

# Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

---

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

---

**Collection:** Green, Max: Files  
**Folder Title:** National Conference on Soviet Jewry (2)  
**Box:** 32

---

To see more digitized collections visit:  
<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:  
<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: [reagan.library@nara.gov](mailto:reagan.library@nara.gov)

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>



# National Conference on Soviet Jewry

FROM REMARKS BY MORRIS B. ABRAM, CHAIRMAN,  
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY, PREPARED  
FOR DELIVERY ON SOLIDARITY SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1987  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

In our program to resolve the plight of Soviet Jewry, we are now joined as never before, by the entire organized world Jewish community.

We approach the rescue of Soviet Jewry not as supplicants, but as aggrieved parties, and we are determined to address the issue in all of its aspects so that it may be removed as an item of contention between the Soviet Union and the west.

We are aggrieved at substantial and continuing Soviet violations of human rights.

We are aggrieved at the ongoing Soviet refusal to comply with the human rights provisions of international covenants to which it is a signatory, the latest of these being the Helsinki Accords, signed in 1975.

We are aggrieved because the Soviet Union is the only world power to attempt forced assimilation.

We welcome the news that the number of Jews seeking to leave the USSR for repatriation to Israel and family reunification has begun to increase. We hope this will rise in short time to accommodate all those who wish to leave. At the same time we are fearful that the Soviet Union may be trying to deceive the west by increasing Jewish emigration modestly, so as to placate world opinion prior to reaching new agreements and a possible summit conference.

And because we are aggrieved and apprehensive, we press the Soviet Union to implement the following, as a high priority:

1. The immediate release of Prisoner of Conscience Alexsey Magarik.
2. The prompt issuing of exit visas to all refuseniks, in a process that allows the longest term refuseniks and the former prisoners of conscience to leave first.
3. The cessation of the crude and false use of "national security" grounds, among others, to forbid the release of those they seem determined to keep in the Soviet Union.
4. The issuing of exit visas to allow Jewish emigration to Israel and reunification of families, in the broadest sense, in accordance with the Soviet Union's international obligations.

We also press that Jewish cultural and religious institutional life be permitted in the Soviet Union. These points are nothing more than what is acknowledged as rights freely granted in Hungary and Rumania -- states allied with the Soviet Union.

If the Soviet Union moves quickly to normalize its treatment of its Jewish population especially in regard to emigration, it will find that the Jewish communities of the world, and their friends, will respond affirmatively.

Until that time, such matters as trade restrictions, which are part of American domestic law, must remain intact. Any annual waivers should be based on very substantial and sustained emigration. Fundamental changes should not be considered until the problem of Soviet Jewish emigration has been completely resolved.

[Solidarity Sunday in New York was organized by the Coalition to Free Soviet Jews.]

-over-

*A coalition of forty-five national organizations and over three hundred local community councils and federations*

National Office: 10 East 40th Street, Suite 907, New York, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 679-6122 • Telecopier: (212) 686-1193 • Telex: 237311 NCSJ  
Washington Office: 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-8114

# The New York Times

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1987

## 200,000 AT RALLY FOR SOVIET JEWRY

### Marchers Assemble Near U.N. to Ask Further Emigration

By CRYSTAL NIX

More than 200,000 people demonstrated in Manhattan yesterday, waving banners, stars of David and pictures of dissidents to push for the release of Jews barred from leaving the Soviet Union.

Among the marchers who gathered at Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza were some whose presence was evidence of a change in Soviet policy, including Natan Sharansky, the Soviet dissident who now lives in Israel, and David Goldfarb, a 69-year-old diabetic brought to the United States from the Soviet Union last year for medical treatment.

#### Warning Against Complacency

But present, too, at the annual Solidarity Sunday for Soviet Jewry were the parents, children and friends of Jews who relatives said had been tortured, detained or imprisoned in the Soviet Union. They are the constant reminders, rally marchers said, that the struggle for freedom must continue, despite increases in recent months in Jews allowed to emigrate.

"We must be on guard against a feeling of false optimism and complacency which might make us think the strug-

Continued From Page A1

gle is over before the victory is won," Mr. Sharansky told the crowd under darkened skies at the plaza, on East 47th Street across the street from the United Nations headquarters building. "Only when the last Jew is with us in freedom can we relax our struggle."

The group had marched from Fifth Avenue and 64th Street to the plaza. The turnout, estimated by the police, was down from 300,000 last year, when Mr. Sharansky first addressed the rally. For nine years before his release from the Soviet Union, his wife, Avital, had spoken for him.

While about 1,400 Jews have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union since January — 717 last month — Mr. Sharansky and dozens of other dissidents said the numbers were inadequate. More than 400,000 Jews have applied for emigration, they said, adding that they expected only about 10,000 a year to receive permission to leave — down from 51,000 in 1979. In 1986, 914 Soviet Jews were permitted to emigrate.

#### New Soviet Law Criticized

"There are glimmers of hope, but there are problems as ever before," said Alan D. Pesky, chairman of the Coalition to Free Soviet Jews, which organized the rally. "The struggle must go on."

Such concerns were echoed by many speakers at the rally, including Mayor Koch; John Cardinal O'Connor, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York; New York State's Attorney General, Robert Abrams, and New York's United States Senators, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat, and Alfonse M. D'Amato, a Republican.

President Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, in videotaped messages, criticized the Soviet Union for not living up to its promises.

Especially troubling, many marchers said, is a new Soviet emigration law

that allows only those Jews with next of kin in another country to leave.

Marchers criticized a new, liberalized, Soviet law that allows Jews to leave only if their next of kin are in another country.

"That blocks 90 percent of the Jews from leaving," said Rabbi Avi Weiss, national chairman of the Center for Russian Jewry. "It's intolerable."

Many marchers who waved flags, ribbons and pictures of dissidents in the drizzling rain were there to show solidarity with Soviet Jews, even though they did not have any friends or relatives seeking to emigrate.

But for others, like Vladimir Magarik, who wore a black-and-white jail uniform to protest the imprisonment of his son, Alexsei, the struggle has been all too personal.

#### Need for 'Pressure' Cited

His son, who taught Hebrew in Moscow, is serving a 1½-year sentence in a labor camp in Siberia. The sentence recently was reduced from three years.

"I hope he will be out by September," Mr. Magarik said. "These kinds of marches are important to put pressure on the Soviet Union."

Personal appeals were made by videotape said to have been taken out of the Soviet Union without the knowledge of Soviet authorities, by people unable to leave. They included Ida Nudel, who rally organizers said had been denied emigration for more than a decade, and Vladimir Slepak, said to have been in and out of jails and under house arrest for 17 years.

One of Mr. Slepak's two sons, Leonid Slepak, 27, spoke longingly of the day when he would be able to see his father and his mother, Maria, both 60, after eight years.

"My father and mother have been beaten many times," Mr. Slepak said. "One time they even put him in a 2-foot-by-2-foot coffin, where all you can do is stand; you can't even lean against the wall because there are cement spikes."

"My father hasn't even ever seen his

five grandchildren," he added. "Hope is the only thing that keeps us going."

A sense of solidarity pervaded the thousands as they sang, linked arms and chanted, "Let Our People Go."

But not everyone at the rally was in agreement.

Several Jewish groups have been at odds in recent months about what, if any, concessions should be made to the Soviet Union for allowing increases in Jewish emigration.

#### Easing of Curbs Suggested

In March, Morris B. Abram, head of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, told Soviet leaders that if the emigration was substantial, he would recommend the repeal of a Congressional ban on easy credit for Soviet imports from the United States and a waiver of another law that bars reduced tariffs on Soviet exports to this country.

Mr. Abram said yesterday that he would look closely at the Soviet Union's actions and that he would not recommend any waivers unless the emigration rates were "substantial."

He said later that the Soviet Union was capable of releasing 51,000 Jews a year, the way it did in 1979. He said contentions by some Jewish groups that he would settle for the emigration of 10,000 or 11,000 Jews a year were "totally a lie."

However, other Jewish leaders, including Rabbi Weiss of the Center for Soviet Jewry and Rabbi Yakov Lloyd, head of the Jewish Defense Group, said they believed Mr. Abram and some other Jewish leaders were willing to settle for far less than 51,000 a year — figures they termed inadequate.

And yesterday one dissident, Joseph Mendelevitch, who said he had spent 11 years in a Soviet prison, forced his way to the podium uninvited to denounce those who would ease the restrictions. There should be no easing, he said, unless 50,000 Jews a year are permitted to leave.

# NEWSBREAK

JULY 13, 1987  
NB 12-87

---

REFUSAL FOR  
VOLVOVSKY  
UNTIL 1992

---

GORKY -- A little over a month after he submitted the necessary documents for an exit visa, former POC LEONID VOLVOVSKY (pictured right with wife) has again been refused permission to leave. Once more the authorities have cited vague "regime considerations" as the reason for his refusal, which will last until at least 1992.



This particular refusal was a blow to Leonid and his wife, LUDMILA, for they had allowed themselves to hope that the "new liberalism" claimed by the USSR would finally allow them and their daughter, Kira, to emigrate. Leonid told a friend, "1992 is an arbitrary date, plucked from some unnamed bureaucrat's mind. If we are still here then, some other bureaucrat could easily postpone it for another 10 years."

It has happened to him before. Ten years ago, he wrote to Leonid Brezhnev, "...I have no replies to my numerous requests and demands to be told the reasons for my refusal, and how long I and my family will have to wait for 'permission.'"

#### Arbitrary Dates for Other Refuseniks

The nineteen-nineties have been mentioned by authorities with increasing frequency as a refusal period for other well-known refuseniks: IGOR USPENSKY has been refused until 1992; ALEKSANDR IOFFE and LEAH AKKERMAN-PRESTINA until 1993, at least; IRINA BRAILOVSKY until 1995; NATALIA KHASINA and VLADIMIR RAIZ until 2000; PAVEL ABRAMOVICH until 1989, at the earliest. VLADIMIR SLEPAK has been told by authorities that, "We'll keep you here as long as we need to." And ALEKSANDR PARITSKY has been told "We will never let you go." The Moscow Ovir has increasingly been giving refusals on "state security" grounds to applicants who have previously had their applications turned down for other reasons.

---

FORMER POC  
"THANKS" NCSJ

---

Former POC Simon Shnirman, who served two terms in a labor camp, sent the following message to the NCSJ upon his arrival in Israel:

"We were very glad to receive your telegram. At last we are in Israel, at home. We want to thank personally you and those people who supported us and our friends in our fighting for repatriation. We were happy not to feel lonely. Our best wishes to the American Jewish Community, U.S. Congress and all American people. Again -- thank you, we'll be happy to meet you once.

Shalom, Leah and Simon Shnirman."

**NEWSBREAK**

-2-

**REFUSENIK CHILDREN  
STILL CONFUSE OVIR**

MOSCOW -- Like his parents, SLAVA USPENSKY has also been denied an exit visa by the OVIR. But MISHA TARATUTA, 26, has now been given permission by the Leningrad OVIR to emigrate. Misha is the only child of veteran refuseniks ABA and IDA TARATUTA (NEWSBREAK June 26), who have been waiting 14 years for visas. Misha's permission underscores the confusion that continues to exist between various OVIR offices, especially when it comes to applications from second generation refuseniks.

**REFUSENIK UPDATE**

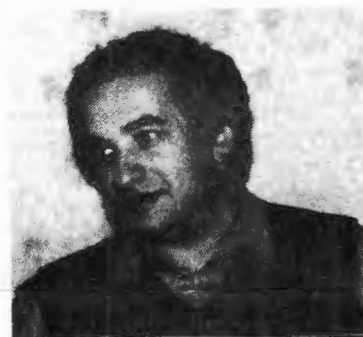
Former POC YULI EDELSHTEIN arrived in Israel July 13.

Despite a firm promise in late June that they would be given exit visas, MIKHAIL KHOLMIANSKY and his family have now been told that their case is still under review.

Former POC VLADIMIR LIFSHITZ and his family were asked by the Leningrad OVIR to re-submit their documents for emigration....Former POC ROALD ZELICHONOK and his wife GALINA (NEWSBREAK, June 26) have also been asked to re-submit their documents to the Leningrad OVIR.

Former POC LEV ELBERT (Kiev) was told by a high-ranking KGB official that they had no objection to his and his family's leaving. The official advised Lev, a refusenik for 11 years, to speak to the Ministry of Defense. In a telephone call June 1 to Rep. Larry Smith (D-FL), Lev said Soviet authorities were threatening to charge him with "parasitism" for not having a job, while refusing to provide him with employment.

While IGOR KAPSTAN was holding his Monday demonstrations outside the Riga High Court, the OVIR advised his sister to tell him to go to the emigration office, where he was informed that he would receive permission....MIKHAIL MAKUSHKIN, INNA ROZHANSKY and ILYA SHOSTAKOVSKY (pictured right) were each fined 50 rubles for "causing an obstruction" when they demonstrated in Leningrad June 10 to commemorate the death of their friend, YURI SHPEIZMAN (NEWSBREAK, May 28).



Permissions: Moscow: NAUM KOGAN and PIOTR POLONSKY. Novosibirsk: SVETA SHULEMOVICH. Odessa: DAVID SHEKHTER. Samarkand: Former POC MOSHE ABRAMOV.

Arrived in Israel: Dnepropetrovsk: PIOTR DOBROVENSKY. Kuybyshev: RAFAIL IGOLNIKOV. Moscow: LINA KAMINSKAYA, ALEKSANDRA LEIN LEVINOV, daughter of former POC Yevgeny Lein and YANA BERENSTEIN DEGTYAREV, daughter of former POC Iosif Berenshtein; both families are at Hotel Nave Shoshana, 5 Beit Hakerem St., Jerusalem. Minsk: GENNADY ZAYDEL.

Emigrated: Odessa: ILYA BELFOR. Leningrad: ANNA BERGER. Lvov: IOSIF BLUESHTEIN.

Emigration total for June: 790 Jews arrived in Vienna.

# NEWSBREAK

-3-

## SOVIETS TO DIVIDE FAMILY

YEREVAN -- The Palanker family, father Vili, sons Evgeny and Dimitry, and his family, were granted exit visas, but mother Evgenia was denied (pictured L. to R. are Dimitry, Evgenia and Vili).

Evgenia, who quit her job at the Ministry of Radio Communication in 1971, is the only one who received her refusal directly from the special committee established by the Supreme Soviet. She received her refusal from the Director of the All Union Ovir, who is also a member of this committee. He told her that a representative of the Ministry of Radio Communication said that, since she is in possession of secret information, she would not be allowed to leave.



## PLEA TO REUNITE FAMILY

PIATIGORSK, STAVROPOLSKY KRAY -- A former refusenik living in Haifa, Israel has appealed to Soviet authorities to let his sister ZHANETA PODOLSKY, her husband GRIGORY PODOLSKY and their children, ELINA, 19, and DANIL, 2, emigrate from this provincial city. YAKOV KATZ, an invalid, has not seen his sister Zhaneta for eight years.

Zhaneta, a hydrometeorological technician, lost her job when the family applied. They were first refused in 1980. She is now a charwoman. Grigory himself is badly disabled and is classified as an "invalid of the third degree," the highest category.

"Our parents are dead," writes Yakov. "I actually brought Zhaneta up. My request for assistance for her and her family is entirely humanitarian. We need to be together again to help and support each other."

## CONDOLENCES

To the family of Leah Maryasin. A cancer patient, Leah, 51, and her husband, Aleksandr, and daughter, Faina, were finally permitted to leave Riga after 15 years of refusal. Leah died June 30, in Toronto.

To the family of 32-year-old Rimma Bravve, who succumbed to cancer in Rochester, NY on June 22. Active in the group of cancer patients, Rimma and her husband were allowed to leave Moscow in December 1986. Ironically, Rimma was granted permission in December 1979, but the Soviets rescinded the visa. Her cancer was diagnosed in 1984.

To the family of Boris Radomyslsky of Leningrad. The father of Hebrew teacher, refusenik activist, Iosif Radomyslsky, 69-year-old Boris died without realizing his dream to live with his family in Israel. The Radomyslskys first applied in 1979.

May they be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.



# NEWSBREAK

-4-

---

## U.S. ONCOLOGISTS SUPPORT CHARNEY

---

ATLANTA -- The American Society of Clinical Oncologists voted at its annual meeting to support BENJAMIN CHARNEY (Moscow), a refusenik cancer patient. The society's unprecedented political action was taken at the request of Dr. Lawrence Einhorn of Indianapolis. Einhorn's wife, Claudette, visited Benjamin last April.

---

## ABA ANNOUNCES TRIAL OBSERVER PROGRAM

---

BOISE, IDAHO -- American Bar Association (ABA) President Eugene C. Thomas announced June 10 a "verbal expression of mutual intent that will lead to open and free observations of trials and other judicial proceedings by American and Soviet lawyers while in each other's nations."

The agreement was entered into with Alexander Sukharev, President of the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL) and Minister of Justice of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, who was in Boise during a six-city exchange visit between delegations from the ASL and the ABA. It is hoped that the agreement, which will require action by the governing bodies of the two associations and governmental cooperation, will allow American lawyers to observe Soviet trials and other judicial proceedings in civil and criminal cases.

---

## REFUSENIKS SPEAK

---

"I feel like I am in the middle of a river -- I have left one bank and cannot yet reach the other." -- ELENA DUBIANSKAYA (Moscow).

"People talk about the problem, but do not really attempt to solve it. The Soviets must be brought to the state of solution." -- IRINA BRAILOVSKY (Moscow).

"The duration of our status as refuseniks is steadily lengthening. No one can say whether there ever will be an end to it. We women have understood that by uniting efforts we can and must seek ways for refuseniks to finally get out." -- JUDIT LURIE (Moscow).

"Most of the refuseniks [here] are afraid of any contact with other Jews in the city, and those who are not afraid are terribly isolated." -- VICTOR BAKHMUTSKY (Lvov).

(On glasnost) "Any new freedom has been given from above and won without a struggle. Therefore, it can be taken away at any time just as easily as it was given." -- LEV FURMAN (Leningrad).

"Every Jew should have the right and the possibility to emigrate to Israel, without having to explain the reason for his decision to do this and with no connection to whether he has relatives in Israel." -- VLADIMIR SLEPAK (Moscow).

"A Soviet official told my sister recently in Israel that I know state secrets. I wish I knew what secrets I know." -- IDA NUDEL (Bendery).

---

## REGISTER NOW!

---

# LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY

October 11-13, 1987

Capital Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

For complete registration information contact: National Conference on Soviet Jewry, 10 East 40th Street, Suite 907, New York, NY 10016, or call Bradley Frome at (212) 689-6122.

# NEWSBREAK

JULY 24, 1987  
NB 13-87

---

## DOES REVIEW COMMISSION "REVIEW?"

---

MOSCOW -- The heavily veiled Review Commission, set up by Soviet authorities to untangle refusals based on alleged "security grounds," itself may be a further impediment to refuseniks. The cases of several well-known refuseniks would seem to bear this out.

KATYA and LEONID YUZEFOVICH. Leonid received a message from the City Council informing him that the Review Commission saw no grounds for his appeal. (A happier note: A circumcision ceremony on the couple's baby was to have been performed July 19.)

GALINA and BORIS LIFSHITZ and their son, KONSTANTIN. In refusal for nine years, with practically no means of support, Galina and Boris wait week after week for the Review Commission to respond. Galina, suffering from an incurable chronic disease -- she had had a mastectomy -- appealed directly to Mikhail Gorbachev, telling him of their inhuman treatment from the authorities. The family postponed another hunger strike when Boris heard that the Commission had considered his case, but so far they have heard nothing.

GENNEDY and NATALYA KHASIN. The couple (pictured right) wrote the Commission that denial of their exit visas was based on so-called security information which Natalya supposedly obtained as a radio technology specialist 19 years ago. But her work was neither special nor secret, she wrote. The lack of any official response from the Commission has deeply distressed the couple. Their disappointment has not been made any easier now that they are separated from their young married daughter, ELENA, who recently arrived in Israel. Gennedy has also been refused a visitor's visa to visit his mother's grave in Beer-Sheva.



EDUARD and NINA NADGORNYY and their 29-year-old son, BORIS. The family, who are all mathematicians and physicists, have been denied permission to emigrate to Israel since 1982, though the reason has never been made clear. Eduard has repeatedly told authorities that he was never involved in classified work. He believes his permission depends on the decision of Prof. Yuri Ossipyan, head of the Solid State Physics Institute, but Ossipyan has proved to be very elusive when it comes to Eduard. The Nadgornys are still waiting for a Commission ruling.

Former POC VLADIMIR LIFSHITZ, his wife ANNA, and their two children. They were told June 23 that their case was examined by OVIR, but, curiously, they were asked to reapply.



# NEWSBREAK

## DOES REVIEW COMMISSION "REVIEW?" continued . . . .

LEONID BRAILOVSKY, son of prominent refuseniks IRINA and VIKTOR BRAILOVSKY (Moscow). He was refused last month on the grounds that his mother was a risk to the State's security. Leonid, whose wife is pregnant, has asked the Commission to review his request independently of his parents' request.

FIMA FLOMENBLIT (Krasnodar). A refusenik since 1974, he was again refused last month.

LEV and ELENA MARGULIS and their children, MIKHAIL, 24, and MAKSIM, 16. Lev, an electrical engineer, applied (along with Elena's mother and his sister) in 1981. Their case will not be reviewed until 1990 because Lev supposedly had a classified job until 1980. But a close friend, scientist EMMANUEL YASHCHIN, who arrived in Israel two months ago from the USSR, refuted this. "Even before completing the application procedure, Lev had to interrupt his senior academic work in the Research Institute, and took a job as an ordinary electrician."

## BIRTHDAY WISH AT 100

MOSCOW -- Refusing to give up hope, ZALMAN APTERMAN recently said, "I hope I'll be able to celebrate my 100th birthday in Israel!" Zalman lives here with his daughter, GALINA GOLDFARB, also a refusenik, and her family. His son, ILYA, has been living in Israel since 1979. Appealing to delegates of the Vienna Follow-up Conference, Ilya stated that his relatives have been refused permission for seven years "although nobody in the family has ever been connected with classified work."

Galina's son, GENNADY, who was 11 years old when the family applied, asked the Army Registration Board to defer his conscription "until the question of his family's emigration is considered." His appeal was then read by a board official at a meeting of future conscripts, which included Gennady. Gennady was promptly harassed by the other young men. Last year, he was beaten up by unknown thugs and had to be hospitalized.

## ZELICHONOK DENIED WORK REQUEST

LENINGRAD -- Former POC ROALD ZELICHONOK'S request to work at the Institute of Cytology, where he had been employed before his arrest, has been turned down. Authorities said the project he had been working on had been completed, and, due to financial difficulties, they could not employ him on other projects. The health of Roald's wife, GALINA, is steadily deteriorating, and the couple is thinking of applying separately for exit visas so she can get urgent medical treatment.

## REFUSENIK UPDATE

Permission: ALEKSANDR GAMARNIK (Riga), MIKHAIL PRESTIN, FELIKS ABRAMOVICH, MIKHAIL KHOLMIANSKY (Moscow), DORINA PARITSKY (Kharkov), BORIS TANKILEVICH, GRIGORY GENUSOV (Leningrad) -- due to technicalities, Grigory's wife, ELENA, and their two children have not received their emigration documents, although Elena was promised that her visa would soon arrive. ZOYA and NAFTALI TSITVERBLIT, wife and 24 year-old-son of 14-year Kiev refusenik ISAAK TSITVERBLIT, who was told he would never be allowed to leave.

Arrived in Israel: BORIS KLOTS, BORIS DEGTYAREV and his wife, YANNA BERENSHEIN (daughter of former POC IOSIF BERENSHEIN), MIKHAIL NEKRASOV, and NATASHA BECKMAN, VALERY SORIN (Moscow). ALEKSANDR PANARYEV (Sukhumi). LIOBA KRAIDELMAN (Moldavia), SEMION BOROVINSKY (Leningrad). MARK and KHANA NEPOMNIASCHY and YEHUDIT and YAAKOV LEVIN (Odessa) Kibbutz Migdal Oz, Gush Etzion, Jerusalem.

# NEWSBREAK

AUGUST 7, 1987  
NB 14-87

---

## OVIR SPEAKS -- REFUSENIKS REACT

---

MOSCOW -- OVIR head Rudolf Kuznetsov has told the weekly journal Novoye Vremya that, "in keeping with the Constitution and the international obligations of the USSR, the letter and spirit of the CSCE documents, and also of last year's Conference in Bern, the Soviet government is making human contacts and issues of reunification of families easier."

In effect, according to Kuznetsov, Soviet Jews with relatives living in the West will be allowed to join them, thus bypassing the current requirement that an invitation must be obtained from Israel. He stated that former Soviet Jews residing in countries that have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union can invite their relatives to join them. It will also be possible for trips to be made to and from the Soviet Union, "for meetings not only with close relatives but also with other relations and even with friends."

Asked by the interviewer, Lev Yelin, if a former Soviet Jewish national could indeed invite a Soviet Jewish relative for permanent residence in the West, Kuznetsov replied, "Yes, he can," but managed a dig at some former refuseniks by saying: "...those people assured us that all they ever wanted was to live in that country (Israel) and nowhere else - but in fact they never even put one foot on Israeli soil...But this is their business."

This statement is disputed by refuseniks. Commenting on Kuznetsov's negative assertion, a leading Moscow Jewish activist observed, "It is deeply unfortunate that once again there was no mention of the Jewish right of repatriation". . . Another activist said, "For our part, we can once again concentrate on the issue which is central and vital to our existence, repatriation to Israel."

Skepticism was expressed by that same refusenik on the issue of temporary visas: "...It has always been our experience that there is some distance between publicly announced intentions, and what actually happens at the OVIR offices," he stated. The other activist noted that if what Kuznetsov said is actually true, "then it will at least have the effect of stopping the [discussion of] pros and cons of the neshira question."

---

## HOPES FOR EARLY MAGARIK RELEASE DASHED

---

MOSCOW -- Hopes that cellist and Hebrew teacher ALEKSEY MAGARIK might win early release from his three-year sentence were dashed on August 5, when his wife, NATALYA RATNER, telephoned the labor camp in the Omsk district where Magarik is incarcerated, and was told that he would have to serve his full sentence. Natalya had earlier been led to believe that her husband would be eligible for early release under the amnesty commemorating the Bolshevik Revolution. As his term was cut in half last April, he is now due for release sometime in September.

# NEWSBREAK

- 2 -

## BEGUN DENIED TEACHING PERMIT

MOSCOW -- Former Prisoner of Conscience IOSIF BEGUN has requested and been denied permission to teach Hebrew privately. The refusal, by the Educational Department of the Babushkin District Council, was made because Begun ostensibly "lacks" a diploma. The missing document had been confiscated by authorities during one of many searches of Begun's Moscow apartment.

Last month, Begun underscored his commitment to the campaign for Jewish cultural rights in the Soviet Union by writing to V. G. Denisov, a candidate for the post of Deputy to the Moscow City Soviet:

I did not vote for many years. One of the reasons for this was the fact that I and many other Jews were persecuted and put on trial for our very attempts to disseminate Jewish national culture and teach the Jewish language. When I was recently released, together with other political prisoners, I stated that I was ready to contribute to the process of 'perestroika' if it includes the restoration of the rights of Soviet Jews to have access to their national culture. Your goodwill and cooperation as public officials are absolutely imperative in bringing about a positive change in this painful but vital problem.

## LEIN FAMILY APPEALS

LENINGRAD -- Denied the opportunity to work as an applied mathematician, former Prisoner of Conscience EVGENY LEIN (pictured near right) worked as a maintenance man in a boiler room until the job-related noise caused damage to his hearing. He then began to teach



advanced mathematics to a small group of students, and appropriate tax deductions were taken from his payments, thus giving official legitimacy to his work. However, he was advised that he needed "official permission" to teach privately. He applied, but was recently turned down. In an effort to appeal the decision, he has asked officials to put the refusal in writing, but has received no reply. On July 6, his sixteenth birthday, Evgeny's son, ALEKSANDR (pictured above), wrote to the 5th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, requesting that, in light of his parents' continued refusal, on secrecy grounds, he be allowed to emigrate alone, to be reunited in Israel with his sister, Aleksandra Levinov, who was allowed to emigrate in June, and is now living in Jerusalem.

## "REGIME REFUSENIKS" SPEAK OUT

"Regime Refuseniks" are experiencing frustrations in dealing with the Review Commission established in conjunction with the January 1987 Emigration Decree: NATALYA KHASINA (Moscow) - "Just another address to write to, without getting satisfaction." FELIKS KOCHUBIEVSKY (Novosibirsk) - "They have had my papers since last April. For all the information I have been given, they can do nothing until next April."

**NEWSBREAK**

- 4 -

---

**NUDEL:  
NO "SECRETS"**

---

BENDERY -- IDA NUDEL, one of the most universally respected long-term refuseniks in the Soviet Union, denied an exit visa since 1971 due to "secrecy," has produced a lengthy and detailed account of her work as an economist in the technical evaluation section of a microbiological institute concerned with the needs of agriculture and the food industry. Employed there sixteen years ago, she states that if her section was concerned with issues other than food or agriculture, "I was not and am not aware of them." She adds that although some sections of the institute were "closed," her own work was based on general areas, which the authorities themselves have classified as merely "second degree security."

Told in 1971 by an official at the Moscow OVIR that "You had a second degree security clearance until September 1971, . . . we know that you do not possess any secret information, but you could have overheard something," Ida was advised that her emigration "is undesirable until 1977." More than ten years later, her emigration is still undesirable.

---

**REFUSENIK UPDATE**

---

Fifty-year-old geophysicist SEMION KATZ, (Moscow) who received permission to emigrate with his family to Israel, has obtained nine out of the ten necessary documents for his visa, but for unknown reasons, the head of his housing cooperative has refused to issue the essential spravka, or certificate.

SERGEI DYACHKOV, (Moscow) a refusenik since 1980, has been on a hunger strike for several weeks to protest the "totally groundless" refusal for permission to emigrate to Israel for himself, his wife, SVETLANA, and their seventeen-year-old son, DMITRI.

Refusenik LUDMILA SIMOVSKAYA, (Leningrad) who twelve years ago left her job as a radio engineer to care for her eight year old asthmatic daughter, JULIA, has been told that while Julia, now twenty, and her husband, ELI, will be granted exit visas, she is still considered a security risk. Faced with becoming a divided family, Ludmila is considering whether to allow Julia to emigrate with her grandmother, who has also received permission.

Prominent refusenik LEONID YUZEFOVICH, (Moscow) who celebrated his 38th birthday on August 3, and has repeatedly been called up for military reserve service, last week sent the following note to his district and city recruiting offices: "I, my wife and our five children, have been waiting for permission to emigrate to Israel since 1980. In 1984, we were granted Israeli citizenship. In view of the above I consider it inappropriate to serve in the Soviet army."

Permissions: Kiev: former POC STANISLAV ZUBKO; Moscow: SERGEI RUZER; Kharkov: former POC EVGENY AIZENBERG.

---

**EDELSHTEIN  
THANKS NCSJ**

---

The following statement was sent to National Conference on Soviet Jewry Chairman Morris B. Abram, on July 28, by YULI EDELSHTEIN from Jerusalem, Israel:

"On behalf of my family and myself, I would like to thank you and your organization for taking part in the struggle for my release. I beg you not to forget my friends who are still behind the Iron Curtain."

# NEWSBREAK

- 3 -

## 2ND GENERATION DECLARATION

Sixteen "second generation" refuseniks have sent the following message to the West:

Being of age and possessing full rights as citizens, we are responsible for our own actions. We therefore declare:

- We consider Israel to be our national and historic motherland;
- We are united with our parents in our desire to repatriate to Israel;
- We are ready to make aliyah to Israel independently, since the Soviet authorities are preventing us from leaving together with our parents.

Addressing ourselves to our Jewish brethren and to Western public figures, we hereby request:

- To be considered Israeli citizens;
- To be considered refuseniks since the date of our applications for emigration submitted together with our parents, and not since the date of submitting our independent applications, as the OVIR authorities do. In fact, we had to give our consent to emigrate at the age of 14.
- To be supported in our struggle for repatriation (and not just reunification of families), by all possible means.

signed:

DAVID SHVARTZMAN,  
ANNA LURIE,  
KIRA VOLVOVSKAYA,  
MAX KHOLMIANSKY,  
MIKHAIL TARATUTA,  
FELIX ABRAMOVICH,  
ALEKSANDR YAKIR,  
NAOMI MAI,  
ALEKSANDR KREMEN,  
EVEGENY KREMEN,  
IOSIF FAINERMAN,  
LEA LUKATZKY,  
INNA DUBIANSKAYA,  
SLAVA USPENSKY,  
NADYA ILYINA

and OLGA KRICHEVSKAYA (pictured above).



## NEW LIFSHITZ HUNGER STRIKE

MOSCOW -- On August 3, Moscow physicist BORIS LIFSHITZ, his ailing wife GALINA, and their son, KONSTANTIN, resumed their hunger strike, suspended on July 14, pending positive official response to their emigration appeal, after being told on July 23 by Victor Kabarov, of the Academy of Sciences, that while their visas have been approved "in principle," they must wait at least another year to obtain them. Lifshitz had applied directly to the Academy, bypassing the official review body, in the hope of ending his security ban, imposed even though he hasn't worked in his profession in seven years. It is reported that Galina, who underwent a mastectomy earlier this year, will take neither solid food nor liquids, despite the very serious risk to her health.

# NEWSBREAK

AUGUST 25, 1987  
NB 15-87

---

## OVIR INTERVIEW: "ANOTHER MOCKERY"

---

MOSCOW -- One month after the publication of an interview with OVIR head Rudolf Kuznetsov in the Soviet weekly Novoye Vremya, regarding the easing of emigration for Jews with families in the West, (see NEWS-BREAK, August 7) twenty young refuseniks have drawn attention to the weaknesses in Soviet emigration policy, in a letter to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Andrei Gromyko, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Concerning "democratic changes" mentioned by Kuznetsov, in the interview, the refuseniks stated:

"For many Jews wishing to leave the USSR for Israel, Kuznetsov's interview constituted yet another mockery. What kind of 'democratic changes' regarding emigration could he talk about if OVIR still does not recognize the basic and fundamental right of people to live in their historic homeland?

Reunification of families was the only valid reason for emigration cited by Mr. Kuznetsov, and the democratic changes mentioned by him were based on the fact that now 'even' brothers and sisters are to be considered close (direct) relatives.

Questions connected with refusals based on secrecy considerations were not mentioned in the interview at all, although in practice this is the very field in which complete arbitrariness continues to rule.

We demand that a competent commission be formed to fix the exact periods of validity for secrecy considerations, with decisions in writing and equitable machinery for appeal. We demand further that the right of Jews to live in their historic homeland be recognized as a cardinal liberty, and new directives be issued to all OVIR offices to that effect."

The signatories, from three cities, included: GAVRONSKY, IGOR CHERNO-SHVARTS, GRINBERG, IGOR BLANK, LASHEVSKAYA, ROBERMAN, YOSIF RADOMYSLSKY, ARKADY GOLDMAN, FEDOROV, NOVIKAITE, NIKITA DEMIN, GRIGORY GRINBERG, MIKHAIL and LUBOV LOSEV, ALEKSANDR and YURI MURINSON, NATALIA RATNER, LEONID and KIRA VOLVOVSKY.

---

## DEMAND FOR HEBREW DICTIONARY

---

LENINGRAD -- Former POC VLADIMIR LIFSHITZ is working to arrange the importation of Russian/Hebrew dictionaries into the Soviet Union, and hopes to facilitate his plan by bringing together Soviet officials and representatives from Israel at the Moscow Book Fair, which will take place in September.



# NEWSBREAK

- 2 -

## DICTIONARY continued . . . .

Lifshitz had begun to press his demand for the importation of the dictionaries with VGO Soyuzkniga, the official importer of books into the Soviet Union, before his imprisonment, in 1986. At that time, the Soviet Director of the Foreign Trade Books Department stated that his office had not been supplied by foreign firms with catalogues listing such a dictionary, or other books mentioned in the refuseniks' letter.

## GLASNOST: "NO NEED TO GET EXCITED"

LENINGRAD -- A demonstration, in June, provoked by the death, in Vienna, of refusenik-Leukemia victim YURI SHPEIZMAN, has prompted an attack in the newspaper, Smena, the official organ of the Leningrad Young Communist League.

Entitled, No Need to Get Excited, the article observes that while "glasnost" offers opportunities for anti-State demonstrations by "enemies of the people," it also provides a voice for those who would put such "enemies" on trial. The article adds that those who believe that applying to emigrate is not a crime are wrong, and that emigration is "the citizen's betrayal of his motherland."

## NEW "PARASITISM" THREAT

LENINGRAD -- Although no refuseniks have been prosecuted for "parasitism" in more than a year, a new threat appears to be developing, especially to former Prisoners of Conscience (POC's), for whom it is virtually impossible even to be considered for positions in their fields. The situation appears to be most acute in Leningrad, where professional institutions have reportedly been instructed to insure that all job-applicants conform to the highest "patriotic" standards.

In response, ten former POC's recently signed a letter to the Supreme Soviet, drawing attention to the special difficulties faced by Leningrad residents EVGENY LEIN, VLADIMIR LIFSHITZ and ROALD ZELICHONOK. In Lein's case, the letter notes that the Soviet law concerning private enterprise "was used to bar him from the only professional work which Lein, a PhD. in Mathematics, was able to get after many months of unemployment and hard manual labor as a stoker." In the cases of Zelichonok and Lifshitz, both released last March, "They were not able to get any professional work. All their letters to Soviet or Party officials and the Academy of Science of the USSR have had no real response."

The letter was signed by IOSIF BEGUN, VIKTOR BRAILOVSKY, LEONID VOLVOVSKY, ROALD ZELICHONOK, EVGENY LEIN, VLADIMIR LIFSHITZ, VLADIMIR SLEPAK, ALEKSANDR KHOLMIANSKY and ALEKSANDR YAKIR.

## "NO PERESTROIKA" -- FOR JEWS

LENINGRAD -- In a recent letter to the West, a Leningrad activist wrote that in June, Konstantin Karchev, Chairman of the Committee on Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, in a lecture to teachers and students at the Leningrad Russian Orthodox Ecclesiastical Academy, stated that "the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was leading and would continue to lead the struggle against religion till it finally disappeared." And, he added, "there is no 'perestroika' for you." The activist added, "As far as I understand, the Soviet authorities are currently trying very hard to give the impression that they are ready to permit the development of Jewish religious and national life in the USSR." He stated that, as Karchev is one of the key policy-makers in this area, it is very important to inform world Jewry of the real situation. (A tape recording of Karchev's remarks is available from the editor of Vestnik Rkhd, a Russian-language, Christian magazine published in Paris.)

# NEWSBREAK

- 3 -

## WOMEN MAKE CASE FOR EMIGRATION

MOSCOW -- JEWISH WOMEN AGAINST REFUSAL (JEWAR), a refusenik group, has issued points for arguing their case to Soviet authorities:

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is part of Soviet law which must be fulfilled by OVIR. Anyone not possessing "secrets" may leave. Our children never possessed "secrets," and we, their parents, consent to their emigration, and make no material or other claims on them.
- In the new regulations on emigration, there is no mention of reunification of families. "Other important reasons" are cited. We insist that religious, national, and mental reasons are important.
- Due to the refusal to let us leave, and the refusal to allow our children to do so, we are being turned into "stones around their necks."
- Parents should be allowed to be reunited with their children when their own "regime" period is over.
- Our children, as members of refusenik families, have been discriminated against for many years. Now they are being discriminated against also in their individual right to emigrate. Many refuseniks are being allowed to leave to join distant relatives, providing that they had applied before 1987 and were then refused on grounds other than "secrecy." Our children qualify for emigration on both points. Therefore, they must be permitted to leave.

## REFUSENIK UPDATE

Popular composer SERGEI DYACHKOV-BRENNER (Moscow), a refusenik since 1981, who has been on a hunger strike since July 12, (see NEWS-BREAK, August 7) has appealed to Beatle Paul McCartney for help "in any way possible so that the Soviet authorities grant me and my family exit visas to repatriate to Israel and so that I can return to my creative work."

Writing to McCartney, "musician to musician," Dyachkov-Brenner, who had written for top Soviet vocal groups, but has been unable to work since applying to emigrate, states: "I am entirely isolated, and my former colleagues refuse to have any contact with me at all."

The composer adds that "I do not desire international fame...It would be enough for me to work as a cantor in a synagogue - That would bring me happiness."

Bella and Avraham Faingersh (Israel) have appealed on behalf of their son, MIKHAIL FAINGERSH, a long-term refusenik whom they have not seen in fourteen years.

Mikhail, a thirty-seven-year-old former electronics engineer, now forced by his refusenik status to be a manual laborer, had worked in the telecommunications industry after graduating from the Popova Institute, in Odessa, but left that position fifteen years ago. Now, he is forced to work two-hundred miles from his home, in Kishinev, and thus is separated from his wife, MIRA, and son, ROMAN, except on weekends.

**NEWSBREAK**

- 4 -

**REFUSENIK UPDATE**  
continued . . .

GALINA GENIN (Leningrad), a refusenik since 1978, with her husband, MARK, and their sixteen-year-old son, VLADISLAV, has appealed to authorities on behalf of the youngster, who has been diagnosed as autistic. Urged by officials to institutionalize Vladislav, his parents have not done so, as no special facilities for treating autism exist in the USSR. Such facilities do exist in Israel.

Electrical engineer MIKHAIL SHOIKHET, 41, (Kharkov) told by authorities ten years ago, when he was first refused a visa, that his "secrecy" ban would most likely be lifted in 1982, has again been refused permission to emigrate, with one difference: Authorities are no longer promising that he will ever be eligible for an exit visa.

Anatoly Raben, formerly a department head at the Oncological Research Center, in Moscow, now living in Israel, has appealed on behalf of his daughter, ELENA TURKELTAUB, her husband, VLADIMIR, and their nine-year-old son, ALEKSANDR. They have been denied permission to emigrate on the grounds of the "secrecy" of Vladimir's father, who had retired in 1979, and with whom Vladimir hasn't lived in fourteen years. In his appeal, Professor Raben noted that he, his wife, and their two daughters had been refused originally in 1981 on the grounds of "absence of valid grounds for emigration," and received three subsequent refusals.

Professor A. M. Zaezdny, of Ben Gurion University (Beersheva, Israel), formerly a member of the Scientific Council of CNLL Morphyzpribor, a Soviet Institute of Cytology, where former Prisoner of Conscience ROALD ZELICHONOK (see NEWSBREAK, July 24, 1987) obtained his doctorate, has issued an appeal on behalf of Zelichonok, who has again been denied permission to emigrate on the grounds of "regime considerations." Citing his "moral and professional obligation" to do so, Professor Zaezdny stated:

"The scientific and practical work done by Zelichonok did not coincide with the main direction of activity of CNLL Morphyzpribor. His professional field was in no way connected with the problems of defence and security. Twelve years have already passed since Zelichonok left CNLL Morphyzpribor. In this regard, I think it appropriate to refer to events connected with my own departure from the USSR to Israel. At first I was refused because of objections made by CNLL Morphyzpribor. But five years after I stopped being a member of the scientific council of CNLL Morphyzpribor, these objections were dropped, by virtue of the lengthy period which had passed, and I was permitted to depart."

A son, DAVID YOSIF, was born to ELENA and LEONID BRAILOVSKY (Moscow) on July 21. Mazel Tov to grandparents VIKTOR and IRINA BRAILOVSKY.

Seven-year refusenik VLADIMIR BERKOVICH, 53, (Moscow) a cancer victim, died on July 27. Survivors include his wife, LIDIYA, and a daughter, IRINA.

Permission: Leningrad: VIKTOR DOLGANOV.

Arrived in Israel: Moscow: PIOTOR POLONSKY; Kiev: MOISEY GRINBLYAT; Lvov: VYAACHESLAV GRINSHTAIN; Kaunas: OSHERIS IOFFE; Radoshkovichi: YURI RUDERMAN.

CORRECTION: Moscow activist-refusenik MIKHAIL PRESTIN does not have permission to emigrate.

# NEWSBREAK

SEPTEMBER 28, 1987

NB 17-87

---

## MOSCOW JEWS DETAINED AS "ZIONIST PROVOCATEURS"

---

MOSCOW -- IOSIF BEGUN; his wife, INNA; LEV SUD, who recently received permission to emigrate (see NEWSBREAK, September 11); VLADIMIR SLEPAK; VIKTOR FULMAKHT and twelve other Jews, some of them non-refuseniks, were detained by Moscow militiamen on Sunday, September 13, after having been denounced in the media as "Zionist provocateurs," for attempting to form an organization to combat anti-Semitism, and to hold a public protest in Moscow park, against the activities of "Pamyat" (Memory), in particular.

The group had applied to hold their public protest in Druzhby (Friendship) Park, and after their application was rejected, they signed letters to the Moscow City Council and the Supreme Soviet, explaining that their planned protest was conceived in the spirit of glasnost.

They were then called before the Council, where the "provocateur" charge was levelled. The media attack followed, with two articles in Vechernaya Moskva, and the following day (September 9), in Moskovski Komsomolets, the official organ of the Young Communist League; and on September 12, on local radio and television.

Those detained included: Mikhail Chlenov, the group's spokesman; Irina Shapiro, and Nikolai Lifshitz, all non-refuseniks; and refuseniks SERGEI LUGOVSKY, ABRAM TORPUSMAN, ALEKSANDR SHMUKLER, LEONID YUZEFOVICH, ZEEV GEIZEL, ALLA ZONIS, ALEKSANDR GASHUNIN, SHAPIRO-GASKO and YAKOV RAKHLENKO. Only one member of the group, non-refusenik Evgeny Satanovsky, escaped detention, as he was not in Moscow on that day. While the detainees were not charged with a specific "crime," they were held until evening, and were warned about future attempts to protest, and told to "behave."

---

## MAGARIK, LAST RELEASED POC, AND FIFTEEN OTHERS AWAIT PERMISSION

---

MOSCOW -- ALEKSEY MAGARIK arrived here with his wife, TATIANA, on Wednesday evening, September 16, two days after being released from the Siberian labor camp where he had served half of his three year sentence on spurious drug possession charges.

Aleksey, who believes that he was punished because he is a Hebrew teacher and seeks to emigrate to Israel, was released early, after an appeals court judge had ruled last April that his original sentence had been too harsh for a "first offense." His release was announced by his father, Vladimir, a former refusenik now living in Israel, at a Leadership Convocation convened in Washington, D.C. on September 15, during the Shultz-Shevardnadze meetings, by the NCSJ.

---

## ROSH HASHANA GESTURE?

---

MOSCOW -- In what might be a Rosh Hashana gesture, authorities have allowed 50 Jews, including VIKTOR BRAILOVSKY and his family, to arrive in Israel on September 24, in time to celebrate the holiday. They are at Beit Milman, Ramat Aviv. Permission was granted to YEVGENI, RIMMA and ALEKSANDR YAKIR after 13 years; and former refusenik David Goldfarb will be allowed to visit his daughter, OLGA, in Moscow. Ironically, Goldfarb was given permission only hours before the arrival, in New York, of Olga and her five-year-old daughter, NADIA, on a two week visa.

# NEWSBREAK

---

## NON-REFUSENIK JEWS START LIBRARY "TO LEARN OF OUR HERITAGE"

---

MOSCOW -- Twenty local Jews, who are not refuseniks, have established a public library containing more than 500 volumes in Hebrew, Russian, Yiddish and English, on Jewish subjects, in the apartment of one of them, Mark Batunsky, a forty-four year old orientalist.

The official opening, on September 10, was attended by many young Jews, who although they are not refuseniks, have expressed the desire to learn of their Jewish culture and heritage, and by refusenik-activists IOSIF BEGUN and VIKTOR FULMAKHT.

---

## REFUSENIKS TO GORBACHEV: "CANCEL YOUR" ILLEGAL DECREE"

---

LENINGRAD -- Eight local refuseniks have written to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev calling for the cancellation of the 1986 emigration decree, and the convening of a ministerial council to draft a new document. The refuseniks observed that the decree, which went into effect on January 1, 1987, is illegal, as it conflicts with a provision of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the Soviet Union is signatory.

The refuseniks' letter was signed by: INNA BRISKINA, BORIS DUBROV, ARKADY DYNIN, SEMION DYSKIN, ALEKSANDR GORFUNKEL, DANIIL ROMANOVSKY, BORIS SHPEIZMAN and GRIGORY TZIONSKII.

---

## REFUSENIK UPDATE

---

ZALMAN APTERMAN (Moscow) (see NEWSBREAK, July 24) will get his wish to celebrate his 100th birthday in Israel, in November. He will join his son, Ilya, who has lived in Israel since 1979, and had appealed on his father's behalf to delegates to the Vienna CSCE meeting. ...ILYA BEZPROZVANY (Leningrad) has been told by authorities that he, his wife, ELENA, and their nineteen-year-old son, EDUARD, will be refused permission to emigrate until 1995, on the grounds of "state security." ...Mazel Tov to the KHASIN FAMILY (Moscow). A son, MOSHE, was born on September 9 to ALEKSANDR and IRINA, son and daughter-in-law of well known refuseniks YULIAN AND VIKTORIA KHASIN.

Permission: Moscow: LEV LIKHTEROV; Novosibirsk: EMIL GORBMAN; Vinnitsa: SIMHA SHAPIRO.

---

## WELCOME CONCESSIONS IN THREE CITIES; AND ONE FAILURE TO RESPOND

---

MOSCOW -- Preparations are underway here for the establishment of a Kosher take-out facility at the Archipova Street Synagogue; but requests by Jewish activists for a culture club have so far met with no response.

However, a recent article in Sovietish Heimland, a Yiddish language journal, Contribution of the Younger Generation of Soviet Scholars to Jewish Studies in the USSR, by Judaic authority Igor Krupnik, refers to Hebrew studies in the USSR, an acknowledgment that such studies exist there, albeit on a purely academic level, inaccessible to the average Soviet Jew.

Meanwhile, official approval has been given for the establishment of Jewish culture clubs in both Leningrad and Minsk; and the Leningrad Synagogue has received permission to offer religious lessons.

In addition, Leningrad Jews have won a long-standing battle to have the damaged Mikva in the Marina Roshcha Synagogue restored, and according to local sources, the Mikva is now operational.

---

## BOOK FAIR UPDATE

---

MOSCOW -- The September 11 issue of Komsomolskaya Pravda attacked the organizers of Israel's booth at the recent Sixth Annual Moscow International Book Fair (see NEWSBREAK, September 11) for alleged "unprincipled use of the facilities to disseminate their propaganda."

# NEWSBREAK

OCTOBER 7, 1987

NB 18-87

---

## IDA NUDEL: PERMISSION

---

MOSCOW -- On Friday, October 1, the eve of Yom Kippur, fifteen-year refusenik IDA NUDEL (pictured right) was called in by OVIR chief Rudolf Kuznetsov and told to return to Bendery immediately to get her papers in order for emigration.

Ida's permission followed by only one day her arrival in Moscow, from Bendery, to apply to resume residence in the capital while awaiting permission to emigrate and to be reunited with her sister, Elana Fridman, in Israel. In a telephone conversation with the NCSJ, shortly after learning of her permission, Ida exclaimed: "I will run to see my sister. I haven't seen her in sixteen years."



---

## REFUSENIKS TO SOVIET MEDIA: "STOP PRINTING LIES"

---

MOSCOW -- Six refuseniks recently complained to the head of the Press Department of the Moscow Communist Party, and to the Moscow News, and other publications, that untrue statements about refuseniks and their Western allies are inflammatory, fueling anti-Semitism.

The group, who demand that these attacks "carried out in the spirit of the '30's and '40's cease," includes LEONID BRAILOVSKY, who arrived with his family in Israel on September 24, ANATOLY and MIKHAIL BERSHADSKY, MIKHAIL BIALY and NINA and EDUARD NADGORNYY.

The refuseniks take particular exception to an article by Foreign Office spokesman Gennady Gerasimov blaming Western politicians and media for the fanning of anti-Semitism, which he attributes to their persistence in pressing for Jewish emigration.

Replying, the refuseniks stated: "If the Soviet public can be affected by foreign newspapers, which they don't see, how much more are they influenced by distortions and misinformation in their own press, with circulation of many millions?"

The refuseniks also take exception to an Izvestiya article, on September 19, citing "Western circles who lament the fate of Soviet Jews" as "enemies of glasnost...who urgently need a 'problem' so as to denigrate our life and our ways."

In another article, dealing with the request of non-refusenik Mikhail Chlenov (see NEWSBREAK, September 28) and the refuseniks to hold a public meeting to protest the overtly and violently anti-Semitic activities of Pamyat, Izvestiya states: "The seven have asked permission to hold a rally under the slogan 'anti-Pamyat'," so to speak. Permission was not granted, with very good reason. After all, this kind of gathering could bring nothing, apart from kindling national strife and producing slander of the Soviet system."



# NEWSBREAK

---

## REFUSENIKS TO SOVIET MEDIA: "STOP PRINTING LIES"

continued . . . .

---

---

## FIRST UNOBSTRUCTED BABI YAR MEMORIAL: JEWS PRESS FOR INSCRIPTION

---

In light of the fact that Chlenov and the refuseniks never even suggested that Pamyat's views might be official policy, they wonder why their request for a meeting calling attention to these excesses could be thought of as potentially fanning national strife, or being slanderous to the State.

The refuseniks did succeed in obtaining a personal hearing from the Deputy Chief Editor of the Moscow News, but were told that the tone of their letter was "too harsh," and that it should be "toned down." They refused to comply, and the letter has not yet been published.

BABI YAR -- A group of Moscow and Leningrad refuseniks, eight of them members of Women in Refusal, pressed for a Babi Yar memorial with either a Hebrew or Yiddish inscription, during the commemoration, on September 29, of the 46th anniversary of the massacre, in which at least 70,000 Jews died.

The commemoration was attended by thirty people, who, apart from the refuseniks, were mostly elderly. Addressing them, ALEKSEY LORENTSON observed that the fact they they were not prevented by the militia from holding the meeting must be viewed as "a positive sign, and we can hope that the authorities will now understand how deeply we Jews feel that over and above the general memorial to the tragic victims, there should be a particular reference to the fact that the overwhelming number of them were Jews, and that Babi Yar itself marked the beginning of the greatest tragedy of Jewish history."

Wreaths were laid "TO THE LOST GENERATION, FROM THE GENERATION OF HOPE," stating that "WE WILL NOT ALLOW THIS TRAGEDY TO HAPPEN AGAIN."

---

## REFUSENIK UPDATE

---

ALEKSEY MAGARIK (Moscow) (see NEWSBREAK, September 28) and his family have been told that they must leave the Soviet Union by October 15. They are reported to be seeking an extension.

Permission: Moscow: BORIS TEPLITSKY and EVGENY GUREVICH.

Arrived in Israel: Moscow: The BRAILOVSKY family; GRIGORY DANEVICH; FELIKS ABRAMOVICH (his parents are still refused); Kharkov: DORINA PARITSKY (her parents are still refused); Kishinev: BORIS BALBERER; ABA SHVARTZMAN; Kiev: ZOYA TSITVERBLIT and son, NAFTALI (Zoya's husband is still refused on "secrecy").

---

## NADGORNYY HUNGER STRIKE CHARGE: "DELIBERATE BUCK- PASSING"

---

MOSCOW -- Despite bad health, Professor EDUARD NADGORNYY, his wife, NINA, and their son, BORIS, all scientists, and refuseniks since 1981, embarked on a ten-day hunger strike on September 29, to focus attention on what they regard as bureaucratic "buck-passing" in their application for permission to emigrate.

According to Nina, the head of Moscow OVIR has blocked their emigration, demanding a statement from Professor Ossipyan, head of the Institute of Solid State Physics, where the Nadgornys worked until becoming refuseniks, that there were no "security" reasons for denying them visas.

"On the eve of his departure for a conference in the U.S., Professor Ossipyan promised he would give us a written note stating that there were no 'security' reasons," Nina explained, adding that the professor had not kept his word.

**Mark your calendar**

# **National Conference on Soviet Jewry**



## **1987 NATIONAL POLICY CONFERENCE**

**Hold these dates**

**October 11-13, 1987**

**The Capital Hilton  
16th & K Sts. N.W.  
Washington, D.C.**

**NEWSBREAK**

-3-

**REFUSENIK UPDATE**

IDA NUDEL (Bendery) saw the Deputy Head of the Moldavian OVIR, who accepted her renewed application to join her sister, ILANA FRIDMAN, in Israel. Ida was told to expect a reply within one month. ...MIKHAIL BEIZER (Leningrad), 36, a refusenik for more than six years, received another refusal. "If nothing is done, I will never see my son [who lives in Israel]. There is no justification at all for my having been refused my exit visa again."

MARGARITA DEVIYATOV (Leningrad) was forced out of the maternity hospital after a 37-day sit-in to protest her desperate housing situation and the failure of authorities to give her husband BORIS the visa he applied for in 1978 (NEWSBREAK, January 5). She gave birth to a baby girl last December.

Two scientists, IMMANUEL YASHCHIN (Chernogolovka) and MARK FRIEDLIN (Moscow) were asked by the authorities to resubmit their documents for exit visas.

Permission expected: GRIGORY KULESKO (Chernogolovka), the ailing physicist, through the intervention of Yu. A. Ossipyan, Director of the Solid State Physics Institute.

Permissions: LEV BLITSSTEIN and ELENA DINABURG (Moscow) (daughter of NATASHA and GENNADY KHASSIN); VLADIMIR MITIN, MIKHAIL MIRMAN, FAINA GLUKHOVA (Riga); YEFIM PITKOVSKY (Kharkov); GRIGORY SHVARTSBAND, GENNADY DASHEVSKY, MARK POLONSKY (Kishinev), ARKADY GOLDMAN (Leningrad) and DAVID SHEKHTER (Odessa).

Emigrated: YURY TARNOPOLSKY (Kharkov), ALEKSANDR MARYASIN (Riga) and VITALY YURIK (Moscow).

Arrived in Israel: BORIS VAINERMAN (Leningrad), DR. IOSIF ZARETSKY (Moscow) and LEONID WESTFRIED (Moscow).

**OVIR ACTIVITY**

Officials at the Odessa OVIR are accepting more applications. However, there is no increase in the number of exit visas granted.

**MURINSON APPEALS TO AMERICAN MUSICIANS**

MOSCOW -- ALEKSANDR MURINSON, a 26-year-old refusenik, appealed to leading rock and folk musicians, including Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, Paul Simon, and Mark Knopfler, to organize a "Band Aid" style concert on behalf of refuseniks and POCs.

"I want you all to hear my call and organize a concert and have it recorded live, with appeals to the Soviet government to release all prisoners and all those who wish to live in Israel," Aleksandr wrote. "The words from Bob Dylan's song always come to mind: 'I see a light come shining from the West down to the East, any day now, any way now, I shall be released.'"

**FULMAKHT'S NEW TEST: VELIKHOV**

MOSCOW -- DR. VIKTOR FULMAKHT, who tested Mikhail Gorbachev's announced objective of banning all nuclear arms and found the General Secretary's deeds falling far short of his words (NEWSBREAK, December 12, 1986), recently wrote to Evgeny Velikhov, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Science. Viktor reminded Velikhov that it is illogical to continue to consider his work on underground testing as classified, since the USSR is prepared to exchange the same information with the West. That letter also remains unanswered.

October 28, 1967

COPY  
from ORM

Dear Morris:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 22. You are right that this Administration has repeatedly condemned the "Zionism is Racism" resolution. Moreover, we will continue to denounce that resolution until it is repealed. It may not be soon enough for you or me, but I know that the day will come when the United Nations rights the wrong that it committed.

In the meantime, I know that I can count on your support, as you can count on mine, to fight against any and all attempts to de-legitimize the State of Israel.

Sincerely,

Mr. Morris B. Abram  
Chairman  
Conference of Presidents of Major  
American Jewish Organizations  
515 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

RR/MGreen/CAD/emu (10PMN)

CLEARED W/NSC

N.H.S.  
C. J. m.  
S. J. J. J.

A

18

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 28, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR ANNE HIGGINS

FROM: MAX GREEN *MZ fv*  
SUBJECT: Letter from Morris Abram

Morris Abram sent me a copy of the letter dated September 22nd which he wrote to the President regarding his recent speech to the United Nations. It is my understanding that you have drafted a response. I would very much like to have a copy of the President's letter for my information.

Thank you.

# NEWSBREAK

OCTOBER 28, 1987  
NB 19-87

---

## KHOLMIANSKY HUNGER STRIKE: "NO EASY DECISION"

---

MOSCOW -- ANNA KHOLMIANSKY (pictured right), the wife of former POC ALEKSANDR KHOLMIANSKY, began a hunger strike on October 18 to protest the new requirement for visa applicants to obtain financial waivers from next of kin, and has written to General Secretary Gorbachev informing him of her action.



Stating that "It is not an easy decision for a mother of a five-month-old baby to embark on such a strike," Anna observed: "Those parents who wish to prevent the emigration of their children may do so simply by refusing to issue such a document. There is no legal way to force them to do so. No other proofs are accepted, and the authorities wash their hands, claiming the problem to be a purely family one.... Without affecting the image of a new Soviet liberalism."

Anna reports that the planned demonstration resulted in a denunciation of her in an article in Izvestiya on September 18, while her action was supported by Jewish Women Against Refusal (JEWAR), which also wrote a protest letter to General Secretary Gorbachev, and staged a one-day hunger strike, on October 18, in solidarity with Anna.

---

## 100 VS. 25: MILITIAMEN DETAIN DEMONSTRATORS

---

MOSCOW -- Twenty-five Moscow and Leningrad refuseniks demonstrating outside the Gostel TV Studio here during the U.S. Congress-USSR Supreme Soviet Telebridge broadcast on October 14 were detained by a contingent of 100 militiamen only thirty seconds into their protest.

The refuseniks, who were protesting what they view as illegal action by Soviet authorities in demanding potential emigres to produce signed financial waivers from non-emigrating next-of-kin, were detained for three hours. Among them were BORIS SHPEIZMAN, SEMION DYSKIN and FEDOROV, who had been warned that if they participated in the protest, their chances of obtaining emigration visas would be seriously jeopardized.

The following day, Tass reported that 30 Soviet Jews had staged a "provocative action," and that most of them had not received exit visas due to their own failure to settle family matters, and that they were generally reluctant "to pay alimony to relatives who remain in the USSR." The Tass report noted that IOSIF BEGIN, who has received permission to emigrate (see NEWSBREAK, September 11), was among the demonstrators.

---

## OBRANSKI FOREST SIMCHAT TORAH CELEBRATION

---

MOSCOW -- The first Simchat Torah celebration in the Obranski Forest since 1980 has taken place without incident, although there were police present. About 150 Jews attended the celebration in the forest forty miles from Moscow, the scene of many gatherings in the mid-1970's, including Hebrew song contests. Such events were later suspended, following a government crackdown on Jewish cultural events.



# NEWSBREAK

- 2 -

---

## REFUSENIK SECURITY SYMPOSIUM ANNOUNCED

---

MOSCOW -- Refusenik organizers of a planned Security Seminar (see NEWSBREAK, September 11) held a press conference here on October 11 to announce that the two-day event will begin on November 23. They reported that seventeen papers have been submitted to date from Western nations, and by refuseniks, and approved for presentation, but that the Supreme Soviet's Juridical Commission has not replied to their letter requesting comments.

The titles of the submitted papers reflect heightened concern in the refusenik community over the increasingly complex legal and social problems connected with the denial of permission on "secrecy" grounds.

Among the contributors from the refusenik community are: GENNADY REZNIKOV and YULIAN KHASIN, who analyze how the Soviet press deals with "security" refusals; Colonel LEV OVSISHCHER, who recently arrived in Israel (see NEWSBREAK, September 11), who deals with denial of permission due to military service; TSILAYA RAITBURD, EMIL MENDZHERITSKY, PAVEL ABRAMOVICH and VLADIMIR PRESTIN, who address refusals related to declarations on human rights; papers on legal aspects of the problem by ABA TARATUTA (see NEWSBREAK, September 11), FELIKS KOCHUBIEVSKY (see NEWSBREAK, September 11), and B. GULKO; and Professor ALEKSANDR LERNER, who speculates on "Why We Are Not Let Go - Some Guesses from an Old Refusenik."

---

## WOMEN IN REFUSAL ISSUE BABI YAR STATEMENT

---

MOSCOW -- Members of Women in Refusal who attended the 46th Anniversary Commemoration of the massacre at Babi Yar, in which at least 70,000 Jews were murdered, (see NEWSBREAK, October 7) have issued a statement reiterating their demand that the Babi Yar monument should include a specific tribute to the Jewish victims.

Excerpts follow:

"We feel strongly that the monument at Babi Yar, remembering the slaughter of the defenseless and the weak, should also include a distinct tribute to the Jewish victims, whose total annihilation as a nation had its beginning at that dreadful spot.

For us you are not dust in the wind. We shall keep, and cherish, your memory alive."

Signed: FAINA BERENSHTEIN (arrived in Israel), RIMMA YAKIR, MARA BALASHINSKAYA ABRAMOVICH, ROZA IOFFE, VICTORIA GORELIKOVA KHASIN, POLINA PARITSKY, VICTORIA IVANOVSKAYA, EVGENYA LUKATZKY, ADA LVOVSKAYA, ELENA DUBIANSKAYA, YUDIT LURIE, ELENA KRICHEVSKY and INNA IOFFE USPENSKY.

---

## JEWAR HOLDS STUDY SEMINARS

---

MOSCOW -- JEWISH WOMEN AGAINST REFUSAL (JEWAR) has established monthly Jewish studies seminars in private homes, the first of which took place on October 25, at the home of ELENA KRICHEVSKY, and was attended by fifty people.

The subject of the first session was Some Aspects of Jewish History in the Past 70 Years, with particular attention to the participation of Soviet Jews in World War II, and Soviet Jewry in the Stalin Era.

# NEWSBREAK

- 3 -

## NUDEL, SLEPAK PERMISSIONS: HOPE ...AND FRUSTRATION

MOSCOW -- In the wake of the granting of emigration permission to long-term "security" refuseniks IDA NUDEL (see NEWSBREAK, October 7), VLADIMIR and MARIA SLEPAK (pictured right), (see NEWSBREAK, September 28), who arrived in Israel on October 26, and the YUSEFOVICH family, the refusenik community has renewed hope that other Jewish emigration movement pioneers, including Professor ALEKSANDR LERNER, YURI KOSCHAROVSKY, PAVEL ABRAMOVICH and LEONID VOLVOVSKY, will also be allowed to leave for Israel.



But the refuseniks' hope is tempered both by frustration over the failure of authorities to grant permission to other "security" refuseniks, and a sense of reality concerning the Soviet system.

As one refusenik observed, commenting on Ida Nudel's permission, "The fact that she has now been given a visa highlights once again the total arbitrariness of refusals on so-called 'security' grounds." Another refusenik, a good friend of Ida's stated: "Of course we are all delighted that Ida and some other individual cases are being favorably resolved, but there are still scores of us suspended in the old, familiar limbo."

Among the latest "secrecy" refusals are those of former POC and nine-year refusenik EVGENY LEIN (Leningrad), whose daughter, Aleksandra Levinov, was allowed to leave for Israel in July; YULIA RATNER (Moscow), and her husband, LEONID BIALY, who is disabled by a heart condition; and MIKHAIL and GALINA KREMEN, (Moscow). Last week, Galina's hope to emigrate with their two children independently of her husband was dashed when she was called in by OVIR and told to withdraw their application, as "OVIR does not separate families."

## REFUSENIKS: NO RIGHTS - NO TIES

MOSCOW -- The possibility of closer Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations has prompted fifteen prominent refuseniks from three cities to appeal to the ministers of culture of both countries to promote the study of Hebrew and Jewish national traditions in the Soviet Union.

The signatories, from Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk, stated in their appeal, addressed to Itzhak Navon of Israel, and V. G. Zakharov of the Soviet Union: "The USSR and Israel have now declared their intentions to improve relations between them... However, can relations be truly productive if one of them disregards the cultural and spiritual values of the other?"

"Neighborly relations between two countries cannot be established if a national minority residing in one country, while belonging spiritually and genetically to the nation of the other country, is deprived of the elementary rights of national development," the appeal continued. "We therefore urgently call upon you to ensure that the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel should also entail the restoration of the rights of Soviet Jews to their national culture." Signed: V. MESHKOV, M. KAGAN, M. KHAIKIN, V. FULMAKHT, V. DUBROVSKY, A. SORIN, E. PAVLENKO and G. LEVITSKY (Moscow); I. GOLDOVT, V. LIFSHITS and V. RABINOVICH (Minsk); and I. ROZHANSKAYA, S. FRUMKIN, L. and T. KAZAKEVICH, and R. and G. ZELICHONOK (Leningrad).

# NEWSBREAK

- 4 -

## REFUSENIK UPDATE

The refusenik community is mourning the death of FAINA KOGAN (Moscow), wife of NAUM KOGAN, of cancer, on September 20. Twelve JEWAR members, in a message to supporters in the West noting that Faina was separated from her son for fifteen years, and died without being able to see him, asked: "For how many more years will these tragedies occur? And for how many more years will the elderly sick die in lonely sorrow? ...BORIS LIFSHITS (Moscow) has not yet received an answer from the Academy of Science, concerning his "secrecy." ...EFIM SOLODUKHA (Leningrad), who applied to his former employer for security clearance, has been told that his "secrecy" will be in effect until 1995. ...Former POC ROALD ZELICHONOK (Leningrad) has been informed that his file is being reviewed by the special committee established to review "secrecy" appeals.

Permission: Leningrad: BORIS FRIDMAN and family; his wife, Ludmila, underwent a mastectomy last April. This is Boris's second permission, the first one having been granted, and rescinded, nine years ago; Moscow: ROMAN FRIDMAN, ANDREI LIFSHITS, SLAVA SHIFRIN, ILYA VAIZBLIT and LEONID YUSEFOVICH.

Arrived in Israel: Bendery: IDA NUDEL; Kiev: Former POC IOSIF BERENSHTEIN and his wife, FAINA, now residing at 7 Hazon Zion Street, Jerusalem; Leningrad: GRIGORIY GENUSOV; Moscow: MARIA and VLADIMIR SLEPAK; Col. LEV OVSISHCHER, now staying at Lev Ulanovsky's apartment, 36/21 Ezra Street, Rehovot; Tashkent: YAKOV KANDINOV. (See attached list for other names.)

## SOVIETS PUBLISH ANTI-ZIONIST COLLECTION

MOSCOW -- The Soviet Union has published Shattered Illusions, a collection of anti-Zionist articles in book form, charging, among other things, that Anatoly Sharansky was a "Zionist spy," and that Dan Shapiro allegedly "exposed Zionist plots."

Noted also are charges that Jewish organizations in the West "cooperate with the CIA and other intelligence agencies," and that Jewish tourists "collect classified information in the Soviet Union."

## LONG OVERDUE

MOSCOW -- Pictured below is the door-sign of the Jewish Heritage Public Library, established by non-refusenik Jews, which opened on September 10 (see NEWSBREAK, September 28). The sign reads: JEWISH COMMUNITY LIBRARY - BOOKS ON JEWISH HISTORY AND CULTURE - HOURS OF OPERATION: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY FROM 5 TO 9:00 P.M. - SUNDAY 11-3:00 P.M. ADDRESS: MOSCOW 3, FRUNZENSKAYA 1, APT. 66.

**Еврейская общественная  
Публичная Библиотека**  
КНИГИ ПО ЕВРЕЙСКОЙ ИСТОРИИ И КУЛЬТУРЕ

**ВРЕМЯ РАБОТЫ:**  
ПОНЕДЕЛЬНИК, СРЕДА, ЧЕТВЕРГ  
с 17<sup>00</sup> до 21<sup>00</sup>  
ВОСКРЕСЕНЬЕ  
с 11<sup>00</sup> до 15<sup>00</sup>

**адрес:**  
Москва 3 Фрунзенская 1 кв. 66

**проезд:**  
от ст. М. Парк культуры авт. 8 и 808,  
трол. 17

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY  
10 East 40th Street, Suite 907  
New York, New York, 10016  
SOVIET JEWRY RESEARCH BUREAU

**The following families arrived  
in Israel from the USSR:**

MATVEEV, Isaak (Kuba)  
MATVEEVA, Tamara (Kuba)

AKSELROD, Vera (Leningrad)  
GLINER, Boris (Leningrad)  
KANTOR, Veniamin (Leningrad)  
LIBMAN, Eduard (Leningrad)

EPSHTEYN, Lev (Minsk)

BLOKH, Anna (Moscow)  
KOGANOVA, Lyudmila (Moscow)  
LEVINOV, Mark (Moscow)  
LITVAK, Evsey (Moscow)  
SOROCHKIN, Nadezhda (Moscow)  
FISKIN, Aleksandr (Moscow)  
FUKSON, Vladimir (Moscow)  
KHANIN, Leonid (Moscow)  
SHEKHTMAN, Nikolay (Moscow)  
SHMUKLER, Alla (Moscow)  
SHUKHMAN, Boris (Moscow)  
SHCHEGOLOV, Lev (Moscow)

BASH, Dora (Mukachevo)

GORFINKEL, Eleonora (Novosibirsk)  
LEVIN, Isaak (Novosibirsk)

LERNER, Gennady (Odessa)  
KURANT, Etel (Odessa)  
PASTERNAK, Revekka (Odessa)  
SHVARTS, Alla (Odessa)

KONOVICH, IONYA (Orgeev)  
KREYDELMAN, Leva (Orgeev)

RAYSH, GENNADY (Penza)  
TABACHENKO, Gita (Penza)  
FREER, Aleksandr (Penza)

ALPEROVICH, SARRA (Pyatigorsk)  
PODOLSKAYA, Zhenya (Pyatigorsk)

BELOGUR, Ada (Riga)  
POLYAK, Izrail (Riga)  
POLYAK, Rafail (Riga)  
FUKS, Tsilya (Riga)

ZALISHCHAK, Lyubov (Rostov-On-Don)

MIKHELASHVILI, Vera (Sukhumi)  
MIKHELASHVILI, Tamazi (Sukhumi)

RIZHINASHVILI, Tioseb (Sukhumi)

PINKHASOV, Iosif (Tashkent)  
TSYVKIN, Matvey (Tashkent)

MIKHELASHVILI, Abram (Tbilisi)  
KHANANASHVILI, Mikhail (Tbilisi)  
SHALOLASHVILI, Abram (Tbilisi)  
SHALOLASHVILLI, Isak (Tbilisi)

KHMELINSKAYA, Yanna (Troitsk)

TANDEYTNIK, Polina (Faleshty)

VALITSKAYA, Lyudmila (Kharkov)

**The following families  
emigrated from the USSR:**

GERNER, Leonid (Baku)  
VIDERKHORINA, Roza (Baku)  
RUVINOV, Georgy (Baku)

SANDAL, Anatoly (Berdichev)

LEVITAS, Benjamin (Vilnius)

IVSHIN, Grigory (Gomel)  
IVSHIN, Izya (Gomel)  
KHEYN, David (Gomel)

MAYZEL, Boris (Gorky)

SKIBA, Vladimir (Dnepropetrovsk)  
TYLMAN, Boris (Dnepropetrovsk)  
CHUPKIN, Grigory (Dnepropetrovsk)

ZADOVA, Susanna (Donetsk)  
ZERNITSKY, Arkady (Donetsk)  
KOZINITSKY, Boris (Donetsk)  
SVIRSKY, Leonid (Donetsk)  
TOVBINA, Raisa (Donetsk)

MILMAN, Leonid (Zaporozhe)

MULERIS, Khaim (Kaunas)

**families emigrated from  
the USSR Cont'd**

ASNIS, Efim (Kiev)

BUDNIK, Vera (Kiev)  
BYALIK, Viktor (Kiev)

VERNIKOV, Vladimir (Kiev)  
VOYTOVETSKY, Moysey (Kiev)

GLUKHOY, Feliks (Kiev)  
EVDOSIN, Mark (Kiev)

ZATS, Galina (Kiev)

KATS, Ilya (Kiev)  
KATS, Irina (Kiev)

KLIGERMAN, Ovsey (Kiev)

KNIZHNIK, Ilya (Kiev)  
KORSUNSKY, Leonid (Kiev)  
KOTLOV, Emil (Kiev)  
KOTLOV, Yakov (Kiev)  
KUZMENKO, Elizaveta (Kiev)

LIBERMAN, Aleksandr (Kiev)  
LITVAK, Nadezhda (Kiev)

MAGAZINNIK, Vladimir (Kiev)  
MALINSKY, Petr (Kiev)  
MARGOLIN, Veniamin (Kiev)  
MILRUD, Arkady (Kiev)  
MOGILEVICH, Lyudmila (Kiev)

OVRUTSKY, Viktor (Kiev)

PORTNAYA, Esfir (Kiev)

RABINER, Volko (Kiev)  
RABINER, Ilik (Kiev)  
RAKITA, Agnessa (Kiev)  
RATNER, Roman (Kiev)

SKOROTOVSKY, Semen (Kiev)

FAYNBERG, Zyama (Kiev)

KHASIN, Yakov (Kiev)

October 28, 1987

# NEWSBREAK

DECEMBER 21, 1987

NB 22-87

## FREEDOM SUNDAY U.S. & SOVIET-STYLE

MOSCOW -- On December 6, as more than 200,000 Americans prepared to participate in Freedom Sunday for Soviet Jews, in Washington, (pictured right) the KGB attacked and detained Soviet Jews seeking to hold their own demonstration, and prevented others from reaching the site.



About seventy-five refusenik-activists managed to get to the site, where a stage and speaker system had been set up. But when they began to display placards, they were attacked by other "demonstrators," and six of the Jews, including BORIS CHERNOBILSKY (see NEWSBREAK, November 12), were detained by police for three hours.

Others were detained enroute to the demonstration, including NATALYA KHASIN (see NEWSBREAK, November 25), who was removed from a taxi, put into a KGB car, and held at a police station for three hours; VIKTOR FULMAKHT and YULI KOSHAROVSKY (see NEWSBREAK, November 12 for both); ALEXANDER IOFFE and JUDITH RATNER (see NEWSBREAK, November 25 for both); ALEXANDER FELDMAN and YULIA LURIE.

Ioffe, Ratner, and her husband, LEONID BIALY (see NEWSBREAK, November 12), were among the refuseniks granted permission to emigrate on the eve of the U.S.-USSR summit. Others included in that "gesture," with their families, were YAKOV RAKHLENKO, NAUM KOGAN and IGOR BRISKMAN (see NEWSBREAK, November 12 for all); FELIX KOSHUBIEVSKY and PAVEL and MARTA ABRAMOVICH (see NEWSBREAK, November 25); MARIA FULMAKHT and her husband, MIKHAIL BIALY (see NEWSBREAK, November 12); MARK LVOVSKY, MARK TERLITSKY, YURI FISKIN, ISAK MAIZLIN and BORIS LOKSHIN.

While would-be demonstrators were being rounded up in Moscow, Jews in Leningrad were being prevented from participating in a local demonstration. Among them were SEMION DYSKIN (see NEWSBREAK, November 25) and others who gathered in the apartment of ARNOLD SHPEIZMAN, and were put under house arrest. When they were finally allowed to leave the apartment, Shpeizman suffered a heart attack in the street.

Other prominent Leningrad refuseniks, LEV and MARINA FURMAN and their infant daughter, did manage to reach the demonstration site, but were immediately surrounded by police and ordered to leave. When the Furmans refused to do so, they were shoved into a car and driven to a police station, where they were interrogated before being taken to court. Lev was sentenced to ten days' detention, (he was released on December 15) and Marina was fined 50 rubles.

In the following three days, coinciding with the Washington summit, refuseniks continued to attempt to demonstrate in Moscow, at the Plevna



**NEWSBREAK**

- 2 -

---

**FREEDOM SUNDAY  
U.S. & SOVIET-STYLE  
continued . . .**


---

Memorial, near the Central Committee of the Communist Party. On December 7, only nine out of thirty people planning to demonstrate actually managed to get to the site, and to unfold placards. The others were kept away by police, an action witnessed by many journalists. The following day, thirty would-be demonstrators attempted to reach the site, but found it surrounded by police. Others were detained, either enroute, or as they arrived. ALEKSANDR KHOLMYANSKY (see NEWSBREAK, November 25), who had not intended to participate in the demonstration, was detained too, but was soon released. Two other detainees, ANATOLI GINIS and ALEXANDER FELDMAN, were brought to trial and acquitted. On December 9, sixty refuseniks succeeded in arriving at the Central Committee, where they left three petitions protesting the detentions and trials. They also vowed to embark on hunger strikes, maintaining that there was no other way to call attention to their plight.

---

**OTHER  
DEMONSTRATIONS:  
"GLASNOST" -  
KGB-STYLE**


---

MOSCOW -- MARK and GALINA GENIN, who were refused permission to emigrate on November 25 on the grounds of Galina's access to "state secrets" fourteen years ago, began a hunger strike on December 1. Their son, VLADISLAV, who is autistic and cannot receive adequate treatment in the Soviet Union, also participated for three days, and joined his family and other refuseniks in the summit demonstrations on December 6 and 7.

On December 8, NATASHA ROZENSHTAIN demonstrated outside the Tass agency, holding a placard denouncing Soviet lies and anti-Semitism. Allowed to remain there for more than two hours, she was then taken by force to a police station, where her identity card was confiscated.

On November 24, the KGB broke up a demonstration outside the All-Union OVIR on behalf of a cancer patient and her family, refuseniks since 1979, who have been told that they will not be allowed to emigrate until 1995. The demonstrators had notified the authorities in advance of their planned protest against OVIR's treatment of TATIANA KOLCHINSKY; her mother, who suffers from cancer; her husband, MATUS POBEREZHSKY; and their son, ALEXANDER, 18, who has just been conscripted into the army.

Those fined were VLADIMIR MESHKOV (25 rubles); and MIKHAIL LOSEV and ALEXANDER GASHUNIN (see NEWSBREAK, November 25 for both) (50 rubles each). Jailed were LEONID TRAVINSKY (five days); MARK KAGAN (see NEWSBREAK, November 25), of Minsk, (ten days); and VALERY FEDOROV (ten days); YURI GOLDIN (fifteen days); and IGOR CHERNOSHVARTZ (see NEWSBREAK, November 25) (ten days); all of Leningrad. Chernoshvartz has recently received permission to emigrate.

In still another repressive action, the KGB on November 22 acted swiftly to break up a demonstration protesting anti-Semitic bias in the press. Well known refusenik-activists were rounded up, including VLADIMIR KISLIK (see NEWSBREAK, November 25). IOSIF and INNA BEGUN (see NEWSBREAK, November 12) were prevented from reaching the site. The KGB also escorted Sergei Grigoryants, editor of the Samizdat human rights magazine, Glasnost, from the site. Kislik was detained for three hours. Fifteen others were rounded up, including GERMAN ARON, SEMYON DYSKIN, NIKITA DEMIN (Leningrad) and GRIGORY GRINBERG (Kiev). All were later released.

In addition, the KGB hassled television crews and reporters on hand to cover the demonstration. Western correspondents charged that the police had been ordered to break up the protest prior to the arrival of the television crews.

# NEWSBREAK

- 3 -

## PARLIAMENTARIANS IN HUMAN RIGHTS DAY RALLY

LONDON -- Members of Parliament and former refusenik Boris Sosna entered a cage outside the House of Lords on December 10, Human Rights Day, and the final day of the U.S.-USSR summit in Washington, to remind the world that Soviet Jewry is denied human rights, and to urge General Secretary Gorbachev to allow their emigration.

The event was sponsored by Conscience - The Inter-Denominational Committee for Soviet Jewry, which sent a telegram to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry stating: "We offer you support for your activities throughout the summit on behalf of Soviet Jewry."

## REFUSENIK UPDATE

ALEKSEY MAGARIK (Moscow) has been informed by telephone that his emigration documents are in order, and that he may leave the Soviet Union. ...ABA TARATUTA (Leningrad) will leave the Soviet Union on January 1. ...Many refuseniks previously unable to apply for visas due to lack of consent by relatives are now being urged by OVIR officials to apply, even without consent. Activists interpret this as a positive sign. YONA SHVARTSMAN (Moscow) reports that the KGB photographed "Second Generation" refuseniks arriving for a meeting on November 1.

CONTINUED REFUSALS: Bendery: VYACHESLAV ROYAK, until 1997 on "security" grounds; Chernovtsy: MARKU GRAUER and MARAT OSNIS; Leningrad: LEV and MARINA FURMAN. Lev's father, MIKHAIL, received permission; ALEXANDER YAMPOLSKY; former Prisoner of Conscience ROALD ZELICHONOK, on the grounds of "secrecy."

Permission: Baku: IGOR SPECTOR (see NEWSBREAK, September 11); Leningrad: SOFIA CHUDNOVSKY (see NEWSBREAK, November 12); MIKHAIL FURMAN, LEV SHAPIRO and LEONID SHEYBA; Moscow: BORIS BERMAN and ALEKSANDR LERNER.

Arrived in Israel: Moscow: The families of EVGENY GUREVICH and LEV SUD. VLADIMIR KHINICH (Mevasseret Zion); ARKADY MAI, HELEN SEIDEL and daughter, NAOMI (Merkaz Klita, Gilo A/82/15, Jerusalem); MARK and SLAVA SHIFRIN (Hotel Neve Shoshana, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem); ILYA VAITZBLIT (Merkaz Klita Ushiot, Rehovot); The YAKIR family (Maon Olim, Beit Brodetsky, Ramat Aviv).

## PAMYAT HIJACKS ACADEMIC CONFERENCE

LENINGRAD -- "Pamyat" ("Memory"), the rabidly anti-Semitic group, hijacked an academic conference here recently, and used the platform for an attack against Soviet Jews.

An observer, Gennedy Petrov, Secretary of the Leningrad Writers Union, writing in the magazine, Sovietskaya Kultura, stated: "One had to be there to see what special emphasis the speakers placed on targets with non-Russian names."

Petrov added that "the danger lies in the fact that their speeches are not forthrightly rebutted," an observation that will likely not be lost on a group of Moscow Jews, many of them non-refuseniks, who had sought a public forum to rebut Pamyat's slander but were denied permission and accused of "Zionist mischief-making."

## MURDERED WRITERS SEMINAR

MOSCOW -- On December 27, Jewish Women Against Refusal (JEWAR) (pictured right), will hold a seminar dedicated to the Jewish writers murdered during the Stalin era. VICTORIA GORELIKOVA, the wife of YULIAN KHASIN, is coordinating the seminar.



# NEWSBREAK

- 4 -

## FIRST OFFICIAL HEBREW COURSE

BAKU - Authorities are permitting the first officially approved Modern Hebrew course to be given in Azerbidhzan's capital city, where an advertisement appeared in a local newspaper, Vyshka, on November 4, offering private lessons in "the Jewish language."

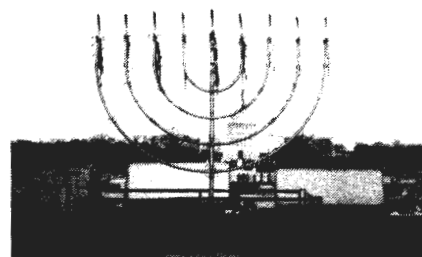
The course was organized by a group of young Jews, many of them non-refuseniks. To date, there have been more than seventy enrollments for the course, which is permitted to be taught because Baku Jews are officially regarded as an ethnic minority with its own traditions and language.

Jewish activists from elsewhere in the Soviet Union, where the teaching of Hebrew is still prohibited, are hailing the news from Baku. Commenting on the development there, Moscow Hebrew teacher BORIS BERMAN observed: "When we consider how we've been battering our heads against the wall in Moscow, Leningrad and in the Ukrainian cities, it's encouraging for all of us. We wish them (the Baku Jews) Kol Tov."

## CULTURE CLUBS: PERMISSION AND REFUSAL

MINSK -- According to refusenik-activist MARK KAGAN (see NEWSBREAK, November 25) Society Nadeshda (the Hope) has been attracting members, and has been involved in cleaning and restoring the Holocaust Monument, which had fallen into disrepair. The members plan to put up plaques of honor commemorating the mass murder of Jews during the Second World War.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, VIKTOR FULMAKHT (see NEWSBREAK, November 12) was visited at his apartment by the district attorney, accompanied by two policemen, who warned him not to participate in the activities of the "Glasnost Club," which is officially "illegal." Fulmakht was told that those who participate in the club's activities will be brought to trial.



**Geneva, Reykjavik,  
Washington, D.C. and  
MOSCOW in 1988**

# NEWSBREAK

JANUARY 8, 1988

NB 01-88

## REFUSENIKS TAKE OVIR TO COURT

MOSCOW -- Twenty refusenik families submitted individual complaints against OVIR to a district court on December 28, in an attempt to obtain written documentation of OVIR's violation of their civil rights by refusing to give precise reasons for the denial of exit visas.

The refuseniks base their claims on various articles of the RSFSR ~~Civil Code, the Civil Process Codex~~ of the Civil Law, and the Soviet Union's 1975 pledge to adhere to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Reporting on their day in court, refusenik-activist VLADIMIR KISLIK (see NEWSBREAK, December 21) stated that the judge refused to accept the individual complaints. Although skeptical about a favorable ruling in an appeal, the refuseniks planned to take their cases to the Moscow City Court during the first week in January.

The complainants, in addition to Kislik, are: BELLA GULKO, YUDIT LURIE, INNA IOFFE, VIKTORIA GORELINKA KHASIN, GRIGORY GRINBERG, ALEXANDER FELDMAN, LEONID GONOROVSKY, MIKHAIL BELIKOV, ASYA GOLONSHTOK, ARKADY and MARINA LAKHMAN, IRINA GUREVICH, GENNADI REZNIKOV, EVEGENY GRECHANOVSKY, OSKAR MENDELEEV, VIKTOR ELISTRATOV, ELLA VARSHAVSKAYA, and TATYANA and GRIGORY ROZENBLIT.

## LERNER: "DON'T STOP FIGHTING"

MOSCOW -- On December 21, only hours after learning from OVIR of his permission to emigrate, sixteen-year refusenik, Professor ALEKSANDR LERNER (see NEWSBREAK, December 21), said "My heart is too full for words." But, speaking of those still refused permission, he added: "There are still more, you know. Many more. Don't stop fighting."

Lerner, his son, VLADIMIR, and his wife and their two-year-old daughter, who is named for Lerner's late wife, YUDIT, will join the professor's daughter, Dr. Sonya Lerner Levin, and her family, in Israel.

## WAIVERS: "PURE CYNICISM"

MOSCOW -- Replying to a recent anti-refusenik article in Sovetskaya Rossiya concerning the subject of parental waivers, DMITRY GOLOVATY (see NEWSBREAK, November 25) decried the newspaper's characterization of would-be emigrants as "heartless abandoners of poor relations."

"There are no legal procedures enabling a would-be emigrant to obtain such documents (parental waivers)," Dmitri explained, adding that "Remaining relatives are aware that Soviet authorities consider an emigrant a traitor to his native land. . . Either out of fear of the prospect of the label 'my son lives in Israel,' or, simply in order to 'square accounts,' they refuse to supply the waiver."

Citing his personal situation, Dmitri describes his father as "a healthy 50 year-old earning much more than I do," who refuses to supply the required waiver. As there is at present no legal mechanism to force his father to comply with OVIR's demand, Dmitri believes that the situation is part of deliberate State policy, which he characterizes as "pure cynicism."

# NEWSBREAK

- 2 -

## "SECRECY" REFUSENIKS: HOPE, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

MOSCOW -- While recent permissions have brought hope to long-term "secrecy" refuseniks, the optimism of many of them is tempered by feelings of anxiety and depression concerning their individual cases:

NATASHA KHASINA, a forty-seven-year-old physicist-mathematician (see NEWSBREAK, December 21), (pictured right, with grandson, Yakov), an eleven-year refusenik, wrote to OVIR in November, asking that, in view of her alleged "secrecy," her husband, GENNADY, and their eleven-year-old daughter, YEHUDIT, be granted permission independently of her application.



Natasha is willing to consider separation from her family only out of concern for their physical and emotional well-being, as both Gennady and Yehudit are showing the effects of the strain of refusal, including media attacks on refuseniks as "moral traitors."

In addition, Yehudit suffers from what her mother described to OVIR as: "The inevitable split personality resulting from the contradiction between being brought up in a Zionist home and the demands of a Soviet school. . ."

Former Prisoner of Conscience KIM FRIDMAN, of Kiev, 53, denied permission to emigrate in the early 1970's, had been told then that he would be eligible for a visa in 1976. On the strength of that information, his wife, Henrietta, and their daughter left for Israel more than eleven years ago.

Kim continues to be refused permission to join them. During Channukah he confided to a friend: "I am all alone in the apartment, but I have just lit the first candle."

ITSKHAK TSITVERBLIT, also of Kiev, appears to be the victim of bureaucratic red tape. A refusenik since the early 1970's, he was told by OVIR in 1980 that his "secrecy," dating from 1970, had been lifted.

But Itskhak is still in the Soviet Union. His wife, Zoya, and their twenty-four-year-old son, Naftali, left for Israel in October, when Naftali was threatened with military conscription.

Itskhak, appealing to both President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for help in being reunited with his family, states: "A bureaucratic mishap and nothing else, prevents me from joining my family in Israel. I take the liberty of asking you to intervene on my behalf with the Soviet leader. . . ."

## "STOP JAMMING KOL ISRAEL"

LENINGRAD -- In mid-December, seven refuseniks, including BORIS SHPEIZMAN (see NEWSBREAK, November 25), addressed a letter to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Andrei Gromyko, protesting the jamming of Kol Israel (Israel Radio).

"How can it be explained that all jamming has stopped on the BBC, Voice of America, Vatican Radio and Radio France, and that the only station being jammed is the Voice of Israel, which is our only source of information on Israel?," the letter asked.



# NEWSBREAK

- 3 -

## "NO BOMBS, ROCKETS OR REFUSENIKS"

MOSCOW -- Protesting against Soviet media attempts to label them as opposing the recently signed U.S.-Soviet INF Treaty, thirty-five refuseniks have sent a letter to the Department of Propaganda of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stating: "We are for a world without bombs, without rockets and without refuseniks."

The signatories, including TATIANA KOLCHINSKY, YULI KOSCHAROVSKY (see NEWSBREAK, December 21, for both), EDUARD NADGORNYY (see NEWSBREAK, November 12), IGOR USPENSKY and INNA IOFFE, decried the "campaign of deceptions and lies against us. . .The Soviet press humiliates us, calling us 'hooligans,' 'demagogues' and 'people who are only concerned about their own interests!'. . .and suggests that we want to stop the progress of history which this summit embodies. This is a lie."

## SECOND GENERATION PRESSES ALIYA

MOSCOW -- During a party on the first day of Channukah at the apartment of DIMA SHVARTSMAN, more than forty young Jews, led by "second generation" refuseniks, formed an Aliya organization to press for emigration.

The group, which created a form letter urging OVIR to consider emigration applications on their individual merits, will maintain contact with one another through the publication of an information bulletin edited by Dima, ALEKSANDR FELDMAN (see NEWSBREAK, December 21) and IRINA SHAPIRO.

Among the likely first users of the form letter will be SLAVA USPENSKY, 18, whose parents, IGOR and INNA USPENSKY, were again refused permission to emigrate several weeks ago on the grounds of the access to "classified information" of Slava's paternal grandmother, IRINA VORONKEVICH.

The group will also meet for lectures on Jewish subjects. The first one, a talk on the History of Jewish Music, will be given on January 10 by OLLA (OLGA) TERLITSKY, who has recently received permission to emigrate.

During the Channukah party, which featured a musical interlude and the eating of the traditional potato latkes, ALEXANDER KHASIN, son of refuseniks VICTORIA and YULIAN KHASIN (see NEWSBREAK, December 21), spoke on the history and meaning of the Festival of Lights.

## REFUSENIK UPDATE

GALINA GENIN (Moscow) (see NEWSBREAK, December 21) ended her hunger strike, in its seventeenth day, for health reasons, on December 16. ...IRINA KATZ'S husband, YAKOV (Dushanbe, Kazakhstan) reports that his passport and plane tickets "disappeared" from an airport check-in counter on December 9, as he was about to board a flight for Moscow, one day after being denounced in a local newspaper for "Zionist activities." ...INNA ROZHANSKAYA LOBOVIKOV (Leningrad) (see NEWSBREAK, November 12) has been informed by OVIR that her "secrecy" is no longer in effect. ...NINA NADGORNYY (Moscow), the wife of EDUARD NADGORNYY (see NEWSBREAK, November 12), has again been refused permission to emigrate, until 1992, on "secrecy" grounds. ...Also refused again was MARK BODNIATSKY (Leningrad). ...VIASCHESLAV ROYAK (Bendery) (see NEWSBREAK, December 21) has postponed a planned demonstration until at least the end of January. ...Former Prisoner of Conscience LEV SHEFER (Sverdlovsk) has received an exit visa, but will remain in the Soviet Union in the hope of improving conditions for Jews. ...EVEGENY SHEININ (Leningrad), who has applied for an exit visa, has been called to the army. ...IZOLDA TUFELD

**NEWSBREAK**

- 4 -

---

**REFUSENIK UPDATE**  
continued . . . .

---

(Moscow) (see NEWSBREAK, November 12) whose condition has been deteriorating, arrived in the U.S. for medical treatment, for three months. ...ROALD and GALINA ZELICHONOK (Leningrad) (see NEWSBREAK, December 21) were recently warned by authorities not to travel to Moscow. She was to be examined by an American cardiologist, and he was to give a lecture; but they decided to defy the authorities and keep their respective appointments.

PERMISSION: Gorky: LEONID VOLVOVSKY; Leningrad: VALERY FEDOROV, ABRAM KAGAN, PIOTR KATZ, and GRIGORY VILENCHIK. Moscow: VLADIMIR DASHEVSKY, ELENA DUBYANSKAYA, ALEXANDER GASHUNIN, GRIGORY GITOVICH, MIKHAIL LOSEV, S. MKRCHYTYAN, VALERY SOIFER and ALEXANDER ZONIS.

ARRIVED IN ISRAEL: Chernovtsy: SALOMON FINKELSHTAIN; Gorky: KIRA VOLVOVSKY (Beit Canada, Jerusalem); Kishinev: OSIP LOKSHIN (Beit Brodetsky, Ramat Aviv); Leningrad: BORIS FRIDMAN and IOSIF RADOMYSLSKY (both: Merkaz Klita, Gilo, Jerusalem); MIKHAIL MAKUSHKIN and ABA TARATUTA (Beit Brodetsky); Moscow: LEA AKKERMANN, BORIS GELLER and YAKOV GRECHANIK; Mukachevo: ELENA BRAUN; Novosibirsk: EMIL GORBMAN; Panevezhis: GRISHA SIPEL and the RABINOVICH family (Nazareth Ilit).

---

**TALE OF THREE CITIES: DESECRATIONS AND THREATS**

---

KAUNUS -- Many tombstones in the Jewish cemetery have been destroyed. Following pressure from Soviet Jewry activists, police have made arrests in the case. Apprehended were two fifteen-year-olds, who were referred to a special department dealing with minors.

LENINGRAD -- Three university students who joined Hebrew classes after reading pamphlets handed out at the Leningrad Synagogue during Simhat Torah, were intimidated and interrogated by KGB agents who apprehended them at the University. The students were pressed for details of their relationships with BORIS SHPEIZMAN and SEMION DYSKIN; and one of them was threatened with exile. Another student was visited by the KGB and pressured to collaborate.

ROSTOV -- Following the smashing of synagogue windows on the nights of November 20 and 23, police refused to respond to appeals for assistance. An official of the Municipality's Religion Committee stated that it was not his duty to protect synagogues, as there is separation of church and state in the Soviet Union. The official suggested that the synagogue install an elaborate alarm system it cannot afford.

---

**NEMCHENKO UPDATE**

---

LENINGRAD -- Among recent developments in the NEMCHENKO case (see NEWSBREAK, November 12) are the prosecutor's decision to close the trial of his alleged murderers to the public, and the announcement that anti-Semitism will be considered as a motive for the crime.

Meanwhile, the Municipality has denied permission for a public commemoration of Nemchenko; and on November 12, Leningradskaya Pravda published an article denying a link between Nemchenko's murder and anti-Semitism, claiming that the charge is "an invention of the Zionists who want to take advantage of a criminal act to serve its political purposes."

---

**REFUSENIKS SEEK OVIR CONCESSIONS**

---

KIEV -- A delegation of young refuseniks petitioned Soviet OVIR head Rudolf Kuznetsov (see NEWSBREAK, August 25) on December 23, demanding that concessions granted to Moscow refuseniks be extended to Ukrainian emigration applicants, and also urged that procedure be standardized throughout the USSR.





# National Conference on Soviet Jewry

To: Matt Zachery  
From: Mark Levin  
Date: January 14, 1988

Per our conversation; enclosed please find a copy of the Tufeld telegram to President and Mrs. Reagan.

Mrs. Tufeld is in the United States, on a temporary visitor's visa, receiving medical treatment at John Hopkins University in Baltimore, MD..



# National Conference on Soviet Jewry

## OFFICERS

### Chairman

Morris B. Abram

### Vice-Chairpersons

Gerald Krafr

Robert Loup

Richard Ravich

Edward B. Robin

Edward Sanders

Constance Smukler

Howard Squadron

### Treasurer

Evelyn Sandheim

### Financial Secretary

Robert H. Naftaly

### Secretary

Rabbi David Hill

### Executive Committee

Denis C. Braham

Stanley Frankel

Frank S. Hagelberg

Leroy E. Hoffberger

Carl Kaplan

Sunny Kaplan

Karen Moss

Richard J. Rice

Howard E. Sachs

James A. Schwarz

Joseph M. Shafran

Arden Shenker

Rabbi Mark Sraitman

Rabbi Harvey Tattelbaum

Harvey M. Weiner

Sandra Weiner

Judy Wolf

### Former Chairmen

Theodore R. Mann

Burton S. Levinson

Eugene Gold

Stanley H. Lowell

Richard Moass

### Executive Director

Jerry Goodman

February 11, 1988

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

Dear Mr. President:

I want to thank you for your letter of January 21, 1988 in which you say, "I will continue to press the human rights question. As far as I am concerned, it will always be a front-burner issue." It was a strong and positive statement of your own convictions, and what your Administration has supported.

I would also like to commend you on your recent report, the National Security Strategy of the United States. It is heartening to see the important values for which our nation stands outlined as some of the main objectives and goals of our country's foreign and defense policies.

What might not have come to your attention, however, was the fact that a reference in the 1987 report linking human rights progress with increased trade with the Soviet Union was omitted from this year's report. As you know, we believe that an implicit linkage between these two issues is one of the strongest tools the United States has for leverage in pressing the Soviet Union to accept the basic Right to Leave, especially when motivated by religious, ethnic, or family considerations. Since you and others in your Administration have been unwavering in your commitment to human rights, we assume the omission was inadvertent.

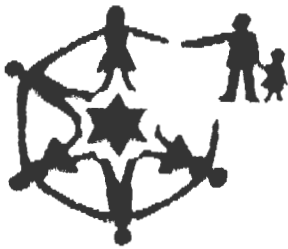
Please know that Jewish activists in the Soviet Union, as well as their supporters in this country, are very grateful for your record of out front leadership of the cause of freedom -- and the effective work of Secretary Shultz and Assistant Secretaries Schifter and Ridgeway, among others, in implementing your goals.

Respectfully yours,

Morris B. Abram, Chairman

*A coalition of forty-five national organizations and over three hundred local community councils and federations*

National Office: 10 East 40th Street, Suite 907, New York, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 679-6122 • Telecopier: (212) 686-1193 • Telex: 237311 NCSJ  
Washington Office: 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-8114



**הועידה העולמית למען יהדות ברית המועצות**  
**המועצה הבינלאומית**

**WORLD CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY**  
**THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL**

The Executive Committee of the International Council for Soviet Jewry met in New York, on January 31 and February 1, 1988, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Simcha Dinitz and with representatives from the USA, Canada, Israel, Europe, Australia and Latin America.

The Committee surveyed the events of the past year taking note of some positive changes in 1987, including the emigration of over 8,000 Jews, the release of the last Jewish Prisoner of Conscience, and the halt in the harassment of Hebrew teachers. While total Jewish emigration from the USSR increased, however, it is alarming that the restrictive emigration regulations which the Government of the USSR put into effect, on January 1, 1987, have been implemented with increasing vigor. These regulations limit permission to leave to those seeking reunification with first degree members of their families, namely parents, children and siblings. This restriction is in violation of international accords and agreements. Jewish emigration from the USSR thus faces the danger of being reduced to miniscule proportions, and Soviet Jews will be deprived of the right of emigrating to be reunified with their people. These regulations are in breach of the international commitments of the USSR and raises the question of the credibility of the Soviet government.

The Committee received reports that in recent weeks applications for emigration not supported by affidavits from relatives of first degree relationship were not accepted for processing by the Soviet authorities. The Committee further noted that exit visas continue to be denied to long-time refuseniks for spurious reasons of access to questionably secret information many years previously. There have even been cases of refuseniks having been informed that while the reason of state security no longer applies to them they have been denied an exit visa because they have no relatives of the first degree in Israel. Other obstacles have also been placed in the way of exit, such as the need to secure permission from all relatives.

The Committee noted with concern that openly anti-Semitic organizations, such as Pamyat, are enabled to function openly in the USSR without impediment.

In respect to the teaching of Judaism, Jewish culture, and the Hebrew language, the Committee noted that only in one city so far has private Hebrew teaching been approved. Furthermore, efforts in many cities to register Jewish cultural groups, including associations, museums, and libraries have been rebuffed.

The Executive sees great danger in the present emigration policy and calls on the USSR to honor its international commitments. We ask the USSR to give reality to the image of openness and reform that it seeks to create on the world scene.

It is out of a sense of urgency that the Executive has, therefore, agreed to:

1. Mobilize against the new regulations which infringe the rights of emigration of Soviet Jewry, and to ensure that every Jew who so wishes can leave the USSR for Israel.

continued. . . .

2. Keep the Jewish situation in the USSR under constant and vigilant review, and to inform its constituents throughout the world of all developments.
3. Campaign for the immediate emigration of the large number of refuseniks whose right to leave is still being prevented.
4. Act to ensure the right of those Jews who are in the USSR to nurture their religion and cultural heritage, to learn their own national language, Hebrew, and to give free expression to their national cultural life.
5. Convene a meeting of the International Council for Soviet Jewry, at a date to be fixed, before the next Summit Meeting in Moscow.
6. Recommend to the International Council to convene a Fourth World Conference on Soviet Jewry, in 1989.

Finally, the Executive Committee noted, with appreciation, the enormous demonstration which took place in Washington on December 6, 1987, on the eve of the summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, as last year's central event in the campaign for Soviet Jewry.

This demonstrated that the Jewish people and our supporters are united in our campaign for our people in the USSR.



# National Conference on Soviet Jewry

## STATEMENT ON PROPOSED HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

The Soviets have proposed to hold a Helsinki process conference on Human Rights in Moscow.

It is difficult to support a conference on human rights, as guaranteed in the Helsinki Accords, in the capital of the country in which monitors of that state's compliance were soon placed in jail, sent into exile, silenced or persecuted, and where the guarantees of emigration and family re-unification remain in flagrant violation of international accords and law.

The issue is not whether the USSR will adhere to established norms for hosting an open conference under the Helsinki process, such as free access to the media, or visas granted to any and all NGO's. The question is whether the Soviet proposal for this Human Rights Conference foreshadows a reversal of Soviet policy from violation to compliance with its Helsinki obligations. When that occurs we will review our position on a Moscow-based international conference on human rights. In the meantime we await the Soviet deeds to match the principles to which Leonid Brezhnev affixed his signature on August 1, 1975 at Helsinki.

Adopted by the Board of Governors, June 7, 1987

*A coalition of forty-five national organizations and over three hundred local community councils and federations*

National Office: 10 East 40th Street, Suite 907, New York, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 679-6122 • Telecopier: (212) 686-1193 • Telex: 237311 NCSJ  
Washington Office: 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-8114



# National Conference on Soviet Jewry

## STATEMENT ON US-SOVIET EXCHANGES

The National Conference on Soviet Jewry recognizes cultural and other exchanges between U.S. and Soviet citizens when they are undertaken in the spirit of human cooperation as outlined in the Helsinki Accords and other international agreements as an opportunity for mutual discussion, which we believe are issues of great concern to the American people.

The United States government is steadfastly committed to the issue of human rights on the U.S.-Soviet agenda. We endorse the recent statement of Ambassador Stephen Rhinesmith, Coordinator of the President's U.S.-Soviet Exchange Initiative, that "there should be no misinterpretation that the human rights issue of freedom and conscience is a fundamental issue for All Americans" and that "responsible dialogue requires us to feel free to discuss issues of concern" with our Soviet visitors.

In people-to-people contacts, including "Sister Cities" as well as scientific, educational, and professional exchanges, U.S. participants must have an opportunity to raise those concerns which divide as well as unite the USA and the USSR. Open and candid discussion of such issues should be an integral part of the agenda, and would be wholly consistent with the stated goals of such exchanges, which is to explore areas of mutual concern. Not to raise the issue of human rights as a formal part of the agenda would be to deny our own system of American values.

Visiting Soviet dance and theatre troupes, art and cultural exhibitions, sports teams and "citizens" groups are just some of those who have been and will be visiting cities throughout the United States as a result of renewed exchange agreements. We should continue our policy of welcoming these visiting groups as opportunities to engage them in the issues and to bring attention to the plight of Soviet Jews and to highlight specific cases, as appropriate. We should consider in each case, as appropriate the following: meetings with sponsoring and managing groups, advertisements to coincide with openings of events, peaceful gatherings at the events, distribution of information, "ads" in programs where appropriate, counter events, and press conferences. Our goal, while recognizing the principle of exchanges, is to demonstrate support for and publicize the plight of Soviet Jews, and at the same time ensure that these issues are placed squarely at the forefront of the discussion agenda with the Soviets.

Adopted by the Board of Governors, June 7, 1987



# National Conference on Soviet Jewry

## STATEMENT ON ABA/ASL AGREEMENT

Almost one year has passed since the ABA's House of Delegates rejected a resolution that would have terminated the Declaration of Cooperation between the American Bar Association (ABA) and the Association of Soviet Lawyers (ASL). Since then a process of dialogue has ensued. We believe that we have the right to now ask the ABA, where do we go from here? Will this relationship simply facilitate discussion of issues of common concern to those in the legal profession, or will this dialogue lead to substantial action on crucial issues involving the lives of tens of thousands of Soviet citizens?

This cooperative enterprise will "advance the rule of law" only if it places human rights squarely at the center of all of its future discussions and contacts with the ASL.

We believe the ABA has a unique, perhaps even an historic, opportunity to press for significant changes. It also has a responsibility to involve American lawyers who are prepared to take advantage of the opportunities inherent in the ABA-ASL relationship which was institutionalized in the agreement.

The NCSJ believes in utilizing every channel to achieve progress concerning the violation of the rights of citizens in the Soviet Union, especially Jews. In keeping with that policy, the continuation of channels of communication opened by the Declaration of Cooperation between the ABA and the ASL can be justified, if it is used to educate the public about Soviet realities, and to demonstrate to Soviet officials that concern for human rights is a vital part of our domestic and foreign policy considerations. Ties between an official Soviet lawyers group to whom American lawyers can protest directly about the denial of adequate legal procedures for refuseniks and human rights advocates can be useful.

The ABA, however, has obligations it must assume. It must demonstrate a commitment to the many Soviet citizens denied fundamental human rights guaranteed by international law and procedure, such as the right to leave and the right to practice one's religion and to be permitted to pass on cultural traditions. To achieve this objective the ABA should share with its membership, and interested private groups, proposals for expanding or modifying future contacts and programs with the ASL. The ABA should implement its commitment to organize exchange programs with the Soviet bar in the area of prison visitation and trial observation.

To further the cause of human rights, the Declaration of Cooperation between the two bodies should be reviewed to focus on the stated goals. The ASL, unlike the ABA is an arm of the Soviet State, and it is to its interest and advantage to use its relationship with the West to obtain respectability and credibility.

-over-

*A coalition of forty-five national organizations and over three hundred local community councils and federations*

National Office: 10 East 40th Street, Suite 907, New York, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 679-6122 • Telecopier: (212) 686-1193 • Telex: 237311 NCSJ  
Washington Office: 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 265-8114





If the ASL desires a serious relationship, we call upon the ABA to engage that organization in the struggle to obtain rights for its own citizenry, particularly Soviet Jews. The ASL should be expected to serve as an independent, public forum for the hearing of any abuses of the basic rights of the thousands of Jewish refuseniks. The ABA has a position of integrity and sincerity as an advocate of individual rights; the ASL has distinctly not earned any such reputation. The ASL as a body of lawyers could demonstrate its bona fides by taking on the cases of Soviet Jews, such as Ida Nudel, Vladimir and Maria Slepak, Professor Aleksandr Lerner, geneticist Valery N. Soifer, computer engineer Yulian Khasin, the mathematician Natalia B. Khashina, Yuli M. Kosharovskiy, an electronics engineer, Yakov B. Rakhlenko, an engineer, and musician Lev Sud, all long term refuseniks, denied permission to emigrate, against all accepted norms of international law, in some cases on the most transparently spurious national security grounds.

Our National Lawyers Committee will review progress on a periodic basis. If the efforts of our constituent national agencies and affiliated communities, as well as other interested groups, prove fruitless, we will seek the termination of the existing agreement on the three months notice it provides.

Approved by Board of Governors, June 7, 1987

# NEWSBREAK

MARCH 11, 1988  
NB 05-88

---

EMIGRATION:  
PROPOSED DRAFT  
REGULATION  
"MOST SERIOUS  
THREAT"

---

MOSCOW -- An estimated one quarter of all Soviet Jewish families would be affected by a new regulation, proposed by the Ministry of Defense, which would prohibit young men of draft age from emigrating until a minimum of eight years after completion of their military service.

The proposed regulation could effectively bar a teenager from leaving the Soviet Union until he has completed three years of military service and has waited out the minimum five years required for "security" clearance.

Refusenik-activists are characterizing the new restriction, which appears to be in force in several cities, including Odessa, and has been applied systematically to ethnic Germans seeking to repatriate, as "perhaps the most serious threat to the emigration movement in some years."

A group of refuseniks learned of the regulation's possible implementation while at the Communist Party headquarters on March 1, at the invitation of officials who had promised one week earlier to discuss with them the cases of three-hundred refusenik families.

The delegation, representing one-hundred others waiting outside, included NATASHA KHASINA, BELLA GULKO, GALINA ZELICHONIK (see NEWSBREAK, February 25 for all three), ALEXANDER FELDMAN, TATIANA ROSENBLIT, GENNADY RESNIKOV (see NEWSBREAK, January 25 for all three), EUGENE GRECHANOVSKY (see NEWSBREAK, January 8), YURI CHERNYAK and GRIGORY ROSENSHTEIN, pictured right.



They were received by a high level delegation of officials, including Vitaly E. Sidorov, deputy head of the administrative organ of the CPSU, and Mikhail Udovichenko, deputy head of OVIR, who both made it clear to the refuseniks that the Communist Party has no intention either of overriding OVIR's decision, or interfering with existing emigration procedures. The officials did not provide the refuseniks with any new information on the cases they had come to discuss, stating that a refusenik's workplace, and not OVIR, has the final say on "security" classification; and categorically insisting, on the waiver issue, that no applications will be accepted without the required document.

The refuseniks urged that visovs be valid for a full year, instead of the current six months. Their delegation was reported to have emerged from the two-hour meeting very disheartened and emotionally drained. The only positive result, they said, was the confirmation of permission to emigrate granted to VLADIMIR DASHEVSKY (see NEWSBREAK, January 25).

# NEWSBREAK

- 2 -

---

## ULTRA-NATIONALISM ALARMS JEWS AND GORBACHEV

---

MOSCOW -- The demonstrable rise in ultra-nationalism is upsetting not only to Jewish activists, but apparently to the Gorbachev regime, as evidenced by Izvestia's recent publication of an article critical of "extremist fascists."

In addition, several weeks ago, Ogonyok printed a letter from a "science worker" named A. M. Blokh, complaining that the journal, Druzhba Narodov, had published an article blaming the failures of a biologist, Lysenko, on his having been a "Tool of Jewish theoretical scientists," which Blokh observed, is rhetoric typical of "Pamyat" ("Memory"), the rabidly anti-Semitic organization.

Blokh also noted that the article stated that the Minsk anti-Semite, Vladimir Begun, claims that the notorious Tsarist-era monk, Rasputin, had been controlled by his "Zionist secretary."

It is thought by some Gorbachev-watchers that the General Secretary feels threatened by the ultra-nationalists, as they could sabotage his policies of "glasnost" and "perestroika," leading ultimately to his regime's demise.

Jewish activists have long been alarmed by the ultra-nationalist phenomenon. They assert that the Medical University of Leningrad has been turned into a "Pamyat fortress" under the leadership of a surgeon named Uglov. They also maintain that "Pamyat" activists have been buying weapons on the Black Market, which they fear might be turned against them.

In addition, a recent convention of another nationalist organization, "Otchizna," held in Krasnoyarsk, adopted the slogan: RUSSIA FOR THE RUSSIANS - JEWS TO BIROBIDJAN."

Many Soviet Jews are concerned that the ultra-nationalist groups are not being taken seriously enough. In fact, Professor Viktor Brailovsky, who was allowed to emigrate to Israel last September after a fourteen year struggle, told a meeting of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry on March 8 that "The West does not pay enough attention to 'Pamyat,' "and that there is "a pervading atmosphere among the Russian people" of extreme anti-Semitism. He added that Jews have been charged in print with causing the Chernoble disaster, an utterly fantastic assertion which nevertheless scores "an emotional point" with the ordinary Soviet citizen.

---

## HUNGER STRIKES: KOSHAROVSKY'S "DESPERATE MOVE" - AND WOMEN'S PROTEST

---

MOSCOW -- Soviet Jewry activists in the West will demonstrate their solidarity with the longest-standing refusenik, YULI KOSHAROVSKY (see NEWSBREAK, February 25), when he embarks on a hunger strike on March 10, the seventeenth anniversary of his first application to emigrate to Israel.

In a statement made to the press, Kosharovsky cited his family's many years of hardship due to the "The wholly unlimited arbitrariness which governs the use of this secrecy restriction." It has prevented his emigration, despite the granting of permission to other "secrecy" refuseniks, including Aleksandr Lerner, Vladimir Slepak, Lev Sud and Yakov Rakhlenko, who were cited with Kosharovsky by the newspaper Vechernaya Moskva on February 12, 1987 as Soviet Jews who would never be permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

Describing the hardship further, Kosharovsky spoke of arrests, apartment searches and libellous media attacks, and their effect on their children, MIKHAIL, twenty, and ELIE and MATTL, nine and six

# NEWSBREAK

- 3 -

---

HUNGER STRIKES:  
KOSHAROVSKY'S  
"DESPERATE MOVE"  
- AND WOMEN'S  
PROTEST  
continued . . . .

---

years old, respectively, pictured right with their parents, who "Have both been refuseniks from before their birth, and have been witnesses to all the tragedies which our family -- and others like us -- have experienced. It is impossible without feeling pain, to see the way in which Soviet bureaucracy is damaging their young unprotected souls and minds."



Kosharovsky added that "It is unbearable to hear how a six year-old child repeatedly asks, 'When are we going? How soon will we be leaving this country.'"

Meanwhile, in Israel, twelve former refuseniks, including some of those cited in Vechernaya Moskva with Kosharovsky, addressed an appeal to Soviet Jewry activists stating that:

"Your personal support and the general support of the free world are indispensable in order for this desperate move to succeed. We . . . request maximum assistance at this critical moment of his (Kosharovsky's) struggle."

Signed: IOSIF BEGUN, VICTOR and IRINA BRAILOVSKY, YULI and TANYA EDELSHTEIN, MIKHAIL and ALEXANDER K HOLMIANSKY, ALEXANDER LERNER, IDA NUDEL, NATAN SHARANSKY and MARIA and VLADIMIR SLEPAK.

One-Hundred and thirty refusenik women from seven cities held a hunger strike, March 6th - 8th (International Women's Day), to protest "the continued arbitrary and illegal action of the Soviet authorities in withholding our right to emigrate."

The women, who are marking the tenth anniversary of the formation of their organization, held a series of lectures and a slide show on the second day of the hunger strike, on various aspects of the women's role in the refusenik movement. Lecturers included INNA USPENSKY, YUDIT LURIE (see NEWSBREAK, January 8 for both), VICTORIA GORELINKA-KHASIN (see NEWSBREAK, January 25), NATALYA CHERNYAK and OLGA LIBERMAN. The slide show was presented by EVGENYA SHVARTSMAN.

---

SHULTZ AFTER-  
MATH: "ALIJAH  
NOT TACKLED"

---

MOSCOW -- On February 24, after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's departure from the Soviet Union, a Soviet Jewry activist observed that it is necessary to maintain "a high level of pressure constantly, not only when various leaders meet. The danger is that some concessions are made to appease one person or another, but the general problem of Aliyah is not tackled."

In order to maintain the necessary high level of pressure on the authorities, refuseniks demonstrated en masse on the first-degree-relative issue in front of the Lenin Library on February 18, just prior the U.S. Secretary of State's arrival. Although they were outnumbered by police two-to-one, the refuseniks managed to speak with Western media.

---

BUKHMAN  
TRANSPLANT:  
TOO ILL TO TRAVEL

---

BAKU -- MIKHAIL BUKHMAN (see NEWSBREAK, February 25), who was recently granted permission to emigrate to Israel, where he hoped to receive a long-sought, lifesaving bone marrow transplant, is reportedly too ill to travel. His sister, Frada Melamed, is the prime bone marrow donor.

**NEWSBREAK**

- 4 -

**REFUSENIK UPDATE**

ARKADY AYNVARG (Kiev) has been informed that his "secrecy" is no longer in effect. ...IOSIF LATINSKY (Leningrad) (see NEWSBREAK, January 25) has been denied a financial waiver by his in-laws, and will demonstrate in front of his brother-in-law's workplace. He has also appealed to the mayor of Leningrad, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Minister Gromyko and to the Dutch Embassy. ...GALINA and BORIS LIFSHITS (Moscow) were told that their applications are being reconsidered. They had been told previously that they would have news by the end of February. Despite ill health, Galina was determined to joined the women's hunger strike, March 6-8. ...OVIR has accepted GALINA KUSHNIR'S papers, following her appeal to the court concerning her father's financial claim on her.

PERMISSION: Chernovtsy: MARAT OSNIS; Kiev: LILIANA VARVAK, with her children (her husband has already emigrated); Moscow: VLADIMIR DASHEVSKY (his wife did not receive permission), ALEXANDER FELDMAN, NATASHA KHASINA, with her family, after being refused for eleven years and told she would "never" be allowed to emigrate; and SEMON MLECHIN.

ARRIVED IN ISRAEL: Chernovtsy: BORIS LISENER and SOLOMON PRUSS; Grozny: SOFYA ARON; Istra: ARON MIKULINSKY; Kiev: ILYA BLANKMAN; Leningrad: MARIYA ARDASHNIKOV, ANNA BLINKOV, DANIEL KAPLAN, SHEYNA LIVSHITS, ISAAK PERCHENOK, LEV SHAPIRO, (Beit Brodetsky, Ramat Aviv) and ADAM STRATIEVSKY; Lvov: YAKOV BEYLIN and NAUM STAROBTHIETS; Moscow: VYACHESLAV GARBUZ, YURI GOSHTAND, NAUM KOGAN, LEV KRICHEVSKY, SERGEI LUGOVSKY, ALEKSEY MAGARIK (Merkaz Klita, Gilo, Jerusalem), NAUM MEIMAN, BORIS MEERSON, YAKOV RAKHLENKO, VALERY SORIN, MIKHAIL SHULMAN and DMITRI YAKIREVICH; Odessa: NIKOLAY EYDELMAN and IRINA VADCNTIK; Panevezhis: GRISHA SIPEL; Riga: GENNADY DASHEVSKY; Uzhgord: IOSIF EYNGORN; Vinnitsa: NEKHUMA ZEYGZRMAN; Vitebsk: VLADIMIR BRAUDA; Volynskaya Oblast: FEYGA LEKHOVITSER.

**IS "SECRECY"  
GENETIC?**

MOSCOW -- Twelve-year refusenik ANATOLY SHVARTSMAN, who has again been refused permission to emigrate on "secrecy" grounds, has questioned the Supreme Soviet on two points: As his colleague, Professor Alexander Ioffe has received permission, should he, Shvartsman still be refused? and as his son, DAVID (see NEWSBREAK, January 8), is also refused, could "secrecy" be inherited?

Shvartsman is pressing the authorities for immediate reappraisal of his application, and is demanding that David and Anna be allowed to leave on their own.

**KOL ISRAEL  
CASE DISMISSED**

LENINGRAD -- A refuseniks' appeal to the City Court against "the illegal jamming of Kol Israel broadcasts" was dismissed on February 19.

In its judgement, the court ruled that the appellants were not an "officially" organized group, and thus could not cite violation of a clause of the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights.

# NEWSBREAK

- 2 -

## "POOR RELATIVES:" TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS

LENINGRAD -- The March 9 demonstration by "poor relatives" IOSIF LATINSKY (see NEWSBREAK, March 11), his wife, OLGA, and their daughter, ANNA, 13, landed Iosif and fellow protestors SERGEI KOCHETOV and SERGEI LABUZOV in jail for ten days on charges of "malicious hooliganism," and resulted in a forty ruble fine for Olga.

The "poor relatives" were detained while picketing the workplace of one of Olga's relatives. Her father, Viktor Serdyuk, an employee of the Leningrad Observatory, opposes Olga's emigration, as do her brother, Sergei, and her sister, Tatiana Semernina.

Brought to court, the defendants were repeatedly interrupted by the judge as they tried to state their case, but countered by repeatedly singing Hatikva, and announcing a hunger strike to protest the denial to them of a fair trial, as guaranteed under Soviet law.

The following Monday, March 14, Olga and Anna were detained while participating in another "poor relatives" demonstration, and were brought to a police station. Realizing that they were about to be put on trial, they demanded a lawyer, and the trial was postponed until March 21.

Meanwhile, twelve activists signed a cable of protest to the prosecutor at the "poor relatives" denial of due process, with a copy to the Supreme Soviet, and vowed to go on hunger strikes unless those responsible for the treatment of the "poor relatives" are reprimanded.

Other activists maintained a vigil outside the detention site on Kolayeva Street, and tried in vain to leave a talit, tfilin and sidur for Labuzov; and on Sunday, one-hundred and twenty protestors demonstrating against the jamming of Kol Israel demanded the release of the detainees.

## DEMONSTRATORS DEFY COURT ON "RIDICULOUS CHARGE"

MOSCOW -- Twenty-five refuseniks preparing to hold a silent demonstration outside the Supreme Soviet on March 10 were surrounded by police and detained at a local militia station. Released and told to appear the following Monday, March 14, to face charges of "violating the public order," the refuseniks defied the authorities, claiming the charge against them to be "ridiculous."

Among the detainees were YURI SEMENOVSKY (see NEWSBREAK, January 25), whom the authorities charged, was the group's leader; VLADIMIR MESHKOV and NATALIA SAMAROVICH (see NEWSBREAK, January 25 and February 8, respectively).

The police presence at the demonstration site was not accidental, the refuseniks maintain, observing that on March 9, the eve of the planned protest, Vechernaya Moscow carried an article criticizing the event and vilifying Semenovskiy.

Despite their detention and media vilification, the twenty-five refuseniks say they will continue to demonstrate in front of the Supreme Soviet on Thursdays. During the March 17 demonstration, Yuri Semenovskiy and Vladimir Meshkov and others were detained by police, taken to court, rebuked and then released.

## "PUSHED TO THE WALL" REGIME REFUSENIKS PLAN OVIR SIT-INS

MOSCOW -- Declaring that "We have been pushed to the wall. . . .The OVIR people simply refuse to deal with us separately. . ." four long-term regime refusenik families have announced that they will hold weekly sit-ins at their individual OVIR offices to force authorities to resolve their cases.

The CHERNOBILSKY and KREMEN families of Moscow, and the KEIS-KUNAS and LEINS of Leningrad, have all based past appeals



# NEWSBREAK

MARCH 25, 1988  
NB 06-88

## EMIGRATION REFORM: "STRAWS IN THE WIND"

MOSCOW -- A delegation of seven refuseniks which met for 2½ hours with senior Soviet Foreign Ministry officials on March 11, to discuss the continuing block on Jewish emigration, came away with the impression that certain categories of refuseniks could be denied permission indefinitely, and that seeming reforms in emigration procedure are presently mere "straws in the wind."

The delegation, including KIM FRIDMAN (see NEWSBREAK, January 8), VLADIMIR KISLIK (see NEWSBREAK, February 8), SERGEI MKRTYCHYAN (see NEWSBREAK January 25), pictured right, YURI CHERNYAK, BELLA GULKO and GENNADY REZNIKOV (see NEWSBREAK, March 11, for all three), had met previously with senior party officials and were invited back for the March 11 meeting with Yuri Reshetov, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Humanitarian Problems and Culture, and two of his colleagues, Vladimir Babinkov and Viktor Zhelyakov.



Told that emigration applications, dealt with by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, are now also being considered by a Commission on Citizenship of the Supreme Soviet, the refuseniks in turn posed several questions on procedure.

Concerning whether the International Covenant on Civil Rights is binding for would-be emigrants, they were told, "No. The articles of the Covenant are an aspiration of Soviet bodies, not the law." On claimed financial obligations as a basis for restricting emigration, the officials replied, "They may be a basis for refusing someone an exit visa indefinitely." Pressed on the issue of limiting "security" classification, the Soviets stated that "The exact definition of a secrecy restriction is impossible."

The one crumb thrown to the refuseniks, by Reshetov, was that a right of appeal for refused applicants should be considered in enactment of any future legislation on emigration.

While refuseniks in several cities report that some OVIR offices are not now demanding stamped certificates from one's workplace, and that one now need only list a fifteen-year employment record; that visov validity may be extended to one year; and that in some cases, applications may be accepted from some "second generation" refuseniks; the March 11 meeting was a chilling reminder to the refusenik-participants that officials are still far from resolving inequities in the emigration procedure. As Gennady Reznikov observed following the meeting: "Meaningful changes will only result when clear and just rules are laid down and made public."



# NEWSBREAK

- 3 -

---

"PUSHED TO THE  
WALL"  
continued . . . .

---

to the authorities on the premise that since the classified member of the family could not apply to emigrate until his or her "secrecy" was lifted, other family members should be allowed to leave for Israel earlier.

Their appeals have been in vain, prompting their joint action and willingness to endure possible forcible removal from the sit-in sites, in the belief that they are unjustly classified as "security" risks.

The IGOR GUREVICH family, of Moscow, had planned to join the other demonstrators, but he has just received word that his "secrecy" has been lifted (see Refusenik Update).

Former Prisoner of Conscience BORIS CHERNOBILSKY (see NEWSBREAK, February 25), 44, a radio engineer first refused in 1976, states that as he is no longer classified as a "security" risk, his refusal is purely political.

MIKHAIL KREMEN (see NEWSBREAK, October 28), 51, a radio engineer and fourteen-year refusenik, states that his "classified" work dates to 1972, thus, "Something else must be involved here; maliciousness or incompetence. . . of those who have the duty to decide whether to impose or remove regime considerations. . ."

ELENA KEIS-KUNA (see NEWSBREAK, February 25), 46, pictured right, a radio engineer, was told in 1974 that her "secrecy" would be lifted in five years. Now, nearly ten years later, she is still classified; and her son, ANDREI, (see NEWSBREAK, February 25) is facing military conscription, which could mean automatic classification for five years following his active duty, effectively delaying the family's emigration for at least seven years.



EVGENY LEIN (see NEWSBREAK, February 8), 48, a mathematician and former Prisoner of Conscience, was first refused ten years ago. Although he was told only last week that his "secrecy" has been lifted, his wife, IRINA, a Doctor of Chemistry, has now been classified, for the first time. Their sixteen-year-old son, ALEKSEI (see NEWSBREAK, August 7), was summoned to an army office, where he was told with which military unit he will serve.

---

ILYINKA OFFICIAL  
OBSTRUCTS JEWISH  
EMIGRATION AND  
RITUAL

---

VORONEZH REGION -- The head of the Ilyinka Kolkhoz, named Neretin, is obstructing the emigration of a Jewish family that has already received permission, and is interfering when they try to observe religious rituals.

Neretin has refused to grant YAKOV KOZOKHIN and his family of ten a certificate, demanded by OVIR, stating they are no longer members of the Kolkhoz. In addition, he recently sent police to the home of REUVEN KOZOKHIN, where RABAYEV and AVRAHAM DIOMIN, ritual circumcisers invited by the family from Leningrad, were about to perform briths on two baby boys. The visitors were forcibly ejected by the police from Kozokhin's apartment and were put on the train back to Leningrad.

It has been reported that Neretin, an avowed anti-Semite, routinely refuses to forward emigration applications to OVIR, and that he advocates the closing of Ilyinka's synagogue.

# NEWSBREAK

- 4 -

## REFUSENIK UPDATE

IGOR CHERNOSHVARTS (Leningrad) (see NEWSBREAK, December 21), has permission to emigrate but cannot leave because his mother is still refused on "security" grounds. ...NIKITA DIOMKIN (Leningrad) is being harassed by the police for alleged "hooliganism." ...Former POC KIM FRIDMAN (Kiev), who has not worked as a radio engineer for eighteen years, was told to resubmit his documents to OVIR, but was informed by an official that his "secrecy" has not been lifted, and that he will not be granted a visa. ...LEV FURMAN (Leningrad) (see NEWSBREAK, December 21) plans to leave the Soviet Union on April 17. ...EVGENY GRECHANOVSKY (Moscow) (see NEWSBREAK, March 11) is now staying with his parents because strangers have moved into his own apartment. ...IGOR GUREVICH (Moscow) has been told that his "secrecy" is lifted and OVIR has told him to submit his emigration application.

INNA KOSHAROVSKY (Moscow) (see NEWSBREAK, March 11) remains on the hunger strike she started on March 6. She is suffering from nose bleeds and has lost twelve pounds. Her husband, YULI (see NEWSBREAK, March 11), who embarked on his hunger strike on March 10, the seventeenth anniversary of their first refusal, has lost fifteen pounds. He has expressed gratitude that his case has been raised at the Geneva Convention for Human Rights. On March 21, other refuseniks joined the Kosharovskys' hunger strike; and in Israel, they were joined by Iosif Begun and Alexander Lerner.

EVGENY LIBERMAN (Moscow) was again refused. ...BORIS LIFSHITS (Moscow) (see NEWSBREAK, March 11) is reported to be prevented from receiving mail, and as a result, feels completely isolated. ...BORIS NADGORNYY (Moscow) (see NEWSBREAK, October 7) emigrated on March 1. His parents are still in Moscow waiting for permission. ...ALEKSANDR PARITSKY's wife, POLINA (see NEWSBREAK, October 28) is experiencing difficulty in obtaining her air ticket out of the Soviet Union, because she cannot get her high school diploma. The Paritskys still hope to emigrate in mid-April. ...Sixteen-year refusenik GRIGORY ROZENSHTEIN (Moscow) (see NEWSBREAK, March 11) was informed by OVIR that his "secrecy" has been lifted, and that he should submit his documents to the visa office. ...Others receiving similar calls from OVIR include MARK BUDNIATSKY (see NEWSBREAK, January 8), ANATOLY GOLDBERG (see NEWSBREAK, February 25) and MIKHAIL KONSON (all Leningrad). ...LEONID and LUDMILA VOLVOVSKY's (see NEWSBREAK, January 8) departure for Israel to join their daughter, Kira, has been delayed due to the illness of Ludmila's father, who recently suffered a stroke. ...Former POC ROALD ZELICHONOK (Leningrad) (see NEWSBREAK, February 8) has again been refused permission to emigrate. He was also recently refused permission to visit Holland because, according to officials, his documents failed to reach the OVIR office, but he was told to reapply. Roald has begun a campaign for official rehabilitation, claiming that his indictment, trial and imprisonment had been based on the illegal opening and reading by authorities of his personal letters.

PERMISSION: Baku: GEORGI KATS; Gorki: MARKS KOVNER; Kiev: ARKADY AYNVARG and IOSIF PARGAMANIK; Leningrad: VADIM KAUFMAN; Moscow: EMIL MENDZERITSKY, Professor YURI RODIN and family, and TSILYA ROYTBURD.

ARRIVED IN ISRAEL: Leningrad: INNA ROZHANSKAYA LOBOVIKOV; Moscow: The PAVEL ABRAMOVICH and VLADIMIR PRESTIN families (both at Belt Milman, Ramat Aviv); MARK and ADA LVOVSKY (c/o her mother, Miriam Fond, 19/4 Miller Street, Rehovot).