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647-1716

Q. This one or
named person?

Steve - Call Leah Lerner at State/
Human Rights & find out
if these people are on the
list AA will bring up w. Orttacher.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 13, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: SISTER ANN GILLEN

SUBJECT: WRITES REQUESTING HELP FOR BORIS AND GALINA
LIVSHITZ AND THEIR SON DAVID IN OBTAINING AN
EXIT VISA FROM THE SOVIET UNION

| | | ACTION | | DISPOSITION | |
|---------------|----------------|--------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| ROUTE TO: | | ACT | DATE | TYPE | C COMPLETED |
| OFFICE/AGENCY | (STAFF NAME) | CODE | YY/MM/DD | RESP | D YY/MM/DD |
| MAX GREEN | | ORG | 88/05/13 | | / / |
| | REFERRAL NOTE: | | / / | | / / |
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COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
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*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *                OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE     *C-COMPLETED        *                CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF    *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *                OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY       *                      *                      *
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KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

569605



National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry

1307 SOUTH WABASH, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

312 - 922-1983

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REV. JOHN STEINBRUCK
SR. ROSE THERING
SR. ANN PATRICK WARE
REV. WILLIAM WEILER
ELMER WINTER

May 9, 1988

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Av. NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to thank you for all you have done in the past to help Soviet Jews and Christians. You have demonstrated the bond between justice and peace during your administration.

When you go to Moscow, please remember BORIS and GALINA LIVSHITZ and their son DAVID. They have sent you a letter appealing for your help. I wonder if you have received it?

Boris wrote it and Konstantine (David) recopied it as I sat in their apartment last month. They were very depressed, as they have been waiting for visas since 1979.

Boris, a Professor of Theoretical Physics, was never involved in secret work or research. He was denied a visa on the grounds that there was "no justification" for leaving.

But there is. Galina has a serious blood disease and fears she will only be able to leave in "an ashen urn".

Konstantine is almost old enough to the draft. Then he will be denied a visa for seven years. They need to leave now.

The Summit meeting gives them cause for hope, Mr. President. May your trip be blessed in every way. And may the Livshits family have cause for thanksgiving when the Summit is over.

With best wishes and prayers for the success of all your efforts,

Sincerely,

Sr. Ann Gillen
SAG

SrG:rb

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 24, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. MARTIN F. STEIN

SUBJECT: WRITES ABOUT OF THE GRIGORY ROZENSHTAIN
FAMILY REQUESTING THAT EFFORTS BE MADE ON
THEIR BEHALF AND ENCLOSURES COPIES OF GRIGORY'S
LETTERS TO SOVIET OFFICIALS

| ROUTE TO: | | ACTION | | DISPOSITION | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| OFFICE/AGENCY | (STAFF NAME) | ACT CODE | DATE YY/MM/DD | TYPE RESP | C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD |
| MAX GREEN | | ORG | 88/05/24 | | |
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COMMENTS:

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LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

M.H. is P.O.
ms — ?

11-8

570077

MARTIN F. STEIN
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

May 20, 1988

M. Green

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to you today to ask a very important favor.

Over the last several years, I have met with you and written to you regarding a Soviet Jew, Grigory Rozenshtein and his family.

Next week I will be part of a forty person delegation visiting Helsinki with you prior to your summit in Moscow.

As the Rozenshteins are a deeply religious family, they are in many ways, prisoners in their own country. Any personal efforts you could make on their behalf, would be deeply appreciated.

I hopefully look forward to seeing you in Helsinki.

Sincerely,

Marty Stein
Martin F. Stein

MFS/ld

P.S. I have enclosed copies of Grigory's letters to Soviet Officials.

To:

Members of the CPSU Central Committee
Plenum on National Problems

Dear members of the Plenum,

We are hopeful about your attempt to inquire into the sophisticated national problems of the USSR.

Our present goal is formulating the Jewish problem which reaches far beyond the specific needs and problems experienced by 1.8 million Jews recognized by the official statistics.

The problem looms by far larger, first since the number of Soviet Jews exceeds that indicated by official accounts, for anyone born of a Jewish mother is treated as a Jew by the Jewish Law. The awareness of their roots has been lost by a great many of these, yet it is their everlasting and unalterable Jewish origin that would stand forever.

The problem looms by far larger, further, for the Jewish problem is universal both from the national and religious view-points. The fact is outstanding indeed, for quite a minor people comprising about 0.33% of the world's population, has been calling other peoples' religious and general attention for millennia. It is still more amazing to find this fact clearly prophesied in the sacred Torah obtained by our forefathers at mount Sinai 3298 years ago and then handed down to other peoples of the Earth. (The prophecy has been translated into a good many languages, for the accounts of the Torah are sacred for non-Jewish peoples too.)

We are addressing you, the members of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, to call your attention to the disastrous situation of Soviet Jewry and of the Jewish Tradition in the USSR. The study of the situation as regards Soviet Jewry

undertaken in 1977-1987 revealed, in 190 cities and towns, just one synagogue rabbi of appropriate training who can meet Orthodox Jewish requirements. It is not in Moscow, Kiev or Tbilissi that the worthy rabbi fulfils his duties. The same decade witnessed the Soviet Union to have a single soifer (religious scribe), and Soviet Russia had only two mikvas (ritual pools), so crucial for Jewish marriage life.

Not a single Jewish school or Jewish publishing house can be found in the Soviet Union, and such is the situation with the Jews who have been the People of the Book for millennia. Establishing a new synagogue has been unbearably hard for a long time, the Kharkov community being a dramatic example here. Constructing a mikvah has been equally difficult, as shown by the story of the Moscow pool, built by Moscow Jewry, put down by the authorities and hopefully restored, all this in the reconstruction era.

Surprisingly, Moscow with its 300 thousand Jews hasn't got a Jewish cemetery. Neither has Kiev, a home of Jews for 1.5 thousand years and the witness of the Baby Yar tragedy, where 150 thousand Jews live nowadays.

Being unable to lead properly Jewish life, we are also refused the right to proper Jewish death and burial.

A long standing official notion has been the possibility of producing an artificial creature of a kind, Soviet Jew by name, with the Jewish power of mind to reason entirely divorced from the essentiality of the Jewish nature and employed independently of or even against the latter. "The less Jewish a Jew be, the more advantageous he would be for the State", the practical motto of the past decades read, and no other statement would be falsier.

A notable Jewish wise man of old used to say, "If the czars realised the benefits of the Jew absorbed in his Torah they would put an armed Cossack on each of his sides to remind him

of the inevitable necessity to study on."

Thus, no peace in the world can be secured by peace treaties only, for supporting peace requires the tranquility and peace in man's heart. It is said that the Torah sages make the world's peace firmer; both Jewish and non-Jewish souls, therefore, start striving for peace and harmony if a Torah sage turns up in the state or in the community. However, it is only two synagogues in the Soviet Union that the Torah is studied daily, the one sixth of the world's territory having thus two Torah strongholds only.

No decent secular life is possible under gradual destruction of man's relations with the worlds of the Spirit, and this refers to both the spiritual and the material domains of human life.

The essential Jewish prayer, the Sh'ma ("Hear, Israel"), reads,

"And it will be, - if you vigilantly obey My commandments which I command you this day, to love Adonoy your God, and serve Him with your entire hearts and with your entire souls - that I will give rain for your land in its proper time, the early rain and the late rain: and you will harvest your grain and your wine and your oil. And I will put grass in your fields for your cattle, and you will eat and be satisfied".

This refers to any land, being the fundamental statement of Productive work in every aspect of human life. "If you vigilantly obey My commandments..."

The Jewish cause of obtaining sanctity and vitality for this world can be promoted with quite a few prerequisites which are as follows.

1. The possibility of and the right to the access to the sacred Jewish Tradition, granted both to children and adults.
2. The opportunity to follow the Jewish Law in everyday life.
3. Practical recognition of the Jewish Unity and indivisibility throughout the world with the subsequent approach to re-

patriation, community contacts and the rest, this approach differing radically from the common Soviet policies.

4. The rejection of any attempts to replace the true Jewish worship of the Creator with surrogate and falsified practices which are constantly corrupting and suppressing Jewish souls.

To make the latter point clearer, it should be noted that "rabbis" are appointed throughout the country who have no valid training and make little observance of the Jewish Law. The doubtful "rabbis" along with the notorious Anti-Zionist Committee members are also officially appointed to represent solely the Soviet Jewry abroad.

Another example is rendered by the ample control of synagogue activities exercised by the Moscow and respective local boards on religious matters. The control, entirely lawless practice, has resulted particularly in the abandonment of general community sessions at the Moscow choral synagogue, for all the respective management is done by the Council on religious matters.

The official policy, advantageous for a small group of bureaucrats only, contradicts the essential interests of the Jewish community as well as those of the State accomodating the community in question for centuries.

Adressing the members of the Plenum we claim the world's creation and existence at the Lord's will to be the unconcealable truth. We thus urge you to give up the nonsensical and therefore fruitless atheistic cliches of your ideology.

Returning to the Jewish problem we would recommend establishing a state commission on Jewish matters where high-ranking state officials along with worthy and reliable, rather than figure-head, Jewish representatives would cooperate.

The drastic position of Soviet Jewry would also make enlisting competent religious and business representatives of Western Jewry highly beneficial for the commission proposed. The Jewish unity all over the world, de facto reality at the very least, is universally recognized, thus making the problem of repatriation

emigration and community contact just an aspect of a more general matter and putting it, therefore, on the agenda of the commission suggested.

x

x

x

We, the Jews, do believe in the future constructive dialogue, despite the highest price we have paid for the confidence in reason.

There is no time to be lost.

The Most High, let His name be blessed, may have granted us a shorter term than we do expect.

Grigory (Gershom) Rozenstein

Public Council

For Jewish Religious Problems

Moscow

Council for Religious Matters,
The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers

Kiev Executive Committee

Dear Sirs,

As it is well known, the city of Kiev hasn't got an operating cemetery where Jewish burials can be organized according to the Jewish law and tradition which do prescribe the burial at a special Jewish cemetery. Therefore, thousands of Jewish families are involved in heavy violation of the religious law, our forefathers' heritage. This is an undisguised and painful insult to the religious and national feelings of our people.

We would appreciate your effort to find a place in Kiev for the new Jewish cemetery which is to have two separate plots (for male and female burials, respectively) and all the necessary constructions for conducting religious services. The latter are determined by the sacred Jewish tradition which, by the Most High's will, has existed for almost thirty three centuries.

Addresses and phones for
possible answers

147-43-60 Uri Kamyshev,
Thursday, after 6:00 P.M.
(communication in Hebrew or
Russian)

336-78-37 Grigory Shmulevitch
Rozenstein, Monday, 2:00-7:00 P.M.
(communication in Russian or
English)

972-40-44 the Lukatskys, Thursday,
2:00-6:00 P.M. (communication in
Russian or English)

On behalf of the Public
Council for Jewish Religious
Problems

G.Sh.Rozenstein (Moscow)

A.N.Kogan (Kishinev)

V.P.Lidsky (Moscow)

U.Kamyshev (Moscow)

R.Spektor (Moscow)

Public Council for
Jewish Religious Problems

Moscow City Soviet of
People's Deputies

Propaganda Department,
Central Committee of the CPSU

On providing additional
accommodation for the Maryina
Roshcha synagogue (by way of
rent)

Dear Sirs,

Moscow has about 300 thousand Jews who are in bitter need of essentially important social and cultural institutions. The needs can nowadays be met, at least partly, by organizing specialized cooperatives.

We would like, therefore, to support the initiative of the Maryina Roshcha parish who have asked for a boiler house adjacent to the synagogue, to be transformed into the new accommodation. We ask you to make the necessary steps for the earliest decision of the question.

We are sure that the state would benefit from its citizens having their demands met within state institutions.

On behalf of the Public Council
for Jewish Religious Problems

Public Council for
Jewish Religious Problems

Moscow Choral Synagogue, Board

(copy sent to:

Council for Religious Matters,
The USSR Council of Ministers)

Dear friends,

We are forwarding this letter to you following the plea of a certain part of the Moscow Choral Synagogue parish.

The Synagogue hasn't had a general session of the parishioners for quite a number of years, which contradicts the well established tradition observed in any Jewish community.

The view has become quite popular that the Synagogue is run without the parishioners' consent and with little or no consideration at all of their opinion on a good many problems. The regrettable result is dissatisfaction spreading in the community as regards the Synagogue officials.

May we advise you to convene an open general session of the parish as early as possible; at the proposed session the account of the Board's activities as well as other official reports can be presented.

Let peace and grace abide by you in all your undertakings.

On behalf of the Public Council for
Jewish Religious Problems

We - the Jews concerned with the state of affairs in Jewish community of the country - claim about the creation of the public council on Jewish religious affairs in Moscow.

The goal of our council is to promote restoration of the religious tradition among the Jews which we received on the mount Sinai through Moshe-Rabeinu 3298 years ago as the highest gift of the creator to the mankind.

The aim of our work: victory of the good in the soul of man and peace between individuals, communities and nations as was predicted by our prophets.

We are ready for a constructive dialogue with all interested parts as well as with private persons.

Signatures:

Dec. 1, 1987

Dr. Gershom (Gregory) Rosenshtein (Moscow), Chairman;
Dr. Schlomo Rosenoer (Moscow);
Mrs. Ilia Schteingart (Moscow);
Mr. Avé Volvovskiy (Gorky);
Mr. Alexander Kholmjanskiy (Moscow);
~~Dr. Azrael Katchubievskiy (Novosibirsk);~~
Mr. Alexander Lukatskiy (Moscow);
Mr. Zeev (Vladimir) Geizel (Moscow).

Telephones:

Monday, from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

336-7837 (Dr. G. Rosenshtein: English, Yiddish, Russian)

Thursday, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

972-4044 (Mrs. A. Lukatskiy: English, Russian);

Thursday, after 6 p.m.

147-7360 (Mrs. Uri Kamyshov: Hebrew, Russian)

Public Council for
Jewish Religious Problems

Representative of the
Council for Religious Matters
in Moscow

(copy sent to:

Propaganda Department,
Central Committee of the CPSU)

On residence conditions of the
yeshiva-bohrim (students) of
the Moscow Choral Synagogue
Yeshiva

Dear Sir,

Yeshiva-bohrim, students of the yeshiva at the Moscow Choral Synagogue, who arrive in Moscow from different places of the USSR, are denied the official right of temporary residence in Moscow during their study term. They are, therefore, forced to change one rented home for another being also separated from their families for a long time; all this affects their academic progress quite adversely. Further, the authorities have an additional factor at their disposal for pressing the students and developping their implicit obedience, for the students live in constant fear of their expulsion from Moscow and of the subsequent termination of their studies.

The practice described is in sheer contradiction with the constitutional principle of church disestablishment. It is, besides, evidence of the discrimination against the single Jewish yeshiva of the USSR which, with its less than a dozen students,

proves to be a lilliputian institution indeed. It should be noted that the problem shown refers solely to the Moscow Choral Synagogue Yeshiva.

We would appreciate the Council's effort to improve the situation in the immediate future.

Telephones:

On behalf of the Public
Council for Jewish Religious
Problems

Public Council for
Jewish Religious Problems

Town Soviet of Mezhibozh,
Khmelnitsky district,
The Ukrainian SSR

* * *

Propaganda Department,
Central Committee of the
Ukrainian Communist Party

Dear Sirs,

We have been very sorry to learn about the position of the old Jewish cemetery in Mezhibozh. The cemetery has long been neglected, and its old monuments are savagely ruined. Forty two monuments have been evacuated lately with the view of creating a museum exposition in the local fortress. Being unaware of the intentions underlying this action, we have to state definitely that it is absolutely inadmissible and in contradiction with the Jewish religious law. Our demand is the return and restoration of the withdrawn monuments.

We would also like to know if the Town Soviet can guarantee the protection of the old Jewish cemetery as well as maintenance of order in it. Will you kindly answer these questions as early as possible; all correspondence should be forwarded to:
G.Sh.Rozenstein, Butlerova ul. 2, block 1, apt. 69, Moscow
117485.

On behalf of the Council,

Public Council for
Jewish Religious Problems
Moscow

Council for Religious Matters,
The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers

Vilnius Executive Committee

Dear Sirs,

The Vilnius synagogue has long been a historical centre of Jewish religious life.

The synagogue mikva (ritual pool) was out of order and unavailable to the parish for a long time. The essentiality of mikva for Jewish worship is illustrated by the following saying, "Thou hast to sell thy last roll of the Torah scripture to build thy mikva". Mikva is indispensable to proper Jewish marriage life.

The Vilnius mikva has been repaired lately, due to the effort and financial support of the Vilnius synagogue parish. However, it is still officially closed, some foreign tourists having sporadic access to it.

We ask you for assistance in opening the Vilnius mikva to the parish.

Addresses and phones for
possible answers

147-43-60 Uri Kamyshev, Thursday,
after 6:00 P.M. (communication in
Hebrew or Russian)
336-78-37 Grigory Shmulevitch Rozen-
stein, Monday, 2:00-7:00 P.M.
(communication in Russian or English)
972-40-44 the Lukatskys, Thursday,
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Russian or English)

On behalf of the Public
Council for Jewish
Religious Problems,
members of the Council
G.Sh.Rozenstein (Moscow)
A.N.Kogan (Kishinev)
V.P.Lidsky (Moscow)
U.Kamyshev (Moscow)
R.Spektor (Moscow)

למען אחי ורעי



המועצה הציבורית למען יהודי ברית המועצות

THE ISRAEL PUBLIC COUNCIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY

M. Green

MR

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

January 11, 1988

Dear Sir,

We enclose a letter addressed to you by a number of Soviet Jewish refuseniks which is self-explanatory.

May we take the opportunity of thanking you for all that you have done for Soviet Jewry in the past, and to urge you to continue to raise the issue, and to ensure that your government does so too, in all your contacts with the Soviet leadership.

In the aftermath of your historic summit with Mikhail Gorbachev, refuseniks have expressed their concern that the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration is being overshadowed and forgotten by the Western world, and that in these conditions, the Soviet authorities are clamping down and closing the gates. We do ask you to do all you can to ensure that this does not happen.

Yours sincerely,

for the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry

למען אחי ורעי



המועצה הציבורית למען יהודי ברית המועצות

THE ISRAEL PUBLIC COUNCIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY

January 8, 1988

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. President,

Knowing what great importance you and your administration attach to human rights worldwide, and on Soviet Jewish emigration in particular, Jewish refuseniks in the USSR placed certain hopes in your recent third meeting with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Our hopes were further nourished by repeated assurances by the Soviet leadership, including statements by Mr. Gorbachev himself, that progress in nuclear disarmament and international trade would lead to a solution of the problem of Soviet Jewish emigration.

Your meeting is now over, and -- according to both sides -- was successfully concluded; historical progress was made in the sphere of disarmament, and impressive prospects were outlined. As for Jewish emigration from the USSR -- which for many years has been a model of cynical and flagrant violations by the Soviet Union of its commitments under international agreements -- the situation has worsened since your meeting. No sooner had the ink dried on the treaty signed in Washington, than the indications of progress in the field of emigration began to disappear one after the other -- and this despite such striking publicity during the preparations for your summit meeting.

As of January 1, 1988, Soviet visa offices have once again been demanding that invitations from first-degree relatives be produced when submitting an application for an exit visa. This denies some ninety per cent of those Soviet Jews who would like to leave the possibility of doing so.

Furthermore, the twenty applications for exit visas which were accepted for consideration without the necessary financial waivers during the summit, were an exception. For all other people in this situation, the problem still remains.

The general absence of glasnost' in dealing with Jewish emigration, and the gestures in this field made during the summit, point to the true Soviet intentions in this direction: the Soviet authorities only created an atmosphere which suggested that an improvement was taking place, to ensure that the agreement they sought was signed. As soon as they had achieved their goal, everything returned to the way it had been before the lead-up to the summit.

Moreover, the more complex emigration procedures -- the various obstacles placed in the way of someone who wishes to leave -- which began to be enforced almost immediately after the summit, have aroused extreme concern among us, and raised fears for the future of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

Numerous attempts by Soviet officials at the highest levels to convince Western leaders that the flood of Jewish emigration has dried up, should be regarded as mere propaganda to cover up the reduction in Jewish emigration to which we have been witnesses.

Mr. President; hundreds of thousands of people are seeking to leave the Soviet Union within the context of Jewish emigration. A significant number of them have experienced and continue to suffer the tragedy of refusal; another, much larger portion of these people has, for many years, been unable even to reach that stage, because of restrictions imposed by the Soviet government.

In this period of so-called glasnost' and democratization, Soviet Jewry is being subjected to increasing pressure from neo-fascist and nationalist organizations -- specifically Pamyat' (Memory) and Otechestvo (Fatherland), while the doors remain

closed to the exodus. There is no way of knowing how and when it will be, but the doors must open. So promises the Bible; and we are an exodus generation. Dear Mr. President, we sincerely hope that you will do everything in your power to make this day come as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Yuli Kosharovsky
Anatoly Genis
Vladimir Turkeltaub
Vladimir Kislik
Grigory Rosenstein

Natalia Khasina
Yuri Cherniak
Yuri Semenovskiy
Igor Uspensky
Evgeny Grechanovskiy

and others

WRAP-UP LEADERSHIP REPORT



**National
Conference
on
Soviet
Jewry**

1987 YEAR-END SURVEY ON SOVIET JEWRY — AFTER THE WASHINGTON SUMMIT

1987 was a year of change in U.S.-Soviet relations, as well as in the status of Soviet Jewry. During 1987, 8,155 Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union - substantially higher than the 914 Jews permitted to leave in 1986, but still far less than the 51,320 Jews who left in 1979 (see attached chart). The past year also saw the release of the last Jewish Prisoner of Conscience, Aleksey Magarik, although thousands of refuseniks were still waiting for their release from the Soviet Union, and many for more than ten years.

The first kosher take-out restaurant was opened in Moscow, and the first officially sanctioned Hebrew courses were approved in Baku, in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan. But these developments were tempered by the continued refusal of authorities in Moscow and other major Jewish centers to permit the legal registration of Hebrew lessons or study sessions on Jewish history and culture.

Some analysts saw the overall picture for Soviet Jews improving somewhat, as demonstrated in the increases in emigration and the decrease in the prosecution of refuseniks. For the first time in the Soviet Union, "regimeniks" - those refuseniks denied visas on grounds of knowledge of "state secrets," held an unofficial symposium in Moscow to draw attention to their plight. The KGB did not try to prevent the symposium, nor did they attempt to prevent the participants or Western media from attending.

KGB Thwarts Demonstrations

The signs of "permissiveness," however, stood in stunning contrast to the disruption of a demonstration by refuseniks in Moscow on the eve of the December U.S.-Soviet Summit meeting in Washington, where hundreds of KGB plainclothesmen overwhelmed the few dozen peaceful protesters, pushing and shoving them off the triangular park at Smolensky Square. That same day, nearly a quarter of a million people marched and peacefully assembled on Freedom Sunday, in Washington, in support of Soviet Jews. Many of the speakers at the rally later on the Mall denounced the crackdown in Moscow, which was widely covered in the Western media.

While a number of the Moscow demonstrators were detained for several hours and released, Jews in Leningrad were prevented from participating in a planned demonstration in that city. Among them were refuseniks who gathered in the apartment of Arnold Shpelznan, and were put under house arrest. Other prominent refuseniks, Lev and Marina Furman, did manage to reach the demonstration site but were immediately arrested and taken to court where Lev was sentenced to ten days' detention and Marina fined 50 rubles.

Just two weeks before the Summit, the KGB broke up another demonstration in Moscow outside the All Union OVIR (Visa Office). In addition to fines of up to 50 rubles, several refuseniks were jailed including Leonid Travinsky (five days), Mark Kagan of Minsk (ten days), and Valery Federov (ten days), Yuri Goldin (fifteen days), and Igor Chernoshavartz (ten days), all of Leningrad.

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Freedom Sunday Rally Makes Its Point

Without a doubt, Freedom Sunday for Soviet Jews was the most remarkable outpouring this country had ever witnessed on behalf of a Jewish issue. People came from all over the U.S. and Canada, on the eve of the Summit, to proclaim their support for the rights of a minority, in a distant land, struggling for freedom and their basic human rights.

The rally had a tremendous impact on several groups including: a) refuseniks in the USSR who were able to hear the demonstration broadcast live on the Voice of America, which is no longer jammed; b) people who attended the rally and have not previously been involved in Jewish concerns; c) U.S. officials whose commitment to free Jewish emigration was reinforced by the showing of popular support; and d) Soviet officials who both privately and publicly noted that the American people have "made their views known."

Did the march and the rally on the Mall, in Washington, have any impact on the Summit? For one thing, the official Soviet news agency, Tass, mounted a virulent attack the next day on the human rights record of the United States and Israel. However, Gennadi Gerasimov, the chief Soviet press spokesman, conceded that the massive rally in Washington had made its point. It was the expectation of the Jewish community that Freedom Sunday would be seen as a positive force and Gerasimov, in response to a question, answered that "I don't think it was an anti-Soviet demonstration. . .it was a demonstration on an issue, the issue of Jewish migration. And as I understood, those who took part in the demonstration wanted to make a point, and I think they did. . . ."

Reagan Presses Gorbachev on Soviet Jews

The rally, from all accounts, was a spectacular display of communal solidarity with and commitment to Soviet Jews, a message not lost on the Summit participants. More importantly, the Jewish community was perceived as having spoken in a loud and unified voice, urging progress on Jewish emigration. According to reports, President Reagan began his opening session with General Secretary Gorbachev by discussing human rights, especially the cases of Jews not permitted to leave. He also cited the rally and the very impressive figure of 200,000 people. Gorbachev later told the President that "I am not on trial and you are not a judge to judge me," and compared his country's emigration restrictions to this nation's limitations on immigration. Apparently the General Secretary drew no distinction between restrictions on allowing people into a country -- a matter of law in nearly every nation, and restrictions on people who wish to leave. While international law does not grant the right to enter a country, the right to leave is enshrined in various international documents which the Soviet Union has agreed to abide by, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Helsinki Final Act, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the latter two treaties signed and ratified by Moscow.

The President and Secretary of State were both briefed extensively, prior to Gorbachev's visit, and the theme of the briefings was that the test of the Soviets' credibility would be judged by their performance on human rights, especially on the issue of systematic and sustained Jewish emigration.

Some Positive Shifts in Emigration

While Mikhail Gorbachev was obdurate on the possibility of any major changes in the overall human rights issue, some modest, but positive shifts affecting emigration

were discerned, perhaps in conjunction with the Summit. There is some easing of the first-degree family restriction as a requirement for invitations to leave. Indeed, in some cities, from 25% to 30% of new applicants receiving permission did not have such invitations. There are signs of flexibility in the application of "regime considerations" or "state secrets" for many applicants, even though hundreds of long-term refusenik families are still in that category.

Last February, the Moscow OVIR released a statement published in a local newspaper, Vechernaya Moskva, listing eight long-term refuseniks who have consistently been refused exit visas on state security grounds, and implied they would never leave. Three of the eight, including Vladimir Slepak, received permission to leave just before the Summit, while Alexander Lerner received permission after the Washington event. This demonstrated that secrecy refusals were still being used as a mere pretext to restrict emigration in general. One U.S. official expressed his hope that Moscow will continue to cut back on the use of "state secrets" as a barrier to emigration in the future.

There was additional speculation that the barrier of so-called "family obligations" might be subject to review. Just as the authorities let out a number of long-term refuseniks to placate American public opinion before the Summit, there is some indication that OVIR may loosen the requirement that family members remaining behind must give permission to their relatives who wish to leave the Soviet Union.

Finally, although there were very few new applicants in the beginning of the year, in part because of the restrictive provisions of a new law on entry and exit which became effective January 1, 1987, there has since been a dramatic increase in the number of letters of invitation requested by Soviet Jews from relatives in Israel as well as in the United States. This was most evident in the weeks prior to and after the Summit, possibly reflecting the more relaxed atmosphere between the superpowers, as well as the encouragement generated by the increase in permissions in the prior six months.

Most observers agreed, however, that the next few months are critical in measuring whether these anticipated modifications in Soviet visa policies are genuine moves by the authorities, or perhaps just gestures designed to mollify a hostile Senate into ratifying the INF Treaty, which was signed on the first day of the Summit meeting.

Still, one must conclude that even with the modest increases in exit visas, "the emigration law and practices of the Soviet Union," according to a report recently conducted by the international law firm of White & Case, "are outside what may be safely regarded as the common core on which civilized nations agree and the common ground that has emerged under international law." Especially as regards state security restrictions, the report finds that the Soviet Union is alone among major developed nations in routinely concluding that ordinary citizens possess "state secrets" to justify preventing their leaving the country.

Cultural, Religious and Tourism Developments

On cultural and religious issues, the kosher take-out kitchen at the main Moscow Synagogue recently became operational, as has an unofficial Jewish library set up in the Moscow apartment of Yuri Sokol. With the exception of the Hebrew classes in Baku, the teaching of Hebrew remained proscribed, as did the dissemination of Jewish cultural and religious materials in the Russian language, which is the only language spoken by the overwhelming majority of Soviet Jews.

In addition, while the Soviet Union has halted jamming of the BBC, the VOA, Vatican Radio and Radio France, Kol Israel (Israel Radio) is still being jammed, preventing Soviet Jews from receiving information concerning Israel. Similarly, Soviet authorities

confiscated at least twenty titles and impounded 2,000 posters from the Israeli booth at the Sixth Annual Moscow International Book Fair. The September 11 issue of Komsomolskaya Pravda attacked the organizers of Israel's booth for alleged "unprincipled use of the facilities to disseminate their propaganda."

Surprisingly, tourism between Israel and the Soviet Union increased, with individual Soviet Jews visiting relatives in Israel and vice versa. The Israeli paper Maariv quoted reports from Moscow saying that an announcement was posted on the doors of the Moscow OVIR stating that "Those wishing to visit Israel may now apply to do so." Temporary visits between the Soviet Union and the United States have similarly increased. There were no reports, though, of refuseniks granted tourist visas to Israel or anywhere else.

Officially sponsored anti-Semitism, in the form of anti-Zionism, also diminished somewhat in the Soviet media. There were press reports suggesting the possibility that the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public might be disbanded. Officials of the Committee have been strong advocates against Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union and have conducted a vitriolic propaganda campaign against "international Zionism." While the Soviet government has not been overtly critical of the nationalist and anti-Semitic group, Pamyat, the December 22 issue of the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, warned that illegal demonstrations and unofficial organizations espousing "chauvinistic, anti-Semitic and Zionist" views would not be tolerated. The reference to Zionism has continued to appear over the years, alongside other expressions of "chauvinism," and has been used as a continuing attack on individuals and organizations pressing for Jewish emigration.

These limited developments might signal a real Soviet policy modification, or may be merely a shift in tactics designed to diminish the sense of isolation and deprivation felt by Soviet Jews. At the moment, though, it is clear that glasnost has not brought an end to the restrictions on the Jewish emigration and cultural movements in the Soviet Union. At best, despite some positive and welcome changes, the measures taken in 1987 serve to highlight the fundamental problems which Soviet Jews continue to face.

Data as of December 31, 1987

Submitted to Secretary of State George P. Shultz
January 6, 1988

SOVIET JEWRY RESEARCH BUREAU

Jewish Emigration From the USSR

Statistics

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------|------|-----------|--------|
| Oct. 1968 - 1970 | | 4,235 | 1977 | | 16,736 |
| 1971 | | 13,022 | 1978 | | 28,864 |
| 1972 | | 31,681 | 1979 | | 51,320 |
| 1973 | | 34,733 | 1980 | | 21,471 |
| 1974 | | 20,628 | 1981 | | 9,447 |
| 1975 | | 13,221 | 1982 | | 2,688 |
| 1976 | | 14,261 | 1983 | | 1,314 |

| | <u>1984</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1986</u> | <u>1987</u> | <u>1987 Cum. Total</u> |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| January | 88 | 61 | 79 | 98 | 98 |
| February | 90 | 88 | 84 | 146 | 244 |
| March | 51 | 98 | 47 | 470 | 714 |
| April | 74 | 166 | 72 | 717 | 1,431 |
| May | 109 | 51 | 49 | 877 | 2,308 |
| June | 72 | 36 | 55 | 796 | 3,104 |
| July | 85 | 174 | 31 | 819 | 3,923 |
| August | 83 | 29 | 88 | 787 | 4,710 |
| September | 69 | 93 | 126 | 724 | 5,434 |
| October | 29 | 124 | 104 | 912 | 6,346 |
| November | 55 | 128 | 102 | 910 | 7,256 |
| December | <u>91</u> | <u>92</u> | <u>77</u> | <u>899</u> | 8,155 |
| | 896 | 1,140 | 914 | 8,155 | |

From October 1968 - December 1987, 274,726 persons left the Soviet Union with Israeli visas. Approximately 165,817 of them went to Israel.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

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NEWSBREAK

NOVEMBER 25 , 1987
NB 21-87

SECURITY SEMINAR BEGINS

MOSCOW -- A long-awaited Seminar on refusals due to "security" grounds (see NEWSBREAK, October 28) began on Monday, November 23, at 5:00 p.m. local time, in the home of scientist VLADIMIR KISLIK (see NEWSBREAK, November 12).

Six papers were read at the first session. Other sessions were held in the homes of EMIL and TSHYA MENDZERITSKY (see NEWSBREAK, October 28) and PAVEL ILYIN, who has received permission to emigrate.

Sister-seminars will take place outside the Soviet Union, in London, on November 26, and in Brussels. The organizers of the Moscow Seminar, known as "the Initiative Group," have sent the following message to the other seminars:

"This is the appropriate moment to make a common effort to examine the traumatic phenomenon of security refusals as a matter of urgency.

"Symposiums on this question, one which deeply affects thousands of Soviet refuseniks, are being held simultaneously in different countries. The importance of this would be greater if we all co-ordinated our efforts and, as a next step, organized an international conference to include an exchange of information on what actions might be taken to achieve positive results.

"We are very grateful for your support and your concern and wish you success in your imaginative efforts to find effective solutions to the problem. We of the 'Initiative Group' look forward to receiving information from you."

KHOLMIANSKY PRESS CONFERENCE HELPS OTHERS

MOSCOW -- On November 11, one day after the end of ANNA KHOLMIANSKY's (see NEWSBREAK, November 12) successful twenty-four day hunger strike to obtain a parental waiver, she and her husband, ALEKSANDR, held a pre-scheduled press conference at their apartment to focus on the plight of others in similar circumstances.

Participating were ALEKSANDR GASHUNIN, 29, a sculptor; his wife, ALEKSANDRA, whose parents live in Israel; SERGEI MKRTYCHYAN (see NEWSBREAK, November 12), a chemist; YURI SEMENOVSKY; and NATASHA SAMAROVICH, a divorcee with two young sons, whose ex-husband refuses to sign a waiver.

The Gashunins, MIKHAIL and LUBOV LOSEV (see NEWSBREAK, November 12) and Mkrtychyan were all recently detained by police and warned that they could face "malicious hooliganism" charges after they picketed the workplace of Aleksandr Gashunin's mother, in order to persuade her to sign a waiver. The Losevs' emigration documents were subsequently accepted by OVIR, and they were told they will receive an answer within one month.

NEWSBREAK

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**PRE-SUMMIT
BUCK-PASSING?**

MOSCOW -- More than eighty "security" refuseniks who went to the Central Committee of the Communist Party on November 16 and 17 in the belief that the Review Commission established to hear their cases was not living up to its promise, and were shunted to a lower level of the bureaucracy, are now wondering whether they are being strung along because of the coming U.S.-USSR summit.

The refusenik delegation, mostly from Moscow, also included FELIKS KOSHUBIEVSKY (Novosibirsk) and KARMELLA RAIZ (Vilnius) (see NEWSBREAK, November 12, for both). Professor ALEKSANDR IOFFE (see NEWSBREAK, September 11) stated that while the Review Commission has considered 100 names to date, they consist of only 35 families, "some of whom had already left the country, and others who had not been refused on security grounds at all," leaving only approximately twelve genuine "security" cases being considered.

Told by Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Udovichenko that the Central Committee was not the appropriate agency to deal with, the refuseniks, led by YULIA RATNER (see NEWSBREAK, November 12), NATALYA KHASHINA and VLADIMIR ROZIN, insisted they were dealing with the appropriate office and told Udovichenko that "just as we have been for years, we were still faced with deliberate deceit and being constantly shuttled from office to office without making any headway."

The refuseniks were then told that they would be seen by the Secretariat of the Communist Party, to whom they made certain demands, including that refuseniks should be allowed to present their cases in person, and should receive written replies. The refuseniks also pressed for action on those denied parental waivers, and on the cases of "second generation" refuseniks.

Party Secretary Anatoly Lukyanov referred their demands to his superior in the Secretariat, N. I. Savinkin, who passed the buck back to the Review Commission. The refuseniks planned to contact Lukyanov again on November 19.

**FOUR QUESTIONS
FOR GORBACHEV**

MOSCOW -- On the eve of the U.S.-USSR summit, prominent sixteen-year refuseniks PAVEL and MARA ABRAMOVICH have written to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev informing him of their intention of embarking on a hunger strike on December 7, the first day of the super-power talks in Washington, in order to receive permission to emigrate and to be reunited with their son, Feliks, in Israel.

The Abramoviches state that while they welcome the summit, they deplore the continuing denial of permission to many thousands of refuseniks, and they pose the following questions:

"What connection is there between this and your statement that the maximum time of security risk cannot be more than five - ten years?

Why does perestroika not include our problem and the problems of thousands of others like us?

How can you speak about confidence and sincerity on an international level if in fact your country and your words do not correspond to the deeds?

How long shall we be kept hostages in country where nobody needs us and where we are used as International Currency?"

NEWSBREAK

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REFUSENIK DEMANDS FROM TWO CITIES

MINSK -- MARK KAGAN, a twenty-three year old mechanic, is leading a group of Jews in pressing local authorities to allow them to form an organization to preserve a Holocaust monument here, which is in need of repair and is being used as a refuse dump.

The monument was the site of a large gathering on November 7, Revolution Day, to commemorate the 46th Anniversary of the Nazi massacre of many thousands of Minsk Jews. Participating in the commemoration were two Leningrad activists, IGOR CHERNOSHVARTS (see NEWSBREAK, August 25) and BORIS SHPEIZMAN (see NEWSBREAK, October 28).

LENINGRAD -- Mindful of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's rehabilitation of victims of Stalinist purges, refusenik-activist SEMION DYSKIN (see NEWSBREAK, November 12) has petitioned the Central Committee of the Communist Party to publish the Black Book, documenting the fate of Soviet Jewry during the Holocaust. The book, compiled in 1949 by ILYA EHRENBURG and VASILI GROSSMAN, has been published in Israel, but not in the Soviet Union.

Dyskin has also written to the Supreme Soviet, and to Goskomizdat, the State publishing house, to draw attention to the increasing flood of anti-Semitic literature being published in the Soviet Union, and to demand that its authors be publicly punished under Article 74 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, for "openly inciting national hatred."

REFUSENIK UPDATE

DMITRI GOLOVATY (Moscow) planned to embark on a hunger strike on November 24, to protest his father's denial of a waiver so that Dmitri, his wife, NATASHA, and their fourteen-month-old son, ELIAS, may emigrate with Natasha's parents, Professor YURI RODIN, and his wife, ELENA, who have permission.

Permission: Moscow: ELENA KRICHEVSKY; VLADIMIR SIMICH; BORIS BEGUN; SOLOMON ALBER.

Arrived in Israel: Chernovtsy: SARRA BRAUN, SRUL IVCHER, KHAYA KLEYMAN, GERSH MELNIK, MOISEY SHNAYER, LEONID and VLADIMIR SHRAER, POLYA VAYSMAN, and DAVID and PESYA YUKILIS; Khust: MAYYA FRIDMAN and LYUDVIG LEOVICH; KHMELNITSKY: EFIM YARYCHOVER; Moscow: GRIGORY DANOVICH; Tbilisi: MARK VITENZON.

MASS REVOLUTION DAY HUNGER STRIKE

MOSCOW -- Two-hundred Jewish activists, joined by nine others from Leningrad, participated in a twenty-four hour hunger strike here on November 7, Revolution Day, to protest the restriction of Jewish emigration.

REFUSENIKS FOR ETHIOPIAN JEWS

MOSCOW -- Eight refuseniks, including BORIS SHPEIZMAN and IGOR CHERNOSHVARTS, have advised the Moscow City Council of their planned demonstration outside the Ethiopian Embassy on November 21, in support of Ethiopian Jews still denied permission to emigrate to Israel.

SLANDER SUIT UPDATE

KISHINEV -- The court hearing of ALEKSANDR KOGAN'S (see NEWSBREAK, November 12) slander suit against a local newspaper, scheduled for November 3, was postponed until November 18.

NEWSBREAK

**LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD
BY GORBACHEV AT THE SUMMIT.
COME TO THE DEC. 6th
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Special Summit Hotline (202) 483-5200

NEWSBREAK

FEBRUARY 8, 1988

NB 03-88

REFUSENIKS MASS AT SUPREME SOVIET

MOSCOW -- In what was originally planned as a series of individual demonstrations to air grievances against OVIR timed to coincide with the presence in the capital of members of the Vienna-based International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, one-hundred and fifty refuseniks demonstrated outside the Supreme Soviet on January 28.

The protestors, some of whom came from Kiev, Leningrad, Vilnius, Chernovtsi, Kharkov and Dushanbe, included forty refuseniks who have recently sued OVIR for violating their civil rights, protestors against the first-degree-relative and financial waiver requirements, and younger refuseniks seeking to emigrate independently of their parents. They demonstrated for half an hour, and their action was witnessed by media and the police, who did not interfere.

The litigants decided to demonstrate outside the Supreme Soviet after having been refused a meeting, two days earlier, with Interior Minister Vlasov. Commenting on their treatment at the Ministry, one of their leaders, VLADIMIR KISLIK (see NEWSBREAK, January 8), (pictured right), observed: "It is quite obvious that although we have an impeccable case at law, nobody will allow us to present it, and OVIR intends to ignore our rights for as long as they can get away with it."



Those protesting OVIR's strict application of the first-degree-relative requirement observed through a leader, DMITRY SLAVIN, "If the authorities persist with their present policy, it is the virtual death-knell of Aliya;" while those protesting the financial waiver requirement cited the case of NATALYA SAMAROVICH (see NEWSBREAK, January 25), whose former husband refuses to sign the document: "The party secretary has only to give the nod," said a family friend, "and Kantor (the former husband) would sign the waiver without hesitation." The last group of protestors were young refuseniks demanding the right to emigrate independently of their parents.

JEWS TAKE CULTURAL MATTERS INTO OWN HANDS

MOSCOW -- The opening of an "unofficial" Museum of Soviet Jewish Culture and Memorabilia, on January 24 in the apartment of IRA ROZENBERG, was attended by more than seventy guests, including Western journalists, it was reported by non-refusenik MIKHAIL CHLENOV (see NEWSBREAK, October 7), who assisted in the museum's establishment.

Chlenov noted that members of the Soviet media had also been invited, "But, of course, they did not turn up." At present, Chlenov observed, "our museum is a modest affair, but we hope to be able to extend it. We are approaching the Moscow City Council to give us official recognition, and to allot us premises," he added.

NEWSBREAK

- 2 -

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES EXPAND

LENINGRAD -- Despite foot-dragging by the authorities on the establishment of an "official" Jewish Music Club, and their refusal this week to allow the public performance of Yiddish and Hebrew songs by a local duo, Jewish cultural activists presented a lecture, Jewish Musical Folklore, given by MARINA GOLDINA on January 24 at the Museum of Ethnography.

The event was attended by the museum hall's capacity of 120, while five-hundred others attempted to obtain tickets. SEMION FRUMKIN, an organizer of the program, noting that it was the first such event in many years, promised: "All of us actively involved in furthering Jewish history and traditions will do everything we can to ensure that it is the first of many."

RIGA -- Latvian Jews who recently petitioned General Secretary Gorbachev for permission to establish an officially recognized Jewish Cultural Center, but as yet have had no reply, have established "Magen," (The Shield) an historical society which will also fight anti-Semitism.

"Magen" stems from a seminar, Riga Judicial Readings, founded in 1975, which meets bi-weekly under the guidance of GENNADY DASHEVSKY and EVGENY OKS, who were among the seventy signatories to the Gorbachev appeal. The organization plans to document the history of the Riga Jewish community, especially during the Holocaust; to publish a periodical on Jewish cultural tradition; and "to counter any expressions of anti-Semitism in public life and to protect the name of the Jewish people from slanderous publications."

VILNIUS -- On January 15, Tass reported the establishment of an organization for the study and perpetuation of the cultural heritage of Lithuanian Jews, at an assembly of the Lithuanian Section of the Culture Fund.

Urged to do so by a group of local Jews, the Fund will petition the government to reestablish the State Museum of Jewish Culture, which had been abolished in 1949. According to the Jewish organizers, who are thought to be non-refuseniks, memorials will be erected on the sites of Nazi-era ghettos and mass executions of ninety-four percent of Vilnius's Jewish population.

Welcoming the establishment of the cultural organization, VLADIMIR RAIZ (see NEWSBREAK, November 12), now the longest-standing refusenik in Vilnius, observed: "We refusenik Jews have for some time now done our best to keep Jewish cultural activity alive."

ACTIVISTS PROTEST ANTI- ISRAEL BIAS

MOSCOW -- Five Soviet Jewry activists, only two of them refuseniks, are signatories to a letter chastising the Soviet media for coverage of the current Arab-Israeli conflict that "has been used by anti-Semites to incite hatred of Soviet Jews, most of whom sympathize and maintain personal and family contacts with the Jewish State."

The signatories, non-refuseniks Mikhail Chlenov, Nikolai Lifshitz and Evgeny Satanovsky, and refuseniks SERGEI LUGOVSKOY and IRINA SHAPIRO (see NEWSBREAK, January 8), have established an association to form a broad network of cultural groups throughout the Soviet Union, which they hope will be accorded official status by the authorities.

Citing "the frightening growth of publicly expressed anti-Semitism" and Jewish assimilation in the Soviet Union, the association stated: "We must have a public association devoted to our culture and our national dignity," and called upon all Soviet Jews to "hear our call and join us in the search for a stable and dignified national future."

NEWSBREAK

- 4 -

REFUSENIK UPDATE continued

KHOLMIANSKY and family (Hotel Neve Shoshana, 5 Beit Hakerem Street, Jerusalem); Professor ALEXANDER LERNER and family (c/o his daughter, Sonya Levin, 10 Bustenai Street, Rehovot; VIKTOR FULMAKHT and family (Merkaz Klitah, Mevaseret Zion); and JUDIT RATNER BIALY and family (c/o her mother, Katzia Ratner, Milchin Street 5/6, Rehovot. Odessa: The VARHAFTIG family; Vilnius: ALLA FELL.

FED-UP FORMER POC DEMANDS "STRAIGHT ANSWER"

LENINGRAD -- Former Prisoner of Conscience EVGENY LEIN (see NEWSBREAK, November 12), a refusenik since 1978, is now fed up with official foot-dragging concerning his permission to emigrate, and has demanded "a straight answer" from the Supreme Soviet to an appeal dated March 27, 1987.

Lein reports that on October 27, 1987, he was personally assured by an official of the Supreme Soviet, V. I. Zabaznov, that he would receive a reply "this week," but that in fact, he has still not heard from the official. On November 27, Lein was told by an official of the Communist Party Central Committee that his case would be examined "in a day or two," and as in the previous case, he has had no reply.

APPEALS: "BRAIN- DRAIN" AND "SECRECY"

MOSCOW -- Twenty long-term refusenik scientists, including physicist EDUARD NADGORNYY (see NEWSBREAK, January 8) and radio electronics engineer YULI KOSHAROVSKY (see NEWSBREAK, January 25), have addressed an appeal, excerpted below, to the recent Paris gathering of Nobel Laureates in Science:

"...In any civilized society, the desire to leave the country would hardly be a reason for persecution of any kind. But, here in the Soviet Union, we are considered moral traitors and are punished by being deprived of the possibility of pursuing normal professional activity, in many cases being completely thrown out of science...

Soviet authorities explain the refusals by their wish to prevent a brain drain. Not one single country running up against this problem uses such drastic ways to keep people. Formally, no such law preventing emigration on educational ground exists in the USSR. But by illegally retaining us in the country, the officials in fact conduct the politics of brain destruction, forcing many well-educated people with academic degrees to make their living as yard cleaners or door-men because of their desire to emigrate."

ZINOVY OSTROVSKY, 40, a refusenik since 1979 and a former research engineer who has not had access to classified information in twelve years, has appealed to General Secretary Gorbachev to be allowed to emigrate to Israel with his wife, OLGA, and their young daughter, MASHA, to be reunited with his sister, Eva Grinberg.

Zinovy, who has supported his family for twelve years as a restaurant kitchen worker, pleaded with Eva recently: "Help me. Things can't be much worse for us than now."

MEDIA SUIT VERDICT: NO LIBEL

LENINGRAD -- SEMION FRUMKIN's libel suit against Leningradskaya Pravda, for what he claimed was a defamatory article against him published in the newspaper on November 14, 1987, was dismissed at a hearing held January 12-13.

NEWSBREAK

- 3 -

**"VOICE OF ISRAEL"
JAMMING PROTEST**

LENINGRAD -- Refusenik activists SEMION DYSKIN, BORIS SHPEIZMAN (see NEWSBREAK, January 8 for both) and MICHAEL ARON have applied to authorities for permission to demonstrate on February 12 to draw attention to the continued jamming of Voice of Israel broadcasts, in violation of Item 19, Part 2 of the International Convention of Human Rights.

**SOVIET JEWS
DISPUTE CHIEF RABBI
ON "PAMYAT"**

MOSCOW -- Jews in the capital and in Leningrad have taken issue with a statement by Adolf Shayeveich, Chief Rabbi of Moscow, that current anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union differs from that of the Stalin era, and that the function of "Pamyat" is merely "an attempt to organize everyday street anti-Semitism."

In rebutting the Rabbi's statement, the Jews expressed their fear that "the situation could get out of the authorities control," and that demonstrations and sloganeering could lead to physical violence reminiscent of the Nazi era.

REFUSENIK UPDATE

LEA and MARK CHERNOBRODOV (Vilnius) are the parents of a daughter, MIRIAM, born on December 12. ...ELENA KEIS-KUNA (Leningrad), her husband, GEORGI KUNA, and their son, ALEKSEI (who applied for permission to emigrate independently of his parents), were again refused on January 18, Elena on "insufficient kinship" grounds, despite the presence of her mother and sister in Israel, (she began a hunger strike on February 2), and Georgi and Aleksei because of Elena's "secrecy." ...Also refused were INNA GENKIN (Leningrad) due to lack of first-degree-relative status; REUVEN and POLINA PIATIGORSKY, on the grounds of his "secrecy;" and ALEKSANDR SHMUKLER, who had reapplied independently of his mother, and was refused on her "secrecy" (all three from Moscow). ...ARNOLD SHPEIZMAN (Leningrad) (see NEWSBREAK, January 25), who recently left the hospital after suffering a heart attack following his release from house arrest during the December 6 demonstrations, went to OVIR on January 18 to obtain forms for renouncing his Soviet citizenship. An official refused to provide the forms, saying that Shpeizman should apply directly to the Supreme Soviet. Shpeizman responded by filing a legal action against the official. ...ROALD and GALINA ZELICHONOK (Leningrad) (see NEWSBREAK, January 8), (pictured right), have received an invitation to visit Holland for six months, and have been told by OVIR that it cannot deal with their visa request as long as their case is under review by the special committee of the Supreme Soviet. ...Jewish Women Against Refusal (JEWAR) has changed its name to Jewish Women for Emigration and Survival in Refusal.



PERMISSION -- Baku: VLADIMIR FARBER; Kharkov: Former POC ALEXANDER PARITSKY; Leningrad: GALINA BLINOV (her son, MIKHAIL, is still refused); DANIL and LENA ROMANOVSKY.

ARRIVED IN ISRAEL: Beltsy: SOLOMON LEKHTMAN; Erevan: VADIM TETER (Beit Brodetsky, Ramat Aviv). Leningrad: GRIGORY VASSERMAN (c/o Agudat Shamir, David Yelin Street #6, Jerusalem). Moscow: Professor ALEXANDER IOFFE and family (Merkaz Klitah Romema, Rehov Ha-Oren 33, Haifa); former POC ALEXANDER

Free Sons of Israel, Hashachar,
American Zionist Federation,
New York Board of Rabbis,
United Synagogue of America,

COALITION TO FREE SOVIET JEWS

Representing concerned organizations in New York City, Long Island, Westchester, Rockland and Bergen Counties.

Rabbinical Council of America,
American Jewish Committee,
Center for Russian Jewry,
Westchester Jewish Conference,

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, New York Legislators Coalition for Soviet Jewry, B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, Women's League for Conservative Judaism, Queens Council for Soviet Jewry, Brooklyn Coalition for Soviet Jewry, Herut Zionists of America, Rabbinical Assembly, Betar, Council of Jewish Organizations in Civil Service, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, N.Y. Legal Coalition to Free Soviet Jews, Survivors of Nazi Camps and Resistance Fighters, International League for the Repatriation of Russian Jews, Association of Orthodox Jewish Teachers, Poale Agudath Israel, Zionists Organization of America, Jewish Community Council of Canarsie, B'nai B'rith Metropolitan Conference, Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization, Rockland County Committee for Soviet Jewry, Association of Reform Rabbis of New York, Labor Zionists Alliance, Women's League for Israel, Staten Island Committee for Soviet Jewry, Americans For Progressive Israel, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Jewish War Veterans, B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, United Jewish Community of Bergen County, Manhattan Coalition for Soviet Jewry, American Jewish Congress, Oceanfront Council for Soviet Jewry, Jewish Association of College Youth/Hillel, American ORT Federation, Queens Jewish Community Council, Emunah Women, Alumni Association Teachers Institute of Seminary College of Jewish Studies, Religious Zionists of America, B'nai Akiva, Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, National Council of Young Israel, Economists for Ida Nudel, Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst, Women's American ORT, Board of Jewish Education, Jewish Teachers Association, AMIT Women, United Synagogue Youth, American Federation of Jewish Fighters, Camp Inmates and Nazi Victims, National Federation of Temple Youth, B'nai Zion, National Conference on Synagogue Youth, Association of Orthodox Jewish Scientists, Noar Mizrachi, Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry, Jersey Action for Soviet Jewry, Washington Heights-Inwood Council for Soviet Jewry, Jewish Labor Committee, Young Israel Collegiates and Young Adults, New York Federation of Reform Synagogues, Workmen's Circle, Pioneer Women, Jewish American Political Affairs Committee, Hadassah, National Council of Jewish Women, B'nai B'rith Women, Masada/ZOA

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David Weil

Louis Weiser
Rabbi Avraham Weiss

February 4, 1988

Secretary C. William Verity
Department of Commerce
Herbert C. Hoover Building
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The recent publication in the New York Times of possible plans by the Administration to facilitate Soviet membership in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs and the International Monetary Fund has impelled us to write to you regarding this and more general issues involving the future of U.S.-Soviet trade. While the clarification stating that U.S. policy has not changed was a welcome measure, it seems fair to infer that, at the least, the Times article reflects discussion and thinking within the Department of Commerce. As such, we wanted to articulate our views regarding the critical elements of policy in this area.

We remain committed to the principles and integrity of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment. The commitment to these principles that you indicated at your confirmation hearing is a salient measure of the importance of the human rights-trade linkage. Let it be clear that this organization, nay, this movement, is for increased trade, commerce, economic relations and even the eventual extension of Most Favored Nation status to the Soviets within the historic context of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment and its principles.

The retraction of existing trade restrictions and the expansion of U.S.-Soviet commerce on a governmental and private level could be achieved through positive movement on human rights matters. In this regard, we wish the Soviet leadership to know that pursuant to its goals of "perestroika," an effective way -- perhaps the most effective and immediate way -- for the Soviet Union to open up the U.S. market as well as symbolically and tangibly begin a new era in bilateral trade would be to move comprehensively on the issue of Soviet Jewry.

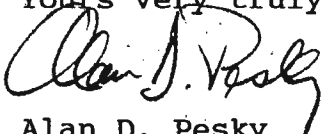
Secretary C. William Verity
February 4, 1988
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Membership in GATT and the IMF are hallmarks in the Soviet effort to become more engaged in the world -- and particularly Western -- economy. As such, we believe that those issues should be considered, as with others, on the extent to which they serve United States security, economic, and foreign policy interests. In this last regard, GATT and the IMF could be key instruments in recognizing Soviet movement on human rights. They are therefore strong instruments for leverage. Along with consultation amongst members of the Administration and the Congress, we would look forward to working with you in utilizing these specific points of leverage.

Of course, the campaign to free Soviet Jews has many constituent elements in its strategy. But given the significant economic rethinking and restructuring going on in the Soviet Union, combined with the historic linkage between human rights and U.S.-Soviet trade, we believe that it is of critical importance that our trade leverage be utilized.

In the last analysis, Mr. Secretary, that is the heart of our position: That our trade leverage be utilized. Potential commercial arrangements should neither be given away unilaterally, nor withheld absolutely. Rather, let us work together to convey to the Soviet leadership that their economic and commercial goals can -- and will -- be served through comprehensive progress on Jewish emigration and human rights.

Yours very truly,



Alan D. Pesky
Chairman



Zeesy Schnur
Executive Director

cc: President Ronald Reagan
Secretary of State George Shultz
Assistant Secretary for Human Rights Richard Schifter

MEMO: January 22, 1988
TO: UCSJ Member Councils and Affiliates
FROM: Pat Spiller, UCSJ
SUBJECT: REFUSENIK UPDATE

**8,155* SOVIET JEWS EMIGRATED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1987
HIAS REPORTS 392 SOVIET JEWS PASSED THROUGH VIENNA JAN. 1 - JAN. 21**

INSIDE THE USSR

What follows is what inside the USSR looks like to 11-year Refuseniks (secrecy and "Poor Relatives") ANATOLY GENIS and his wife, GALINA of Moscow in excerpts from a daring letter that reached the West where it was translated by Michael Kossman for the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry.

"Since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, the problem of Jewish emigration from the USSR has not changed much. The increase in the number leaving and departure of several Refuseniks known in the West has not meant a change in the fundamental Soviet attitude.

"An analysis of contacts with the authorities from October through December 1987 leads to the conclusion that lawlessness, deceit and petty tyranny still remain, and at the highest legislative and Party levels.

"To review the authorities' approach to the problem of Jewish emigration:

1. The use of an unlimited emigration refusal against those who supposedly possess "secrets." This limitation can be applied against a wide range of applicants.
2. The refusal is communicated only orally from an OVIR [emigration office] official without giving reasons.
3. There is no procedure, based on law, for objectively examining the question of exit and to appeal a refusal.
4. The terms of our refusals can exceed a decade, despite the fact the military "secrets" become public knowledge in a couple of years.
5. There exists a very insidious and often insurmountable obstacle, the so-called "statement" which is required from close relatives [stating that they do not object to the applicant's departure]. There is no legal procedure to require a relative to sign the "statement," without which one cannot even become a Refusenik. OVIR will not accept an application without the statement. More and more people face this problem, and were compelled to unite in a group they call "poor relatives."
6. Soviet army service is an enormous misery for the families and children of Refuseniks. Though it is very difficult to completely detail this problem, it is possible to mention its main characteristics: the unlimited additional term of refusal "for possessing 'secrets'" and the stay of Refusenik children in the Soviet army being equivalent to a term in a labor camp.
7. The system of submitting documents for departure is devised in such a way that an applicant is compelled to let those at his work, studies, and residence know of his desire to leave for Israel. He becomes the object of hate from the 'patriots' around him.

* Figure from Israeli sources

(O V E R)



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INSIDE THE USSR

CONT'D.

"It is difficult to be silent about living conditions in refusal. It's even difficult to call it living. It's a nightmarish existence without a job or with a job requiring a very low level of qualification. One can lose this job after repeatedly applying for an exit visa. There is also the problem of children's education and their future. These conditions are aggravated by material hardships and the lack of civil rights. One has to underline the fact that these are the conditions under which Soviet Jews must struggle for their liberation from Soviet slavery.

"The methods of struggle differ: demonstrations of protest, seminars, symposiums, unofficial groups whose members are united by their common interest, collective letters to various Soviet institutions and to the West. Under these extreme conditions of life, the Refuseniks' sensitivity is high, and they understand international developments as well as life within the USSR.

"The mood of Jewish Refuseniks waiting for ten years or more has changed dramatically compared with 1985 and 1986. They are in a hostile and irritated mood. The majority have no fear of party organizations or the KGB. The problem of emigration directly affects their 16, 17, and 18-year old sons who grew up in refusal [who are subject to Red Army draft at age 18].

"This mood was very much noticeable at the November 23-25 1987 symposium in Moscow on "secrecy" refusals and in the reports read at the symposium. It was noticeable in a direct confrontation of Refuseniks with the KGB during demonstrations on December 6, 7, and 8 [during the Summit] where some were arrested by the KGB.

"During our time in refusal, Anatoly has worked as a loader, watchman, fireman, conductor, building worker and janitor. If not for the help of our American, British and Israeli friends we would not have been able to feed and dress our children, or to pay the rent. It is no exaggeration to say that we would have died of starvation.

"After eleven years of refusal, we do not experience a feeling of euphoria toward a new Soviet policy."

POOR AND FIRST DEGREE RELATIVES and ARTICLE 24

Not only one, but two major barriers to the emigration of thousands - an estimated 90% of those wishing to leave - are set forth in Article 24 of the Soviet "Regulations on Entering and Leaving the USSR," effective January 1, 1987, which states:

"Applications to travel abroad from the USSR for family reunification shall be examined on presentation of an invitation duly certified by the competent authorities in the corresponding foreign state from a husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister, and of substantively certified statements from the family members remaining in the USSR and from the former spouse (if there are children under the age of majority from this marriage) showing that the traveler has no outstanding obligations toward them under USSR law."



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ARTICLE 24 Cont'd.

On the surface, Article 24 would appear innocuous. But actually it contains the two most troublesome restrictions facing would-be emigrants today because they bar the majority from even applying.

First, it denies not only emigration but the right to apply to those not having first degree relatives in the West, a limitation not permitted under the Helsinki Final Act, to which the Soviet Union is signatory. And second, it contains another restriction: that is, that would-be emigres obtain notarized affidavits from the required family members that they have no obligations to those remaining behind. If they cannot get these notarized documents, which are often considered by remaining relatives as tantamount to endorsing treason [See **INSIDE THE USSR**, UPDATE May 26, July 13, October 26], they cannot even apply. These are the people who have banded together for support and solidarity in what they themselves have bitterly named the "Poor Relatives Group."

The Soviets piously allege that this part of Article 24 is designed to protect the family. In truth, it causes deep and lasting family friction by giving to remaining relatives absolute veto power over the right of their relatives to emigrate. And at times, this veto, over which there is no effective appeal nor review, is based not on need, but on whim or pique.

During the latter half of 1987, the Soviets did not enforce the first-degree relatives stricture of Article 24, either to facilitate the departure of the neon-light, high visibility Refuseniks, or to try to make their "quota" of 10,000, or both. But in mid-December, a notice was posted in the all-Union OVIR office in Moscow stating that beginning January 1, applications would be accepted only from those with invitations from certifiable first-degree relatives in the West. Beginning January 1, applications have virtually been choked off in various cities throughout the USSR as well as in Moscow. Following the lead of Leningrad OVIR offices, OVIR authorities in Rostov and Kiev have returned to their earlier practice of strict application of Article 24.

Last week a Refusenik reported to UCSJ President, Pamela Cohen, that application papers of one without a first degree relative, accepted in December, have now been returned without action by OVIR because of the more restrictive policy.

Leningrad Refuseniks have sent an urgent letter to Andrei Gromyko, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and to Alexander Rekunkov, Procurator General, with a copy to Mikhail Gorbachev, asking that the original regulation regarding first degree kinship in Article 24 be rescinded on the grounds that it conflicts with the Soviet Union's international commitments. (We wish to acknowledge the **Soviet Jewry Legal Advocacy Center** for some of the material used in the above report.)

(O V E R)



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POOR RELATIVES

The Poor Relatives who were allowed to re-apply without the financial claims document, after which no more such applications were accepted [UPDATE Jan. 8] are:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| SERGEI MKRTCHYAN | NATALIA SAMAROVICH |
| SERGEI MELACHIN | JULIA SHURUCHT (STOLAR) |
| VLADIMIR DASHEVSKY | GENNADY KHLOPOTIN |
| YAKOV STRELCHIN | OLGA MESSERMAN |
| ALLA DUBROVSAYA | RITA VINOKUROVA |
| GENNADY KROCHEK | BORIS BECKER |
| ANATOLY GENIS | OLGA GOLDFARB |
| YURI KLYAITIS | VYACHESLEV ROYAK |
| YAKOV KATZ | |

Additional Poor Relatives who need support are:

PAVEL SEMYONOV

Refusing Relatives: Pavel's parents
Guryevsky Proezd Bldg. 9, Korp. 1, Apt. 183
Moscow

ILYA BENTSION

Refusing relative: former wife
Ul. Lavotchkina 5, Apt. 49
Khimki, Moskovsky Oblast
RSFSR, USSR

HANNAH DUBROV (Leningrad)

Refusing Relative: Her father

She asks that her father, **Arkady Chafkin**, be phoned at work to put pressure on him to let her emigrate. His work number in Leningrad is **272-4114**. Telegrams should also be sent to his home: **Narakovskaia 2/13, Leningrad 191025**

INNA KARLOVA

Refusing relatives: her parents
Ul. Timiryazevskaya Bldg. 10/12 Apt. 105
Moscow

Inna Karlova returned to OVIR with a notarized inquiry to her parents and was told that the invitation she had received from her brother in Israel required absolute evidence that he was indeed her brother. Activists feel that this case is evidence that the first degree relative restriction took precedence over the financial waiver because it was a clearer way of preventing her from leaving.
(Chicago Action; South Florida Conference)



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POOR RELATIVES CONT.

City OVIR officials in Dnepropetrovsk and Denprodzerzhinsk suggested to Poor Relatives **LEONID MARK** and **ALEXANDER POROTSKY** respectively that they send a notarized request to their relatives who refuse to sign the letters of consent. The Refuseniks were instructed to request an answer from their relatives within a month, stating their claims or lack thereof, and to inform them that the absence of an answer will, by default, mean that there are no financial claims outstanding. Denpropetrovsk OVIR suggested that the "poor relative" bring court action should there be no consent from the recalcitrant relatives, and to bring a letter from a notary in a month (with or without consent from the relatives) and also a letter from the court stating if there is a court case against him or not; that should suffice for acceptance of his exit application.

If this is indeed anything more than talk, and the beginning of a positive change, it is what the "Poor Relatives" group had requested all along. (Chicago Action/Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre)

POOR RELATIVES DEMONSTRATIONS

Article 50 of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [adopted at the Seventh (special) Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on October 7, 1977] states: "In accordance with the interests of the people and in order to strengthen and develop the socialist system, citizens of the USSR are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly, meetings, street processions and demonstrations."

The Poor Relatives Group is determined to continue with regular demonstrations in spite of refusal by the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet to give permission to the planned January 15 demonstration in front of OVIR in Moscow, charging that "activities of the demonstration pursue their objective to make a deliberate perverted impression about the very process of all questions concerning the emigration problems." The Committee also alleged that it takes into consideration the sensitivity of the residents of Moscow in refusing such permission.

Nonetheless, on January 15, 31 people gathered in front of the City OVIR in a well organized demonstration covered by western correspondents including CBS and CNN's Peter Arnett. **MKRYTCHYAN** told Vivan Foley of CBS that he felt they were not arrested (in spite of the presence of a major in the militia and a well known KGB agent) because of possible intervention by visiting Congressmen Lantos and Gilman, to whom they had appealed.

The Poor Relatives told the assembled press that they were demonstrating against bureaucracy and red tape, criticism of which, they alleged, was not only common, but sought after, in the new glasnost society.

(O V E R)



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POOR RELATIVES DEMONSTRATIONS CONT'D.

Poor Relatives participating in the demonstration were: **SERGEI MKRTCHYAN, YURI SEMENOVSKY, VLADIMIR MESHKOV, NATALIA SAMAROVICH, BORIS ODESSKY, MORDECHAI IONESAS (Kaunas), ROSENTHAL (Kishinev), EVGENIA MESKINA, RITA VINOKUROVA, ELENA POROTSKAYA, LEONID MARK (Dnepropezhinsk), GENYA CHERKASSKAYA (Odessa), IGOR MIROVICH, ALLA DUBROVSKAYA, YURI KLAYTUS, FELIX MILMAN, ARTUR MARSA (Dushambe), MARIA DURNOVO, EVGENY KARASIK (husband of Alona Kogan), FAINA SEMYONOVA.**

Others demonstrating were **ALEXANDER FELDMAN, AARON LACHMAN, TAMARA KAPLANSKAYA, GRIGORY GRINBERG, EVGENY RUBENSTEIN, VIKTOR YURONITSKY, VLADIMIR OSTROVERKH, MARINA GEIZEL (permission), VAILIEV and another unidentified person.** (Chicago Action)

FIRST DEGREE RELATIVES

IGOR USPENSKY and his entire family received another secrecy refusal after review by the Commission of the Supreme Soviet. Later, they received a new invitation from **Dima Ioffe**, from Israel. **Dima** is **IGOR's** nephew. On January 6, they tried to re-apply with **Dima's** invitation which OVIR refused to accept because **Dima** is not a first degree relative. (Chicago Action).

In a private meeting, visiting U.S. Congressmen told members of the Poor Relatives Group that they were promised by the Soviets that the first degree relative issue is a temporary step and maybe the situation will change. As a matter of fact, they said Soviet officials assured them that many things would change in the near future. (Chicago Action)

The Refusenik movement has coined a new phrase to describe these people who wish to go to Israel but cannot because of "insufficient kinship." They call themselves "Orphans of Israel." (Bay Area Council)

DELEGATION TO CPSU

On January 20, a delegation of five Refuseniks went to the office of the Central Committee of the CPSU to discuss the problem of refusals. The group consisted of **ALEKSANDR FELDMAN, TATYANA ROSENBLIT, GENNADY RESNIKOV** and two others, one of whom was from Leningrad.

They met with **Federov**, deputy chief of the department at the Central Committee, a surprisingly high level official, in a 90-minute meeting. **Federov** promised them that he would make an effort to resolve their problem and it would be discussed in the Central Committee. He was courteous and the Refuseniks felt the meeting had a positive tone. He told them to return in one month for an answer.

When the Refuseniks told **JUDITH RATNER**, she counseled them that one month is too long to wait. They decided instead to go back to see **Federov** on February 1, after seeing the **BIALY** family off at the airport.

The Refuseniks involved place some significance on the high level of the contact and to what appeared to be a positive, sympathetic tone adopted by **Federov**. (Bay Area Council)



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THE TUFELD FAMILY

THE TIME TO ACT FOR VLADIMIR TUFELD IS NOW!

VLADIMIR and ISOLDE TUFELD (MOSCOW) first applied for exit visas to reunite with their son, **IGOR** in Israel, in 1977. They were refused on the basis of secrets.

Both Tufelds are first degree invalids, requiring outside nursing care. Denied her wish to be treated in the West, **ISOLDE** had surgery in Moscow in 1981 for removal of a brain tumor. **VLADIMIR** suffers from spinal, kidney and heart disorders.

In 1987, **ISOLDE's** condition deteriorated and she was diagnosed as having another brain tumor. Even then, and for months, care was not made available to her. When, in December, Dr. Henry Bremm, a neurosurgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore offered to treat her, the Soviets granted a three-month visa for medical treatment. **VLADIMIR** was denied permission to accompany his wife at this critical time and remains alone and ill in Moscow.

Immediately upon her arrival at Dulles Airport on December 30, 1987, and just before she was taken by ambulance to Johns Hopkins Hospital, **ISOLDE** held a news conference in which she made a poignant plea for her husband's freedom to join her.

After two operations, **ISOLDE's** condition is precarious. The **TUFELD** family should be reunited now! They have suffered for too long. **VLADIMIR** should be allowed to be at his wife's side at this time, and then the entire family should be reunited in Israel where their only son and his children live.

You can help them in their struggle. Contact your Senators, Congressmen, President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Ambassador Dubinin on their behalf. (Washington Committee for Soviet Jewry)

ODESSA OVIR

In Odessa, applicants with sons 18 or 19 years old (draft age) have been told that **OVIR** will not accept their application documents without permission from the military commissar. This is a serious development and bears watching. (Chicago Action)

TWO EMIGRES

Two well-known long-term Refuseniks and former Prisoners have finally been allowed to emigrate - **ALEX IOFFE** and his family and **IOSIF BEGUN**, together with his son, **BORIS**, and his family.

On Sunday, January 10, more than 200 Soviet Jews gathered for a farewell party for **IOSIF BEGUN**. The authorities tried to prevent the celebration by closing the cafe where the gathering was to be held. The organizers were able to find another cafe open across the street, and the party took place. The ambassadors of Canada and the Netherlands attended, as did several foreign correspondents. (Bay Area Council)

IOSIF BEGUN and his family are staying in Kibbutz **Maagan Michael**. **ALEX IOFFE's** address in Israel is: **Merkaz Klita Romema, Ha Oren St. 33, Haifa, Israel**. (Long Island Committee; other sources)



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REFUSALS, PERMISSIONS, EMIGRATIONS, SINCE JANUARY 1, 1987

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF REFUSALS, PERMISSIONS, AND EMIGRATIONS, REFLECTS ONLY INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO US AND IN NO WAY CAN BE CONSIDERED COMPLETE. MANY LISTED UNDER "REFUSALS" MAY HAVE SINCE RECEIVED PERMISSION AND MANY LISTED UNDER "PERMISSIONS" MAY HAVE SINCE EMIGRATED. WE WILL UPDATE AS INFORMATION BECOMES AVAILABLE TO US

(Changes and Additions Appear in Bold-Face)

REFUSALS SINCE JAN. 1, 1987

| | |
|--|--|
| Arkady Semenovitch Ainvarg (Moscow) --refused until 1992, wife and child allowed to emigrate | Mark Kagan (Minsk) |
| M. Aliev | Chaim Kaufman (Riga) |
| Georgi Belitsky (Vilnius) another refusal until 2000 | Elena Keiss-Kuna, 18-year old son & husband (Leningrad) refused again Jan. |
| Ilya Bezprozvanny & family (Leningrad) | Gennady Khassin (Moscow) |
| Aleksandr Blinov (Leningrad) | Yulian Khassin (Moscow) |
| Parents of Sofia Bravve (Moscow) | Natasha Khassina (Moscow) |
| Mark Budnyatsky (Leningrad) refused again late November | Grigor Kehifetz (Leningrad) |
| Benjamin Charny (Moscow) | Kolchinsky Family (Moscow)-another refusal |
| Yuri Cherniak (Moscow) refused again on Dec. 27 | Boris Konikov (Moscow) |
| Chernobradov (Vilnius)--another refusal until 2000 | Yuli Kosharovsky |
| Sofia Chudnovskaya (Leningrad) | Yevgeni Lein (former POC, Leningrad) |
| A. M. Demikin | Ilya Levin (Leningrad) wife & daughter permitted) |
| Sergei Dikii (Moscow) | Boris Lobovikov (Leningrad) |
| Levit Estir (Leningrad) | S. I. Loshakov |
| Mikhail Faingersh (Kishinev) refused again Dec. 1987 | Eduard Markov (Leningrad) |
| Viktor Faynzilberg (Kishinev) | |
| Leah Feldman | Emanuel Mengevitsky |
| Fima Flomenblit (Krasnodar) | Dr. Edward Nagordny (Moscow) until 1995 |
| Mark Genin (Leningrad) | Marat Osnis (Chernovtsy) refused again Dec. 6 |
| Lev Genkin (Moscow) | Zinovy Ostrovsky (Leningrad) |
| Marku Grauer (Chernovtsy) refused again on Dec. 6 | |
| Yevgeni Grechanovsky (Moscow) | Ilya & Galina Pilmenshtein (Moscow) 2nd generation brother & sister |
| Leonid & Olga Grossman (Moscow) | Pustynnikov Family |
| Bella Gulko & Vladimir Kislik (he is former Prisoner, Moscow) | Alexander Pyatetsky (Kiev) refused again; wife & 2 children given permission |
| Igor & Irena Gurchich (Moscow) | Carmella & Vladimir Raiz--refused again Dec. '87 until 2000 |
| Esa Isaakyan | Vyacheslav Royak (Bendery) |
| Igor Kafstan | E. Rubinchek & wife, Anna (Minsk) |
| Boris Kagan (Leningrad) | Samueil Schmulovich (Leningrad) |
| | Aleksandr Shmukler (Moscow) |

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REFUSALS CONT'D.

Ilya Shostakovsky (Leningrad)
Arnold Shpeizman (Leningrad)
Lev Shubov (Leningrad)
Zunya Sklar (Leningrad)
Simon Sokolovsky (Leningrad)
Efim Solodukha (Leningrad)
Sosna Family (Leningrad)
Julia Stolar (Moscow)
Semen Trepetin (Baku), wife & son
emigrated 1983; he is still there
Vladimir & Isolde Tufeld (Moscow)
Isolde 3-mo. visitors visa
Vladimir Turkeltaub (Moscow)

Viktor Urovitsky (Moscow)
Igor Uspensky and family (Moscow)
refused again mid-December
Boris Vainshtok (Moscow)
Shlomo Vaistuck (Tblisi)
Munish Vaser (Beltsy), parents permitted
David Vodovoz
Sasha Yampolsky (Leningrad)
Alex Zelichenok (Leningrad, former prisoner)
secrecy refusal again Dec. 1
Aleksander & Faina Zhukovsky (Leningrad)
M. Zubrich
Alexandr Zukovsky (Leningrad)

PERMISSIONS

Pavel Abramovich (Moscow)
Yuri Abramovich (Leningrad)
Aizenshtat (Minsk)
Solomon Alber (Chernogolovka)
Irina Alievskaya (Leningrad)
and husband, Igor Smirnov
Yakov Alpert (Moscow)
Zalman Apterman (Moscow)
Valery Aronov (Moscow)
Babaeva (Moscow)
Bakhmutsky (Moscow)
Marina Belkina & infant (Moscow)
Mikhail Belkindas (Vilnius)
Belkov
Arkady Berchenko (Leningrad)
Boris Berman (Moscow)
Bershadsky (Moscow)
Misha Bialy (Moscow)
Family of Aleksandr Blinov
but not Aleksandr (Leningrad)
Anatoly Bershadsky (Moscow)
wife & son
Bokman (Moscow)
Sofia Bravve (Moscow)
Igor Briskman (Moscow)
Alexei Bronshtein (Leningrad)
Andre Brusovanny (Moscow)
Bunimovich (Minsk)

Valery Bychovsky (Moscow)
Igor Chernoshwarts (Leningrad)
his mother did not receive permission
Yanna Chnelniskaya & sons
Sofia Chudnovsky (Leningrad)
Chumash
Leonid & Nina Dikli (Moscow)
will not leave without son, Sergei, who
has been refused permission
Piotr Dobrovinsky
Elena Dubianskaya (Moscow)
Boris Dubrovsky (Moscow)
Alexei Dyatchkov (Moscow)
Sergei Dyachkov-Brenner (Moscow)
Elkin (Moscow)
Moshe Etin (Vilnius)
Viktor Faiermark (Moscow)
Valery Federov (Leningrad)
Yuri Federov (Alexandrov)
Alla Fel (Vilnius)
Gennady Feldman (Moscow)
Yefim & Vladimir Feldman (Moscow)
Iosif Fenerman (Moscow)
Alexander Fiskin (Moscow)
Yuri Fiskin (Moscow)
Boris and Slava Flaksberg
and one other brother (Leningrad)
Leonid Fridlander (Moscow)
but not his parents
Roman Fridman (Moscow)
Tsilya Fuks (Riga)
Lev Furman Family (Leningrad)
Viktor Fulmacht (Moscow)



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PERMISSIONS CONT'D.

Riva Galperin
Aleksandr Gandman (Moscow)
Garbuz (Moscow)
Marina Garmiza-Gorfinkel
(wife of Lev Furman)
Garshfand (Moscow)
Helena Genusov (Leningrad)
Evgeny Gilbo & family (Leningrad)
Aleksandr Gitlin (Leningrad)
Leonid Gitlin (Leningrad)
Grigory Gitovich (Moscow)
Vladimir Glazer (Moscow)
Faina Glukhorn
Faina Glukhova
Golashevskaya (Moscow)
Anatoly Goldberg (Leningrad)
Yuri Goldberg (Leningrad)
Dmitri Gorgunov (Leningrad)
Adam Gornstein & family (Vilnius)
Aleksandr Gorshunsky (Kharkov)
Yuri Goshtand (Moscow)
Yoshia Grinfeld (Chernovtsy)
Henrietta Grossman (Odessa)
Mark Grunkin & family)
Igor Guberman (former prisoner, Moscow)
Evgeni Gurevich (Moscow)
Abram Gutkin (Moscow)
Amiram Gutman (Kedainiai)
Aleksandr Ilyin (Moscow)
Viktor Isaacson (Rostov)
Abram Kagan (Leningrad)
Svetlana Kagan & children (Leningrad)
Yakov Kandinov (Tashkent)
Mark & Maria Kanter (Moscow)
Kanterovich (Moscow)
Grigory Kantrovich (Moscow)
Alice Kapinos (Leningrad)
Grigory Kantrovich (Moscow)
Yuri Karolin (Leningrad)
Boris Katz (Kiev)
Pyotr Katz (Leningrad)
Samoil Kaufman (Riga)
Khanin Family (Moscow)
Yakov Khanuk (Moscow Oblast)
Grigory & Maria Kheifets (Leningrad)
Alex & Anna Kholmiansky (Moscow)
Olga Khurgina (Leningrad)
and her mother

Haya Kleiman (Moscow)
Boris Klemen
Kleynerman (Chernovitsy)
Feliks Kochubievsky (Novosibirsk)
Koganovich (Minsk)
Anatoly Kotlyer
Volf Kraitman (Moscow)
Lev Krichevsky (Moscow)
Leonid Kriksunov (Moscow)
Krasnovsky (Minsk)
Boris Kun (Moscow)
Boris Landsman (Moscow)
Lashevsky (Leningrad)
Valery Lemelman (Riga)
Vladimir Lensky (Riga)
Andrei Leonov (Moscow)
Mikhail Lerman (Leningrad)
Prof. Alexandr Lerner (Moscow)
David Levin & family (Moscow)
Dmitri Levin (Kharkov)
Mark Levinoff (Moscow)
Levkov (Moscow)
Lieberman (Kishinev)
Mikhail Lieberman (Moscow)
Moisey Lieberman (Bendery)
Grigory Liederman (Kishinev)
Venyamin Lifshits (Vilnius)
Leonid & Ina Lipkin (Kharkov)
Feliks Livshits (Kubyshev)
Slava & Mila Livshitz & family (Moscow)
Yevsei Litvak (Moscow)
Loganov - Katya Dikil, Anatoly, Filip (Moscow)
Boris Lokshin (Leningrad)
Alexei Lorentson & his mother,
Beatrice Elkin (both of Moscow)
Mikhail Losiev (Moscow)
Sergei Lugovskoye (Moscow)
Mikhail Lurie (Leningrad)
Mark Lvovsky (Moscow)
Arkady Lyonov (Moscow)
Alexei Magarik (Moscow-former prisoner)
Maglovousky (Moscow)
Isaak Maizlin (Moscow)
Sergei Maneshin (Moscow)
Alexander Mazur (Leningrad)
Meerson (Moscow)
Marina Minskaya (Moscow)

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PERMISSIONS CONT'D.

Mikhail Mirman
Sergei & Lucie Mlechin (Moscow)
Murzhenko Family (Kiev)
Myerson (Moscow)
**Boris Nagordny (Moscow), but
not Nina and Eduard**
Viktor Novikov (Moscow)
Mina Papiernik
Alexander Paritsky (former prisoner, Kharkov)
Alex Pasternak (Odessa)
Iosif Pekar (Moscow)
Leonid Perlov (Moscow)
Vladimir Prestin (Moscow)
Family of Aleksandr Pyatetsky (Kiev)
but not Aleksandr
Sam Rabinovich (Leningrad)
Sheika Rabinovich (Chernovtsy)
Abel Rainus (Leningrad)
Yakov Rakhlenko (Moscow)
Pavel Rappoport (Moscow)
Judith Ratner-Leonid Bialy family (Moscow)
Aleksandr Razgon (Moscow)
Misha Reizer (Moscow)
Mark Resnik (Leningrad)
Boris Reznikov (Moscow)
David Romanovsky (Leningrad)
Vladimir Rosen (Moscow)
Aleksandr Rosenfeld (Leningrad)
Yakov Rozenberg
Alexandr Rozgan (Moscow)
Rozhanskaya-Lobovikov (Leningrad)
Sergei & Alla Ruzer (Moscow)
Saratov (Leningrad)
Iosif Schupak (Vilnius)
Alexander Schusterovich (Moscow)
Anna Serpin (Kishinev)
Simcha Shafir
Arkady Shakovsky
Lev Shapiro (Leningrad)
Mark Shapiro (Leningrad)
Simha Shapiro (Vinnitsa)
Alexander Sheinin (Leningrad)
Yuliya Sheinkin (Baku)
Sveta Shmuelovich (Novosibirsk)
Vladimir Shmuelovich (Novosibirsk)
Boris Shpeizman (Leningrad) and
his mother; father, **Arnold**, refused

Family of Lev Shubov (Moscow) but not Lev
Emanuil Smelyansky (Moscow)
Igor Smirnov (Leningrad)
and wife, Irina Alievskaya
Valery Soifer (Moscow)
...
Igor Spektor (Baku)
Mikhail Spektor & wife (Baku)
Efim Stanislavsky (Kishinev)
Steingut
Volv & Josef Sternstein (Chernovtsy)
Abe Stolar (Moscow) - daughter-in-law
without family waiver; Abe will not
leave without her
Stragova (Moscow)
Suprugova (Moscow)
Alex Sverdlov & family and
wife's mother (Leningrad)
Valery Taubin & family (Leningrad)
Leonid Tendler (Leningrad)
Boris Teplitsky (Moscow)
Zola Terevsky (Moscow)
Mark Terlitsky (Moscow)
Vadim Teter (Yerevan)
Natan Tkach & wife (Moscow)
Abram Torpusman (Moscow)
Travinsky
Mark Trifel (Baku)
Pavel & Victoria Tsimberov (Leningrad)
but not their two children, without whom
they will not leave
Michael Uvarov (Leningrad)
Ujamik Uzhokin (Tallin)
Pavel Vaidman (Leningrad)
Mark Varvak (Kiev) - will emigrate
without ex-wife and son
Grigory Vasserman (Leningrad)
Semion Vayner (Vologod)
Boris Vaysberg (Moscow)
Ersh & Ida Vayser (Beltsy),
son, Munish, refused
Vladimir Veitsel (Leningrad)
Grigory Vilenchik (Leningrad)
Aleksandr Vladimirovsky (Moscow)
Zhanna Volonskaya
Mila & Ari Volvovsky (former
prisoner, Gorky)



PERMISSIONS CONT'D.

Josif Weinfeld (Saratov)
Efim Yarychover (Khmelnitsky)
Emanuil Yashchin (Chernoglovka)
Viktor Yelistratov (Moscow)
Yerovitsky (Moscow)

Boris Yudaikin
Shner Zeichik (Leningrad)
Alexander Zikherman & family (Leningrad)
Mikhail (Moshe) Zilberstein (Baku)
Grigory Zitserman (Riga)
Alexander Zonis (Moscow)

EMIGRATIONS

Moisey Abadzhanov (Tblisi)
Iskhak Abrakhaimov (Samarkand)
Yair Abrakhaimov (Khatyrchi)
Moshe Abramov (former prisoner, Samarkand)
Sipro Abramova (Derbent)
Aleksandr Abramovich (Bendery)
Felix Abramovich (Moscow)
Valery Abramovich
Vladimir Abramson (Lvov)
Abrashnikova Family (Leningrad)
Isroil Adinyaev (Derbent)
Kasin Abuliak (Beltsy)
Mikhail Adzhiasvili (Tblisi)
Boris Agarov
Grigory Agranov (Chernovtsy)
Yuri Agroskin (Leningrad)
Vita Ainvarg and children
(Kleyn); husband refused
Boris Aizenberg (Simferopol)
Yevgeni Aizenberg (former prisoner, Kharkov)
Mikhail Aizman (Lvov)
Leonid Aizner (Leningrad)
Lia Prestin-Akerman (Moscow)
Rakhil Akerman (Chernovtsy)
Galina Akselrod (Leningrad)
Rafael Albert (Odessa)
Venyamin Alexandrov (Vilnius)
Sarrah Alperovich (Pyatagorsk)
Viktor Alperovich (Gomel)
Miriam Altman (Odessa - alone)
Leonid Amcheslavsky (Tblisi)
Georgi Amis (Moscow)
Rakhil Antanavichene (Kaunas)
Yakov Applebaum (Novosibirsk)
without wife & son
Eduard Apter (Tblisi)
Mikhail Apter & family (Tblisi)
Mikahil Arbitman (Kiev)
Simeon Ash (Leningrad)

Efim Asnis (Kiev)
Pavel Astrakhan (Leningrad)
Dina Auslender (Korosten)
Mikhail Averbukh (Leningrad)
Iosif & Mikhail Avrutsky (Kharkov)
Marina Ayzenberg (Moscow)
Aleksandr Azrilevich (Kiev)
Aliks Azrilevich (Tblisi)
Mikhail Babaev (Samarkand)
Viktor Bakhmutsky (Lvov)
Suzhanna Bakunovich (Vilnius)
Boris Balberer (Kishinev)
Oleg Barananko (Minsk)
Irina Baron (Vilnius)
Tema Barskaya (Baku)
Nelli Baru (Moscow)
Ilya Baytler (Leningrad)
Boris Begun (Moscow)
Iosif Begun (former prisoner, Moscow)
Mikhail Beizer (Leningrad)
Maria Bekerman (Kubishev)
Natasha Bekman & Misha Nekrasov (Moscow)
Mark Belenky & Nina Raben (Moscow)
Zelfer and Galina Belfer (Baku)
with daughter & son-in-law
Ilya Belfor
Rafel Belkin (Baku)
Vladimir & Alex Belkin (Minsk)
Asya Belyavskaya (Tashkent)
David Benyaminov (Tashkent)
Arkady Berchenko (Leningrad)
Alexandr Berdichevsky (Moscow)
Pinkhas Bereg (Leningrad)
Boris Berengut & family (Bakhruza)
Iosif Berenshtein (Kiev, ex-POC)
David Berger (Kishinev)
Pinkhos Berik (Leningrad)
Lev Berkovich, wife & daughter (Moscow)
Mikhail Berkovich (Kishinev)

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Yevgeni Bernshtein (Moscow)
Elena Beshenkovskaya (Moscow)
Viktor Bialik (Kiev)
Polina Bikel (Lvov)
Anna Blinov (Leningrad)
 father, Alexandr Blinov, refused
Lev Blitshtein (Moscow)
Adolf Blobshteyn (Irshava)
Anna Blokh (Moscow)
Efroim Blyumentsvayg (Sverdlovsk)
Vera Bogakova (Kharkov)
Grigory Bogomilsky (Kishinev)
Oktyabrina Bogorodskaya (Lvov)
Iosif Boguslavsky (Dnepropetrovsk)
Svetlana Bokhman (Kiev)
Mark Bokman (Kiev)
Semyon Borovinsky (Leningrad)
Meri Boterashvili (Sukhumi)
Ginda Boykis (Beltsy)
Lev Boyko (Beltsy)
Leonid Bragarnik (Odessa)
Galina Bragunskaya & her
 husband, Vitaly Zalatusky (Moscow)
Viktor Brailovsky (Moscow)
Helena Braun (Mukachevo)
Sarrah Braun (Chernovtsy)
Ava Brekhman (Kishinev)
Leonid Brenner (Kiev)
Aleksandr Brodsky (Donetsk)
Felix Brodsky (Dnepropetrovsk)
Aron Bronfman (Leningrad)
Lona Broyde (Chernovtsy)
Aleksandr Brudno (Kharkov)
Efim Brusilovsky (Kiev)
Aleksandra Budman (Orgeev)
Vera Budnik (Kiev)
Arkady Bulayevsky (Odessa)
Nikolai Bullis (Kalarash)
Esfira Bunimovich (Minsk)
Stanislav Burdelin (Kharkov)
Yuri Burlan (Dnepropetrovsk)
Chaim Burshtein (Leningrad)
Eduard Burshtein (Leningrad)
Pavel Buzysky (Moscow)
Viktor Byalik (Kiev)
Sergei Bylinin (Riga)
Anna Charny & Yuri Blank (Moscow)
Feyga Chebin (Kishinev)

Anatoly Chechik (Leningrad)
Yuri Chekanovsky (Moscow)
Anna Chkhartishvili (Batumi)
Alexander Chudnovsky (Leningrad)
Semen Chudnovsky (Vinnitsa)
Yevgeni Chudnovsky (Kharkov)
Grigory Chupkin (Dnepropetrovsk)
Igor Churin and Family (Moscow)
Grigory Danovich (Moscow)
Yakov Dardyk (Stravropol)
Anatoly Dashevsky (Moscow)
Gennady Dashevsky (Riga)
Marina Davarashvili (Tbilisi)
Gennady Davidovich (Moscow)
Vitaly Degtarov
Boris Deviatov (Leningrad)
Nikolai Dikil (Moscow)
The Dinabergs & Khassina (Moscow)
Igor Dobrich (Khmelnitsky)
Pyetr Dobrovensky (Dnepropetrovsk)
Maria Dobrusina (Leningrad)
Leonid Doks (Vinnitsa)
Dolgonev Family (Leningrad)
Samuel Domb (Odessa)
Blanca Dorina (Mukachevo)
Vladimir Dragunsky (Leningrad)
Evgenia Dragunskaya (Leningrad)
Boris Drigant & Family (Moscow)
Arkady Drogobetsky (Chernovtsy)
Yuri Druzhnikov (Moscow)
Grigory Dubover (Chernovtsy)
Petr Durmashkin (Lvov)
Lev Dyatlovitsky (Kiev)
Mikhail Dzhurinsky (Uzhgorod)
Yuli & Tanya Edelshtein (ex-POC)
Svetlana Efanova (Kiev)
Lev Elbert (Kiev)
Mikhail Albert (Kiev)
Boris Elkin (Leningrad)
Mikhail Elman
Aleksandr Engel (Moscow)
Abram Englin (Moscow)
Itsyk Epelboym (Moscow)
Zinaida Eppel (Edintsy)
Lev Epshtein (Minsk)
Rivka Epshteyn (Kishinev)
Voleor Epshteyn (Minsk)
Mark Evdosin (Kiev)



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EMIGRATIONS CONT'D.

Boris Eydelman (Leningrad)
Isak Eydelman (Kishinev)
Leonid Ezernitsky (Kishinev)
Boris Falkov (Donetsk)
Mikhail Farber (Baku)
Igor Faynbayn (Moscow)
Mikhail Faynberg (Moscow)
Zyama Faynberg (Kiev)
Yuri Federov (Moscow)
Evgeny Fedkyashov (Odessa)
Laza Feigin (Moscow)
Lena Feigin & Family (Tblisi)
Liubov Feigina & daughter (Bakau)
Gennady Feldman (Minsk)
Mark Feldman (Moscow)
Mikhail Feldman (Kiev)
Sitsiliya Feldshtein (Vilnius)
Vladimir Feltzman (Moscow)
Vadim Ferdman (Dnepropetrovsk)
Aleksandr Feygin (Tblisi)
Shlema Figuras (Kaunas)
Lyubov Feygina (Baku)
Rudolf Feyshtein (Moscow)
Elena Fikh (Moscow)
Anna Fingerut (Chernovtsy)
Matvey Finkel (Moscow)
Solomon Finkelshtain (Chernovtsy)
Boris Finkelshteyn (Leningrad)
Vladimir Fishman (Minsk)
Yakov Fishman (Minsk)
Yana Fishman (Tallin)
Aleksandr Fiskin (Moscow)
Solomon Flaks (Donetsk)
Iosif Flek (Odessa)
Ella Fleyshman (Novosibirsk)
Daniel Fradkin (Leningrad)
Nadezhda Fradkova (ex-prisoner)
Aleksandr Freer (Penza)
Elena Freyman (Moscow)
Eduard Frid (Leningrad)
Agnessa Fridman (Riga)
Boris Fridman (Leningrad)
Mayya Fridman (Khust)
Riva Fridman (Kishinev)
Mark Friedlin (Moscow)
Mikhail Frumker (Vinnitsa)
Mikhaila Fuchs-Rabinovich (Moscow)
Tsilya Fuks (Riga)
Zinoviy Fuks (Odessa)

Vladimir Fukson (Moscow)
Konstantin Fuksshimov (Kharkov)
Aleksandr Furman (Beltsy)
Anna Gadova (Minsk)
Isyalav Galperin (Chernovtsy)
Lev Galperin (Moscow)
Yakov Galperin (Leningrad)
Eugenia Galperina (Moscow)
Sofia Gamarnik (Riga)
Prof. Lev Gandin (Leningrad)
Venyamin Ganelin (Moscow)
Lyubov Ganelina (Moscow)
Ludmilla Garkovskaya (Leningrad)
Kuna Gartsman (Leningrad)
Alex Gashunin & Alla Zonis (Moscow)
Gavrinsky (Leningrad)
Mark Geer (Minsk)
The family of Geishis (Leningrad)
Viktor Gekht (Lvov)
Boris Geller & family (Moscow)
Lev Gelman (Tashkent)
Zunya Gendler (Makhachkala)
German Genfan (Moscow)
Grigory Genusov (Leningrad)
Emmanuil Gerlovin (Leningrad)
Lazar Gerlovin (Leningrad)
Leonid Gerner (Baku)
Solomon Gershon (Alma Ata)
Vladimir Gershov (Leningrad)
Karolina Geshkovich (Zaporozhe)
Olga Gilbo [Solomon] (Leningrad)
Yevgeni Gilbo & family (Leningrad)
Sonya Gildenblat (Leningrad)
Moisey Ginzburg (Baku)
Vladimir Ginzburg (Baku)
Polina Gitina (Leningrad)
Iosif Gitsis (Beltsy)
Vladimir Gladshtein (Kaunas)
Vladimir Gleyzer (Donetsk)
Boris Gliner (Leningrad)
Feliks Glukhoy (Kiev)
Murash Gnilichenko (Odessa)
Yakov Godov (Minsk)
Galina Godova (Minsk)
Ludmilla Goduna (Leningrad)
Mikhail Gofman (Moscow)
Yakov Gofman (Odessa)
Yakov Gofshteyn (Kiev)
David Gokhberg (Kishinev)



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EMIGRATIONS CONT'D.

Issak Golbraikh (Leningrad)
Efim Goldberg (Riga)
Brukha Goldentuler (Odessa)
Ilena Goldfarb (Moscow)
Arkady Goldman (Leningrad)
Boris Goldman (Kishinev)
Cherna Goldort (Novosibirsk)
Ardadli Goldshteyn (Moscow)
Mikhail Golosovsky (Moscow)
Mariya Gologorodko (Baku)
Boris Goltsin (Leningrad)
Emil Gorbman (Novosibirsk)
Dmitri Gorbunov (Leningrad)
Elenora Gorfinkel (Novosibirsk)
Iosif Gorin (Kishinev)
Moisey Gorin (Leningrad)
Andrei Gorlin (Moscow)
Semon Gorokhovskiy (Kiev)
Anna Gort (Kiev)
Mikhail Gots (Leningrad)
Leonid Govorkov (Kharkov)
Boris Goykhman (Tashkent)
Yakov Goykhman (Chernovtsy)
Yakov Grechanik (Moscow)
Eugenia Greenblat (Odessa)
Sergei Grigoriev (Lvov)
Isabella Grigorieva (Leningrad)
Grigory Grinblat (Kiev)
Yoshia Grinfeld (Chernovtsy)
Valery Grinshpun (Moscow)
Vyacheslav Grinshteiv (Lvov)
Genrieta Grosman (Odessa)
Gennady Grubman (Kharkov)
Vladimir Gruzglin (Kaunas)
Gudava Family (Tbilisi)
Franz Gulko (Moscow)
Aleksandr Gurevich (Leningrad)
Vladimir Guterman (Borisov)
Yakov Ibragimov (Tashkent)
Rafail Igolnikov (Kyubishev)
Anatoly Ioffe (Leningrad)
Dima Ioffe (Colga)
Dmitri Ioffe (Moscow)
Olga Ioffe
Osheric Ioffe (Kaunas)
Zita Ioffe (Kaunas)
Khariton Isakov (Odessa)
Srul Ivcher (Chernovtsy)

Grigory Ivsen (Gomel)
Izya Ivshin (Gomel)
Iosif Kabelsky (Minsk)
Vladimir Kaberman (Leningrad)
Mikaella Kagan (Moscow)
Yevgeni Kaganovich (Minsk)
Falya Kaganovich (Minsk)
Aleksandr Kalle (Leningrad)
Igor Kalman (Kursk)
Aleksandr Kalnitsky (Leningrad)
Aleksandr Kan (Moscow)
Ilya Kanchik (Simferopol)
Anatolay Kandel (Moscow)
Boris Kanevsky (ex-POC, Moscow)
Mariya Kanova (Leningrad)
Mark Kanter (Moscow)
Venyamin Kantor (Leningrad)
Grigory Kanterovich (Moscow)
Iosif Kaplan (Kishinev)
Igor Kapstan (Riga)
Leonid Karafilov (Leipay)
Karlin Family (Leningrad)
Tamara Karlina (Leningrad)
Naum Kasansky (Novosibirsk)
Ilya & Irina Kats (Kiev)
Mark & Marina Kats (Leningrad)
Simon Kats (Kishinev)
Ardadly Katsyev (Moscow)
Izobella Katz (Leningrad)
Semion & Vera Katz (Moscow)
Vladimir Kaushansky (Lvov)
Leonid Kelbert (Leningrad)
Nina Kemel (Leningrad)
Fanya Keyserman (Florshty)
Yakov Khainovsky (Kharkov)
David Khakhiashvili (Oni)
Mikhail Khananashvili (Tbilisi)
Leonid Khanin (Moscow)
Yakov Khasin (Kiev)
Aleksandr Khazanovich (Kharkov)
Boris Kheyfets (Kiev)
Solomon Kheyfets (Ramensko)
David Kheyn (Gomel)
Vladimir Khinich (Moscow)
Yanna Khmelinskay (Troitsk)
Boris Khmelnitsky (Vilnius)
Dmitri Khmelnitsky (Leningrad)
Petr Khmelnitsky (Leningrad)



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EMIGRATIONS CONT'D.

Viktor Khod (Lvov)
Sarra Khodorkovskaya (Leningrad)
Mikhail Khodorkovsky (Leningrad)
Mikhail Kholmiansky (Moscow)
Nakhum Khomak (Kishinev)
Igor Khurgin (Leningrad)
Sofiya Khvatskina (Chernovtsy)
Mark Kigal (Kiev)
Ovsey Kilgerman (Kiev)
Chaim Kilov (Riga)
Boris Kirpichnikov (Mukachevo)
Lipa Kirshgoits (Sverdlovsk)
Aleksandr Kisenishsky (Moscow)
Lev Kitrossky (Moscow)
Lev Kitrossky (Leningrad)
Leonid Klaynman (Leningrad)
Aleksandr Klebanov (Odessa)
Vita Klein Ainvary (Kiev)
emigrated without husband
Khaya Kleyman (Chernovtsy)
Erika Kleytman-Obolkina (Alma Ata)
Leonid Klopoukh and
mother, Lya (Leningrad)
Boris Klots (Moscow)
Yevgeni Kluzhner (Leningrad)
Ilya Khnizhnik (Kiev)
Pavel Kobylevsky (Odessa)
Anatoly Kodner (Leningrad)
Klara Kogan (Chernovtsy)
Mark Kogan (Kharkov)
Mark Kogan (Kishinev)
Naum Kogan (Moscow)
Yakov Kogan (Leningrad)
Lyudmila Kaganova (Moscow)
Ionya Knonvich (Orgeev)
Naum Koleminsky (Kolomya)
D. Konstantinovskaya (Rustaveili)
Roza Kontorovich (Leningrad)
Boris Kopeikis (Baku)
Yevgeni Kopelman (Moscow)
Semen Koren (Khmelnitsky)
Vyacheslav Korpusov (Moscow)
Leonid Korsunsky (Kiev)
Igor Kotler (Leningrad)
(may go by name of Lev)
Emil Kotlov (Kiev)
Yakov Kotlov (Kiev)

Mikhail Kozak (Baku)
Valery Kozak (Leningrad)
Boris Kozinitsky (Donetsk)
Mikhail Krakov (Riga)
Anna Krasikova (Rustavi)
Tamara Kraslinikova
Irina Krasnits (Kharkov)
Leva Kreydelman (Orgeev)
Leonid Kriksunov (Moscow)
Fanya Kroytor (Kishinev)
Riva Kroytor (Kishinev)
Ludmilla Kukhtevich (Leningrad)
Moisey Kunin (Krivoy Rog)
Ilya Kuperman (Kiev)
Etel Kurant (Odessa)
Evgeny Kutevsky (Leningrad)
Elizaveta Kuzmenko (Kiev)
Esfir Kvalvaser (Kharkov)
David & Naina Kvartin (Moscow)
Izrael Kveskis (Kaunas)
Galina Kvitnitskaya (Kharkov)
Viktor Ladyzhinsky (Moscow)
David & Boris Laikhman (Moscow)
Aleksandr Lanis (Berdichev)
Klara Lantsman (Moscow)
Lev Latash (Moscow)
Boris Laykhtman (Leningrad)
David Laykhtman (Leningrad)
Lyudvig Legovich (Khust)
Yakov Leibman (Leningrad)
Grigory Lemberg (Riga)
Gennady Lerner (Odessa)
Valery Lerner (Moscow)
Yakov Lerner (Kishinev)
Marina Lesokhina (Leningrad)
Aleksandr Levin (Kiev)
Grigory Levin (Leningrad)
Isaac Levin (Moscow)
Issak Levin (Novosibirsk)
Joseph & Natasha Levin
Samuel Levin (Riga)
Yakov Levin (Odessa)
Anne Levina (Leningrad)
Rakhil Levina (Lvov)
Arkady Levinov & family (Moscow)
Mark Levinov (Moscow)
Aleksandra Lein Levinov

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Roman Levinson (Minsk)
Esfir Levit (Leningrad)
 Grigory Levit (Vilnius)
Yuri Levit (Tiraspol)
 Benyamin Levitas (Vilnius)
 Anatoly Levitin (Kharkov)
Anna Levitskaya (Kiev)
 Ita Levkovich (Leningrad)
 David Leybman (Leningrad)
Khaya Leybovich (Kishinev)
 Grigory Leyderman (Kishinev)
 Aleksandr Liberman (Kiev)
Nadezhda Liberman (Tblisi)
 Eduard Libman (Leningrad)
Andrei Lifshits (Moscow)
 Mikhail Lifshitz (Kyubichev)
 Vladimir Lifshitz (ex-POC, Leningrad)
 Lev Likhterov (Moscow)
 Elbian Likhtenshtein (Kulashi)
Boris Likhtik (Leningrad)
 Elbian Likhtenshtein (Kulashi)
 Tsalo & Chaya Lipchin (Leningrad)
 Igor Lipovsky (Moscow)
 Leonid Lipyansky (Rostov-on-Don)
 Evsey Litvak (Moscow)
 Mikhail Litvak (Moscow)
 Nadezhda Litvak (Kiev)
 Bronya Livshits (Kubyshev)
 Elena Lokshin (Leningrad)
 Osip Lokshin (Kishinev)
 Mikhail Lomonosov (Moscow)
Igor Lomanov (Kiev)
 Isaak Lozover (Artsiz)
 Konstantin Lukanovsky (Odessa)
Feliks Luybarsky (Kharkov)
 Mina Lvovich (Leningrad)
 Gennady Lyozonov (Leningrad)
 Vladimir Magazinnik (Kiev)
 Arkady Mai (Moscow)
 Mikhael Makushkin (Leningrad)
 Petr Malinsky (Kiev)
 Abram Malitsky (Kharkov)
 Venyamin Margolin (Kiev)
 Mikhail Marinov (Moscow)
 Ilya Markman (Lvov)
 Sergei Markov (Leningrad)

Ivan Martynov (Leningrad)
 Leah Maryasin (deceased)-Alexander Maryasin
Aleksandr Maryasis (Chernovtsy)
 Erlina Matlina & Simeon Yantovsky (Moscow)
 Yevgeni Matskin (Leningrad)
 Isaak & Tamara Matvev (Kuba)
 Boris Mayzel (Gorky)
 Sofia Mednik (Kmelnitsky)
Frada Melamed (Moscow)
 Gersh Melnik (Chernovtsy)
 Bertalon Mermershteyn (Uzhgorod)
 Mark Mezhebovsky (Moscow)
 Tatyana Mikhailovskaya (Batumi)
 Abram Mikhailovskaya (Batumi)
 Abram Mikhelashvili (Tblisi)
 Vera & Tamazi Mikhelashvili (Sukhumi)
 Mark Mikhlin (Kiev)
 Georgi Miller (Moscow)
 Leonid Milman (Zaporozhe)
 Arkady Milrud (Kiev)
Rakhel Mirilashvili (Sukhumi)
 Aleksandr Misterov (Odessa)
 Vladimir Mitin (Riga)
 Vladimir Modilevsky (Kharkov)
 Lyudmilla Mogilevich (Kiev)
 Ludmilla Mogilevskaya (Panevezhis)
 Abe Molman (Kharkov)
Pavel Morozov (Moscow)
 Anatoly Moshkevich (Leningrad)
 Irina Mostovaya (Leningrad)
 Khaim Muleris (Kaunas)
 Aron Munblit (Kishinev)
 Lev Munits
Aleksandr Murinson (Moscow)
Yuri Murinson (Moscow)
Shmariya Muzykant (Chernovtsy)
 Vladimir Nabatovsky (Novosibirsk)
 Moisey Naymark (Baku)
 Rafayl Neizzvestnyi (Tallin)
 Mikhail Nekrasov &
 Natasha Bekman (Moscow)
 Mark Nepomniashchy (Odessa)
 (Former P.O.C.)
 Inga Neyding (Moscow)
 Mark Nikolayev (Leningrad)
 Isaak Niyazova and family (Tashkent)



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EMIGRATIONS CONT'D.

Grigory Novak
Igor Novak (Kiev)
Alexander Novikov (Leningrad)
Ida Nudel (Bendery) (Former P.O.C.)
Abram Ofengenden (Donetsk)
Boris Ofengenden (Kiev)
Anatoly & Tamara Okun (Leningrad)
Tatiana Olina (Kiev)
Leonid Olivson (Moscow)
Aleksandr Opanasenko (Batumi)
Boris Oreper (Lvov)
Naum Orishter (Odessa)
Mikhaila Orshansky (Kiev)
Abram & Albina Ostrpolsky (Kiev)
Col. Lev Ovsishcher & wife (Moscow)
Children of Yevgenia &
Villi Palanker (Yerevan)
Alexander Panaryev
(Former prisoner, Sukhumi)
Eliezer Papilsky (Vilnius)
Dorina Paritsky (Kharkov)
Revekka Pasternak (Odessa)
Igor Patlakh (Moscow)
Girsh Paykin (Leningrad)
Daniel Peisin (Leningrad)
Vladimir Pekel (Beltsy)
Mozes Pender (Moscow)
Arkady Pershman (Moscow)
Olga Peschanskaya (Kharkov)
Adelina Pesheva (Kubyshev)
Evgeni Petrov (Chernovtsky)
Aleksandr Pevzner (Leningrad)
Maya Pevzner (Baku)
Abram Pichkadze (Tbilisi)
Ruben Pichkhadze (Kutaisi)
Galina Pinchuk (Leningrad)
Iosif Pinkhasov (Tashkent)
Yuri Pinsky (Leningrad)
Elena Pinus (Moscow)
Larissa Pishkman (Tashkent)
Yefim Pitovsky (Kharkov)
Aleksandr Pivovarov (Leningrad)
Fruma Basya Pivovarova (Leningrad)
Genya Podolskaya (Pyatigorsk)
Albert Posarenkov (Moscow)
Arkady Pittel (Leningrad)
Ovshiy Pochtar (Ukraine)
Sheyndala Podkamen (Chernovtsy)
Oleg Podokshik (Bobruisk)
Nadezhda Podolskaya (Leningrad)

Zhenya Podolskaya (Pyatigorsk)
Anatoly Polakov (Kharkov)
Mark Polonsky (Kishinev)
Pyotr Polonsky (Moscow)
Izraial Polyak (Riga)
Rafail Polyak (Riga)
Mikhail Polyakov (Leningrad)
Larisa Polyakova (Odessa)
Esfir Portnaya (Kiev)
Galina Pozdniakova & children (Leningrad)
without husband, Georgy
Irina Priakhina (Kiev)
Naum Prober (Odessa)
Raia Protektor (Ivano-Frankousk)
Isai Provornitsky (Cherkassy)
Natalia Pruss (Leningrad)
Dina Pushkinskaya (Moscow)
Vladimir Pyatov (Moscow)
Anatoly Raben (Moscow)
Nina Raben-Belenky (Moscow)
Ilik Rabiner (Kiev)
Volko Rabiner (Kiev)
Chana & Ella Rabinovich (Leningrad)
Ovshiya Rabinovich (Chernotsy)
Nina Rabukhina (Volgograd)
Iosif Radomyslsky (Leningrad)
Agnessa Rakita (Kiev)
Mark Rakovsky (Kharkov)
Leonid Raskin (Leningrad)
Roman Ratner (Kiev)
Yuri Ratner (Leningrad)
Mikhail Raude (Kharkov)
Eva Raykh (Khust)
Samuil Raykhel (Tallin)
Abel Raynus (Leningrad)
Gennady Rayshs (Penza)
Sergei Resnik (Odessa)
Andrei Resnikov (Moscow)
Mikhail Revechkes (Moscow)
Lev Reyder (Kyubishev)
Mikhail Reyzer (Moscow)
Tioseb Rezhinashvilli (Sukhumi)
Aleksandr Reznikov (Leningrad)
Larissa Rivkis (Kiev)
Julia Roginskaya (Moscow)
Irina Rogovaya (Leningrad)
Gary Roitstein (Leningrad)
Gennady Rokhlin (Moscow)
Leonid Rokhlin (Leningrad)
Grigory Rosenblit (Moscow)

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Yevgeni Rovensky (Tadzhikistan)
Valentin Roytenberg (Kharkov)
Samuil Rozenberg (Moscow)
Boris Rozenshteyn (Korosten)
Vladimir Rozentsveyg (Moscow)
Isaak Rozentul (Leningrad)
Boris Rozhansky (Leningrad)
Tamara Rozovskaya (Moscow)
Yuri Ruderman (Radoshkovichi)
Tamara Rudik (Chernovtsy)
Mikhail Rudin (Vilnius)
Georgy Rudinov (Baku)
Mina Rusakovskaya (Leningrad)
Vladislav Ryaboy (Moscow)
Sheina Schwartz (Moscow)
Eleonora Safronova (Kharkov)
Evgeny Sakhnovsky (Moscow)
Mikhail Salman (Leningrad)
Betsion Salplitskis (Donetsk)
Anatoly Sandal (Berdichev)
Abram Sandomirsky (Riga)
R. Sapozhnikova (Dnepropetrovsk)
Lev Segal (Moscow)
Mikhail Segal (Moscow)
Mark Semis (Moscow) without
wife and son
Ilya Sepiashvili (Sukhumi)
Shoshanna Sepiashvili (Tbilisi)
Suliko Sepiashvili (Tbilisi)
Oleg Shafran (Kiev)
Efim Shagalov (Minsk)
Abram Shalolashvili (Tbilisi)
Bezalel (may be Isaac) Shalolashvil (Tbilisi)
Dan Shapira
Grigory Shapiro (Leningrad)
Mikhelis Shapiro (Vilnius)
Sanam Shavratova (Derbent)
Lev Shchegolov (Moscow)
Iosif Shchupak (Vilnius)
David Shechter (Odessa)
Aleksandr Shekhtman (Kishinev)
Nikolay Shekhtman (Moscow)
Elizaveta Shelomenok (Gomel)
Frida Sheydina (Riga)
Anna Sheykhmet (Leningrad)
Slava Shifrin (Moscow)
Misha Shipov
Vsevoid Shipov (Moscow)
Binsion Shmailova (Kuba)
Mikhail Shmidt (Leningrad)
Rem Shmidt (Leningrad)
Valentina Shmidt (Kiev)
Alla Shmukler (Moscow)
Moisey Shnayder (Chernovtsy)
Mikhail Shnevsky (Kiev)
Aleksandr Shneyberg (Leningrad)
Lev Shneyberg (Leningrad)
Simon Shnirman (Kishinev)
Dina Shoiket (Zendery)
Nellie Shpeizman (Leningrad)
David Shrayner (Moscow)
Leonid Shrayner (former prisoner, Chernovtsy)
Vladimir Shrayner (Chernovtsy)
Yakov Shtabinsky (Baku)
Aleksandr Shtarkas (Vilnius)
Viktor Shtein (Moscow)
Moisey Shtern (Mukachevo)
Alex Shukhgaller (Odessa)
Boris Shukhman (Moscow)
Shupak (Vilnius)
Alla Shvarts (Odessa)
Grigory Shvartsband (Riga)
Feyga Shvartsman (Tashkent)
Klara Shvartsman (Kishinev)
Aba Shvartzman (Kishinev)
Aleksandr Shukhgalter (Odessa)
Yakov Shuster (Chernovtsy)
Gary Shvarman (Leningrad)
Lev Sigalov (Leningrad)
Ilya Simovsky family (Leningrad)
Mikhail Sindler (Leningrad)
Grisha Sipil (Ponovezhas)
Arkady Skakovsky (Moscow)
Vladimir Skiba (Dnepropetrovsk)
Yan Skladman (Lvov)
Seman Skorotovsky (Kiev)
Maria & Vladimir Slepak
(Moscow, former POC)
Berko Slobodyansky (Kishinev)
Lev Slutsky (Beltsy)
Valery Smelyansky (Moscow)
Riva Sokol (Berdichev)
David Soloveichik (Kharkov)
David Soloveichik (Moscow)
Marat Soloveichik (Minsk)
Ber Somin (Leningrad)
Valery Sorin (Moscow)
Efrem and Frida Sorkin (Minsk)
Nadezhda Sorochkin (Moscow)



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Yakov Spivak (Moscow)
Efim Stebnitsky (Tashkent)
Fridrikh Stoyaovsky (Kharkov)
Sofia Stul (Leningrad)
Lev Sud & Shtern Family (Moscow)
Basya Sukholutskaya (Kiev)
Petr Sukonnikov (Dnepropetrovsk)
Boris Suloa (Odessa)
Efim Sulperovar (Kiev)
Olga Sungurova (Moscow)
Yuri Sungurov (Moscow)
Alexei Sverdlin (Tashkent)
Leya Sverdlova (Leningrad)
Mark Svinkin (Kharkov)
Leonid Svirsky (Donetsk)
V. Svoyatytaskaya (Minsk)
Gita Tabachenko (Penza)
Anna Tabachnik (Uzhgorod)
Moisey Tabachnik (Kishinev)
Sofia Tamarkina (Gomel)
Faina Tandeytnik (Moscow)
Polina Tandeytnik (Faleshty)
Boris Tankelevich (Leningrad)
Aba & Ida Taratuta (Leningrad)
Misha Taratuta (Leningrad)
Yuri Tarnapolsky (Former P.O.C.)
Mark Tarshis (Moscow)
Izabella Temkina (Moscow)
Mark & Lara Teplitsky (Moscow)
Feliks Tepper (Donetsk)
Alexsandr Terekhov (Tallin)
Dmitri Teslyar (Belaya Tserkov)
Yakov Tokar (Chernovtsy)
David Tokar (Moscow)
Moshe Tonkonogy (Odessa)
Raisa Tovbina (Donetsk)
Leonid Travinsky (Moscow)
Alexsandr Tsarovtsev (Leningrad)
Iosif Tsatskin (Kubishev)
Leonid Tselner (Khmelnitsky)
Anna Tsirinskaya (Vilnius)
Ari Tsitsiliya (Vilnius)
Zoya Tsitverblit and son, Naftali (Kiev)
 husband, Isaak, left alone
Mikhail Tsivin (Leningrad)
Vladimir Tsukerman (Kishinev)
 former Prisoner

Matvey Tsyvkin (Tashkent)
Tul Family (Leningrad)
Vladimir Tulovsky (Moscow)
Boris Tylman (Dnepropetrovsk)
Dina Ulentsova (Leningrad)
Eduard Umansky (Kharkov)
Lyubov Uritskaya (Novye Mytishchi)
Petr Urman (Odessa)
Marlen Uskach (Moscow)
Semen Ustilovsky (Moscow)
Grigory Vainer (Volgograd)
Boris Vainerman
Anatoly Vaisman (Kishinev)
Ilya Vaitzblit (Moscow)
Evgeny Vakhovsky (Minsk)
Vladimir Vaksman (Moscow)
Ludmila Valitskaya (Kharkov)
Arkady Vapnik (Leningrad)
Bella Vapnik (Leningrad)
Vladimir Vassetshtein (Odessa)
Nadya Vatis (Tallin)
Khayka Vaynberg (Moscow)
Aleksandr Vayner (Leningrad)
Grigory Vaynshtein (Odessa)
Galina Vaynshteyn (Lvov)
Shimon Vayntrub (Tashkent)
Polya Vaysman (Chernovtsy)
Boris Vekker (Leningrad), his wife,
 father, Leo & mother
Viktor Velikson (Leningrad)
Vladimir Vernikov (Kiev)
Anatoly Vertieim (Odessa)
Leonid Vestfried (Moscow)
Vladimir Veytsel (Leningrad)
Gersh Veytsman (Beltsy)
Sarrah Veytsman (Moscow)
Roza Viderkhorina (Baku)
Efim Viksman (Tbilisi)
Viner (Leningrad) children of
 Anna & Rachmiel Rabinovich
Mikhail Vinokur (Mozyr)
Anatoly Virshuvsky (former prisoner, Moscow)
Elena Vishnyakov (Moscow)
Mikhail Vitaver (Odessa)
Mark Vitenzon (Tbilisi)
Yakov Volokh (Vinnitsa)
Feliks Volpe (Kharkov)

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Kira Volvovsky (Gorky)
Aleksandr Vorobev (Moscow)
Moisey Voytovetsky (Kiev)
Boris Yagupolsky (Donetsk)
Yevgeni Yakir (former POC, Moscow)
Mikhail Yakobson (Moscow)
Aleksander Yakovlev (Leningrad)
Lyubov Yakshina (Nakhodka)
Ilya Yakubson (Vilnius)
Serafima Yashinovskaya (Gomel)
Emanuel Yashchin (Minsk)
Boris Yelkin (Leningrad)
Yudaikin (Tallin)
David Yukilis (Chernovtsy)
Pesya Yukilis (Chernovtsy)
Vitaly Yurik
Margarita Yurist (Kiev)
Solomon Yurist (Kiev)
Alla Yurkovetskaya (Kiev)
Evgeny Yurovitsky (Kishinev)
Iosif Yusefovich (Moscow)
Leonid Yusefovich and family (Moscow)
Israel Yusuf, wife, daughters, and
son (Kusari)
Teylo Yusufova (Derbent)
Susanna Zadova (Donetsk)
Zakuta & Udabva (Moscow)
Vitaly Zaltusky & wife,
Galina Bragunskaya (Moscow)
Lyubov Zalishchak (Rostov-on-Don)
Iosif Zaretsky
Leonid Zarkhin (Leningrad)

Galina Zats (Kiev)
Lilya Zatuchnaya (Kharkov)
Gennady Zaydel (Minsk)
Evgeniya Zaydes (Leningrad)
Nakhman Zaydman (Novosibirsk)
Leonid Zeliger (Leningrad)
Lyba Zitser (Bershad)
Arkady Zernitsky (Donetsk)
Valentin Zhidkov (Vilnius)
Alexei Zhukov (Tallin)
Miron Zilberbrand (Moscow)
Galina Zilberman (Moscow)
Yaka Zilberman (Kishinev)
Vladimir Ziserson (Kharkov)
Yakov Zisin (Bobruisk)
Wife & children of Iosif Zissels
(ex-POC, Chernovtsy)
Arkady Zitserman (Odessa)
Mark Zolotarevsky
Marat Zorokhov (Chernovtsy)
Stanislaw Zubko (former POC)
Valery Zubkov (Kharkov)
Tatiana and Zachar Zunshine
(former POC, Riga)



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Free Sons of Israel, Hashachar,
American Zionist Federation,
New York Board of Rabbis,
United Synagogue of America,

COALITION TO FREE SOVIET JEWS

Representing concerned organizations in New York City, Long Island, Westchester, Rockland and Bergen Counties.

Rabbinical Council of America,
American Jewish Committee,
Center for Russian Jewry,
Westchester Jewish Conference,

National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, New York Legislators Coalition for Soviet Jewry, B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, Women's League for Conservative Judaism, Queens Council for Soviet Jewry, Brooklyn Coalition for Soviet Jewry, Herut Zionists of America, Rabbinical Assembly, Betar, Council of Jewish Organizations in Civil Service, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, N.Y. Legal Coalition to Free Soviet Jews, Survivors of Nazi Camps and Resistance Fighters, International League for the Repatriation of Russian Jews, Association of Orthodox Jewish Teachers, Poale Agudath Israel, Zionists Organization of America, Jewish Community Council of Canarsie, B'nai B'rith Metropolitan Conference, Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization, Rockland County Committee for Soviet Jewry, Association of Reform Rabbis of New York, Labor Zionists Alliance, Women's League for Israel, Staten Island Committee for Soviet Jewry, Americans For Progressive Israel, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Jewish War Veterans, B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, United Jewish Community of Bergen County, Manhattan Coalition for Soviet Jewry, American Jewish Congress, Oceanfront Council for Soviet Jewry, Jewish Association of College Youth/Hillel, American ORT Federation, Queens Jewish Community Council, Emunah Women, Alumni Association Teachers Institute of Seminary College of Jewish Studies, Religious Zionists of America, B'nai Akiva, Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, National Council of Young Israel, Economists for Ida Nudel, Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst, Women's American ORT, Board of Jewish Education, Jewish Teachers Association, AMIT Women, United Synagogue Youth, American Federation of Jewish Fighters, Camp Inmates and Nazi Victims, National Federation of Temple Youth, B'nai Zion, National Conference on Synagogue Youth, Association of Orthodox Jewish Scientists, Noar Mizrachi, Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry, Jersey Action for Soviet Jewry, Washington Heights-Inwood Council for Soviet Jewry, Jewish Labor Committee, Young Israel Collegiates and Young Adults, New York Federation of Reform Synagogues, Workmen's Circle, Pioneer Women, Jewish American Political Affairs Committee, Hadassah, National Council of Jewish Women, B'nai B'rith Women, Masada/ZOA

8 West 40th Street, Suite 1510, New York, NY 10018 (212) 354-1316

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February 4, 1988

Secretary C. William Verity
Department of Commerce
Herbert C. Hoover Building
14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The recent publication in the New York Times of possible plans by the Administration to facilitate Soviet membership in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs and the International Monetary Fund has impelled us to write to you regarding this and more general issues involving the future of U.S.-Soviet trade. While the clarification stating that U.S. policy has not changed was a welcome measure, it seems fair to infer that, at the least, the Times article reflects discussion and thinking within the Department of Commerce. As such, we wanted to articulate our views regarding the critical elements of policy in this area.

We remain committed to the principles and integrity of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment. The commitment to these principles that you indicated at your confirmation hearing is a salient measure of the importance of the human rights-trade linkage. Let it be clear that this organization, nay, this movement, is for increased trade, commerce, economic relations and even the eventual extension of Most Favored Nation status to the Soviets within the historic context of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment and its principles.

The retraction of existing trade restrictions and the expansion of U.S.-Soviet commerce on a governmental and private level could be achieved through positive movement on human rights matters. In this regard, we wish the Soviet leadership to know that pursuant to its goals of "perestroika," an effective way -- perhaps the most effective and immediate way -- for the Soviet Union to open up the U.S. market as well as symbolically and tangibly begin a new era in bilateral trade would be to move comprehensively on the issue of Soviet Jewry.

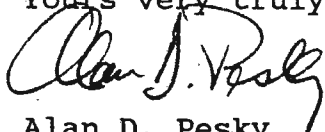
Secretary C. William Verity
February 4, 1988
page two

Membership in GATT and the IMF are hallmarks in the Soviet effort to become more engaged in the world -- and particularly Western -- economy. As such, we believe that those issues should be considered, as with others, on the extent to which they serve United States security, economic, and foreign policy interests. In this last regard, GATT and the IMF could be key instruments in recognizing Soviet movement on human rights. They are therefore strong instruments for leverage. Along with consultation amongst members of the Administration and the Congress, we would look forward to working with you in utilizing these specific points of leverage.

Of course, the campaign to free Soviet Jews has many constituent elements in its strategy. But given the significant economic rethinking and restructuring going on in the Soviet Union, combined with the historic linkage between human rights and U.S.-Soviet trade, we believe that it is of critical importance that our trade leverage be utilized.

In the last analysis, Mr. Secretary, that is the heart of our position: That our trade leverage be utilized. Potential commercial arrangements should neither be given away unilaterally, nor withheld absolutely. Rather, let us work together to convey to the Soviet leadership that their economic and commercial goals can -- and will -- be served through comprehensive progress on Jewish emigration and human rights.

Yours very truly,



Alan D. Pesky
Chairman



Zeesy Schnur
Executive Director

cc: President Ronald Reagan
Secretary of State George Shultz
Assistant Secretary for Human Rights Richard Schifter

bcc: Max Green

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: 202/456-6772

REMARKS BY
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
AS DELIVERED AT THE
NATIONAL SUMMIT FOR SOVIET JEWRY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
DECEMBER 6, 1987

*What a
wonder
this is?*

What an impressive and moving demonstration this is -- of the commitment that has drawn you by the tens of thousands, Christians and Jews, from every corner of our country, to show support for our brothers and sisters still yearning to breathe free, half the world away. What a difference between this demonstration and the one so brutally broken up in Moscow in the last few hours.

We are gathered here today to bear witness to the truth -- the truth about the Soviet Union, and the truth about who we are, as a people and as a nation.

We are a nation that was founded for liberty and human rights -- for the freedom to speak and assemble and worship, each in our own way. This is our heritage -- one that we must never abandon for the expediency of the moment.

These are the values for which we have stood for 200 years. These are the values embodied in the Helsinki accords. And unless the Soviets fully comply with them, we should not repeal the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

It would be easier, safer, more diplomatic to remain silent -- to negotiate our treaties and never raise the question of human rights. But that would be untrue to ourselves, and it would break our promise to the past.

For I have been to Yad Vashem. And I have been to Auschwitz. I have seen the mounds of human hair, the eyeglasses and the toothbrushes and the tiny children's shoes -- all that remains of the millions of victims who died there. I have seen the empty canisters of poison gas.

These are the places that remind us that we cannot be silent -- like the Holocaust Memorial Museum that will be built near where we stand today. The lesson of these places is that never again can we remain silent about the abuse of human rights -- never again!

-more-

I came away from Auschwitz determined not just to remember the Holocaust, but determined to renew our commitment to human rights around the world. I found myself thinking, "If we in the United States are not strong enough, not courageous enough to stand up for human rights, who will? Who in God's name will?"

As Elie Wiesel once said, "In extreme situations, when human lives and dignity are at stake, neutrality is a sin."

I look around me on this stage, and I see Natan Shcharansky, a free man, and I cannot help but recall the first time I met his wife, Avital, in Jerusalem eight years ago. She told me of receiving her exit visa one day after her wedding, of leaving her husband behind in Moscow, of the five years that had passed since they had parted. How moved I was by her story.

Yet seven more years would go by before Natan Shcharansky would be freed, seven more years in which the President, Secretary Shultz, and I pressed his case at every opportunity, seven more years before the Soviets finally opened up the gates and freed this champion of human dignity -- his indomitable spirit still intact despite his years in the gulag.

He is one of the heroes we honor today. There are many others here -- Vladimir Slepak, Ida Nudel, Yuli Edelshtein -- and there are countless more who have been left behind -- many whose names we do not even know.

Now Mr. Gorbachev has embarked on a policy of glasnost, or openness. But openness begins at the borders. Let's see not five or six or 10 or 20 refuseniks released at a time, but thousands, tens of thousands -- all those who want to go. And those who want to stay -- let them practice their religion in freedom. Let them study Hebrew; let them pray in their own synagogues; let them hear the Voice of Israel; let them lead Jewish lives.

The human rights issue is now a permanent part of the U.S.-Soviet agenda. It will be high on the agenda for the summit. I will personally raise it with Mr. Gorbachev. I will not be satisfied until the promise of Helsinki is a reality.

Let's not hear any more claims about protecting state security or about the United States organizing a brain drain.

Mr. Gorbachev: Let these people go!

#

National Conference on Soviet Jewry
10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016
212-679-6122

To: *Max Green*
From: Jerry Goodman
Executive Director

I thought you might find this of interest



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

Date: November 19, 1987
To: Interested Parties
From: Jerry Goodman
Executive Director, NCSJ
Re: "Freedom Sunday for Soviet Jews"
December 6, 1987, Washington, D.C.



In our continuing effort to provide you with pertinent information regarding the December 6th March & Rally in Washington, D.C., we enclose the following for your use in mobilizing participation in this historic event:

- Summit Bulletin #V: This outlines the basic and most often asked questions in a Question and Answer format.
- Media Bulletin #II: Also in a Question and Answer format, this provides answers to questions we have received from media and provides information concerning media coverage.
- Washington, D.C. Map: This map shows the Assembly point, March route, and Rally site and surrounding areas.
- Advertisement: The Coalition to Free Soviet Jews has developed this ad which will appear in the New York Times. We have adapted it so you may insert your own local information for use as a flyer, ad, or other promotional piece.
- Washington Post article: This article is self-explanatory and is included so that you may quote NCSJ Chairman Morris B. Abram and Summit Task Force Mobilization Coordinator David Harris (Washington Representative of the American Jewish Committee), when preparing your mobilization campaign.
- Press release announcing support of Lane Kirkland, President of AFL-CIO, for Mobilization. This release can be forwarded to local union officials for their information and distribution.
- List of confirmed Mobilization Speakers.

All materials have been printed on white paper for ease of duplication. Please note that in some instances you may receive duplicates of this mailing. Give the additional copies to people who can most effectively use it in furthering involvement in the D.C. rally.

See you at the Ellipse! December 6, 1987!

**We have made a difference.
We can make the difference!**

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



CAMPAIGN TO THE SUMMIT

*"Our fight must go on . . . every Jew in the Soviet Union who wishes to leave **must** be given that right. Together we will do it."*

Natan Scharansky, Jerusalem

CONTACT: Deborah/Jerry Strober
(212) 679-6122

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MEDIA BULLETIN II
November 19, 1987

QUESTIONS FREQUENTLY ASKED BY MEDIA CONCERNING THE MOBILIZATION

WHO IS ORGANIZING THE EVENT?

Virtually every national and local Jewish organization is involved in this summit. A Summit Task Force is coordinating the planning. Member agencies include the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ), which organized the Summit Task Force; the Council of Jewish Federations (CJF), United Jewish Appeal (UJA), National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC), Union of Councils for Soviet Jews (UCSJ), Synagogue Council of America, and the Coalition to Free Soviet Jews. Elie Wiesel is Honorary Chairman. Morris B. Abram, Chairman of the NCSJ and Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, will serve as chairman of the December 6 event. Shoshana Cardin, of Baltimore, President of the CJF, and Robert Loup, of Denver, past National Chairman of the UJA, serve as co-chairs. Jacqueline K. Levine, of West Orange, New Jersey, immediate past-chair of NJCRAC, serves as Chair of the Washington Mobilization; and David Harris, Washington Representative of the American Jewish Committee, is the Mobilization coordinator.

WHEN AND WHERE WILL "FREEDOM SUNDAY" BE HELD?

"Freedom Sunday" will be held on Sunday, December 6, 1987 in Washington, D.C. on the eve of the third Summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Tens of thousands of concerned citizens will gather at the Ellipse (Constitution Avenue between 15th and 17th St., N.W.) between 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. and will begin a one mile march at 1:00 p.m. along Constitution Avenue. The march will culminate with a rally at the Mall area between 3rd and 4th Streets, N.W.

WHAT WILL THE RALLY ENTAIL?

Beginning at 2:00 p.m., celebrities, entertainers, prominent public officials and citizens, religious leaders and community activists will join former Prisoners of Conscience and refuseniks Natan Scharansky, Ida Nudel, Vladimir and Mariya Slepak, Yuli Edelshtein and others in expressing support for the Soviet Jewish community. The program will conclude at approximately 3:45 p.m.

- over -

National Office: 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 265-8114

New York Office: 10 East 40th Street, Suite 907, New York, New York 10016 (212) 679-6122



WHAT IS THE MESSAGE OF "FREEDOM SUNDAY?" WHAT IS ITS GOAL?

Summit III will be an unusual opportunity to change history. We will assemble to protest to the Soviet leader that although the American people welcome the fact that the Jewish Prisoners of Zion were released, that emigration has begun to grow, and several long-term refuseniks have been granted permission to emigrate recently, hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews continue to be refused permission to emigrate and live freely as Jews in Israel, and be reunited with family. International agreements to which the U.S.S.R. is signatory and basic humanitarian principles should require the Kremlin to issue exit visas without undue hindrance or delay to all those who seek to leave. Moreover, the absence of adequate religious and cultural opportunities, including the right to teach and study Hebrew freely, is unacceptable.

WHY IS THE MOBILIZATION BEING HELD ON DECEMBER 6TH RATHER THAN DURING THE ACTUAL SUMMIT?

The Mobilization is pro-Soviet Jewry; it is not an act of protest against the Summit itself. We share the hope of all citizens for a reduction of global tensions, and we do not seek to interfere with the Summit deliberations. We believe we will make a powerful, dignified statement on December 6th, a statement that will receive world attention, and that will underscore the breadth and depth of American concern for the Soviet Jewry issue to the Soviet leader during his first visit to the U.S.

WHAT ARE THE MEDIA FACILITIES FOR THE MOBILIZATION?

We will operate a press center from Friday afternoon, December 4th, through Sunday evening, December 6th. This center will be adjacent to the Mall. There will be press check-in points at the Ellipse, which is the staging area, and at the Mall. Press materials will be available at both locations and at the press center. At the Mall, we will have a platform for TV and special seating for media. We plan to hold a press conference at the Capital Hilton Hotel, on Friday, December 4th at Noon, and a post-Mobilization press conference on Monday, December 7th at 11:00 a.m., also at the Capital Hilton.

ARE LOCAL MEDIA WELCOME?

By all means! We encourage you to invite local media to travel with you to Washington. They will be accommodated in the media section and will have full use of all facilities. Please advise us if you know of specific individuals coming to the Mobilization. For further information please refer media to Deborah/Jerry Strober (212) 679-6122.


CAN SUCH AN EVENT HELP SOVIET JEWS?

Yes! It represents a lifeline for them and insures that the issue remains in the public arena. Soviet Jewish activists have urged us to continue such public activities which have already contributed to the redemption of 275,000 Soviet Jews in the past 20 years.

HOW MANY PEOPLE DO YOU EXPECT TO ATTEND?

We are not estimating attendance. Current indications suggest that tens of thousands of Americans -- Jews and Christians, Blacks and Whites, public officials and private citizens -- will participate in the Mobilization. Obviously, factors such as weather conditions and short notice of the date make it impossible to estimate total attendance, but the prospect is for the largest demonstration ever organized by the Jewish community and held in Washington.

SUMMIT WATCH



"FREEDOM SUNDAY"

NATIONAL SUMMIT MOBILIZATION FOR SOVIET JEWS

Sunday, December 6, 1987

Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

WHEN AND WHERE WILL "FREEDOM SUNDAY" BE HELD?

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- over -

Special Summit Hotline ● (202) 483-5200

CAMPAIGN TO THE SUMMIT

National Office: 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 265-8114

New York Office: 10 East 40th Street, Suite 907, New York, New York 10016 (212) 679-6122



WHAT ARRANGEMENTS WILL I NEED TO MAKE FOR TRANSPORTATION?

Individuals should make travel arrangements through their local community relations council, federation, synagogue or national Jewish organization, many of whom have chartered planes and buses to come to Washington. (Eastern, Continental, and United Airlines are offering discount rates - call the NJCRAC (212/684-6950), or us for details.) In Washington, the National Summit Task Force has arranged for buses to pick up rally participants at Union Station, National, Baltimore Washington International (BWI), and Dulles airports to bring them to and from the mobilization. (Due to the unanticipated use of so many charters arriving at Dulles and BWI, communities flying into these two airports will be asked to contribute on a voluntary basis to help defray bus expenses.) ALL DETAILS PERTAINING TO BUS NEEDS IN WASHINGTON FOR THOSE COMING FROM OUT OF TOWN, INCLUDING TIME OF ARRIVAL, DEPARTURE, AND NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS MUST BE PROVIDED TO MELINDA BERNSTEIN AT THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS: 202/547-0020.

I PLAN TO ARRIVE ON SATURDAY NIGHT. WHERE SHALL I STAY?

All information concerning housing will be provided by calling the Summit Hot Line: 202/483-5200. This includes rates of available hotels (make your reservations as soon as possible -- blocks of rooms will be held for a short time only) and floor space in local synagogues (be sure to bring a sleeping bag). Limited home hospitality will also be available.

SHOULD I PLAN TO BRING MY OWN FOOD?

YES! While there will be some concession stands near the Mall, only limited amounts of kosher snack foods will be available for purchase at these stands. Communities should plan to bring box lunches and snacks for the trip to Washington and back.

WHERE SHOULD MY COMMUNITY GO ONCE WE ARRIVE AT THE ELLIPSE?

Participants will meet according to geographic regions. We will alert communities prior to the rally as to their assigned location. National organizations will also have assigned areas, if we are alerted in advance.

WILL THERE BE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ELDERLY, HANDICAPPED, AND PEOPLE WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENTS?

There will be special seating for the elderly and handicapped, but communities must contact the Summit office in advance to let us know how many seats will be needed. An interpreter for people with hearing impairments will be on stage working with the speakers and performers. Also: shuttle bus service will be provided for those arriving at the Ellipse who are unable to walk to the rally site.

WHOM SHOULD I INVITE TO MARCH FROM MY COMMUNITY?

Anyone whom you believe is concerned about the fate of Soviet Jews. Be sure to invite your family, including school-age children, neighbors, friends, elected officials (local, state and federal), religious, minority, and community leaders, and the press.

WHAT ABOUT EMERGENCY AID, SECURITY, AND RESTROOM FACILITIES?

Provisions have been made to ensure that participants in "Freedom Sunday" will have a safe stay in Washington. Restroom facilities will be available along the march route and at the rally.

WHAT KIND OF WEATHER SHOULD I BE PREPARED FOR?

While the temperature in Washington in early December averages around 40 degrees, remember that you will be outside for several hours and should be prepared with warm and layered clothing.

SHOULD MY COMMUNITY PLAN TO BRING BANNERS AND SIGNS?

Yes. Communities should bring their own signs with their community, synagogue, or organization's name. The National Summit Task Force will also provide large banners and hand-held placards for use at the rally.

ARE THERE ANY OTHER ACTIVITIES DURING "FREEDOM SUNDAY" WEEKEND?

The B'nai B'rith Museum (Tel: 202/857-6583) and the Jewish Historical Society (Tel: 202/789-0900) will be open at 9:00 a.m. on Sunday, December 6. Later that day the Jewish Folk Arts Festival will be held in Silver Spring, Maryland from 4:00 - 9:30 p.m. (Tel: 202/230-1369). Other activities are currently being planned for Saturday night. Call the Summit Hot Line for details (Tel: 202/483-5200).

WHOM SHOULD I CONTACT FOR FURTHER DETAILS?

All Summit-related inquiries should be directed to your local Jewish community relations committee, federation, synagogue, or national Jewish organization. Further details will be provided by contacting the national Summit Task Force Mobilization office, 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. A special hot line has been set up: 202/483-5200, or call the National Conference on Soviet Jewry -- Washington office at 202/265-8114.

JG/D#9/009



CAMPAIGN TO THE SUMMIT

BULLETIN

Vice President George Bush to speak at December 6th Washington Mobilization.

Other confirmed speakers include:

Elie Wiesel

Morris B. Abram

Moshe Arad, Ambassador of Israel to the U.S.

Mrs. Helen Jackson

Rev. Arie Brouwer, General Secretary of the National Council of Churches, representing 32 Protestant and Orthodox denominations (representing over 40 million Americans).

Bishop William Keeler, serving as personal representative of Archbishop John May, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops (representing 57 million American Roman Catholics).

Former Prisoners of Conscience:

Yuli Edelshtein

Ida Nudel

Vladimir Slepak

Natan Sharansky

Mikhail Kohlmiansky

Others to be announced:

Members of Congress

Celebrities

Entertainers

Freedom Sunday
for Soviet Jews
Washington
on Dec. 6th

CAMPAIGN TO THE SUMMIT

"Our fight must go on . . . every Jew in the Soviet Union who wishes to leave *must* be given that right. Together we will do it."

Natan Scharansky, Jerusalem

NEWS RELEASE

CONTACT: Deborah/Jerry Strober
(212) 679-6122

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AFL-CIO LEADER KIRKLAND ENDORSES DECEMBER 6 WASHINGTON MOBILIZATION FOR SOVIET JEWS

NEW YORK -- November 19, 1987. . .AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has issued a statement of support for Freedom Sunday, the December 6 Washington Mobilization for Soviet Jews, it was announced today by the Summit Task Force.

The event, a March and Rally on the Mall, in front of the Capitol, is being organized by the Task Force under the auspices of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ), the coordinating organization in the U.S. for activities on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

In his endorsement, sent to the presidents of affiliated unions throughout the U.S., representing 14.6 million members, Mr. Kirkland stated:

"I hope you will be able to assist in organizing broad participation of trade unionists in the December 6th demonstration as an affirmation of the American labor movement's strong commitment to human rights, freedom of emigration for Soviet Jews, freedom of worship and freedom of association in the Soviet Union. . .Participation in the December 6th demonstration would be an important expression of U.S. labor's commitment to the view that the prospects for much-needed agreements on nuclear weapons should not diminish pressure on the Soviet authorities to respect the fundamental human rights which are embedded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords."





National Conference on Soviet Jewry

JEWISH EMIGRATION UNDER "GLASNOST"

Jewish emigration from the USSR began to inch forward in April, 1987. Since then the rate has hovered slightly less than 800 per month. While this is a meaningful improvement over the annual average of 1,000 from 1982 to 1986, it is far less than the peak years of 1973 (34,733) and 1979 (51,320). Since 1968 over 650,000 affidavits of invitation were sent from Israel, and nearly 270,000 permits were granted, leaving an estimated 383,000 unprocessed invitations at the end of 1986. The increase, therefore, cannot meet the needs of those who wish to leave.

Major barriers exist which severely limit the ability of Jewish applicants to apply for repatriation to Israel and family reunification, and to receive approval. Since January 1, new regulations have limited to parents, children, and siblings those who can send the necessary invitation for family reunification. This has virtually blocked new applications. But, even if that hurdle would be overcome, the widespread refusal to issue permits, based on "regime" or "State security" considerations, effectively prevents the approval of new applications.

The new "openness" (glasnost) in the Soviet Union suggests a more liberal emigration policy, and the modest increase in numbers as well as the publicized release of high profile refuseniks would seem to bear out this view. In reality, however, the obstacles are a serious impediment. This seeming contradiction may reflect a decision to allow short-term gains for a few thousand individuals, while closing off future possibilities.

In our view, "glasnost" will take form for Soviet Jews who wish to leave when there is a long-term policy which includes a sustained, systematic and substantial emigration process, taking into account those who wish to leave and are not artificially prevented from applying.

JG/D#8/013

Jewish Coalition Planning Pre-Summit Demonstration

Activists Seek Improved Soviet Emigration

By John Mintz
Washington Post Staff Writer

A coalition of virtually every Jewish organization of any substantial size in the United States is planning an all-out demonstration here on Dec. 6, one day before the arrival of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for the superpower summit.

The demonstration will be held on the Mall amid security that officials say will be possibly the most stringent in this city's history.

Organizers say their protest will not have an angry or anti-Soviet tone, but a respectful one, in the hope of getting tangible results on the issue of Jewish emigration.

By contrast, a smaller New York-based Jewish group, which believes the mainstream groups are sellouts, is planning a sit-in near the Soviet Embassy on 16th Street NW to protest Gorbachev's visit.

Gorbachev's 2½-day stay will bring out a host of other protesters: persons from the Baltic states who want freedom for their lands, seized by the Soviets 47 years ago; two competing factions of Afghans opposed to the Soviet occupation of their nation; and peace activists supporting the talks to reduce the two superpowers' nuclear arsenals.

But the Jewish rally almost certainly will be the largest. Its organizers say it will be the biggest gathering ever of Jewish protesters in Washington, far surpassing the 12,000 protesters during the June 1973 visit of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Jewish activists hope the summit will be a turning point in the struggle for Soviet Jewry's rights, for a number of reasons: Gorbachev's reformist policies; the Reagan administration's commitment to human rights in the Soviet Union; and the general atmosphere of Soviet-U.S. cooperation on arms control, trade and other issues.

"This is a historic moment, a crucial moment," said Morris Abram, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry. "It could be one of the turning points, not only in Jewish rights but in normalization of relations."

Jewish leaders are trying to project an image of restraint in comments about Gorbachev.

"This is not a protest against the summit," Abram said. "We are watchful, waiting and determined."

But they are effusive in praising President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz for continually bringing up the issue of the Jews to Soviet leaders.

"There's a widespread recognition in the Jewish community of the yeoman efforts and unyielding persistence by the president and the secretary to raise the human rights question," said David Harris, Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee. "The secretary is one of the best friends of the Jewish community in memory."

The Reagan administration has said it will press the question of the Jewish "refuseniks"—Soviet citizens repeatedly denied requests to emigrate—and other human rights issues when meeting with Soviet negotiators next month.

Harris said Jewish leaders want to be "supportive" of Reagan so that he can mention the rally to Gorbachev and say, "Look at this event and you'll see the concern for this issue."

The Dec. 6 rally is not expected to be nearly as large as a pro-Soviet Jewry demonstration in New York City in May 1986, when 300,000 heard a speech by Natan Shcharansky, a dissident imprisoned for nine years and released last year. The reasons are the cold weather and the fact that New York is home to many more Jews, organizers said.

Since Oct. 30, when the summit was announced, Washington's Jewish community has been pulling out all stops in planning the rally, including arranging mailings and telephone calls to 67,000 area Jewish households.

"We're completing our first week of phone calls and it feels like three years," said Samuel Sislen, an official with the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.

Jewish groups say the statistics on Jewish emigration give them hope for the future.

The number of emigrants has risen and fallen according to the state of U.S.-Soviet relations. It rose as relations improved in the 1970s to a high in 1979, when an average of 4,200 Jews were leaving each month. But relations soured after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that year, and continued to deteriorate in Reagan's first years in office. The average last year was 76 per month; recently, the numbers have risen dramatically to about 800 a month. Experts said that this may reflect an effort to win public-relations points during pre-summit maneuvering.

Besides Shcharansky, a number of others released recently have been well-known dissidents, including Vladimir Slepak, released last month after a 17-year effort, and Ida Nudel, once sentenced to four years' exile in Siberia after conviction on "hooliganism" charges for hanging a protest banner from her Moscow apartment.

The U.S. government has identified about 12,000 refuseniks who are waiting for release. But Jewish groups believe there are about 20,000 more, from among about 2 million Soviet Jews, whose names they don't know but who also have been refused emigration requests.

Another 360,000 Soviet Jews have taken the first step in the process of applying to Soviet officials for release by requesting an affidavit from relatives in Israel, activists said.

The Soviet government has been unwilling to accept new applications—beyond the 12,000 identified by the West—except under certain circumstances, Jewish groups said. It continues to deny applications from those it claims know "state secrets." Activists say the Soviets apply this rule arbitrarily.

Jews Plan Huge Protest for Eve of Gorbachev Visit

PROTEST, From A1

Jewish groups are asking for a streamlined emigration process and a range of other reforms to stop what they consider the Soviets' forced assimilation of the Jews. Jewish leaders here believe that the fate of Soviet Jewish culture—the heritage of many American Jews—is at stake.

Jews have suffered almost uninterrupted misery in Russia since about 800 A.D., and historians say that anti-Semitism did not stop when the Russians overthrew the Czar. The study of Hebrew is outlawed, and there are only a few dozen synagogues run by state-appointed rabbis. There is a severe shortage of prayer books and religious objects. No religious groups are allowed, nor Jewish history courses.

The Jewish emigration movement started 20 years ago in a burst of Jewish pride after the Israeli victory in the Six-Day War in 1967, and the underground distribution of the Leon Uris novel "Exodus" printed in Russian.

Some of those who apply to leave have been fired from their jobs or kicked out of universities, shunned by colleagues and sometimes harassed by security agents.

"The emergence of a Soviet Jewish national movement in the last 20 years is for Jews one of the most significant events in modern Jewish history," Harris said. "These are people who by Soviet design ought to have been consigned to the dustbin of history."

Rabbi Avi Weiss of New York agrees, but he dislikes the tenor of the Mall rally. Weiss, leader of a group called the Center for Soviet Jewry, will take part in the Mall rally but also is organizing an act of nonviolent civil disobedience against the Soviets. It will resemble 12 others his group has staged here and in New York in recent years, mostly sit-ins outside Soviet consular offices followed by arrests.

Weiss said he disagrees with the "establishment" Jews' "love fest" with the Reagan administration. "It's doing some good work, but not enough," he said. "We'll do everything we can to intensify the tone of the rally."

An umbrella of Baltic groups—Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian—are planning a similarly anti-Soviet rally, a candlelight gathering Dec. 8 at Lafayette Park. They are protesting what they consider the Soviets' destruction of their national cultures, and expressing support for unprecedented protest movements

that have sprung up in their homelands in the last year.

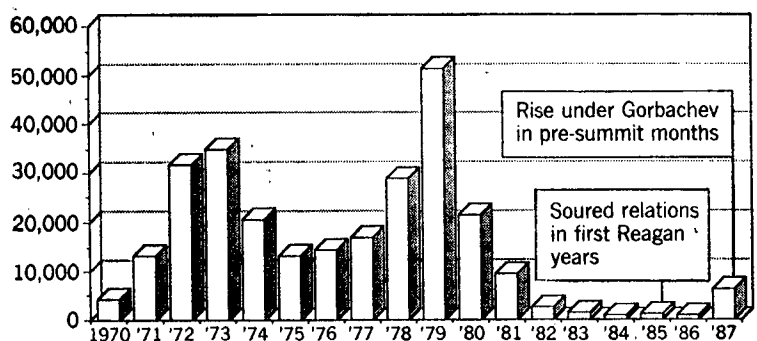
Two feuding groups of Afghans—each claiming to represent the guerrillas fighting the Soviets in their home country—are planning rallies during the summit.

One group, the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, says the other, the Islamic Revolutionary Movement, is being manipulated by the Soviets and is pushing for the return of the king, Mohammed Zahir, who was removed in a 1973 coup and now is living in Rome. But the latter group says the former is made up of Islamic fundamentalists who unwittingly help the Soviets by spreading disunity.

There is also the "Summit Group," made up of some disarmament organizations cheering the idea of arms talks.

"We're trying to show a common bond between the two people," Summit Group spokesman Jose Rodriguez said. "We're all on the same planet."

SOVIET JEWISH EMIGRATION NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS



Improved relations in Nixon years, and hopes for expanded trade

Decline in wake of 1974 U.S. Jackson-Vanik Amendment tying trade benefits to emigration

Decline after Carter's objection to Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

1987 EMIGRATION

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| January | 98 |
| February | 146 |
| March | 470 |
| April | 717 |
| May | 871 |
| June | 796 |
| July | 819 |
| August | 787 |
| September | 724 |
| October | 912 |

SOURCE: National Conference of Soviet Jewry

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National Conference on Soviet Jewry

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

BY MARTY BARRICK—THE WASHINGTON POST

IF YOU STAY PUT ON DECEMBER 6TH, SO MIGHT THOUSANDS OF SOVIET JEWS.

Right now thousands of Soviet Jews cannot obtain exit visas to return to their homeland, Israel. Families cannot be reunited. And religious and cultural freedoms are severely limited by fear and danger of reprisal.

On December 7th, Reagan and Gorbachev will hold a summit of unprecedented historical significance. And you will have an unprecedented opportunity to directly help Soviet

Jews gain their fundamental freedoms.

Show up at the Washington Summit March and Rally on Sunday, December 6th. At 1pm the march will begin from the Ellipse, followed by a mass rally at 2pm on the Mall opposite the nation's Capitol.

Join forces with Sharansky, Nudel, Slepak and tens of thousands of people as we influence history. Your presence is critical. We

must show the Administration and Gorbachev that a constructive, comprehensive resolution has to be reached to end the plight of the Soviet Jews.

And don't miss the chance to use your freedom to help Soviet Jews secure theirs.

For more information and travel arrangements, call

SHOW YOU CARE. SHOW UP.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States provides a unique opportunity for the on-going campaign to rescue Soviet Jews. For many years, we have been hoping that a thaw in U.S.-Soviet relations would be the key which unlocked the gates to renewed Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

There is little doubt that in many areas U.S.-Soviet relations have shifted since President Ronald Reagan and Secretary Gorbachev met: cultural, business, and scientific contacts have resumed, a host of other bilateral relations are taking place, and the two superpowers are on the road to an arms control agreement.

Except for a few symbolic although important gestures, the status of Jews in the U.S.S.R. and especially the 380,000 known to be waiting to leave, has not changed.

To ensure that Jewish emigration and human rights for Jews in the Soviet Union continue to remain on the U.S.-Soviet agenda, we must undertake a massive campaign to stimulate and involve public support.

A national mobilization is a large undertaking which requires many resources: time, energy, and finances. But most importantly, we need people who are willing to come to Washington and bring their families, friends and neighbors.

Please plan to be with us in Washington on December 6th when Mr. Gorbachev comes. In the meantime, begin working to stimulate interest amongst others in your community.

Contact your Federation, Community Relations Council, Soviet Jewry Committee, Synagogue and/or other local Jewish organizations to see what they have planned. Offer to help organize a local contingent for the mobilization: writing letters, making telephone calls, speaking at community meetings and arranging logistics for the trip to Washington.

Let's not lose this important opportunity to make our voices heard.

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:

The Summit III Task Force is a project of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry

Summit III Task Force Office:
2027 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 265-8114



National Conference on Soviet Jewry

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Executive Director

Jerry Goodman

September 18, 1987

Max Green
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Max:

Per our conversation, enclosed please find a "tentative" schedule for our upcoming Leadership Assembly, copies of telegrams sent to Republican Presidential Candidates, and the paper submitted to Secretary Shulz last week.

I will call you later today to discuss in more detail our plans for the Leadership Assembly.

Sincerely,

Mark B. Levin
Washington Representative

National Conference Soviet Jewry

Member Agencies

American Gathering & Federation of Jewish Holocaust Survivors
American Israel Public Affairs Committee
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Zionist Federation
Americans for Progressive Israel/Hashomer Hatzair
Amir Women
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
B'nai B'rith International
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Bnai Zion
Brith Sholom
Central Conference of American Rabbis
Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations
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Free Sons of Israel
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National Council of Young Israel
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council
North American Jewish Youth Council
Rabbinical Assembly
Rabbinical Council of America
Reconstructionist Rabbinical Association
Religious Zionists of America
Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry
Synagogue Council of America
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
United Synagogue of America
Women's American ORT
Women's League for Conservative Judaism
Workmen's Circle
World Zionist Organization-American Section
Zionist Organization of America

HON. ROBERT DOLE
DOLE FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
122 S PATRICK ST
ALEXANDRIA VA 22314

DEAR SEN. DOLE:

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1987, THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY WILL BE HOSTING A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES FORUM AS PART OF OUR THREE-DAY NATIONAL LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY AT THE CAPITAL HILTON, IN WASHINGTON.

AS A DECLARED CANDIDATE FOR THE 1988 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, WE WOULD BE PLEASED IF YOU WOULD BE ABLE TO BE WITH US AT THE FORUM WHICH WILL BEGIN AT THE 8 AM BREAKFAST SESSION. EACH CANDIDATE WILL BE GIVEN FIVE TO SEVEN MINUTES TO MAKE A STATEMENT AND A QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD WILL FOLLOW.

THE LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY IS THE NCSJ'S ANNUAL MEETING WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO REVIEW BASIC POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND ISSUES WHICH GUIDE THE NCSJ AND ITS 50 NATIONAL CONSTITUENT AGENCIES AND 300 LOCAL AFFILIATES. COMMUNITIES FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE ASSEMBLY, AND SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE FORMER REFUSENIK ACTIVISTS, ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICIALS. FORMER US AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION, ARTHUR HARTMAN, WILL RECEIVE NCSJ'S HUMANITARIAN AWARD.

WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CONTACTING THE NCSJ-WASHINGTON OFFICE (202) 255-3114 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT WE CAN ALERT OUR MEMBERSHIP TO YOUR PARTICIPATION.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU.

SINCERELY YOURS,

MORRIS B. ABRAM
CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

FRANK HAGELBERG
CHAIRMAN
LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY

HON. JACK KEMP
JACK KEMP FOR PRESIDENT
1015 N FORT MYER DRIVE
ARLINGTON VA 22209

DEAR REP. KEMP:

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WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CONTACTING THE NCSJ-WASHINGTON OFFICE (202) 255-9114 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT WE CAN ALERT OUR MEMBERSHIP TO YOUR PARTICIPATION.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU.

SINCERELY YOURS,

MORRIS B. ABRAM
CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

FRANK HAGELBERG
CHAIRMAN
LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY

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BRADLEY FOME
NATL CONF ON SOVIET JEWRY
10 E 40TH STREET
NEW YORK NY 10016

HON GEORGE BUSH
GEORGE BUSH FOR PRESIDENT INC
COMPLIANCE/POB
28186
WASHINGTON DC 20038

DEAR MR VICE-PRESIDENT

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1987, THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY WILL BE HOSTING A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES FORUM AS PART OF OUR THREE-DAY NATIONAL LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY AT THE CAPITAL HILTON, IN WASHINGTON.

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CHAIRMAN

FRANK HAGELBERG
CHAIRMAN

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BRADLEY FOME
NATL CONF ON SOVIET JEWRY
10 E 40TH STREET
NEW YORK NY 10016

HON. ALEXANDER HAIG
HAIG FOR PRESIDENT
1154 15TH ST NW
WASHINGTON DC 20005

DEAR MR. HAIG:

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MORRIS B. ABRAM
CHARIMAN
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

FRANK HAGELBERG
CHAIRMAN
LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY

TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM MESSAGE SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR WESTERN UNION FORM 1000-1000-1000-1000

National Conference on Soviet Jewry
10 East 40th Street, Suite 907
New York, New York 10016

SUMMARY

"GLASNOST AT THE CROSSROADS: ANOTHER VIEW

A Survey on the Current Status of Soviet Jewry

Glasnost is clearly at a crossroads, with seemingly contradictory signals being sent regularly from the Soviet Union, concerning Jewish emigration and national rights.

- Since the beginning of 1987, the Soviet Union seems to have adopted a new policy on Soviet Jewry, and emigration, in particular: There are continued efforts to integrate Jews into Soviet society, and to remove reasons prompting Jews to want to emigrate.
- While anti-Semitic tendencies do exist, anti-Semitism does not appear to be part of current official policy.
- 4,699 Soviet Jews, most of them refuseniks, have emigrated since January 1, 1987. Although "security" refusals remain, there appears to be a somewhat more flexible policy, and the Soviet Union no longer denies that Soviet Jews wish to leave, but presents the situation negatively.
- The Soviet Union enacted a new, highly restrictive emigration decree, in effect since January 1, 1987, which limits letters of invitation to close relatives, only. OVIR offices in some cities are accepting documents from old-time refuseniks, as well as some new applicants.

The head of All Union OVIR (office of visas), Rudolf Kuznetsov, recently announced that Jews with relatives in the West would be able to be re-united, and that temporary visitors' visas could also be obtained.

- Jews not having taken the first step toward emigration appear to be taking a "wait and see" approach, pending a clear Gorbachev policy.
- Gorbachev seems sensitive to Western concern about the extent of the desire of Soviet Jews for family reunification and emigration to Israel. He is cognizant of Western demands for compliance with Basket Three of the Helsinki Accords.
- Soviet Jewish activists have articulated their priorities. Central is emigration to Israel, with first exit visas going to those in refusal ten years or more, and priority permits to all former Prisoners of Conscience.
- The Jackson-Vanik Amendment remains a clear and effective expression of U.S. commitment, as it pertains to Soviet Jewish emigration.

- To assume that the Soviet Jewry issue is confined to the question of reunification of families fails to take into account the complex history of Soviet Jewry.
- Refuseniks have increasingly turned to public demonstrations, hunger strikes and petitions; and new organizations of refuseniks have been formed; Jewish youth has become increasingly involved in Jewish affairs; and official Soviet reaction has been surprisingly mild, although the Soviet press has been painting a negative picture of the activists and their activities.
- While both "glasnost" and "perestroika" have had effects on the situation of Soviet Jewry, Gorbachev might not be the only decision-maker.
- "Glasnost" has brought out fanatics, including such neo-Nazi groups, as the xenophobic "Pamyat," (memory), which makes false anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist allegations.
- The Soviet Union has taken steps to improve relations with Western Jewry, and has courted U.S. Jews in particular, allowing for the sending of 5,000 copies of the Pentateuch, with Russian translation, from New York.
- While Jewish emigration has increased since January 1, the outlook for large-scale future Soviet Jewish emigration is cloudy. Although the current figure of 10,000-12,000 for 1987 appears to be substantial, it means that some refuseniks could wait to emigrate until the twenty-first century.
- The U.S. government is well informed on the Soviet human rights record, at the highest level. Western attitudes are crucial; pressure has worked in the past, although there is fear in the Jewish community that governmental and international efforts are slackening.
- A critical question is where U.S. concerns about Jews and human rights rank among its concerns about arms control and disarmament, trade and regional issues?
- The more successful Gorbachev's policy of "glasnost" is, the more the issue of Jewish emigration and national rights will have to be reckoned with.

Submitted to Secretary of State George P. Shultz
September 11, 1987

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY
LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY**

OCTOBER 11-13, 1987

CAPITAL HILTON
Washington, D.C.

"THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE"

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

Sunday, October 11

| | |
|------------|---|
| 2:00 p.m. | Orientation for First-time Participants |
| 3:30 p.m. | Opening Session: "Gorbachev's Russia" |
| 8:00 p.m. | Plenary Session: "The World of <u>Otkaz</u> " |
| 10:00 p.m. | Reception for Delegates |

Monday, October 12

| | |
|------------|---|
| 8:00 a.m. | Breakfast Session: "Israel's Evolving Ties with the USSR and its Impact on Allyah" |
| 10:00 a.m. | Session: "Contacts for Advocacy" Speaker: Gov. Thomas Kean (N.J.) |
| 11:00 a.m. | Concurrent Workshops |
| 12:45 p.m. | Soviet Jewry Vigil |
| 2:15 p.m. | "The Scope of U.S.-Soviet Contacts" A. Plenary Session: Presentations B. Concurrent Discussion Groups |
| 7:30 p.m. | Awards Dinner Honoree: Ambassador Arthur Hartman Special Tribute to Joshua Pratt, Minister Counselor Embassy of Israel |

Tuesday, October 13

| | |
|------------|---|
| 8:00 a.m. | Breakfast Session: Campaign '88/Presidential Forum |
| 10:00 a.m. | Session: "Meeting the Challenges: A View From the White House" |
| 12:15 p.m. | Luncheon Session: "Beyond Change: A View to the Future" |
| 2:15 p.m. | Congressional Appointments |
| 4:30 p.m. | Reception on Capitol Hill Co-hosted by the Congressional Coalition for Soviet Jewry and the Congressional Wives for Soviet Jewry |

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10 E 40TH STREET
NEW YORK NY 10016

HON. PETE DUPONT
PETE DUPONT FOR PRESIDENT
PO BOX 1988
ROCKLAND DE 19732

DEAR :

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CHAIRMAN
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WSHA

MARK LEVIN
NATL CONF ON SOVIET JEWRY
2027 MASSACHUSETTES AVE NW
WASHINGTON DC 20035

DEAR MR LEVIN,

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1987, THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY WILL BE HOSTING A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES FORUM AS PART OF OUR THREE-DAY NATIONAL LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY AT THE CAPITAL HILTON, IN WASHINGTON.

AS A DECLARED CANDIDATE FOR THE 1988 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, WE WOULD BE PLEASED IF YOU WOULD BE ABLE TO BE WITH US AT THE FORUM WHICH WILL BEGIN AT THE 8 AM BREAKFAST SESSION. EACH CANDIDATE WILL BE GIVEN FIVE TO SEVEN MINUTES TO MAKE A STATEMENT AND A QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD WILL FOLLOW.

THE LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY IS THE NCSJ'S ANNUAL MEETING WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO REVIEW BASIC POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND ISSUES WHICH GUIDE THE NCSJ AND ITS 50 NATIONAL CONSTITUENT AGENCIES AND 300 LOCAL AFFILIATES. COMMUNITIES FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE ASSEMBLY, AND SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE FORMER REFUSENIK ACTIVISTS, ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICIALS. FORMER US AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION, ARTHUR HARTMAN, WILL RECEIVE NCSJ'S HUMANITARIAN AWARD.

WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CONTACTING THE NCSJ-WASHINGTON OFFICE (202) 265-8114 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT WE CAN ALERT OUR MEMBERSHIP TO YOUR PARTICIPATION.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU.

SINCERELY YOURS,

MORRIS B. ABRAM
CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

FRANK HAGEBERG
CHAIRMAN
LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY

19:01 EST

MGMCOMP

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MARK LEVIN
NATL CONF ON SOVIET JEWRY
2027 MASSACHUSETTES AVE NW
WASHINGTON DC 20035

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FRANK HAGELBERG
CHAIRMAN
LEADERSHIP ASSEMBLY

21:27 EST

MGMCOMP

Adhering to the NCSJ's policy of offering ~~DIGEST~~ as a periodic review, this issue reflects activities and events for the Spring and Summer of 1987.

NCSJ NEWS

OVER 400 COMMUNITY LEADERS, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS AND FORMER REFUSENIKS JOIN IN WASHINGTON'S FIRST NATIONAL FREEDOM SEDER FOR SOVIET JEWS

New York businessman and philanthropist Richard Ravitch chaired the first NATIONAL FREEDOM SEDER FOR SOVIET JEWS, sponsored by the NCSJ's National Advisory Council (NAC), and held on April 7 at Washington's impressive Departmental Auditorium. NAC Chair Sandra Weiner, an NCSJ Executive Committee member and lay leader of the Houston Federation, was co-chair. Senators Robert Dole (R-KS) and Robert Byrd (D-WV) and Representatives Jim Wright (D-TX) and Robert Michel (R-IL) were honorary chairmen.

FREEDOM HAGGADAH: Seder participants read from the text prepared expressly for the occasion by CLAL (Jewish Center for Learning and Leadership), in cooperation with the NCSJ. The **FREEDOM HAGGADAH FOR SOVIET JEWRY** was edited by Tamra Morris and illustrated by Dr. Mark Podwal. Rabbi Irving Greenberg, President of CLAL, presided, and Metropolitan Opera tenor Misha Raitzin, a former refusenik, was the cantor. (photo credit: Twin Lens)



NCSJ DELEGATION PRESENTS MID-YEAR SURVEY TO SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ

Secretary of State George P. Shultz (5th fr. L) met with an NCSJ Leadership Delegation on July 9 at the State Department, and received the NCSJ's Mid-Year Survey, Rescuing Soviet Jewry in Light of "Glasnost." The Delegation included (L-R): NAC Chair Sandra Weiner; Washington Rep. Mark Levin; Vice-Chair Constance Smukler; Shoshana Cardin, President, Council of Jewish Federations; Malcolm Hoenlein, Executive Director, Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations; Jerry Goodman, Executive Director, NCSJ; Morris B. Abram, Chairman, NCSJ; Seymour D. Reich, President, B'nai B'rith International; and Theodore Ellenoff, President, American Jewish Committee. Not pictured: Michael Pelavin, Chairman, National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC). (photo credit: U.S. Department of State)



VISITING FORMER REFUSENIKS IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON MEETINGS



Former POC Grigory Geishis, who recently arrived in Israel (3rd fr. L); Inna Levin Yachot, sister of long-term Moscow refusenik VLADIMIR PRESTIN, representing LET MY PARENTS GO; Asia Ploshchanskaya, mother of refusenik NATASHA ROZENSHTAIN, representing MOTHERS FOR FREEDOM; and Chaim Chesler (2nd fr. L), Executive Director, Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry; talked with reporters at a press briefing convened by the NCSJ in New York on July 30. (photo credit: NCSJ)

The NCSJ also arranged Washington meetings, August 3-5, for Mrs. Ploshchanskaya, Mrs. Yachot, and Mr. Chesler, who were joined there by Alex Gonorovsky, representing LET MY PARENTS GO; and Genrietta Fridman, representing DIVIDED SPOUSES. The group met with Under Secretary of State John Whitehead; Deputy Secretary of State Tom Simons; Ambassador Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs; and with fifteen members of the House and Senate.

NCSJ Chairman Morris B. Abram addressed a meeting of the International Council of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry, held in London in July. Chairman's Cabinet member Charlotte Jacobson also participated.

NCSJ Executive Director Jerry Goodman testified at a joint session of the House Foreign

Affairs Subcommittees on International Economic Policy and Trade, and Europe and the Middle East, on July 14, dealing with whether trade restrictions with the Soviet Union should be eased in light of "glasnost." Mr. Goodman noted that the new Soviet policy has not resulted in the easing of emigration restrictions.

Among the agenda items of the NCSJ's Board of Governors meeting, held in New York, on June 7, were an Emigration Update; a discussion - U.S.-Soviet Relations: Looking At Options For The Advocacy Movement; a report from the Consultation on Operation Lifeline; discussions of exchange programs and the Wolf Amendment; and planning for a Fall summit. Resolutions were passed on the American Bar Association/Association of Soviet Lawyers Agreement, the proposed Moscow Human Rights Conference, and U.S.-Soviet exchanges.

MINISTER TSUR BRIEFS INTER-AGENCY MEETING

Israel's Minister of Absorption, Yaacov Tsur, briefed an inter-agency meeting convened by the NCSJ in New York, on May 14, stating that absorption of Soviet Jewish olim is "the first issue of the partnership between Israel and the U.S. community."

SEMINAR IN ISRAEL PARTICIPANTS MEET WITH PRIME MINISTER



Among the highlights of the NCSJ's SEMINAR IN ISRAEL - PERSPECTIVES: 1987, held March 19-26, was a session with Prime Minister Yitzhak

The JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL of the UNITED JEWISH FEDERATION OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY sponsored a major community-wide Rally for Soviet Jewry, on May 3, at the M. Larry Lawrence Jewish Community Center. Speakers included Rep. Bill and Katie Lowery, and former refusenik Inessa Weintraub, sister of refusenik NAUM KOGAN.

The FEDERATION sponsored a news conference, on April 23, with Aleksandr Goldfarb, the son of David Goldfarb, who advocates a strong pressure campaign with the Soviet Union for Jewish emigration.

The PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY presented a special program with former refusenik and divided spouse Sonya Melnikova Eichenwald, on May 31, at the Tree of Life Synagogue, which co-sponsored the event. The program was well covered in the local media, and City Councilman Mark Pollack proclaimed May 31 as Sonya Melnikova Eichenwald Day.



"WE ARE TOGETHER TODAY ONLY BECAUSE WE HAVE BEEN TOGETHER ALL THESE MANY YEARS:" On July 13, only five days after arriving in Israel, former refusenik Boris Klotz celebrated his Bar Mitzvah atop the ancient fortress of Masada, at the invitation of the METROWEST (New Jersey) UNITED JEWISH FEDERATION-UJA. Mr. Klotz was invited to participate, with three young members of MetroWest's United Jewish Appeal Family Mission, and he eagerly accepted, noting that he had not become Bar Mitzvah as a youngster in the Soviet Union. (photo credit: Robert Lichtman - MetroWest)

The PITTSBURGH ZIONIST DISTRICT of the ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA announced that it has adopted the refuseniks VLADIMIR and ANNA LIFSHITZ and their children BORIS, 20, and MARIA, 12.

The SOUTH FLORIDA CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY of the COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION distributed an Open Letter to the Russian Women's Volleyball Team, on the occasion of their recent match at the Miami-Dade Community College. The letter asked the team members to carry the message home to Soviet officials that "human rights be accorded to all who live in your country."

REGIONAL ROUND-UP

The AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA) held a Briefing on the Soviet Legal System and Related Issues for selected officers and members of the Board of Governors, on May 22, at the ABA's Washington office. NCSJ Executive Director Jerry Goodman participated in a panel, Tactics of Meeting and Negotiating With the Soviets.

The April 20 issue of BUSINESS WEEK featured an article, Gorbachev Opens the Border for Jews - With Good Reason, mentioning the March visit to Moscow of NCSJ Chairman Morris B. Abram and World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman. NCSJ Executive Director Jerry Goodman was quoted in the article.

The COMMITTEE OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS, INC. has issued a Call to Action on behalf of refusenik psychiatrist SEMYON GLUZMAN, who spent seven years in labor camps and internal exile because he came to the defense of a human rights activist diagnosed as "mentally ill."

On May 25, Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr., Chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, overseer of RADIO FREE EUROPE/RADIO LIBERTY, issued a statement on the redirection of Soviet jamming from the Voice of America: "We welcome the fact that the USSR is no longer jamming the Voice of America. A more

convincing demonstration of glasnost, however, would be a Soviet decision to cease all jamming."

TEMPLE JUDEA OF BUCKS COUNTY (Pennsylvania) sponsored its Third Annual Soviet Jewry Brunch, with former refusenik Boris Vainerman, on Sunday, June 7.

Special Report No. 164 of the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE - BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, Reviewing the U.S. Commitment to Human Rights, carried the NCSJ chart, Emigration from the USSR.

Rabbi Charles Lipshitz of KENESETH BETH ISRAEL (Richmond, VA) organized a march on June 6, outside the Richmond Coliseum during an exhibition boxing match between the U.S. and Soviet Union, protesting the imprisonment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNET is now publishing its Directory of Eastern Europe and the USSR in an entirely new format. Edited by Laurie S. Wiseberg, the Directory contains sections on religious rights, emigration movements and specific material on Soviet Jewry. The Directory is available from HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNET, Harvard Law School, Pound Room 401, Cambridge, MA 02138 - (617) 495-9924.

CONGRESSIONAL UPDATE

On Thursday, August 6, the entire U.S. SENATE signed a letter, initiated by Senator Tim Wirth (D-CO) and Senator Paul Simon (D-IL), urging General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to allow Professor NAUM MEIMAN to emigrate.

In June, Representative Mario Biaggi (D-NY) signed a letter to General Secretary Gorbachev urging "the earliest possible permission" to emigrate for cancer patients BENJAMIN CHARNY, FAYINA KOGAN, MARIANA SIMONTOVA and EDWARD ERLIKH. One hundred and forty-eight other House members joined in signing the letter.

Representative Robert Dornan (R-CA), co-author, with Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA), of the letter to General Secretary Gorbachev on behalf of refusenik cancer patients, met with Soviet officials, on June 23, to present

the letter. Joining him at the Soviet Embassy were Rep. John Porter (R-IL), Chairman of the House Human Rights Caucus, and Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-NY).

CONGRESSIONAL WIVES FOR SOVIET JEWS members Teresa Heinz, Joanne Kemp, Wren Wirth and Dolores Beilenson, and Irma Gertler, President of B'nai B'rith Women, and Aileen Cooper, the organization's Public Affairs Director, visited Moscow in June, to focus on the plight of refusenik women and children, in meetings with newly active women refuseniks, and with an official at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The group then joined other CONGRESSIONAL WIVES in Vienna, June 23-26, for meetings with ambassadors to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), from NATO and non-aligned nations, and the Soviet Union. The Congressional Wives delegation to the CSCE Vienna meeting, which is conducting its latest review of the Helsinki Final Act, also included Myrna Cardin, Jean Simon, Christine Sarbanes, and Jane Gebhardt, and Robin Saipé, of the NCSJ's Washington office.

CONGRESSBRIDGE, the televised forum for Members of Congress and the Supreme Soviet, was taped in Washington, on April 26, for showing to Members of Congress in late May. The NCSJ had contacted Members, to enlist their support in raising the issue of human rights and emigration.

COMING EVENTS

October 11 - 13, 1987

NCSJ Leadership Assembly

Capital Hilton, Washington, D.C.



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## REGISTER NOW!

Shamir, (R) who listened, with other officials, as Seminar Chair Charlotte Jacobson (C) posed questions. (photo credit: Scoop 80)

## NATIONAL BRIEFS

The second ORT Forum of the AMERICAN ORT FEDERATION, held June 10, at the Wings Club, in Manhattan, featured an address by NCSJ Executive Director Jerry Goodman, Soviet Jews - Pawns in a Superpower Conflict?

The May 11 edition of The Washington Report, published by the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, quoted the NCSJ concerning emigration increases in an article, Glasnost and the Jews 11.

The COMMITTEE'S International Relations Department has added two new publications on Soviet Jewry to its list of available articles, both by David Harris, the COMMITTEE'S Washington Representative. They are The Controversy Over Refugee Status of Soviet Jewish Emigres, and the USSR and Israel - A New Chapter?

The ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH announced the death of National Director Nathan Perlmutter, in New York, on July 12. Funeral services were held, July 15, at Manhattan's Temple Emanu El.

The ADL announced the appointment of Abraham Foxman, Associate National Director, to succeed Mr. Perlmutter.

The COMMISSION ON SOCIAL ACTION OF REFORM JUDAISM held a Consultation on Conscience of the Religious Action Center, a joint instrument of the UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS (UAHC) and the CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS (CCAR), in Washington, April 5-7. Among the issues discussed by 400 rabbis and lay leaders was Soviet Jewry.



On May 20th, in a State Department ceremony, Secretary of State George P. Shultz (R) received the ADL's Elijah Cup from the then associate national director, Abraham Foxman, in appreciation of the Secretary's presence at the Moscow Freedom Seder of Refuseniks last April at the American Embassy. (photo credit: ADL)

The CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS (CCAR), serving 1.5 million Jews, passed a resolution at its 98th Annual Convention in May, pledging an "unyielding struggle" to achieve freedom for Soviet Jewry.

The Quarterly Meeting of the COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS (CJF), held in Washington in April, featured a Soviet Jewry Forum, with the participation of NCSJ Chairman Morris B. Abram.

The Washington, D.C. Chapter of the JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE participates regularly in vigils outside the Soviet Embassy to demonstrate solidarity with Soviet Jewry. Recent participants include Bill Taylor, organizer of Bricklayers Local 6; the Union's President, John T. Joyce, who is chairman of the JLC's Trade Union Council for Soviet Jewry; and his assistant, John Flynn.



The COMMITTEE TO FREE VLADIMIR SLEPAK sponsored Aleksandr Slepak's seventeen-day hunger strike for the emigration of his parents, long-term refuseniks VLADIMIR and MARIA SLEPAK. Pictured above are NAC members who interrupted their day-long briefings with experts on the Soviet Union to attend a noon-time solidarity rally at the Capitol, on April 8, the 13th day of the hunger strike. (photo credit: COMMITTEE TO FREE VLADIMIR SLEPAK)

The JEWISH NATIONAL FUND urged "All Those Who Cherish Jewish Education," to plant trees in the new JNF IOSIF BEGUN Forest, at Yatir, Israel, in honor of the former POC, imprisoned for teaching Hebrew and wishing to emigrate to Israel. Trees are \$5 apiece. For further information, contact the JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, Education Department, 42 East 69th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021, (212) 879-9300.

NA'AMAT USA announced that a cantata, about IDA NUDEL, by Na'amat's National Vice-president for Program and Education, Lillian Elkind, is available from the organization's national office, 200 Madison Avenue, Suite 1808, New York, N.Y. 10016.

NCSJ Washington Representative Mark Levin briefed the June meeting of the NATIONAL SOCIAL ACTION BOARD OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT, affiliated with UAHC.

The STUDENT STRUGGLE FOR SOVIET JEWRY (SSSJ) urged Soviet Jewry activists to join them in demonstrations at the Symphony Space, in Manhattan, on June 7, for the performance

of the Moscow Jewish Music Theatre; and at Lincoln Center on June 30, for the opening night of the USSR State Bolshoi Ballet.

The UNITED JEWISH APPEAL (UJA) has joined with the NCSJ in the American distribution of Mothers For Freedom, an 18-minute video produced by the Israel Broadcasting Authority, and presented by the WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION.

A recent issue of the UJA YOUNG LEADERSHIP CABINET'S publication In Process, featured an article by Cabinet member Dr. Howard N. Tepper, Fulfilling A Commitment, describing his recent visit to the Soviet Union, where at the suggestion of the NCSJ and his local Federation, he met with refuseniks.

The same issue carried an article by former refusenik Boris Klotz, who recently arrived in Israel, stating, of visits to the Soviet Union by American activists, "...Your friendship, involvement and concern are among the main reasons for our spiritual and sometimes even physical survival."

Soviet Jewry was the theme of the ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA'S (ZOA) Tri-State Region Conference, held July 19, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. NCSJ Associate Director Myrna Shinbaum addressed the Conference.

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## *If You Forget Them, The World Will Forget Them*

If your community, your synagogue, your agency, or you haven't yet done so, join our adoption program in a very special way. You can show solidarity with Soviet Jews by wearing a Refusenik Identification Bracelet. The bracelet provides a personal link to a family still TRAPPED IN THE SOVIET UNION.

Eight new, and different bracelets are available, each made of stainless steel, and engraved with the name of a Prisoner of Conscience or long-term refusenik. The bracelet comes packaged with a brief biography and costs \$8 (\$7 for orders of ten or more). Please indicate the quantity you are ordering. Make