his refusal to work on the Sabbath and insistence on wearing a skullcap, the prison authorities sent him to the notorious Vladimir prison, where he spent much time in solitary confinement. (C)

He was released several months ago, one year before his sentence was due to expire but two years after the other co-defendants in the Leningrad trial had been freed. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Review May 26, 1987.

DECLASSIFIED
NLS FOI-114/6#9262
BY LOI, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

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61 Nov 27 P 3:25

JANET COLSON _____

BUD NANCE _____

DICK ALLEN 11/27/58 _____

IRENE DERUS _____

JANET COLSON _____

BUD NANCE _____

KAY _____

CY TO VP _____ SHOW CC _____

CY TO MEESE 11/28 _____ SHOW CC _____

CY TO BAKER _____ SHOW CC _____

CY TO DEEVER _____ SHOW CC _____

CY TO BRADY _____ SHOW CC _____

He spoke of
a change in
state as yet
to be

MEMORANDUM

3043

Missidents 2

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ with
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Attachment

May 27, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN
THROUGH: CHARLES P. TYSON *CTY*
FROM: RICHARD PIPES *N*
SUBJECT: President's Meeting with Shcharanskii
and Mendelevich

At Charles Tyson's suggestion, I have written the memorandum attached at Tab I from you to the President for tomorrow's meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign and forward the memorandum at Tab I.

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Biographic sketches

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ with
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Attachment

CAS 7/12/02

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DECLASSIFIED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~NLS F06-114/6 # 9265BY LOT NARA, DATE 12/13/07INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Avital Shcharanskii and Iosif Mendelevich
(Thursday, May 28, 1981; 10:00 a.m.)

Attached (Tab A) are brief biographical sketches of Avital Shcharanskii and Iosif Mendelevich whom you are scheduled to meet at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, May 28. (C)

These two visitors personify the tragedy of Soviet Jewry in a very special way:

- Avital Shcharanskii has been married to her husband, Anatolii, for one single day in 1973. She has not seen him since and has devoted herself totally to securing her husband's release. Anatolii is serving a 13-year sentence in special Soviet jails on trumped up charges of spying for the United States. Latest reports indicate that his weight is down to 101 pounds. (C)
- Iosif Mendelevich has recently been released from Soviet camps and prisons where he had spent 11 of his 34 years. His crime was to seek to emigrate to Israel, and when that request was repeatedly denied, to help organize a clandestine flight to Sweden which the KGB thwarted. In prison he was singled out for especially harsh treatment for his refusal to work on the Sabbath, insistence on wearing a skull-cap, and observing Jewish dietary laws. He is a truly heroic figure, fully dedicated to improving the condition of his coreligionists under growing Soviet anti-Semitism. (C)

Present at your meeting with Shcharanskii and Mendelevich will be Vice President Bush, Edwin Meese, James Baker, Michael Deaver, Gordon Zacks, as well as Richard Pipes of the NSC Staff and myself. (U)

Attachments:

Tab A Brief biographic sketches of Avital Shcharanskii and Iosif Mendelevich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review May 27, 1987.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 26, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: Avital Shcharanskii

Avital Shcharanskii is the wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident, Anatolii Shcharanskii, who together with Iurii Orlov (also presently in a Soviet jail) founded in 1976 the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. This organization is dedicated to monitoring Soviet compliance with the terms of the Helsinki Final Accords. Prior to that, Shcharanskii had been primarily interested in securing permission to emigrate to Israel. (U)

The Shcharanskiis were married in 1973, one day before she was allowed to leave the Soviet Union for Israel; at the time the couple was told that his exit visa would be issued soon. In fact, they have not seen each other since. Anatolii was arrested in March 1977, and given a show trial in July 1978. Accused of serving U.S. secret services, he drew an unusually severe sentence of 13 years imprisonment to be followed by five years of internal exile. At the time of the trial, President Carter emphatically denied that Shcharanskii had any connection with U.S. intelligence. (C)

Shcharanskii's case is unusual in that he is a martyr for the cause of Judaism as well as that of human rights in the USSR (the two movements usually march their separate ways). He is presently reported to be confined to the "strict regime" barracks of the Perm prison complex where he receives sub-standard rations of food and clothing, and is allowed virtually no contact with the outside world. His health is said to be deteriorating. (C)

Mrs. Shcharanskii, who resides in Israel, has worked indefatigably for the past eight years to secure the release of her husband of one day. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review May 26, 1987.

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NLS FOI-114/b #9266BY LOS, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 26, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN
FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*
SUBJECT: Iosif Mendelevich

A Jewish prisoner of conscience, Mendelevich is 34 years old -- 11 of those years he has spent in Soviet prisons and camps. (U)

As a child in Riga, he tried to study Hebrew and learn Jewish traditions. His family was denied permission to emigrate to Israel three times between 1967 and 1970, whereupon he and several friends organized an attempt to escape the Soviet Union by plane. The would-be escapees were apprehended. Mendelevich was sentenced in the so-called Leningrad Trial to 12 years in a labor camp of "strict regime" (1970). In 1977 as punishment for his refusal to work on the Sabbath and insistence on wearing a skullcap, the prison authorities sent him to the notorious Vladimir prison, where he spent much time in solitary confinement. (C)

He was released several months ago, one year before his sentence was due to expire but two years after the other co-defendants in the Leningrad trial had been freed. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Review May 26, 1987.

DECLASSIFIED
NLS F06-114/6 #9267
BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 12/13/87

5/28

Dissidents

The President and the Vice President met this morning for half a hour with two leading representatives of Soviet Jewry, Avital Shcharanskii and Iosif Mendelevich. Mrs. Shcharanskii's husband, Anatolii, has been languishing in Soviet jails for the past five years, having been accused of engaging in espionage on behalf of the United States -- a charge that the United States Government has unqualifiedly repudiated. Iosif Mendelevich was recently released from Soviet jail after 11 years of imprisonment for attempting with several friends to escape the Soviet Union by plane in order to settle in Israel. The President expressed deep sympathy for the persecuted Jewish and other religious communities in the Soviet Union, as well as for the plight of Mrs. Shcharanskii's husband, and promised to do all in his power to help alleviate the situation.

May 28, 1981

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
9284	MEMO	STEARMAN TO PIPES RE PENTACOSTALISTS <i>R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6</i>	2	6/5/1981	B1
9287	CABLE	260650Z JUN 81 <i>R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6</i>	2	6/26/1981	B1
9285	MEMO	STEARMAN TO ALLEN RE PRESIDENTIAL REPLY TO MCCLELLAN LETTER <i>R 3/19/2013 F2006-114/6</i>	1	8/4/1981	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]

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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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6/5 4/45 pm 1

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

June 5, 1981

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD PIPES

FROM: WILLIAM L. STEARMAN *WLS*

SUBJECT: Pentacostalists

The following in the background material for the Allen memo to the President:

On June 27, 1978 seven members of the Pentacostalist faith sought refuge in the American Embassy in Moscow and have remained there since. They want to emigrate from the Soviet Union in order to practice their religion in freedom; however, Soviet authorities insist that they return to their hometown and go through the official emigration if they leave the Embassy premises. (C)

they fear possible reprisals or if denied of emigration if they leave the Embassy premises.

para. 1

The Pentacostalists consist of five members of the Vashchenko family and two members of the Chmykhlov family. They are members of the Pentacostalist branch considered illegal in the Soviet Union and numbering about 200,000. The State Department has repeatedly asked the Soviet Government to permit these families to emigrate and each time was told they must first return to their homes. Secretary Haig raised this with Soviet Ambassador Dobyrin on April 1, 1981, and our Delegation to the current Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has raised this issue with the Soviets in the context of the Helsinki Accords provisions on emigration. (C)

These two families have relatives in their native town of Charnogorsk who would also like to emigrate. The "illegal" Pentacostalists have been subject to harassment and persecution for years.

The following is suggested language on the Pentacostalists for the letter to Brezhnev:

The Vashchinko and Chmykhlov families have spent nearly three years in the American Embassy in Moscow awaiting permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union. They fear leaving the Embassy without such permission and the Embassy will continue to shelter these families as long as they choose to remain there. It would

CONFIDENTIAL

Review on June 6, 1987

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F06-114/16#9284

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BY ADT NARA, DATE 12/13/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2

remove this unnecessary irritant in the relations between our two countries if your Government granted the Vashchenko and Chmykholov families permission to emigrate to the United States or other country of their choice. I would also like to express my interest in the emigration of the families' relatives in Chernogorsk.

In addition to my personal concern about this matter, there is also considerable public and Congressional interest here in the fate of these families.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Richard Pipes

DATE: June 5, 1981

FROM : Mr. John D. Scanlan *bm fu*

SUBJECT: Carter Administration Statements on Shcharanskiy Spy Charges

The Carter Administration issued only one major statement that directly addressed the question as to whether Anatoliy Shcharanskiy was a spy for the CIA. The President himself made the statement at a press conference. A transcript is attached.



5010-109

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PRESIDENT CARTER'S STATEMENT OF JUNE 13, 1977

ABOUT ESPIONAGE CHARGES LAID AGAINST ANATOLIY SHCHARANSKIY

Press Conference No. 9 of the President of the United States:

Q: Mr. President, to follow up on your remarks about human rights, Mrs. Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, the wife of the Soviet dissident who is under arrest, is visiting in the United States and yesterday she expressed interest in seeing you to ask you to intervene in this case.

I would like to ask, do you think that this sort of thing can be useful, and do you plan to see her?

The President:

I don't have any plans to meet Mrs. Shcharanskiy but I have inquired deeply within the State Department and within the CIA as to whether or not Mr. Shcharanskiy has ever had any known relationship in a subversive way or otherwise with the CIA. The answer is no. We have double-checked this and I have been hesitant to make that public announcement, but now I am completely convinced that contrary to the allegations that have been reported in the press, that Mr. Shcharanskiy has never had any sort of relationship to our knowledge with the CIA.

OB237

*****C O N F I D E N T I A L*****E COPY

IN

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 4276

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C O N F I D E N T I A L MOSCOW 08877

EXDIS

E.O. 12065: RDS-4 6/25/01 (MATLOCK, JACK F., JR) OR-M

TAGS: PINT, SHUM, UR

SUBJECT: LETTER TO THE SECRETARY FROM ANDREI SAKHAROV

1. (S - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. DURING A JUNE 25 VISIT TO THE EMBASSY, MRS. SAKHAROV DELIVERED A LETTER FROM ANDREI SAKHAROV ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY. UNOFFICIAL EMBASSY TRANSLATION FOLLOWS:

BEGIN TEXT:

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE USA

MR. ALEXANDER HAIG

DEEPLY ESTEEMED MR. HAIG:

I AM ADDRESSING MYSELF TO YOU WITH A PERSONAL REQUEST, AND THIS LETTER HAS A CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER. MY SON ALEKSEY SEMENOV HAS LIVED IN THE USA SINCE MAY 1978, AND HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO BE REUNITED WITH HIS WIFE YELIZAVETA SEMENOVA (HER NAME BEFORE MARRIAGE AND ACCORDING TO SOVIET DOCUMENTS IS ALEKSEYEVA). THE AUTHORITIES OF THE USSR ARE DENYING HER PERMISSION TO DEPART, ADVANCING AS A FORMAL REASON THE "INSUFFICIENT MOTIVE FOR REUNIFICATION," ALTHOUGH ALEKSEY AND YELIZAVETA AS FIANCE AND FIANCEE HAVE GOUGHT REUNIFICATION FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS. THEIR MARRIAGE WAS CONCLUDED BY PROXY ON 9 JUNE 1981 IN THE USA STATE OF MONTANA, IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

ACCORDING TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE USA AND THE USSR (SIGNED 1 JUNE 1964 AND ENTERED INTO FORCE 13 JULY 1968), THIS MARRIAGE

SIT:

FOB: PIPES, LORD

WHSR COMMENTS:

PAGE 01

MOSCOW 8877

DTG:260650Z JUN 81

PSN:004270

TOR: 177/1002Z

CSN:HCE135

*****C O N F I D E N T I A L*****E COPY

DECLASSIFIED

NLS Folio-114/6 # 9287

BY 141, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

*****C O N F I D E N T I A L*****E COPY

MUST HAVE FORCE OF LAW FOR THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES.
HOWEVER, ACCORDING TO THE TEXT OF THE CONVENTION,
ONE OF ITS CONDITIONS IS USA CITIZENSHIP FOR ONE
OF THOSE ENTERING INTO THE MARRIAGE. IN THIS
REGARD, I AM ADDRESSING MYSELF TO YOU, AND THROUGH
YOU TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF THE USA, WITH
THE REQUEST THAT ALEKSEY SEMENOV BE GRANTED USA
CITIZENSHIP EARLIER THAN THE REGULAR FIVE-YEAR
PERIOD OF RESIDENCY IN THE COUNTRY, HOPEFULLY AS
SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE QUESTION OF YELIZAVETA ALEKSEYEVA'S REUNIFICA-
TION WITH MY SON, AND HER RECEIPT OF EXIT PERMISSION
FROM THE USSR HAVE FOR ME TAKEN ON GREAT PERSONAL AND
SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE. SHE HAS BECOME IN EFFECT A KGB
HOSTAGE, A MEANS FOR PRESSURE ON ME. I ASK YOU TO
ASSIST IN ENDING THE VERY LONG SEPARATION OF ALEKSEY
AND YELIZAVETA, AN END TO THE HOSTAGE STATUS AND
BLACKMAIL CONNECTED WITH MY SOCIAL POSITION AND
ACTIVITY.

WITH DEEP RESPECT. (SIGNED) ANDREI SAKHAROV

2 JUNE 1981 GORKIY

3. EMBASSY COMMENT: WHEN MRS. SAKHAROV EXPLAINED
THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER, EMBOFFS SKETCHED OUT
FOR MRS. SAKHAROV THE CONGRESS' ROLE IN GRANTING
CITIZENSHIP ON PRIVATE BILLS, AND THAT THIS WAS
NOT AN ISSUE EXCLUSIVELY WITHIN THE AUTHORITY OF
THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH. ON THE ISSUE OF CITIZENSHIP,
THE LEGAL ADVISOR MUST GIVE THE DEFINITIVE ANALYSIS
OF THE CONSULAR CONVENTION, BUT IN OUR VIEW THE
CONVENTION DOES NOT MAKE CITIZENSHIP THE UNIQUE
DETERMINING FACTOR FOR REGISTRATION OF MARITAL
DOCUMENTS. EMBASSY IS POUCHING THE RUSSIAN ORIGINAL
OF THE LETTER FOR EUR/SOV. END COMMENT
MATLOCK
BT

*****C O N F I D E N T I A L*****E COPY

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 23, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*
SUBJECT: The Case of Mrs. McClellan

The self-explanatory memorandum at Tab I forwards a letter addressed to the President from Mrs. McClellan, dated June 22. The President handles these cases so well, and I believe this is a case worthy of his attention.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to the President for his information.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Mrs. McClellan's letter to the President

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONINFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: The Case of Mrs. McClellan

You may be familiar with the tragic case of Mrs. McClellan, the Soviet wife of an American professor from the University of Virginia, who for seven years has been denied an exit visa to join her husband. It is an inexplicable incident, even in the murky world of Soviet police-state politics.

Through U.S. channels, Mrs. McClellan has sent the attached letter (Tab A) addressed to you, pleading for intercession. It is a case that indeed warrants an effort on our part.

June 22, 1981

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Respected Mr. President,

My tragic fate is already well known to many simple Americans and social and political leaders of your country. Many people in the U.S.A. on many different levels have worked for my liberation. But so far their efforts have not led to any result.

Seven years ago I married a U.S. citizen, Woodford McClellan, a professor of Russian history at the University of Virginia. Our marriage was registered in Moscow by the Soviet authorities. But so far I have not been able to get an exit visa from the Soviet Union in order to live in America with my husband.

The tragedy and hopelessness of my situation consists of the fact that although all my attempts to leave the Soviet Union not only did not lead to any positive result but also in the course of seven years, I cannot obtain any kind of reasonable explanation for the refusal of a visa, or any answer as to when I can leave to join my husband. I am already 42. My husband is 47. This is already a respectable age and it is terrible for me to think about tomorrow. The years pass, my life is being ruined and when the end will come to this humiliation is impossible to say.

In these seven years I have lost everything. I lost my job at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations because of contact with foreigners although I had done good work and was preparing to defend a dissertation. I lost my mother, who has disowned me because of ties to a foreigner. My daughter in these years suffers from a serious stomach ulcer, which appeared as a result of our entirely inhuman situation and she is now threatened with an operation although she is only 22 years old. I am constantly subjected to persecution as if I were the greatest criminal of the twentieth century. But in what is my crime - the wish of a woman to live with her husband. During all this time, the Soviet authorities refuse to give my husband an entry visa to the Soviet Union and here already for seven years we don't have any opportunity to meet, not speaking about a normal family life.

Here in the U.S.S.R., I have tried all possible means on the path to the achievement of my goal. I have written thousands of letters to all the leading figures in the government, including Brezhnev, Gromyko, Sholokhov and Andropov, with one request - that they seriously investigate my present situation. But I have not received a single answer. No one will speak to me. No one will receive me.

In complete desperation, I carried out four demonstrations three years ago, including a demonstration at the American embassy at the time of the arrival of Secretary of State Vance in Moscow in the hope that I could attract the attention of world public opinion and of Soviet and American political figures to my situation. And then, three years ago, I was at last promised that I would be given permission to emigrate to the United States within one month. But this was only a deceitful game. I am as before separated from my husband and am left to struggle alone with the entire Soviet system.

This year I was received by deputy minister of internal affairs Yeliso, who promised to investigate my situation. After two months, this man, the only official who has responsibility for emigration matters at the highest level, told me that my case was "very, very complicated" and therefore he could not tell me anything.

I am desperate from all that has happened to me. In the course of seven years, I have been forced to fight, absolutely alone, with an entire power, which apparently can be destroyed if I leave to live with my husband. This is absurd.

Mr. President, a citizen of your country is caught up in this tragedy, my husband, Woodford McLellan. During all these years he has also struggled for our unification. But apparently our question has run into an absurd dead end. Therefore I am appealing to you personally for help. Please save our family. These long sufferings and separations are intolerable.

Mr. President, you are at the very beginning of your term and ahead of you lie many long negotiations in the framework of Soviet-American relations. Our small example on the background of all the great problems in Soviet-American relations nonetheless shows very clearly the essence of the Soviet system, which illegally represses people and which has no wish to observe its own laws, including the constitution and the laws on marriage and the family, without speaking about international agreements. Our family is a living example of Soviet violations in the area of human rights and this aspect is not so insignificant against the background of all the other problems of Soviet-American relations.

I ask you, Mr. Reagan, to take part personally in the deciding of my fate.

*Sincerely,
yours*

Irena McLellan

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 27, 1981

4424

Types:
for the President file
1500

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK STEIN

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *RA*
SUBJECT: Obtaining Exit Visas for Soviet Jews

Thank you for your note of July 16 and the attached information about the three Jewish refuseniks who are being harassed by the Soviet police. These cases are indeed appalling and it is difficult to believe that a country that aspires to great power status can engage in such petty chicanery and bullying of its citizens. As you realize, of course, there is very little the Administration can do to help these brave people. The President is well aware of the plight of Jewish Prisoners of Conscience and has said so during his meeting with Mrs. Shcharanskii and Iosif Mendelevich. He has taken some further steps to convey to the Soviet authorities his feelings on this matter.

Experience indicates that wide publicity of these and related cases in the media is the single best means of exerting pressure on the Soviet Government.

Thank you for calling this information to my attention.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 24, 1981

EVA HAS SEEN

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*SUBJECT: Jack Stein's Note on Obtaining Exit Visas
for Soviet Jews

The memorandum for your signature at Tab I to Jack Stein explains the situation surrounding the plight of Jewish Prisoners of Conscience in the Soviet Union and the difficulties of obtaining exit visas.

At Tab II is the incoming memorandum from Jack Stein.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to Mr. Stein.

Approve *for*

Disapprove _____

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1981

FOR: RICHARD ALLEN
FROM: JACK STEIN 
RE: OBTAINING EXIT VISAS FOR SOVIET JEWS

There has been an increase in harassment and arrests of Jews in the Soviet Union. The grounds for arrest are based on "hooliganism" and other "crimes against the state."

Attached are fact sheets on three individuals who wish to leave the Soviet Union. The individuals are:

Evgeny Lein
Vladimir Tsukerman
Boris Chernobilsky

Please let me know if there is anything you can do to assist these people in obtaining exit visas.

Again, I thank you for your continued personal interest in the Soviet Jewry situation.

NAME: CHERNOBILSKY

ADDRESS:

USSR
Moscow B-207
Uralskaya 6/3
Apt. 25

FAMILY DETAILS:

Relationship	First name	Date of birth	Occupation / Profession
Husband	Boris	1943	Radio-engineer
Wife	Elena	1947	
Daughter	Anna	22 Jul 1971	
Daughter	Eugeniya	26 Mar 1974	

RELATIVES / FRIENDS IN ISRAEL: Friend in Israel since 1978:

Dr. Yosef Ahs, Ein Hanoch 22/7, Givat Savyon

VISA APPLICATION HISTORY: Date of First Application: January 1976

Date and Reason for Refusal: March 1976 - alleged secrecy

Other refusals: repeated refusals

HISTORY OF HARASSMENT SINCE VISA APPLICATION / ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

The Chernobilskys are among the most active Jewish refuseniks in Moscow. Both attend seminars on Jewish history and culture, celebrate Jewish holidays with others and study Hebrew. Elena teaches Hebrew and was among the organisers of the "gan yeladim" - the kindergarten in Moscow for Jewish children. The Chernobilskys are the only family among the founders of the "gan" who have not yet been granted visas to Israel. Boris has also taken a special interest in the Jews of Ilyinka - a collective settlement - who are not granted exit visas. He has also made the long journey to Tsokto Khangil in Siberia to visit Vladimir Slepak, Prisoner of Zion serving a five year sentence of exile since 1978.

The Chernobilskys have been harassed by the KGB over the years. On 19 October 1976, Boris went to the offices of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet with a number of other refuseniks where they hoped to find out why they were being refused visas and for how long they would be refused. Instead of being received, the men were rounded up and taken to a site outside Moscow where they were beaten. Two men, Yosef Ahs and Boris Chernobilsky were detained as the others were set free. They were held in prison for 22 days for "malicious hooliganism". Ahs was allowed to leave for Israel in 1978 after many years of waiting. Boris has not been able

to work in his profession and thus has been working as a plumber in order to support the family. Elena has worked in the kindergarten. She has become religious and tries to keep a kosher home.

The Chernobilakys' flat has been searched and they were threatened with arrest more than once.

On 10 May 1981, a number of Jews set out to an area near Moscow called Opalikha in order to have a picnic to celebrate Israel's Independence Day. Towards the end of the picnic, militiamen who had been standing nearby told the Jews to move "schnell" ("quickly" in German). Boris told a friend standing near him not to speak to the "fascists". Apparently one of the militiamen then said: "You again, Chernobilsky". Everyone went home without incident, but several days later Boris received in the post a summons to report to the police station. As there was no mention of why he was being summoned, he did not report. In early June he disappeared for two days - he had been picked up by the police and held overnight. At the end of the first week in June he returned home after having signed that he would not leave Moscow.

A criminal file against Chernobilsky was being compiled in Moscow under which he is alleged to have violated Article 191 -1 - "resisting the police". The indictment claims that Boris was asked to give his name and produce his internal passport in Opalikha but refused to do so. The file is due to be completed by 26 June 1981 and then Boris may be brought to trial.

The name of Boris Chernobilsky is well known amongst the Jews in the Soviet Union who are waiting to go to Israel. Boris has been an activist in the struggle against the authorities' unlawful relation to the question of Aliya. He has participated in seminars on Jewish history and culture, has come to the aid of helpless Jewish farmers in the village of Ilyinka and was one of the organisers of the Jewish children's kindergarten in Moscow.

He is 35 years old, lives in Moscow with his wife Elena and two daughters - Anna who 10 years old and Yevgenia who is 7.

Now he is in danger of being tried and sent to prison or labour camp.

The first time he faced grave danger was in October 1976. It was in the same year that he and his family applied for visas to Israel and were refused.

On 19 October 1976 Boris, together with a group of other refuseniks, came to the office of the Supreme Soviet requesting to meet with the relevant officials in order to receive answers to various questions, such as, why are they refused visas, for how long will they be refused visas, to whom may one appeal if one is refused, etc.

In answer to their request, Boris and the others were taken to the outskirts of town, beaten and left in the unknown forest. I was with Boris in this group.

This story was publicised in the west. The authorities tried to justify the arrests and beatings by accusing us of hooliganism. Boris and I were separated from the others and accused of "malicious hooliganism" which could have been punishable under Soviet law by five years in prison.

The public around the world reacted quickly to our arrest. Protests poured in from America, England and France. As we later found out, even the president-elect of the United States took part in the campaign on our behalf. Thanks to this worldwide reaction, after 22 days, on 15 October 1976, we were released without trial. As we were freed from prison, we were told that this incident might be used against us if we would ever be called in again.

I was lucky, I received a visa in 1978 and came to Israel.

Boris was not so fortunate. He, his wife and their two small children (then they were small) are still in the Soviet Union.

He was followed many times since then, thrown out of work (he is a radio-engineer but works as a plumber to support the family), arrested and held for 15 days, had his flat searched and was threatened with physical violence.

Boris wasn't intimidated. He continued to struggle, to study Hebrew, to celebrate Jewish festivals together with refuseniks. Moscow Jews have been celebrating such festivals for many years in a forest near Moscow. Year after year the authorities have tried to interfere. And so they tried again this year - on 10 May 1981 - in Opalikha near Moscow. The Jews were told to leave the forest and head for the train station "schnell" (in German). Boris was there. It is possible he tried to argue.

The result - a summons to the police, a criminal file, Article 191' of the RSFSR Criminal Code, a few days' arrest, a signed statement that he will not leave Moscow.

The file should be completed by 26 June 1981. Then - a trial. The verdict is always known before the trial. Before the trial starts.

This is the second time.

Four and a half years ago worldwide pressure succeeded in releasing us from prison.

Now it is necessary to release only one - Boris Chernobilsky.

Please help.

Respectfully,

Dr. Yosef Ahs

25th June 1981

Dear Sir,

I, Faina Tsukerman, appeal to you hoping to receive your assistance in my efforts to save my husband residing in the USSR from a cruel and unjustified sentence that is now endangering his life.

My husband, Vladimir (Leonidovich) Tsukerman, born in 1947, residing in Kishinev-27, Gagarina blvd. 9/3, was arrested in Kishinev at the end of May 1981 and is now awaiting trial. He was arrested for his attempts to realise his legal right to emigrate to Israel in order to join me, his wife, and our son. I have been living in Israel since 1978 together with our son. He was three years' old when we left the USSR and is now six; he spent half of his childhood without seeing his father.

My husband was not granted the permit to emigrate to Israel in order to join us and the refusal of the Soviet authorities to grant him the exit visa was based on the fact that he had in the past served in the Navy. He was discharged from the Navy in 1975 and after so many years the pretext used by the authorities can hardly seem justified.

In the years following our separation my husband found himself in a difficult moral and material position: he was, on one hand, deprived of all means of livelihood by being unable to find a job and, on the other hand, he was subjected to harrassment and was thrown into prison several times for his struggle to obtain an exit visa. Seeing his determination to join his family the authorities have finally removed the security considerations applied to his case and promised to let him leave the USSR at the 20th of April 1981. This promise, however, turned out to be a cruel joke. When he came to the OVIR office to receive the emigration permit he was told that his application for emigration was rejected once again.

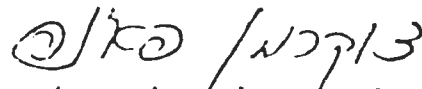
On the 30th of May 1981, he staged a peaceful demonstration of protest against the heartless refusal of the authorities to grant him the emigration permit. For that he was arrested and charged with "disturbing public order". He was informed that he will be put on trial and according to the Soviet law this charge automatically leads to a 3 year term in labour camps with the possibility of being sent into exile afterwards. Such a sentence would ruin our lives.

I therefore appeal to you now, while there is still time to prevent the tragedy. I realise that there is so much suffering in the world and that the fate of our family is one amongst many, many others. Yet, the circumstances are pressing, there is still some time left and our situation is really desperate. I cannot bear the thought that our child would be deprived of his father's love and care for so many years. There must be some way to put an end to this act of cruelty committed by the Soviet authorities, to this violation of the Helsinki Accords signed and ratified by the Soviet government.

I plead with you to use all your influence and authorities, to do everything possible to help my husband, to stop the trial, to avert the verdict and to secure his right to live with his wife and child in Israel.

Placing all my hopes in your kindness and help and thanking you in advance,

Respectfully yours,



(Mrs.) Faina Tsukerman

Israel, Kir'on,
Yanush Korczak St. 13/7.

TRANSLATED from RussianEvgeny Lein - History of Arrest

Evgeny Lein was born in 1939. He graduated from the Leningrad State University in 1963. He is a mathematician, a Candidate of Technical Sciences.

His wife, Irina, born in 1939, is also a scientist. They have two children: the daughter Sasha, born in 1960, and the son Aleksey, born in 1971.

E. Lein worked as a senior scientific worker until 1978, when he applied for emigration to Israel. He received a refusal.

Unable to find work in his profession he worked as a watchman. He then gave private lessons in mathematics, having registered officially at the Regional Finance Department.

In 1978, he took part in the work of the Leningrad Seminar in Applied Mathematics organized by Jewish refusenik-scientists. Since autumn 1977 he has become interested in Jewish history and has been attending meetings on the subject arranged by refuseniks. He has also been studying Hebrew.

On the 16th of May 1981, he was arrested during the meeting on Jewish History held at the apartment of another Leningrad Jew, Vasserman, and charged, in accordance with Art. 191, part II of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR, with showing resistance accompanied by violence to authorities (the article in question foresees a punishment term of 1 to 5 years of deprivation of freedom).

History of Arrest

On the 16th of May 1981, he took part in a meeting on Jewish History together with some other 70 participants. At 19.00, a large group of militiamen and agents in civilian clothes burst into the Vasserman apartment. They refused to produce their identification papers and documents sanctioning their entrance into the apartment. The men started photographing those present, rummaging in their bags, demanding that they should leave the premises, they roughly pushed those present trying to provoke them. Without presenting any reasons they started checking the documents and making lists of names of those present. In reply to E. Lein's rightful demand to produce their identification documents, two of the men in civilian clothes (who had not produced any documents and had no tags of "People's Guards" members) pulled Lein out of the apartment. He had been held under arrest since that day.

According to the unanimous claim of the people who had been present in the apartment, Lein had not committed any violations of the law. He does not have any previous convictions, has a permanent address and has always engaged in socially useful work. The arrest was, therefore, considered an unjust measure.

The events that preceeded the arrest had shown that the purpose pursues by the authorities was to unterfere with the apparently known and legal desire of the Jews to study their history and culture. For example, on the 10th of May 1981, the authorities interfered with the conduct of another meeting on Jewish history and culture that was due to be held at Lein's apartment. About an hour and a half before the meeting, two militia officials and two men in civilian clothes entered the Lein apartment and demanded to cancel the meeting. After that, pickets were placed at the door of the apartment and at different spots near the house. Without giving any explanation the militiamen and the men in civilian clothes prevented people from entering lein's apartment. His own protests against the illegal activities of the militia officials were ignored. On the 24th of May 1981, the authorities again prevented such a meeting from taking place at Lein's apartment.

For Staffing ASAP

7/24/81

Ind

CY TO MEESE	_____	SHOW CC	_____
CY TO BAKER	_____	SHOW CC	_____
CY TO DEEVER	_____	SHOW CC	_____
CY TO BRADY	_____	SHOW CC	_____

RMA - Do you want staff
to look into this?

yes ☒ no ☐

quickly

7/24/81

MEMORANDUM

4432

Referral 23
Dissidents

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 29, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLIE PONTICELLI

FROM: ALLEN J. LENZ

SUBJECT: Proposed Reply on Plight of Victor Brailovsky

The NSC Staff has reviewed and concurs in the draft reply for use by White House Staff, prepared by the Department of State, in responding to letters from 77 Congressmen on the plight of Victor Brailovsky, who seeks to emigrate from the USSR to Israel.

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

4432
Add-on

S/S# 8121741

Date 28 JUL 1981

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

FOR: Mr. Richard V. Allen
National Security Council
The White House

REFERENCE:

TO: President Reagan FROM: MC Dan Glickman
DATE: June 26, 1981 SUBJECT: Dr. Viktor Braylovskiy
seeking permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel.
WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL DATED: June 26, 1981 NSC# 8104432
(if any)

THE ATTACHED ITEM WAS SENT DIRECTLY
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION TAKEN:

- ☒ A draft reply is attached.
☐ A draft reply will be forwarded.
☐ A translation is attached.
☐ An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
☐ We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.
☐ Other.

REMARKS:

for William Montgomery
L. Paul Bremer III
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE"

"SUGGESTED LETTER"

Dear Mr. Glickman:

I have been asked to respond to your letter of June 26 co-signed by 77 other Congressmen to President Reagan concerning Viktor Braylovskiy.

The U.S. Government has been following developments in Viktor Braylovskiy's situation very closely since the spring of 1980 when Dr. Braylovskiy was briefly arrested but then released by the Soviet police. Like you, we are very concerned over his recent conviction and sentence to 5 years' internal exile (minus 21 months for time already served) for allegedly "spreading fabrications defaming the Soviet state."

Immediately following the recent arrest of Dr. Braylovskiy in November of 1980, our concern for his situation was communicated to all the participants attending the CSCE Review Conference then under way in Madrid, by Max Kampelman, the co-chairman of the United States delegation to the conference. Mr. Kampelman stated that Dr. Braylovskiy's arrest made him the twelfth Jew imprisoned by the Soviet authorities for attempting to emigrate. He stated that Soviet actions in these twelve cases were "in direct violation" of the Helsinki Final Act.

In view of our continuing concern for Dr. Braylovskiy's welfare, representatives from the United States Embassy in Moscow attempted to attend his trial, but were denied access

The Honorable
Dan Glickman,
House of Representatives.

to the courthouse by Soviet officials. Immediately following the announcement that Dr. Braylovskiy had been convicted, our delegation to the Madrid CSCE Review Conference again raised the case, stating that the Braylovskiy case was considered to be a matter of serious political concern. We have also made the Soviets aware of our concern over the circumstances surrounding Braylovskiy's trial.

Let me assure you that we will continue to follow Dr. Braylovskiy's situation closely and that we will lend him whatever support and assistance we can in every appropriate way. In the meantime, the name of the Braylovskiy family remains included in a list of names, maintained by the Department of State, of persons refused permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel.

This list is presented to high Soviet officials whenever an appropriate occasion arises, to express our continuing concern on this issue for all those who suffer for their efforts to emigrate from the Soviet Union. The Braylovskiy family name will remain on this list until their request to emigrate is granted by the Soviet authorities.

Sincerely,

REFERRAL

DATE: 20 JUL 81

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8121741

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRES

SOURCE: FISH, HAMILTON

DATE: 26 JUN 81

KEYWORDS: EMIGRATION

ISRAEL

BRAILOVSKY, VICTOR

USSR

CO

SUBJ:

REQUIRED ACTION: DRAFT REPLY FOR WH SIG

DUE DATE: 24 JUL 81

COMMENTS:


FOR ALLEN J LENZ

STAFF DIRECTOR

FOR NSC USE ONLY

FOR INFO GUHIN

KEMP

PIPES

F

C HW C

STEARMAN

July 10, 1981

8121741

Dear Ham:

The President has asked me to thank you for your June 26 letter, cosigned by 77 of your colleagues, concerning the plight of Dr. Victor Brailovsky who has been seeking permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel.

In your letter, you urged the President and the appropriate members of the Administration to use every possible avenue and opportunity to seek reversal of the Brailovsky sentence and permission for the Brailovsky family to emigrate.

You may be assured that your views and recommendations have been forwarded to the appropriate staff members for careful consideration.

With cordial regard, I am

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Hamilton Fish, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MLF/CMP/KIR/pt--v

cc: w/copy of incoming to NSC Secretariat - for DRAFT Response.

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIG. INC.

DAN GLICKMAN
FOURTH DISTRICT—KANSAS



8121741

1507 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6216

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
JUDICIARY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORTATION, AVIATION AND MATERIALS

MYRNE ROE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
SCOTT FLEMING
LEGISLATIVE STAFF DIRECTOR

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

June 26, 1981

U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE
Box 403—Room 224
WICHITA, KANSAS 67201
(316) 262-8396

407 WOLCOTT BUILDING
201 NORTH MAIN
HUTCHINSON, KANSAS 67501
(316) 669-9011

4432
030218

Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

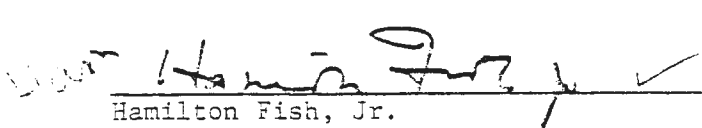
For nearly a decade, Dr. Viktor Brailovsky, a Soviet dissident scientist, and his family have been seeking permission from Soviet authorities to emigrate to Israel where his brother lives. Those requests have been denied repeatedly, and Dr. Brailovsky has continued his efforts to secure emigration papers tirelessly. He has also spoken out against the apparent discrimination which he and his family have faced in seeking permission to join his brother in Israel.

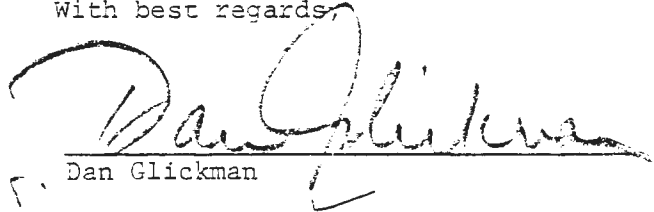
Now, last Thursday, Dr. Brailovsky was sentenced to five years of internal exile. The location has not yet been determined, but it is very likely to be somewhere in Siberia. As was reflected in a resolution adopted by the full House of Representatives in April, Dr. Brailovsky is in very poor health and needs medical care. Certainly, that will be a virtual impossibility if he is sent to Siberia.

The fact that the Brailovsky family requests for exit permits have been denied for so long flies in the face of the Helsinki Accords. Now, the Soviets have taken that violation one step further by sentencing him to exile for speaking out in support of the rights protected by the Helsinki Accords which have been violated by Soviet authorities. The United States Government has a responsibility to make sure that our fellow signatories of the Helsinki Agreements fulfill the obligation to respect human rights embodied therein. In light of these flagrant violations of the principles embodied in those agreements, we urge you and appropriate members of your Administration to use every possible avenue and opportunity to seek reversal of the Brailovsky sentence and permission for the Brailovsky family to emigrate.

We, of course, stand ready to cooperate in this endeavor.

With best regards,


Hamilton Fish, Jr.


Mr. Dan Glickman

President Reagan
June 26, 1981

Mr. Dale E. Kildee ✓
Dale E. Kildee

Mr. Mike Lowry ✓
Mike Lowry

Bill Bill Lowery ✓
Bill Lowery

Mr. James H. Scheuer ✓
James H. Scheuer

Mr. Henry A. Waxman ✓
Henry A. Waxman

Mr. Charles E. Schumer ✓
Charles E. Schumer

Mr. Ron Wyden ✓
Ron Wyden

Mr. Marc L. Marks ✓
Marc L. Marks

Mr. Christopher H. Smith ✓
Christopher H. Smith

Mr. Albert Gore, Jr. ✓
Albert Gore, Jr.

Mr. Ted Weiss ✓
Ted Weiss

Mr. Harold C. Hollenbeck ✓
Harold C. Hollenbeck

Charlie Charles B. Fangel ✓
Charles B. Fangel

Mr. Les AuCoin ✓
Les AuCoin

Mr. Ray Kogovsek ✓
Ray Kogovsek

Sen. Sidney R. Yates ✓
Sidney R. Yates

Mr. Robert A. Young ✓
Robert A. Young

Mr. Mark D. Siljander ✓
Mark D. Siljander

Pat Patricia Schroeder ✓
Patricia Schroeder

Mr. Barney Frank ✓
Barney Frank

Mr. Adam Benjamin, Jr. ✓
Adam Benjamin, Jr.

Mr. Bob Whittaker ✓
Bob Whittaker

President Reagan
June 26, 1981

Bill Frenzel

Claude Pepper

Jonathan B. Bingham

Frederick W. Richmond

Richard L. Ottinger

Charles F. Dougherty

Tom Harkin

Harold E. Ford

Bill Archer

Benjamin A. Gilman

George C. Wortley

James L. Oberstar

Joseph R. Addabbo

Howard Wolpe

Martin Frost

William M. Brodhead

Norman F. Lent

Michael D. Barnes

Bob Edgar

David E. Bonier

Ed Weber

Benjamin S. Rosenthal

President Reagan
June 26, 1981

Mr. Tom Lantos

Tom Lantos

Mr. Robert T. Matsui

Robert T. Matsui

Mr. Stephen L. Neal

Stephen L. Neal

Tom Corcoran

Tom Corcoran

Bobbi Fiedler

Bobbi Fiedler

Mr. Eugene V. Atkinson

Eugene V. Atkinson

Mr. John LeBoutillier

John LeBoutillier

Mr. E. Clay Shaw, Jr.

E. Clay Shaw, Jr.

Silvio O. Conte

Silvio O. Conte

Mr. George E. Brown, Jr.

George E. Brown, Jr.

Dan Lungren

Dan Lungren

Mr. William J. Hughes

William J. Hughes

Mr. Timothy E. Wirth

Timothy E. Wirth

Shirley Chisholm

Shirley Chisholm

Mr. Edward J. Markey

Edward J. Markey

Mr. Mathew F. McHugh

Mathew F. McHugh

Mr. Don Edwards

Don Edwards

Mr. Nicholas Mavroules

Nicholas Mavroules

Bob Robert K. Dornan

Robert K. Dornan

Mr. Robert A. Roe

Robert A. Roe

Mr. James J. Florio

James J. Florio

David R. Bowen

David R. Bowen

President Reagan
June 26, 1981

Larry *Larry McDonald*

Larry McDonald

Mr. *David Dreier*

David Dreier

Mr. *Jack Kramer*

Jack Kramer

Don *Donald Joseph Albosta*

Donald Joseph Albosta

Mr. *Gerry E. Studds*

Gerry E. Studds

Mr. *Duncan Hunter*

Duncan Hunter

Bill *Bill Green*

Bill Green

Bill *Willis D. Gradison*

Willis D. Gradison

Dante *Dante B. Fascell*

Dante B. Fascell

Ms. *Geraldine A. Ferraro*

Geraldine A. Ferraro

cc: Honorable Alexander Haig, Jr.
Secretary of State

Honorable Jeane Kirkpatrick
U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations

VALERY CHALIDZE
145 EAST 92ND STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10028

STATEMENT OF VALERY CHALIDZE

RE: Denial of visa to my family

July 1st, 1981, the Soviet authorities denied emigration visas to my mother, Francesca Yanson, and my sister, Francesca Chalidze and her family, on their request to leave the USSR and take up permanent residence in the United States on my official invitation, which was verified by the U.S. Secretary of State.

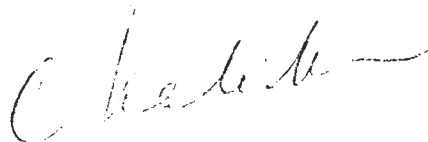
I understand that there are many cases when people are not allowed to leave the USSR, but I believe that in this case the Soviet authorities have a special obligation to issue these visas, because the separation of our family was brought about by the action of the Soviet government. In 1972 I was permitted by the Soviet authorities to come to the United States for one month on the invitation of Georgetown University. After I arrived, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued a decree depriving me of my Soviet citizenship, and a Soviet consulate officer took my passport and stated that I would be unable to return to the USSR. It must be noted that in similar cases where a person was involuntarily deprived of citizenship, family reunification was allowed, such as in the cases of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Vladimir Bukovsky and Alexander Ginsberg.

Since then I have lived in the United States and am now an American citizen, and as I said in the invitation to my family, I am completely capable of providing a place for them to live, as well as helping to supply other necessities.

My family is now in a very difficult situation. My mother (who is 73 years old) suffers from cancer, and my sister has lost her job after applying for the visa. I understand that my activities in support of human rights in the Soviet Union can be unpleasant to the Soviet authorities, but it is an inhumane act to try to take revenge against me by persecuting my family, especially because my family never participated in my public activities.

I would be extremely grateful for any help in this matter.

August 17, 1981



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

Refers
file Disidents
4410 Add-on

August 20, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR L. PAUL BREMER III
Executive Secretary
Department of State

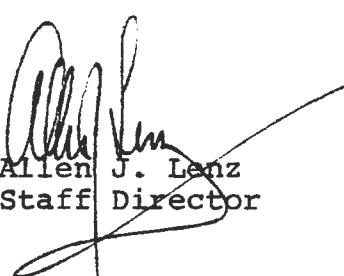
SUBJECT: Presidential Response to Letter from Irina
McClellan

Attached is the President's response to Irina McClellan's letter of June 22, 1981 in which she asks the President to help her emigrate to the US in order to join her husband.

We agree with the procedure outlined in your July 29, 1981 memorandum to Richard Allen and request that this message be transmitted to Embassy Moscow for oral delivery to Mrs. McClellan.

Attachment

Tab A Presidential Response


Allen J. Lenz
Staff Director

2/10
Dear Mrs. McClellan:

Your letter of June 22 is an eloquent and poignant reminder of your many efforts in these past years to obtain permission from the Soviet authorities to emigrate to the United States to live with your husband.

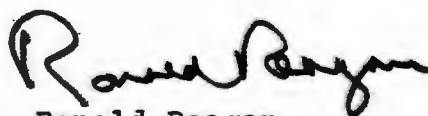
Your situation is a particularly tragic one. Your numerous attempts to try to gain exit permission from the Soviet Union have touched the heart of all of us who believe in freedom and fundamental human rights. Your courage in the face of continued harassment from the Soviet authorities inspires our admiration and deepens our concern, which we share with your many supporters and well-wishers in the United States.

In past years high U.S. Government officials have raised your case with their Soviet counterparts on numerous occasions. We will continue to express our concern and indignation about your case to Soviet officials at every appropriate occasion. The lack of Soviet responsiveness to our representations on your behalf has not lessened our concern or our determination to try to help. Your name was placed on the United States Government Representaion List of Divided Families once it

became apparent the Soviets would not readily grant you permission to emigrate. Your name will remain on the list until the Soviets do permit you to be reunited with your husband in the United States. In this way, as well as in others, we have continued and will continue to remind the Soviets of our long-standing concern that your tragic circumstances must be resolved to allow you to be reunited with your husband.

In addition to expressing your concern to the Soviets, we want to keep abreast of your situation in every possible way. Please contact the American Embassy in Moscow any time you feel we can be of assistance. We have asked your husband to do the same with the Department of State in Washington. It is our hope that through continued, determined efforts you may soon be reunited with your husband.

Sincerely,



Ronald Reagan

Mrs. Irina McClellan
Chernyshevsky 7, Kv. 150,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

AK 4410 Add-on

August 19, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLEN J. LENZ

FROM:

WILLIAM L. STEARMAN *WLS*

SUBJECT:

Presidential Response to Irina McClellan Letter

At Tab I is a memo from you to Jerry Bremer asking State to transmit to Embassy Moscow a Presidential reply to Irina McClellan, a Soviet citizen trying to join her US citizen husband in the States. Bremer's memo transmitting State's draft reply is at Tab II.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo to Bremer at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Your Memo to Bremer
Tab II Incoming from State
Tab A Presidential Response



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 29, 1981

4410 S/S 8122265 79

UNCLASSIFIED

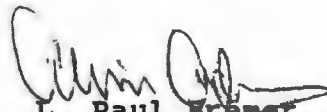
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD V. ALLEN
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Response to Letter to the President from Irina McClellan

Attached is a draft response to the letter to President Reagan from Irina McClellan, a Soviet woman who has repeatedly been denied permission by the Soviets to emigrate to the United States to live with her husband, Professor Woodford McClellan of the University of Virginia. The McClellan case is a particularly tragic one and one that has attracted a great deal of public and Congressional attention. In the past the USG has devoted considerable energy to attempts to help Mrs. McClellan join her husband. The Soviets have not proven responsive in any way and have indicated that this is a case that may never be resolved.

In view of the considerable problems involved for Mrs. McClellan should she be found by Soviet authorities to have in her possession a written statement from President Reagan (most recently, prominent refusenik Viktor Braylovskiy was convicted in part for carrying on a correspondence with U.S. Government officials and the Congress), it is our recommendation that this response to be transmitted to the American Embassy in Moscow to be delivered orally to Mrs. McClellan. This procedure would not only conform with this Administration's previous practice in communications with prominent Soviet dissidents (such as Dr. Sakharov), but also ensure that Mrs. McClellan would receive the response and not be endangered unnecessarily. Delivery of the response in this fashion would also preclude circulation of a signed original in an undesirable and possibly damaging fashion.

Upon receipt of White House clearance, the Department will transmit instructions to the Embassy in Moscow to deliver the reply to Irina McClellan in the name of the President.


L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated.

UNCLASSIFIED

40

"Department of State"

"Suggested Letter"

Dear Mrs. McClellan:

Your letter of June 22 is an eloquent and poignant reminder of your many efforts in these past years to obtain permission from the Soviet authorities to emigrate to the United States to live with your husband.

Your situation is a particularly tragic one. Your numerous attempts to try to gain exit permission from the Soviet Union have touched the heart of all of us who believe in freedom and fundamental human rights. Your courage in the face of continued harassment from the Soviet authorities inspires our admiration and deepens our concern, which we share with your many supporters and well-wishers in the United States.

In past years high U.S. Government officials have raised your case with their Soviet counterparts on numerous occasions. We will continue to express our concern and indignation about your case to Soviet officials at every appropriate occasion. The lack of Soviet responsiveness to our representations on your behalf has not lessened our concern or our determination to try to help. Your name was placed on the United States Government Representation List of Divided Families once it became apparent

Mrs. Irina McClellan
Chernyshevsky 7, Kv. 150,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

the Soviets would not readily grant you permission to emigrate. Your name will remain on the list until the Soviets do permit you to be reunited with your husband in the United States. In this way, as well as others, we have continued and will continue to remind the Soviets of our long-standing concern that your tragic circumstances must be resolved to allow you to be reunited with your husband.

In addition to expressing our concern to the Soviets, we want to keep abreast of your situation in every possible way. Please contact the American Embassy in Moscow any time you feel we can be of assistance. We have asked your husband to do the same with the Department of State in Washington.

The present climate of increased bilateral tensions does not give us reason to be optimistic that the Soviet authorities will be more responsive now than they have been in the past in permitting a satisfactory resolution of your emigration request. Nonetheless, it is our hope that through continued, determined efforts you may soon be reunited with your husband.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1981

ACTION*Letter OK
RR*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *Allen*
SUBJECT: Response to Letter from Irina McClellan

Mrs. McClellan, a Soviet citizen, wrote you a letter (Tab B) explaining her problems in getting a Soviet exit visa since marrying a U.S. citizen seven years ago. She asks for your help. At Tab A is a suggested reply to be transmitted to our Embassy in Moscow for oral delivery to Mrs. McClellan.

Since her marriage to a University of Virginia professor seven years ago, Mrs McClellan has repeatedly been denied permission by the Soviets to emigrate to the United States. The U.S. Government has devoted considerable energy to attempts to help her join her husband in the U.S., but the Soviets have been totally unresponsive and have indicated they will remain so. This tragic case has attracted a great deal of public and Congressional attention.

State recommends that your reply to her be transmitted to our Embassy in Moscow for oral delivery to avoid Soviet interception and possible misuse of a signed letter from you. Possession of such a letter could also get her into trouble with Soviet authorities.

Recommendation

That you approve the letter at Tab A to be transmitted to the American Embassy in Moscow for oral delivery to Mrs. McClellan.

APPROVE *✓ RR*

DISAPPROVE _____

Attachments

Tab A - State's memo
Tab B - McClellan's letter

cc: Ed Meese
James Baker
Michael Deaver

Chernyshevsky 7, Kv. 150
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

June 22, 1981

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Respected Mr. President,

My tragic fate is already well known to many simple Americans and social and political leaders of your country. Many people in the U.S.A. on many different levels have worked for my liberation. But so far their efforts have not led to any result.

Seven years ago I married a U.S. citizen, Woodford McClellan, a professor of Russian history at the University of Virginia. Our marriage was registered in Moscow by the Soviet authorities. But so far I have not been able to get an exit visa from the Soviet Union in order to live in America with my husband.

The tragedy and hopelessness of my situation consists of the fact that although all my attempts to leave the Soviet Union not only did not lead to any positive result but also in the course of seven years, I cannot obtain any kind of reasonable explanation for the refusal of a visa, or any answer as to when I can leave to join my husband. I am already 42. My husband is 47. This is already a respectable age and it is terrible for me to think about tomorrow. The years pass, my life is being ruined and when the end will come to this humiliation is impossible to say.

In these seven years I have lost everything. I lost my job at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations because of contact with foreigners although I had done good work and was preparing to defend a dissertation. I lost my mother, who has disowned me because of ties to a foreigner. My daughter in these years suffers from a serious stomach ulcer, which appeared as a result of our entirely inhuman situation and she is now threatened with an operation although she is only 22 years old. I am constantly subjected to persecution as if I were the greatest criminal of the twentieth century. But in what is my crime - the wish of a woman to live with her husband. During all this time, the Soviet authorities refuse to give my husband an entry visa to the Soviet Union and here already for seven years we don't have any opportunity to meet, not speaking about a normal family life.

Here in the U.S.S.R., I have tried all possible means on the path to the achievement of my goal. I have written thousands of letters to all the leading figures in the government, including Brezhnev, Gromyko, Sholokhov and Andropov, with one request - that they seriously investigate my present situation. But I have not received a single answer. No one will speak to me. No one will receive me.

In complete desperation, I carried out four demonstrations three years ago, including a demonstration at the American embassy at the time of the arrival of Secretary of State Vance in Moscow in the hope that I could attract the attention of world public opinion and of Soviet and American political figures to my situation. And then, three years ago, I was at last promised that I would be given permission to emigrate to the United States within one month. But this was only a deceitful game. I am as before separated from my husband and am left to struggle alone with the entire Soviet system.

This year I was received by deputy minister of internal affairs Yeliso, who promised to investigate my situation. After two months, this man, the only official who has responsibility for emigration matters at the highest level, told me that my case was "very, very complicated" and therefore he could not tell me anything.

I am desperate from all that has happened to me. In the course of seven years, I have been forced to fight, absolutely alone, with an entire power, which apparently can be destroyed if I leave to live with my husband. This is absurd.

Mr. President, a citizen of your country is caught up in this tragedy, my husband, Woodford McLellan. During all these years he has also struggled for our unification. But apparently our question has run into an absurd dead end. Therefore I am appealing to you personally for help. Please save our family. These long sufferings and separations are intolerable.

Mr. President, you are at the very beginning of your term and ahead of you lie many long negotiations in the framework of Soviet-American relations. Our small example on the background of all the great problems in Soviet-American relations nonetheless shows very clearly the essence of the Soviet system, which illegally represses people and which has no wish to observe its own laws, including the constitution and the laws on marriage and the family, without speaking about international agreements. Our family is a living example of Soviet violations in the area of human rights and this aspect is not so insignificant against the background of all the other problems of Soviet-American relations.

I ask you, Mr. Reagan, to take part personally in the deciding of my fate.

*Sincerely,
Yours*

Tena McLellan

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

4410

RVA HAS SET

August 4, 1981

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: WILLIAM L. STEARMAN

SUBJECT: Presidential Reply to McClellan Letter

DECLASSIFIED

NLRRF 06-11416-7885

BY RW

3/19/83

Mrs. McClellan, a Soviet citizen, wrote the President a letter (Tab B) requesting his help in getting a Soviet exit visa which has been denied her despite the fact that she has been married to a U.S. citizen for seven years. State has sent a draft reply which, with my changes, is at Tab A. The memo at Tab I from you to the President recommends that he approve transmission of this reply to Embassy Moscow for oral delivery to Mrs. McClellan.

The Bremer memo (Tab II) forwarding the draft reply suggests oral delivery to ensure delivery of the message and both to avoid getting her into trouble and to avoid Soviet interception and possible misuse of a signed letter. I agree with this procedure. I deleted most of the last paragraph of State's draft (Tab II) because I saw no point in discouraging Mrs. McClellan with references to present US-Soviet tensions as a factor militating against her getting a visa.

FYI: The Soviet desk believes she is not getting her visa because of KGB ties she or someone in her family has had. The Soviets have apparently told us that we might as well forget her case. One of my professors married a Russian girl a year and a half ago, and he got her out in a few months. This led me to believe there was something special about the McClellan case and evidently there is.

Dick Pipes sent you a memo on July 23 recommending a Presidential reply. You returned it with a request for a draft reply.

Recommendation

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab II.

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

Attachments

Tab I Memo to the President
 A Proposed reply
 B McClellan's letter
 Tab II Bremer memo dtd July 29, 1981

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

but only. McClellan ought to know what we are doing when we do it. Will State take the responsibility for this, or State we - ? Perhaps I had better say it.

47
Dick Pipes

No draft reply?

No recommendations?
or suggestions?

for the Pres.?

Allen

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 23, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*

SUBJECT: The Case of Mrs. McClellan

The self-explanatory memorandum at Tab I forwards a letter addressed to the President from Mrs. McClellan, dated June 22. The President handles these cases so well, and I believe this is a case worthy of his attention.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the memorandum at Tab I to the President for his information.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Memorandum to the President

Tab A Mrs. McClellan's letter to the President

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONINFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: The Case of Mrs. McClellan

You may be familiar with the tragic case of Mrs. McClellan, the Soviet wife of an American professor from the University of Virginia, who for seven years has been denied an exit visa to join her husband. It is an inexplicable incident, even in the murky world of Soviet police-state politics.

Through U.S. channels, Mrs. McClellan has sent the attached letter (Tab A) addressed to you, pleading for intercession. It is a case that indeed warrants an effort on our part.

RECEIVED

81 AUG 5 9 16

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

DICK ALLEN

IRENE DERUS

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

KAY

CY TO VP

CY TO MEESE

CY TO BAKER

CY TO DEEVER

CY TO BRADY

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

SHOW CC

JE

X

Mr 9/2/30

12/6/55

JE

X

X

X

✓

✓

✓

✓

✓

WASHFAX RECEIPT
THE WHITE HOUSE



MESSAGE NO. 789 CLASSIFICATION UNCLAS NO. PAGES 3
FROM Lenz (Name) (Extension) (Room Number)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION LETTER

TO (Agency)	DELIVER TO:	Dept/Room No.	Extension
<u>STATE</u>	<u>BREMER</u>		

REMARKS: DRAFT REPLY FOR PRES. SIGNATURE PLEASE HONOR
DUE DATE OF 28 JULY, 1981.

81 JUL 24 P 4: 40

51

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1981

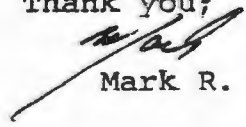
Dear Sirs; (S. Room)

Please LDX this letter to State
Secretariat.

Instructions to read " Draft
reply for Pres signature. " & Please
honor due date of July 28, 1981.

Please return receipt to NSC/S

Thank you;


Mark R. Beckmeyer

June 22, 1981

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Respected Mr. President,

My tragic fate is already well known to many simple Americans and social and political leaders of your country. Many people in the U.S.A. on many different levels have worked for my liberation. But so far their efforts have not led to any result.

Seven years ago I married a U.S. citizen, Woodford McClellan, a professor of Russian history at the University of Virginia. Our marriage was registered in Moscow by the Soviet authorities. But so far I have not been able to get an exit visa from the Soviet Union in order to live in America with my husband.

The tragedy and hopelessness of my situation consists of the fact that although all my attempts to leave the Soviet Union not only did not lead to any positive result but also in the course of seven years, I cannot obtain any kind of reasonable explanation for the refusal of a visa, or any answer as to when I can leave to join my husband. I am already 42. My husband is 47. This is already a respectable age and it is terrible for me to think about tomorrow. The years pass, my life is being ruined and when the end will come to this humiliation is impossible to say.

In these seven years I have lost everything. I lost my job at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations because of contact with foreigners although I had done good work and was preparing to defend a dissertation. I lost my mother, who has disowned me because of ties to a foreigner. My daughter in these years suffers from a serious stomach ulcer, which appeared as a result of our entirely inhuman situation and she is now threatened with an operation although she is only 22 years old. I am constantly subjected to persecution as if I were the greatest criminal of the twentieth century. But in what is my crime - the wish of a woman to live with her husband. During all this time, the Soviet authorities refuse to give my husband an entry visa to the Soviet Union and here already for seven years we don't have any opportunity to meet, not speaking about a normal family life.

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I ask you, Mr. Reagan, to take part personally in the deciding of my fate.

*Sincerely,
Yours*

Jena McLellan