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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 24, 1987

NOTE TO LINDA WATSON


FROM: MAX GREEN

RE: Misplaced message

Agudath-Israel of America, the broadest based Orthodox Jewish grassroots coalition in the country, which has close ideological ties to the Reagan Administration, will have their annual convention in Swan Lake, New York over the weekend of the 28th. Apparently the request for a message from the President was misplaced. It is important that the group receive a message, as they consistently support the Administration on difficult issues, including the Bork, Ginsburg, and, hopefully, Kennedy nominations. The message can be similar to the several messages we have sent to the group in the past. The request came from David Zweibel, the government relations director for Agudath Israel. Please call me at x6270 with any questions.

Thank you.

David Zweibel
Agudath Israel of America
Stevensville Country Club Hotel
Swan Lake, NY 12783



I am happy to send greetings to Jews everywhere as they celebrate the joyful festival of Hanukkah. There is joy in celebrating the victory of the Maccabees in ancient Israel. There is joy too in commemorating the miracle of the lights.

The history of the Jewish people is replete with tragedies -- from the destruction of the Temple continuing through to the horrors of the Holocaust. Yet, there has been remarkably little despair.

Jews have always believed in their own future. That faith brought victory to the Maccabees. It also accounts for the birth of the modern State of Israel. Moreover, it explains the equally inspiring birth of the Soviet Jewery movement and the responsive chord it has struck in Jewish communities throughout the world.

The Hanukkah story is not just part of the past. Its lesson is one that inspires the struggles of today and that will inspire victories of tomorrow.

As you share the Hanukkah story with your families and friends, Nancy and I join you in your rededication to a better world, the one blessed by peace and freedom.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 25, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHLEEN HOGAN
PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

FROM: MAX GREEN
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: Birthday Greeting for Dick Fox

Dick Fox, Chairman of the National Jewish Coalition, the Republican Jewish group, will celebrate his 60th birthday on Saturday. Since Fox and the Coalition have supported the Administration on every key issue, including the Bork and Kennedy nominations, I feel it is important that he receive a presidential message. I would suggest that the message begin:

Happy 60th birthday to a great republican and a great American. Your leadership of the National Jewish Coalition has been outstanding.

(continue with standard birthday message).

Mr. Richard Fox
39 Fairview Road
Warberth, PA 19072

You can reach me at x6270. Thank you.

From the desk of
DAVID A. BRODY

11/17/87

TO: Max Green

Here is the invitation to our
dinner honoring Governor Schaefer.

As I told you, I've been told
that the President likes the
Governor and would be happy to send
a message to the dinner.

When the message is ready,
if you will have somebody call me,
I'll have it picked up.

*most - ok but by me but check w
intergovernmental affairs*



1640 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
202-857-6663

GOVERNOR SCHAEFER DINNER COMMITTEE

Dinner Co-Chairmen

BRUCE BEREANO
Resnick & Bereano

NATHAN LANDOW
Landow & Company

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STUART LEVINE, ESQ.
Burke, Gerber, Wilken and Francomano

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Linowes & Blocher

GOV. MARVIN MANDEL

JAMES H. McLEAN
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The Baltimore Sun

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*In formation

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Robert R. Nathan
Chairman, Society of Fellows

Sheldon B. Fliegelman
Director of Development

Distinguished Public Service Award In Tribute To



The Honorable
WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER
Governor of the State of Maryland

HONORABLE WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER

Governor of the State of Maryland

William Donald Schaefer has distinguished himself as a dynamic leader deeply concerned with the human rights and well being of all people. Elected Governor of the State of Maryland in 1986, it is a privilege to honor a public official who has proven himself to be one of the outstanding leaders of his day. He brings a unique sense of dedication to the office of Governor, which reflects three decades of public service as a City Councilman, City Council President, and four term Mayor of Baltimore, being inaugurated for that post on December 7, 1971.

As Mayor of Baltimore for 15 years, serving more consecutive years than anyone in the city's history, Governor Schaefer characterized his administration by initiating a highly innovative urban rejuvenation program, drawing upon the resources of federal, state and local government as well as those of the private sector. These initiatives led to a widespread revitalization of Baltimore's neighborhoods and to the city's emergence as a major tourist center. This, combined with other city programs implemented by Mr. Schaefer, created jobs for 200,000 unemployed Baltimoreans, many of whom were veterans, needy mothers and young people. In addition, these programs attracted 1.2 billion dollars in new investments that tripled the city's tax base and retained 39,500 jobs.

Mr. Schaefer's work as Mayor of Baltimore attracted much national attention, earning him acclaim as one of America's most effective urban executives. He is the recipient of eight honorary doctorates. The U.S. Conference of Mayors has bestowed upon him the highest accolades. National trade journals, fraternal organizations, civic and service clubs, health and welfare agencies, and neighborhood improvement associations have all paid him the highest tribute. He is the fifth person in the nation to receive the "Distinguished Public Service Award" from Brandeis University along with Eleanor Roosevelt, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, and Speaker of the House Thomas "Tip" O'Neill.

The citizens of Maryland soon realized that in William Donald Schaefer they had found a man who knew how to make government work for people - a leader whose number one priority was always people. Committed to fulfilling this mandate, Governor Schaefer has promised to bring a "hands on, heads up" approach to state government. One of his best known directives to staff is: "Do it now!" He has assured that government under his administration will be responsive and accountable to all citizens of Maryland.

The Anti-Defamation League takes pride in saluting this singular man who epitomizes the ideals upon which we were founded, the dreams to which we aspire.

Our 75th Year



1 9 1 3 - 1 9 8 8

The pleasure of your company is cordially requested

at the presentation of the

DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

of the

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

to

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER

Governor of the State of Maryland

at a

Testimonial Dinner

Monday, December 7, 1987

Martin's Crosswinds

Greenbelt, Maryland

Cocktails at Six-Thirty
Dinner at Seven-Thirty
R.S.V.P.

\$200 Per Person
\$2000 Table of Ten
Dietary Laws Observed

No Solicitation of Funds

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WASHINGTON

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Dear Ms. Cohen and Mr. Naftalin:

I am pleased that the Annual Meeting of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews gives me the opportunity to express my support for the work of your organization.

The Union of Councils has played an outstanding role in focusing the world's attention on the plight of Jews in the USSR and in bringing political pressure on the Soviet government to recognize their fundamental rights to live without discrimination, to fully practice their religion and culture, and, above all, to emigrate freely. Your efforts have helped to make concern for the rights and freedom of all people a mighty force whose power is greater than that of tyranny and arbitrary rule, clearly in retreat around the globe.

The Soviet leadership has recently taken some positive steps in the sphere of human rights. Some political prisoners have been released. Increased numbers of Jewish refuseniks, along with others, have been allowed to emigrate. We applaud these moves because they inspire hope for more progress which we wish to encourage. But these positive steps are not only far from enough, their timing and nature suggest a quest for diplomatic effect, not justice. And they coexist with ominous indicators of possible future tightening on emigration and of a growth in anti-Semitism in some Soviet quarters.

Therefore, we must maintain our witness and our efforts. Strenuous efforts to advance the human rights of Jews in the USSR, including the

Message

49775655

NSC 8706552

right of free emigration, will remain at the forefront of our human rights policy and an integral part of our whole policy toward the Soviet Union.

During Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to Washington in the coming days, and in any subsequent meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev, I shall press for major improvements in the plight of Soviet Jews and for full freedom of emigration, just as I have in previous meetings. We shall maintain constructive political pressure, the pressure of public opinion, of allied governments, and of a courageous Jewish community within the USSR, buoyed by our support. We must preserve and use the instruments of policy that advance the cause. In this connection, let me assure you that I and the whole of my Administration support the continuation of the Jackson-Vanik and Stevenson Amendments and shall scrupulously abide by their provisions.

Please convey to your Annual Meeting my greetings and my heartfelt appreciation for your efforts. The cause of human rights for Jews in the Soviet Union is the cause of human freedom everywhere.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Ms. Pamela Braun Cohen
National President
Mr. Micah H. Naftalin
Washington Representative
Union of Councils for Soviet Jews
1819 H Street, N.W.
Suite 410
Washington, D.C. 20006

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

Date: December 2, 1987

TO: Linda Watson

FROM: MAX GREEN
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
Room 196 OEOB, Ext. 6270

Message for Soviet Jewry Rally 12/6/87

The attached is for your:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information | <input type="checkbox"/> Review & Comment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Direct Response | <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Action |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Letter | <input type="checkbox"/> Signature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Please Return By _____ | |

Comments:

As you may know, there will be a massive rally in support of the Administration before the Summit and to bring attention to the issue of Soviet Jewry. The Vice President will speak at the rally, and at a meeting last week the President told Morris Abram he would send a message to the group. Attached is a draft that was written by Fritz Ermarth of NSC and cleared by Max Green.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1987

NOTE TO PHIL BRADY

FROM: MAX GREEN

Attached is background information
on Soviet Jewry for the rally on
December 6th. Included is:

- Numbers on Soviet Jewry emigration
for the past 8 years
- Draft message by the President
to the rally
- Background information on recently
released refuseniks who will be
at the rally on December 6, and
pronunciations of their names.

Call me or Matt at x6270 if you have
any other questions, etc. Thanks.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 2, 1987

EMIGRATION

1979	50,000+
1980	21,000+
1981	9,000+
1982	2,000+
1983	1,000+
1984	896
1985	1140
1986	914
1987	approximately 8,000 predicted



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

FREEDOM SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1987
NATIONAL SOVIET JEWRY MOBILIZATION

FORMER REFUSENIKS/JEWISH PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ida Nudel | Eye-da Noodle |
| 2. Natan Sharansky | Ney-tahn Sha-ran-ski |
| 3. Vladimir & Maria Slepak | Vlad-ah-mir Sleigh-pack |
| 4. Mikhail & Oksana Kholmiansky | Mee-kail, Awk-san-ah
Coal-mee-an-ski |
| 5. Yuli Edelshtein | You-lee A-dill-shteen |
| 6. Dahlia & Irina Brailovsky | Bray-lov-ski |
| 7. Yosef Mendelevich | Yo-sef Men-dah-lev-itch |
| 8. Lev & Inna Elbert | Ee-nah |
| 9. Felix Abramovich | Fee-licks A-brom-ah-vich |
| 10. Igor Tufeld | Ee-gor Tou-feld |
| 11. Irina Dashevsky &
Mikhail Kara-Ivinov | Dah-shev-ski
Mee-kail Kah-ra Ee-vah-nov |

ny Times

RELEASE DEPICTED BY SHCHARANSKY

Continued From Page A1

Mr. Shcharansky, a 38-year-old computer programmer, was asked about his religious beliefs.

"I am a Jew," he said. "Our religion is not only part of our culture. Without religion I could not have withstood all that I suffered."

But he added that he had not been raised according to Jewish traditions.

"I don't observe all 613 commandments," he said. "I often dreamed of my arrival in Israel and my reunion with my wife. And the dreams always had the same ending — I woke up. Now the dream has lasted three days, since the moment when I was taken from the K.G.B. prison in Moscow. I am still afraid I will wake up."

In the radio interview, he described how he had tried to keep his spirit from being dominated by his jailers. He said he resisted following orders until the last moment. When he was told to get off the plane that had brought him to East Berlin, he said he walked in a zigzag.

"You know very well that there is nothing I would agree to do for the K.G.B.," he said. "So if they said to walk in a straight line, I would walk in a zigzag. It is a funny thing, of course. But I intended to make a point — not to agree with the K.G.B. on anything."

First Day Together Since 1974

The radio and television appearances were the only breaks from the privacy in which he and his wife, Avital, spent their first day together since she emigrated from the Soviet Union a day after their wedding in 1974.

On the radio, he told of his isolation, even from the letters his wife sent him.

"I hardly knew anything," he said. "Avital wrote to me twice a week, but I got only two letters a year in a good year. There were also bad years, when I received no letters at all."

While ordinary Israelis voiced their pleasure at his release, Israeli Government leaders were discussing its significance in the context of relations with the Soviet Union.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Israel did not view the release as a signal for improved relations.

"There is no sign of a change in Soviet policy," Mr. Shamir said in a news conference called to announce that the Ivory Coast was renewing diplomatic relations, severed in 1973.

He said the release of Mr. Shcharansky had no bearing on Soviet intentions in two areas of interest to Israel.

He said the action signaled no change in Soviet refusal to resume diplomatic relations, broken during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, or willingness to allow Jews to emigrate again in significant numbers. Mr. Shamir added that until there was a change, Moscow would not be able to take part in diplomatic efforts to reach a Middle East settlement.

Emigration Generally Curbed

Emigration from the Soviet Union is generally restricted for all citizens, but Jews and members of other minorities have been allowed to leave over the years on grounds of family reunification.

The Jewish exodus reached a high of 50,000 in 1979, but has since declined sharply. The Russians contend that virtually all those of the Soviet Union's 1.7 million Jews who wanted to emigrate have done so by now. Israel contends that 400,000 still want to leave.

An Israeli diplomat characterized Soviet policy in human-rights cases as "very selective, public-relations-oriented" and aimed, above all, for effect in the United States.

He and other Israeli officials and commentators interpreted the release of Mr. Shcharansky as an event in Soviet-American relations, aimed at improving the atmosphere for the next meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Israel, officials said, was the more or less accidental beneficiary of a Soviet gesture aimed at the United States.

Word on Shcharansky Kin

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 — The State Department said today that the Soviet Union had indicated that the family of Anatoly B. Shcharansky would be permitted to follow him to Israel.

Mr. Shcharansky's mother, Ida P. Milgrom, his brother, Leonid, and Leonid's wife and their two sons live in Moscow. Miss Milgrom and Leonid Shcharansky said Tuesday that they planned to file papers to emigrate.

The State Department, when asked whether the United States had received assurances that they could leave, replied in a written answer:

"The Soviets have indicated that they will allow his mother and other family members to emigrate."

Peres Outlines a Plan to Cut Israeli Control in West Bank

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12 (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres outlined to Parliament today a plan to reduce Israeli control over the day-to-day life of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

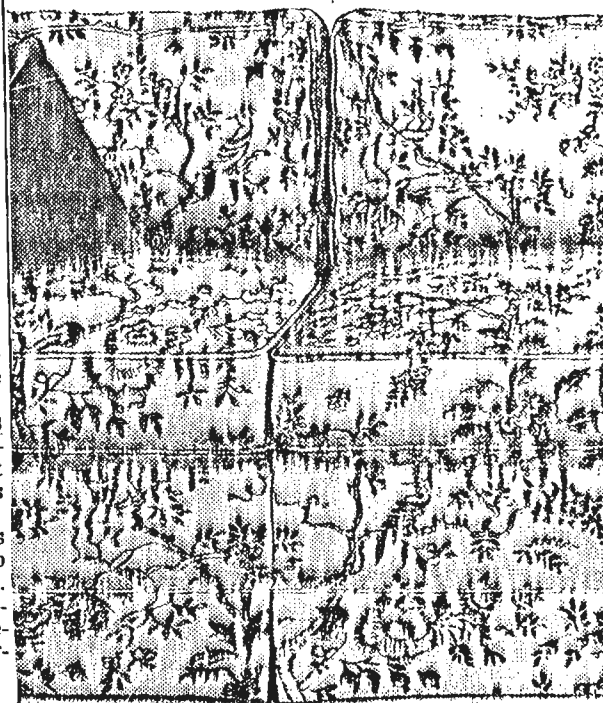
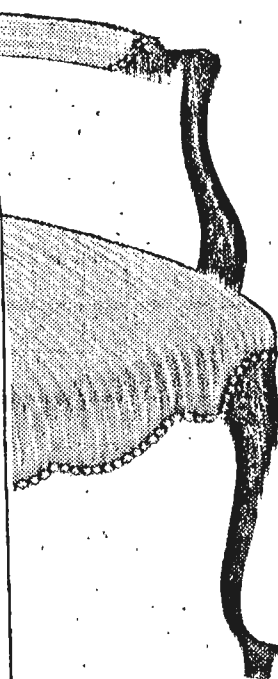
The plan would give Palestinians authority over health, education, welfare and municipal services, he said.

Seeking to allay the fears of Israelis that his plan would lead to Israeli withdrawal, Mr. Peres said Israel did not plan to pull any troops from the areas captured in the 1967 Middle East War.

Responding to Palestinian concerns that the plan was a ruse for Israel to keep a lasting grip on the area, Mr. Peres said it "is not a permanent solution but a way to live until there are negotiations" for a peace treaty with Jordan.

EW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, FEB

IT'S
W
AT AL
ARE B
SAVE 4
FLOOR
FIFTH



Your Money
Saturday in Business Day
The New York Times

40% savings
love seats
traditional
antifallv

REFUSENIK PROFILE

NAME:	ADDRESS:
IDA NUDEL	ul. Sovietskaya 69-2 Bendery 278100 Mold.SSR, USSR

FAMILY BACKGROUND:			
<u>Relationship</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Occupation/Profession</u>
	Ida	April 27, 1931	Economist

RELATIVES ABROAD:	Elana Fridman (Sister) P. O. Box 119 Rehovot 76110, Israel
--------------------------	--

VISA APPLICATION HISTORY:	Date of First Application:	May 1971
Reason for Refusal:	Date of First Refusal:	January 1972
Secrecy		
Most Recent Refusal:	Permission:	

CASE HISTORY/ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

On June 1, 1978, after seven years of harassment and interrogations since she first applied to emigrate from the USSR to Israel, Ida Nudel placed a banner outside her apartment window which stated, "KGB, Give Me a Visa to Israel." For this desperate display, she was tried for "malicious hooliganism" and sentenced to four years of internal exile.

In Ida's last public statement at her trial, she said: "During the past seven years I have learned to walk proudly with my head high as a human being and as a Jewish woman...These seven years have been filled with a daily battle for myself and others....None of you, my judges, is capable of finding a punishment that would take revenge and deprive me of the triumph and victory of these seven years."

Known as the "Guardian Angel" for her activities on behalf of Soviet Jewish Prisoners of Conscience, Ida Nudel had been arrested on numerous occasions. She has written, "What haven't they done to me since I first applied to leave? I was placed in a prison punishment cell...there I was tortured with hunger and with difficult conditions. I was beaten and hounded like a wild beast during a hunt. Many times I have been seized on the street and thrown into dirty smelly cellars they call detention cells..."

Ida was taught Zionism by her grandfather, a member of Hashomer Hatzair. In 1953, after Stalin's death, she began to gather information about Israel and occasionally tuned in to the "Voice of Israel." The Six-Day War, with its dramatic impact on Soviet Jews, prompted Ida to translate her thoughts into deeds. In 1971 she applied to leave, together with her sister, Elana Fridman.

Upon her arrival in exile in June of 1978, Ida was placed in a hostel four miles from Krivosheino, the only female among sixty male criminals. She slept with an axe under her bed to protect herself. In the summer of 1979, with the help of friends from Moscow and as a result of worldwide appeals on her behalf, Ida was moved to a one-room hut in Krivosheino. She acquired a dog as a protector and companion. She had no running water and was forced to carry water, kindling wood and other provisions long distances to her hut. When it got dark, Ida locked herself in, thus spending the long cold nights in complete isolation. Her hardships were exacerbated by the local resident's hostile attitude.

The world did not forget Ida Nudel. Hundreds of letters and appeals were sent to US and Soviet government officials on her behalf. Demonstrations, marches and campaigns were launched. In July 1981, the British Parliament presented Ida Nudel and Viktor Brailovksy in absentia with the "All-Parliamentary Award for Services to Soviet Jewry." One month later, Hadassah awarded Ida its highest honor, the "Henrietta Szold Award."

On Ida's fiftieth birthday, April 27, 1981, she received numerous telegrams and letters from all over the world, as people voiced their love and support. A special order was introduced in the House of Representatives on April 27 to mark her birthday and "to let the Soviet government know that we have not forgotten Ida Nudel..."

Ida was released from her exile location on March 20, 1982 and returned to Moscow several days later to resume pursuing a visa to Israel. Shortly after her return, she was summoned to a police station in Moscow and told by Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) officials that she would not receive a visa, so as not to encourage other Soviet citizens to seek permission to leave. She was then told to secure gainful employment and rejoin the "mainstream" of Soviet life.

After several months of trying to secure a legal residence permit in numerous cities, Nudel was informed in December that she would be permitted to reside in Bendery, in the Moldavian Republic.

Ida is one of three Moscow emigration activists denounced in a 1983 Soviet pamphlet, "An Alien Voice." The booklet deals with acts of "treason" committed by the three.

In January 1984, Ida was warned by the authorities in Bendery not to "socialize with refuseniks," and that "appropriate actions" would be taken if she continued to do so. Nudel responded to the warning by affirming her right, accorded by Soviet law, to choose her friends and entertain them.

In April 1984, Ida was visited by American actress and political activist Jane Fonda, the first foreigner she had seen in six years. On her trip to the Soviet Union Fonda also met with Soviet officials to plead for Nudel's release.

After Fonda's visit, it seemed that Ida's situation might improve, as neighbors and acquaintances became somewhat friendlier due to the immense Western exposure. However, in July 1984, Ida was once again refused an exit visa, and her Moscow residence permit was permanently revoked. In spite of this, Ida continued her refusenik activities. In September, she joined other prominent refuseniks in a letter to the International Committee for Human Rights protesting the renewed persecution of Soviet-Jewish Hebrew teachers. In February of 1985, Ida was awarded Israel's Golda Meir award for her continued heroic struggle. Her sister, Elana, accepted the award on Ida's behalf in Jerusalem.

That same month, Ida's apartment was taken from her by the authorities. Later, in April, she was forced to leave a train bound for Moscow and informed that she is prohibited from entering that city at least through July.

In July 1985, new efforts to win Ida's freedom were launched in Tel Aviv and Los Angeles, as public appeals were heard by Nudel's sister, Elana, actress Jane Fonda and L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley. Press conferences in both cities followed news that Nudel is suffering from a critical illness, and that her efforts to obtain medical care have been impeded by harassment from Soviet authorities.

In Tel Aviv, Fridman revealed details of Nudel's current situation and called for a renewed campaign to win her sister's release. "For more than six months, information has been reaching us concerning the seriously deteriorating state of Ida's health," she said. "Doctors say that her severe physical condition, coupled with the emotional stress to which she is subject by being cut off and alone, are endangering her life."

Fonda, joined by Mayor Bradley at City Hall, reiterated the appeal to Gorbachev on Ida's behalf. "I ask you to understand the legitimate desire of Ida to be with her sister in Israel, particularly at this time when her health is so precarious."

8/85

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

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

ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

BORN: January 20, 1948
FROM: Moscow
MARITAL STATUS: Married
OCCUPATION: Computer Technologist
ARRESTED: March 15, 1977
TRIED: July 14, 1978
CHARGES: Article #64 - "Treason"
Article #70 - "Anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"
SENTENCE: 3 years imprisonment
10 years special regime camp (to March 1990)
CAMP: Chistopol
CAMP ADDRESS: Uch. UE-148/ST4
Tatarskaya ASSR
USSR 422950
MOTHER'S ADDRESS: Ida Milgrom
Ul. Kooperativnaya 8 Istra
Moskovskaya Oblast
RSFSR, USSR
WIFE'S ADDRESS: Avital Shcharansky
34 Shderot Herzel
Jerusalem, Israel 96105

Shcharansky was born in Moscow in 1948 and graduated from the Moscow Institute's Physics Department of Computers and Applied Mathematics in June, 1972. Expert in computer technology and cybernetics, he is also an accomplished chess player.

Following the 1974 denial of his exit visa, which he applied for in 1973, on the grounds that "it is against state interests," Shcharansky was the subject of continuous harassment, surveillance and interrogations. At times, up to eight KGB agents trailed him.

OVER

He met Avital in 1973 outside the Moscow Synagogue. They were married despite difficulty in obtaining a rabbi and absurd attempts by the authorities at blocking the union. One day after their wedding, Mrs. Shcharansky emigrated to Israel. In March, 1975, after a series of arrests, Shcharansky was informed by the KGB: "Your destiny is in our hands. You saw what happened to your friends. No one in the West is interested in you and what you are doing here, and nobody will say a word in the entire world if there is one more Prisoner of Conscience in the Soviet Union."

In 1977, Shcharansky filed suit, along with fellow activist Vladimir Slepak, and claimed Soviet Jews were defamed as a result of two broadcasts of the anti-Semitic television documentary, "Buyers of Souls."

The Soviet newspaper, Izvestia, accused Shcharansky of working for the CIA. Shortly thereafter, in March, 1977, he was arrested by the Soviet secret police and detained in Moscow's Lefortovo prison until his subsequent trial in July, 1978. Convicted on charges of "treason" and "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," he was sentenced to 13 years in prison and labor camps, and began his term at Chistopol prison.

Throughout his imprisonment, Shcharansky was held incommunicado, unable to see or speak with anyone except the KGB. He was also not permitted legal counsel, despite relentless efforts by his family to secure an attorney for him.

His plight drew international attention and became a focal point of U.S. - Soviet relations; numerous Senators, Congressmen and then-President Jimmy Carter voiced their assurances of Shcharansky's innocence. Columbia University President William McGill headed a special Ad Hoc Commission on Justice for Anatoly Shcharansky, which convened in October, 1977, to hear testimony in Shcharansky's defense.

Deteriorating health plagued Shcharansky during his first 30 months of prison confinement. Severe headaches that hampered long-term reading and writing were among the discomforts he suffered.

March, 1980 marked Shcharansky's transfer to Perm Labor Camp from Chistopol, where he was destined to serve the second phase of his thirteen-year sentence. In April of that year, his mother, Ida Milgrom, and his brother, Leonid, were permitted to visit with him for 24 hours -- the first time since his initial imprisonment in 1978 that he was allowed visitors. The following September, they were again granted a visitation permit, for a brief period and under heavy guard.

In a late-September letter to Mrs. Milgrom from his Perm location, Shcharansky made reference to his ill health. More specifically, he complained of severe stomach and back pains. The new year, 1981, brought a worsening state of health.

Two weeks of solitary confinement filled February, 1981. Shcharansky was further burdened with the harsh conditions and minimal food rations and exercise characteristic of such detainment. In addition, all of his scheduled 1981 meetings with family members were abruptly cancelled, and his letter-writing allotment was cut back to one letter every two months from an original allowance of two letters every one month.

Shcharansky relayed details of his deteriorating health in April, 1981 correspondence to Mrs. Milgrom. Among his complaints were continued severe headaches and inadequate medical attention.

During an early-May visit to Perm, Mrs. Milgrom, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Raya, was emphatically refused permission to see her son. Labor camp authorities told Milgrom that Shcharansky's health surpassed "satisfactory." From her conversation with

authorities, she learned of his "systematic punishment" in isolated cells for allegedly refusing to work. It was later confirmed that Shcharansky did, indeed, suffer from a chronic weak condition which included fainting spells and stemmed from a lack of proper vitamins.

Meanwhile, in Washington, D.C., efforts on Shcharansky's behalf continued as Mrs. Shcharansky and former POC Iosif Mendelevich were received at the White House by President Reagan and Vice President Bush. National Security Advisor Richard Allen was also present at the May 28th meeting.

In June, Mrs. Milgrom met with a Ministry of Internal Affairs official as a result of Western pressure and Mrs. Milgrom's persistence. The official provided her with details of Shcharansky's physical condition but refused to discuss future visitation and punishment procedures.

Supplementary medical updates became known when Mrs. Milgrom received a lengthy letter from her son in September. The correspondence, dated July 1 and postmarked August 30, included a comprehensive summary of ailments, treatment and conditions at Perm by Shcharansky. Both his health and spirit had improved.

A surprise November, 1981, transfer once again brought Shcharansky to Chistopol prison from Perm Labor Camp. No concrete explanation for the sudden move was given by authorities, at that time.

In January, 1982, Mrs. Milgrom and her son Leonid's wife, Raya, visited Shcharansky at Chistopol. In noticeably poor health, Anatoly described for them his previous year and a half at Perm labor camp, and his placement in solitary confinement during that time. They learned that Anatoly had been sentenced to a concurrent three-year prison sentence in October, for failure to admit his guilt over the charges brought against him in 1977.

In Jerusalem, Mrs. Shcharansky met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who vowed to raise Shcharansky's plight at an upcoming meeting in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. At that time, Haig drew particular attention to Shcharansky's case.

Mrs. Milgrom again travelled to Chistopol -- an arduous five-hundred mile journey -- in April, but was prohibited from seeing her son. She did, however, meet with camp and health authorities. She discussed his again being placed in solitary confinement in prison for three months, exacerbating his already poor health, as well as the denial of his correspondence and visitation rights.

In May, exiled Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov issued an appeal to France's President Francois Mitterand to intervene on Shcharansky's behalf. In the letter, he stressed that "Shcharansky was chosen as a victim in view of the fact that he was not only a participant in the Jewish emigration movement, but was also active in the struggle for all human rights in the USSR." That same month efforts to negotiate the exchange of Major Aleksei Koslov, a KGB spy held captive in South Africa, for the release of Shcharansky, were unsuccessful.

On September 27, on the eve of Yom Kippur, Shcharansky began a hunger strike that was to last 109 days. The strike was to protest prison officials' confiscation of his mail and their refusal to allow him to receive visits from his family, despite such allowances under the Soviet penal system. In response to the act, a State Department spokesman stated that the U.S. government "thoroughly deplores the Soviet authorities' willful abuse of Mr. Shcharansky's rights which led to this desperate decision," and called upon Soviet authorities to reconsider their treatment of Shcharansky.

In an unusual move, then Soviet Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov sent a letter on January 18, made public on the 24, in which he stated that Shcharansky "had contact with his mother and ceased his hunger strike" in Chistopol prison and that "there is no threat to his life." The letter was in response to an inquiry from French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais. According to Le Monde, however, Marchais was "not satisfied" with Andropov's reply.

At the end of February, Shcharansky's mother, Ida Milgrom, finally received a letter from her son in which he stated that he had in fact ended his hunger strike on January 14. Shcharansky remained in critical condition as a result of the strike.

In October 1983 Shcharansky was refused hospitalization because it was found "unnecessary" by a special committee. His mother received a letter from him in December in which he complained of "chest pains, a malfunctioning in his left arm, leg weakness and pain in his eyes."

On January 5, 1984, Shcharansky was visited by his mother and brother at Chistopol Prison. Unable to sleep because of the pain in his chest, he had raised the question of hospitalization with prison authorities, who told him that convicts are hospitalized only in "extreme" cases. After the two-hour visit, his mother appealed to local health officials, but, in what may be an attempt to frustrate her efforts, was told to contact Moscow.

Shcharansky has requested that a lawyer be found who could act as an intermediary with prison officials. He feared that by acting on his own, he could face an extension of his sentence allowed by a new law instituted in October 1983. The law stipulates up to five additional years for "opposing" those in charge.

Despite his condition, Shcharansky's spirits are up. In early January, he ended a two-day hunger strike protesting the blocking of his mail to his wife, Avital. Both she and his mother are currently receiving his letters on a regular basis.

In July, a meeting between Shcharansky and his mother was cancelled without explanation.

7/84 Released from prison and went to Israel 2/18/86

Tired Scharansky Sorts Out Future

Soviet Jewish Emigration Campaign Reportedly High on List

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12—Released Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Scharansky spent his first day in Israel today in virtual seclusion with his wife, Avital, and close friends, discussing his future as a new immigrant to the Jewish state, as special interest groups and political parties began jockeying to enlist his support.

Scharansky, who was given an Israeli passport and immigrant card upon his arrival last night, completed registration formalities and spent much of the day resting from his whirlwind journey from an East German jail to freedom in West Berlin and, later, a tumultuous reception at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport.

A source close to the family said that Scharansky was physically and emotionally exhausted, and that his wife, who had been under intense pressure in the days leading to her husband's release, was determined to remain secluded for at least a day or two.

The state-run Israeli radio reported tonight that in a brief interview—the first he has given in nine years—Scharansky said that during his time in detention he knew nothing of world events.

But he said that from time to time he could guess at changes in Soviet policy by the treatment accorded him by the KGB, the secret police.

In the interview, the radio reported, Scharansky said that he intended first to have some time to relax and then to devote his energies to working for the release of other Soviet Jews.

The radio said that in the interview, which was conducted in Hebrew, Scharansky, when asked if he had been instructed by the Soviets about what to say after his release, replied that throughout his captivity he had disobeyed the KGB's orders.

He said that when he was flown to East Germany, he was instructed by the KGB to walk from the aircraft in a straight line, but he said that in defiance he walked away in a zig-zag course.

In a television interview,
See SCHARANSKY, A29, Col. 1



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Anatoly and Avital Scharansky stand on balcony of their Jerusalem apartment.

U.S. Says Soviets 'Indicated' Family Will Be Allowed Out

By a Washington Post Staff Writer

The Soviet Union has "indicated" that Jewish dissident Anatoly Scharansky's mother, his brother and other members of his family will be permitted to emigrate to Israel, the State Department said yesterday.

The department disclosed that information in a one-sentence statement that it issued without elaboration.

However, State Department officials and congressional sources, who were speaking on the condition they not be identified, said that the agreement under which Scharansky was released to the West on Tuesday also provides for exit permits to be issued to his 77-year-old mother,

Ida Milgrom, his brother, Leonid, and the brother's wife and two children.

According to the sources, insistence by the Soviet Union that Anatoly Scharansky be released only as part of an East-West spy exchange precluded the other family members' leaving with him.

Scharansky was imprisoned in 1978 as an alleged spy for the United States.

The sources said that they were unable to specify when the others would be allowed to leave but that it was expected to be soon.

Leonid Scharansky told reporters in Moscow that he and his mother applied yesterday for emigration permits.



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

DAHLIA BRAILOVSKY

Dahlia Brailovsky, the daughter of leading Soviet Jewry activists Irina and Viktor Brailovsky, was born into refusal in 1974, one year after her parents were first denied permission to emigrate on the grounds of her mother's "secrecy."

In the year of her birth, Irina's father was imprisoned for fifteen days for attempting to hold an international seminar for unemployed Jewish scientists awaiting permission to emigrate to Israel.

Two years later, her father was granted permission to emigrate, but her mother was denied a visa. After several months of hesitation, due to his reluctance to leave without Irina, Viktor decided to emigrate with the children to Israel, only to have their visas revoked on the spurious ground that "separating families violated the Helsinki Final Act."

In the following years, Dahlia was witness to many acts of KGB harassment and arrest, culminating in her father's seven month detention, incommunicado, prior to his trial and exile. Dahlia made the arduous journey with her mother to visit her father in exile in Kazaksta many times.

Dahlia, her parents, her brother and his family and grandmother, received permission to emigrate in September, 1987, and are now living in Israel.

Dahlia Brailovsky is in the United States for the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) in connection with Freedom Sunday, the December 6 Washington Mobilization, on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev Summit Meeting.



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

IRINA BRAILOVSKY

Irina Brailovsky, a physicist who until 1972 was a computer specialist at Moscow State University, is the wife of former Prisoner of Conscience Viktor Brailovsky.

Denied permission to emigrate in 1973, due to her "secrecy," and faced with separation from Viktor and her children, who at that time had permission, Irina became an activist in the Jewish emigration movement, and with her husband, participated in a seventeen-day hunger strike to protest the absence of free emigration for Soviet Jews.

A witness to KGB harassment and the arrest of her husband, Irina continued her activism, at great personal risk, during Viktor's long detention and exile.

Once faced with being separated from her husband and children, Irina now lives with Viktor, their daughter, Dahlia, and their son, Leonid, and his family, in Israel.

Irina Brailovsky is in the United States for the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) in connection with Freedom Sunday, the December 6 Washington Mobilization, on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev Summit Meeting.

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National Conference on Soviet Jewry

LEV AND INNA ELBERT

A refusenik since 1976, with his wife, Inna, and their son, Karmi, on "secrecy" and "insufficient kinship" grounds, Lev Elbert served a one-year prison term for "draft evasion" stemming from his recall to duty after having previously completed his service, in 1972. Lev's "secrecy" dates from that period, when he was assigned to a battalion building a swimming pool.

Religiously observant and culturally active, the Elberts were arrested and detained for four hours in 1980 on "theft" charges while on their way to a Jewish seminar. Later on, during his incarceration on the draft evasion charge, Lev was accused of smuggling hashish into the prison, and in a search of the Elbert apartment, KGB agents opened a Hebrew book and "found drugs."

During his incarceration, Inna and Karmi were beaten up. The brutal attack left Karmi unconscious. During that period, Inna staged a thirty-seven day hunger strike to protest the drug charges, which were later dropped, and Lev was released from prison on schedule.

But the Elberts' refusal continued. Last November Lev's father, Chaim, also a refusenik, died, two days after hearing of Lev's then latest refusal. Last September, in the wake of permissions granted to high profile refuseniks in a pre-summit Soviet gesture, the Elberts received permission. They now reside in Israel.



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

NATAN SCHARANSKY

Natan (Anatoly) Scharansky was imprisoned from March 15, 1977 to February 11, 1986 on spurious charges of "treason" and "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." His case became a cause celebre throughout the free world, due largely to the efforts of Soviet Jewry activists and his wife, Avital.

Avital left for Israel the day after their marriage, in July 1974, in the hope that Natan would soon be allowed to join her. But they endured almost twelve years of separation. During that time, Natan, an expert in computer technology, became a spokesman for the Soviet Jewish emigration movement and was repeatedly refused permission to emigrate. He became the subject of continuous KGB harassment, surveillance and interrogation.

In 1977, Natan filed suit, with Vladimir Slepak, against Soviet authorities, claiming that Soviet Jews had been defamed in two television broadcasts of the anti-Semitic documentary, Buyers of Souls. In turn, the newspaper Izvestia charged that Natan was a CIA agent, and shortly afterward, in March 1977, he was arrested and detained until his trial, in July 1978. Convicted on the treason and anti-Soviet agitation charges, Natan was sentenced to thirteen years in prison and labor camps.

Throughout his imprisonment, Natan was held incommunicado, and was not permitted legal counsel. His plight received international attention, and became a focal point of U.S.-Soviet relations, with the then President Jimmy Carter issuing a statement of Natan's innocence. Natan's imprisonment was marked by long stays in punishment cells, hunger strikes, postponements and denials of family visits, and inadequate medical attention. Throughout his ordeal, Natan maintained his dignity, sense of humor, and idealism.

The Free World rejoiced on February 11, 1986, when, after nearly nine years of imprisonment, Natan was released and allowed to join Avital in Israel, where they now live with their year-old daughter, Rachel; Natan's mother, Ida Milgrom; and Natan's brother, Leonid, and his family.

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National Conference on Soviet Jewry

IDA NUDEL

The "guardian angel" of Soviet Jewish Prisoners of Conscience, Ida Nudel endured more than fifteen years in refusal on "secrecy" grounds because she sought to emigrate to Israel to be reunited with her sister, Elana Fridman.

Ida's period of refusal was marked by harassment. In 1978, in her seventh year as a refusenik, she placed a banner outside her apartment window stating: "KGB, GIVE ME A VISA TO ISRAEL." She was arrested, tried and convicted of "malicious hooliganism, and sentenced to four years of harsh exile in Siberia.

In her last public statement at her trial, she said: "During these past seven years I have learned to walk proudly with my head held high as a human being and as a Jewish woman. . . .None of you, my judges, is capable of finding a punishment that would take revenge and deprive me of the triumph and victory of these seven years."

In Siberia, Ida slept with an axe under her bed, in order to protect herself from the advances of the sixty male criminals with whom she was forced to live. One year later, due to a worldwide campaign on her behalf, Ida was moved to a primitive hut, where her only companion was a dog, with whom she would share the remaining years in exile.

On her release from exile in March 1980, Ida returned to Moscow to renew her emigration process, and was told that she would not be granted a visa, in order to discourage others from attempting to emigrate. Several months later, after trying to secure a legal residence permit there, or in other cities, she was given permission to live in Bendery, a city closed to foreigners, in the Moldavian Republic.

Ida was subsequently denounced in an official pamphlet, An Alien Voice, and was warned not to "socialize" with other refuseniks, or else "appropriate actions" would be taken. Ida's response was to affirm her right, under Soviet law, to choose, and entertain, her friends.

Finally given permission to emigrate in October 1987, Ida arrived at Ben Gurion Airport, to a joyous reception by the people of Israel.

Ida Nudel is in the United States for the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) in connection with Freedom Sunday, the December 6 Washington Mobilization, on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev Summit Meeting.

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National Conference on Soviet Jewry

VLADIMIR AND MARIA SLEPAK

A leader of the Soviet Jewish emigration movement since 1969, Vladimir Slepak was first refused permission to emigrate in 1970, on the grounds of "secrecy," due to his former position as head of a laboratory in the Moscow Scientific Institute of Television Research.

Vladimir and his wife, Maria, have two sons, Aleksandr and Leonid, who were allowed to leave for Israel in 1977 and 1979, respectively. Vladimir was one of the first Soviet Jews to circulate petitions, letters and appeals to the West on behalf of Soviet Jewish emigration. He also led demonstrations and met with visiting Americans, including members of Congress.

During this period, the Slepaks were constantly harassed. Vladimir was called to testify at the second Leningrad Trial, in 1971, and was imprisoned twice that year on unspecified charges. He was also vilified in the media, labeled a traitor, imprisoned for short periods, and threatened constantly with long-term incarceration.

In June 1978, Vladimir and Maria were arrested for displaying a banner in their window stating: "LET US GO TO OUR SON IN ISRAEL." Vladimir was sentenced to five years' internal exile on charges of "malicious hooliganism," and Maria received a suspended sentence, but chose to accompany her husband into exile in Siberia.

In October 1987, after seventeen years of waiting, Vladimir and Maria emigrated to Israel. They were reunited with their sons, and met their five grandchildren for the first time.



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

YULI EDELSHTEIN

Former Prisoner of Conscience Yuli Edelshtein, 29, an English teacher by profession, and an unofficial Hebrew teacher by choice; and his wife, Tanya, were Jewish cultural and Hebrew activists in Moscow.

First refused permission to emigrate in 1978, Yuli was arrested in 1984 on unspecified charges during the KGB's offensive to crush the Hebrew teaching efforts of refuseniks. After the KGB search of his apartment, where boxes containing "drugs" were "found," Yuli was sentenced to three years in a labor camp. He was accused of "corrupting Jewish youth with medieval and mystical drug rituals," and many of his Hebrew students were forced to sign statements that Yuli had forced them to purchase Hebrew study kits, which the authorities charged, made him "an illegal profiteer seeking to corrupt youth."

While incarcerated, Yuli was beaten frequently by his fellow prisoners, in attacks instigated by camp authorities, and suffered from a lack of adequate medical attention.

Yuli was released from prison in May 1987, five months early, and he and Tanya were allowed to emigrate in July 1987. They now make their home in Jerusalem.

Yuli Edelshtein is in the United States for the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) in connection with Freedom Sunday, the December 6 Washington Mobilization, on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev Summit Meeting.



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

FELIKS ABRAMOVICH

Feliks Abramovich, 23, is the son of leading Moscow refusenik-activists Pavel and Marta Abramovich.

Feliks was only six years old when, in 1971, his family was first denied permission to emigrate on the grounds of the "secrecy" of his father, an electronics engineer and Hebrew teacher.

During the years since then, Feliks witnessed his father's harassment by the KGB, including searches of their apartment, charges of parasitism, arrests and detention.

In October 1981, Feliks himself became a KGB target when, after searching the Abramovich apartment and interrogating Pavel, they threatened that Feliks would be drafted into the army if Pavel continued to teach Hebrew, thus delaying the family's emigration for another five to seven years. Due to pressure from the West, the authorities backed down.

Feliks was given permission to emigrate in July 1987, and now lives in Israel, where he awaits the arrival of his parents, who are still refused permission to emigrate.

Feliks Abramovich is in the United States for the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) in connection with Freedom Sunday, the December 6 Washington Mobilization, on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev Summit Meeting.



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

MIKHAIL AND OKSANA KHOLMIANSKY

Mikhail Kholmiansky, a well-known refusenik activist and Hebrew teacher, emigrated to Israel in July 1987 with his wife, Oksana, an activist in the women's refusenik movement, and their son, Maxim, 16½.

Refuseniks for six years before receiving permission to emigrate, Mikhail and Oksana campaigned actively on behalf of Mikhail's brother, former Prisoner of Conscience Aleksandr Kholmiansky, who is now applying for permission to emigrate with his wife, Anna, and their infant daughter. Anna recently ended a hunger strike, in its twenty-fourth day, after finally obtaining a long-sought parental waiver from her father. Mikhail's parents are also seeking to go to Israel.

Mikhail and Oksana Kholmiansky are in the United States for the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ) in connection with Freedom Sunday, the December 6 Washington Mobilization, on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev Summit Meeting.

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pleased

I am delighted ~~and proud~~ to greet a multitude of Americans expressing an ancient plea: "Let My People Go!" Peacefully yet forcefully, in true democratic spirit, you are making your cause known to the world as well as to the Soviet leadership -- a cause that has always had our undivided support: the struggle of Soviet Jews for freedom of emigration and the right to practice their religion without fear of persecution. The struggle of Soviet Jews exemplifies the cause of liberty for all.

Millions within the USSR are still denied the right to live where they choose, to worship as they choose, and preserve their national cultures. It is not a foreign plot when millions seek what justice. It is a spontaneous expression of humanity's very nature: the thirst for freedom.

The Soviet leadership has taken some positive steps on human rights. More Jews were allowed to emigrate in one month this year than in all of 1986, and more than 200 political prisoners were released from labor camps. We ~~applaud~~ these actions, but they are far from enough. Much more is needed.

some
There are recent signs of stagnation and backsliding, but I have high hopes for new forward steps by the Soviet government. I shall press for them in my talks with General Secretary Gorbachev in the coming days -- for the release of all refusniks, for full freedom of emigration, and for complete freedom of religion and cultural expression. We shall not be satisfied with less.

We cannot relax our efforts or our vigil! Let me say to all of you here and to the thousands who wait in the USSR, if freedom is won through dedication and perseverance, I have no doubt that your efforts will ultimately prevail. God bless you all.

December 2, 1987

Dear Miriam:

It is a pleasure for me to welcome Anne and Max Green's daughter into this world. Your arrival in this exciting and challenging world is a cause for joy far greater than you can know right now. In the years to come, you will fully understand how lucky you are to have been born to those who love you so deeply.

Knowing the dedication and patriotism of your entire family, I am confident that you will realize the precious meaning of life in our nation and that you will always bear in your heart a special love for the freedoms we enjoy as a people.

Take pride in whatever you do, keep faith with the blessings of your heritage, and remember the sacrifices so many have made before you to win the light of this day. Do these things, and you will return to this world a thousandfold the gift of your wonderful birth.

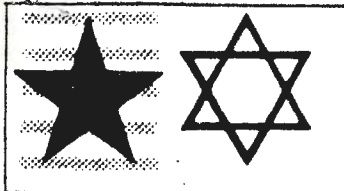
Nancy joins me in sending a heartfelt Mazel Tov to your wonderful family and our best wishes for a long and fruitful life to you.

Sincerely,

Miriam Green
815 North Belgrade Road
Silver Spring, Maryland 20902

cc: Matt Zachary
OEGB, Room 156, x 6270

RR/ES/KC/AVH/ws (12PMN)



Israel 40th Anniversary Tribute Committee

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December 28, 1987

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Office of Public Liaison
Room 196
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500

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Donald Trump

Dear Max:

The Israel Tribute Committee (under the auspices of the JCRC) is putting together a supplement to the New York Times in honor of the 40th Anniversary of the State of Israel. It will be produced by Guide to Jewish Living, Inc., the company which published the pre-Rosh Hashana supplement "5748", and is expected to appear on Sunday, March 20, 1988. The purpose of this publication is to inform the American public of the various facets and achievements of Israel and her people and to promote Israel in a positive fashion. Articles will include a historical retrospective; a piece highlighting Israel's scientific and business achievements; a sentimental piece on the significance of Israel; an article on her culture; and a piece on 40 Israelis from all walks of life who were born in 1948, the year the country was established. For your information, the Israel Tribute has complete control over all editorial content.

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We would be greatly honored to print remarks by President Reagan in our supplement. President Herzog of Israel, Israel Consul General of New York Moshe Yegar, and Larry A. Silverstein, Chairman of the Tribute Committee, have also been approached to submit greetings.

Enclosed are draft remarks for the President's greetings. Please review and make suggestions as soon as possible as our deadline for copy is mid-January.

We sincerely hope the President will submit remarks and look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Michael S. Miller
Coordinating Executive
Director

Lori Posin
Project Director

encl.

New York Celebrates 40 Years of Friendship

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UJA-Federation



Draft Remarks for President Reagan:

As Israel approaches her 40th anniversary, we celebrate her many achievements. So much has been accomplished in so short a time period. Israel has fought for her sovereignty, maintained a vital democracy, and successfully absorbed hundreds of thousands of immigrants from around the world.

The United States, a special friend of Israel since its founding, is proud to pay tribute to Israel on this special anniversary. May Israel continue to grow from strength to strength.

Draft Remarks for President Reagan:

As the State of Israel reaches the 40th anniversary of its birth, we are reminded of the similarities between our countries and of the bonds that link us together. The United States and Israel have both welcomed and nourished immigrants from all over the world; both have struggled against difficult odds for freedom and sovereignty; both are strong and vibrant democracies (two of only 40 on earth); and both cherish the values of human dignity and respect for all mankind.

We look towards a future of continued friendship as America and Israel strive to achieve and preserve peace and mutual understanding. The United States takes special pride in paying tribute to Israel on this very special anniversary. May Israel continue to flourish as a country and a people, and may she grow from strength to strength.



אהל קינדער היים און פאמיליע הילף

Children's Home & Family Services

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January 13, 1988

Mr. Max Green
The White House
Room 196 - OEOB
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Green:

As per our conversation, enclosed please find material about our 18th Anniversary Dinner which will take place on Saturday evening, January 23, 1988, at the Sheraton Centre in Manhattan.

I, as the Honorary President and one of the founding members of the organization, am scheduled to receive the Presidential Award. I would greatly appreciate if you would send a congratulatory message from the President addressed to me, as soon as possible, so that we may publicly read it at our dinner. We expect to host over 1,000 people at this gala event, including many prominent Jewish leaders, rabbi's and professionals and a personal greeting from the President would greatly enhance the evening.

Sincerely,

RABBI HERTZ FRANKEL
Honorary President

RHF:el
Enc.

January 15, 1988

Congratulations to all those celebrating OHEL's Chai anniversary. A special Mazel Tov to Ivan Tillman, Rabbi Hertz Frankel, Rabbi Mechel Rabinowicz, Max Wasser, and your other distinguished honorees.

For eighteen years OHEL has provided unique and much needed community services. Your work is of particular benefit to the Jewish community, but the entire community also derives much from your work with both children and adults.

Nancy joins me in sending our own thanks for a job well done and our best wishes for even greater accomplishments from now until your double Chai celebration.

We're Home When No One Else Is

We wish it weren't so, but there are Jewish children in our community without parents or from troubled and broken homes. Some are children and adults with developmental and psychological problems. Many can no longer stay in their own homes. All need a warm, loving Orthodox environment.

Oh how we wish we could open our homes to them. But for most of us, that is just not possible. Even if it were, we wouldn't know how to give them the special care they need.

Fortunately for all of us there is an OHEL, now celebrating its Chai Anniversary. OHEL

- is New York's only full-service child-care agency/operated under Orthodox auspices and in consultation with Daas Torah
- operates residential care facilities for developmentally and emotionally disabled Jewish children and adults, a foster care and adoption service and a family preventive care service



- sponsors a network of 10 Kosher and Shomer Shabbos residential care facilities and foster homes.

- employs professionals who are Yarei Shomayim fulfilling their duties as a Mitzvah as well as a career

- offers a Jewish education to every foster child or resident according to their abilities

For 18 years, OHEL has steadily expanded its services to provide the best possible Jewish care for all those in need in our community. The financial burden is overwhelming. The extra expense of providing a Jewish education and kosher food, is not reimbursed by the government. Furthermore, additional facilities are urgently needed for Jewish children and young adults with nowhere else to turn for care in an Orthodox environment.

Let's Make Sure That There Will Always Be Someone Home

by participating in the

CHAI DINNER & CELEBRATION

of

OHEL Children's Home & Family Services

Saturday Evening, January 23rd, 1988

7:45 P.M.

at the

Sheraton Center

7th Avenue and 53rd Street in New York City

Guest of honor

IVAN L. TILLEM

Rabbi Hertz Frankel
Presidential Award

Rabbi Mechel Rabinowicz
Presidential Award

Max Wasser
Presidential Award

Moishe and Rozi Hellman
Nediv Lev Award

Hindu (Eva) Blan
Aishes Chayil Award

Howard Ross
Community Service Award

Murray and Anna Geller
Chesed Award

Milton and Fran Pfeiffer
Shem Tov Award

Couvert: \$360. per couple

For journal ad blanks, reservations and information contact:

OHEL Dinner Committee, 4423 16th Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11204

or call: (718) 972-9338; 851-6300

Dinner Committee:

Honorary Chairman: David Novick; Chairman: Chaim S. Kamnietzky; Co-chairman: Steve Neuman;
Honorary Co-Chairman: Reverend Joseph Fischman, Sol Mermelstein, Rabbi Harry Rieder, Morris Zakheim

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Message:

From: Alvin Cragg

★6600★ AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PHOTOGRAMMETRY AND REMOTE SENSING (ASPRS)

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William D. French, Exec.Dir.

Founded: 1934. **Members:** 8000. **Staff:** 14. **Budget:** \$1,250,000. **Regional Groups:** 19. Firms, individuals, and government agencies engaged in photogrammetry, photointerpretation, and remote sensing and their application to such fields as archaeology, geographic information systems, military reconnaissance, urban planning, engineering, traffic surveys, meteorological observations, medicine, geology, forestry, agriculture, construction, and topographic mapping. Sponsors student scholarships and issues awards for outstanding achievement. Offers voluntary certification program open to persons associated with one or more functional areas of photogrammetry and remote sensing. Maintains small library, placement service, and speakers' bureau; holds symposia and congresses. Surveys the profession of private firms in photogrammetry and remote sensing. **Committees:** Archives, History, and Records; Autometric; Computer Applications; Education; Evaluation for Certification; Geographic Information Management Systems; Nomenclature; Photogrammetric; Professional Conduct; Preservation of Aerial Photography; Research; Satellite Remote Sensing; Survey of the Profession. **Divisions:** Photogrammetric Application (including committees for Automated Cartography, Cadastral Surveys, Close-Range Photogrammetry, and Photogrammetric Mapping Systems); Primary Data Acquisition (including technical committees for Data Processing, Reproduction, and Display, Environmental Factors, Image Quality, Platforms and Navigation, and Sensor Systems); Professional Practice (including committees for Government Practice, Private Practice, Professional Qualification and Certification, and Standards and Specifications); Remote Sensing Applications (including technical committees for Archaeology and Anthropology, Education and Interpretive Skills, Extraterrestrial Science, Geography and Land Use, Hydrospheric Sciences, and Plant Sciences). **Publications:** Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, monthly (includes yearbook and annual directory); also publishes manuals, handbooks, and conference proceedings. **Affiliated With:** American Congress on Surveying and Mapping; International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. **Formerly:** (1985) American Society of Photogrammetry. **Convention/Meeting:** semiannual - 1987 (next) Oct. 4-9, Reno, NV; 1988 Mar. 13-18, St. Louis, MO and Sept. 12-16, Virginia Beach, VA; 1989 Mar. 12-17, Baltimore, MD and Sept. 7-12, Cleveland, OH; 1990 Mar. 18-24, Denver, CO and Sept. 23-28, Atlantic City, NJ; 1991 March (location undetermined) and Sept. 16-20, Portland, OR.

**★1589★ INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PHOTOGRAMMETRY
AND REMOTE SENSING (ISPRS)**

Department of Photogrammetry

Royal Institute of Technology

Phone: 8 7877344

S-100 44 Stockholm, Sweden

Kennert Torlegard, Sec.Gen.

Founded: 1907. **Members:** 76. National societies and committees of photogrammetry and remote sensing; national mapping agencies; only one organization per country may acquire membership. Photogrammetry and remote sensing are used to make maps from aerial and space photographs. Works to advance photogrammetric and remote sensing science, research, technology, and applications. Sponsors competitions and bestows awards. Compiles statistics and conducts research programs. Bestows awards. **Committees:** Close Range Applications; Data Acquisition; Data Analysis; Instrumentation; Interpretation of Data; Professional and Educational Matters; Topographic Mapping and Data Banks. **Publications:** (1) Photogrammetria, bimonthly; (2) Congress Archives, quadrennial; (3) Technical Commission Symposia Proceedings, quadrennial; also publishes multilingual glossary and technical monographs. **Formerly:** (1981) International Society for Photogrammetry. **Convention/Meeting:** quadrennial congress - 1988 Kyoto, Japan.



NIKKI STEPHANOPOULOS
Director, News & Information

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese
of North & South America
10 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10021
(212) 570-3529

May 6, 1988

Max Green

Dear Max,

Enclosed is a draft letter from President Reagan for the Clergy-Laity Album and background material that may be useful in preparing a videotaped message for the opening of the Congress.

As the Album deadline is near, would it be possible to send the President's message and a photo to the Archbishop's office as soon as possible. It would be very much appreciated.

If you need further information please do not hesitate to call.

Faithfully,

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



THE PRESIDENT

הנשיא

March 22, 1988

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, its faculty, students and all of its supporters throughout the world, it is indeed an honor to invite you to accept the degree of doctor philosophiae honoraris causa from us at a ceremony in Washington on Monday, June 6, 1988.

This degree will be awarded in recognition of the role which you have played as a statesman, as a leader whose friendship to Israel and, indeed, to the entire Jewish people has been unflagging, and especially, as one who has worked unceasingly to create peace and security for men and women of good will throughout the world.

We are a center of education not only for Israelis of every faith, but for young people from around the world. We are proud to serve as the world's major Jewish university, and as such, we represent a constituency reaching far beyond the walls of our campuses in Jerusalem. It is for that constituency--concerned and involved Jews throughout the world--as well as for our students and faculty, that we will be privileged to confer this degree.

We hope that you will be able to accept this degree. The American Friends of the Hebrew University are planning a major leadership gathering in Washington on Sunday, June 5 and Monday, June 6, and this would indeed be a wonderful occasion to confer the Honorary Doctorate.

With best and warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Amnon Pazy
President

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

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