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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 7, 1988

Dear Ms. Gilbert,

The President appreciates your very kind letter. Be assured that he will keep up the pressure for the remainder of his term.

Sincerely,

Max Green

Max Green
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Ms. Joyce Gilbert
President
Houston Action for Soviet Jewry
6006 Bellaire Boulevard
Houston, Texas 20500



Houston Action for Soviet Jewry

6006 Bellaire Blvd. • Houston, TX. 77081 • (713) 666-3446

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June 1, 1988

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

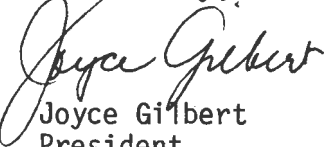
Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of more than six hundred members of Houston Action for Soviet Jewry, I want to thank you for your tremendous support of Human Rights at the recent Summit in Moscow. Your action of placing Human Rights first on the agenda at such a historical meeting clearly illuminates your view of the importance and dignity of the human spirit.

We especially appreciate your meeting with refuseniks and dissidents at the Spaso House. It was a very courageous meeting in light of possible political repercussions. Your presence there and your encouraging words definitely gave those people present hope--hope for freedom--hope for their children-- and hope for the future. And as Martin Gilbert, the renowned British historian, has so aptly named them, these refuseniks are truly the "Jews of Hope".

Thank you again for your continued support of Human Rights.

Yours truly,


Joyce Gilbert
President

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 08, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. ANDREW M. COLVIN

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR FORTHRIGHT STAND ON
HUMAN RIGHTS DURING MOSCOW SUMMIT AND
APPRECIATES MEETING REFUSENIKS

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
MAX GREEN		ORG	88/06/08		/ /
	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          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-C-COMMENT/RECOM      *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL      *          OF SIGNER *
*D-D-DRAFT RESPONSE     *C-COMPLETED          *          CODE = A   *
*F-F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED          *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *          OUTGOING  *
*R-R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
*X-X-INTERIM REPLY       *                      *                      *
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572448

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE PENINSULA, MARIN AND SONOMA COUNTIES

Beneficiary of the Jewish Community Federation

Suite 301

121 Steuart Street

San Francisco, Ca 94105

(415) 957-1551

May Green

May 31, 1988

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

Dear Mr. President:

The Jewish community of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties joins with other Americans in applauding the forthright stand on human rights taken by you and Secretary of State George Shultz during the recent Summit in Moscow. That human rights was an issue on which you placed so much emphasis was an indication to the U.S.S.R. of the importance of this issue to all Americans. It has long been the stance of the American Jewish community that the Soviet Union was abrogating its treaty responsibilities under the Helsinki Final Act by not permitting free emigration by those Soviet Jews who wished to leave while denying religious freedom to those who wished to remain.

We were particularly moved by the meeting which you and the American delegation had with refuseniks and dissidents at Spaso House. Yuli Kosharovsky's statement captured the essence of the problem - 17 years in refusal, State "secrets" no longer, if they ever were, secret, victim of arbitrary rules and regulations.

We hope that he and his family, along with the thousands of others who have applied, will receive permission to leave as a result of your meetings with the General Secretary. We hope too that the Summit will signal to a waiting world that progress has been made between our two governments toward better relations and a reduction of the threat of nuclear war.

Sincerely,

Andrew Colvin

Andrew M. Colvin
Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 31, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MISS SANDIE EICHBERG

SUBJECT: WRITES IN APPRECIATION FOR EFFORTS TO RESCUE
THE JEWS IN THE SOVIET UNION AND URGES
CONTINUED HUMAN RIGHTS EFFORTS

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO:		ACT	DATE	TYPE	C COMPLETED
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	CODE	YY/MM/DD	RESP	D YY/MM/DD
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*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED          *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *          OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE       *                      *                      *
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Allied Jewish
Federation
of Denver

300 South Dahlia Street / Denver, CO 80222 / (303) 321-3399

573061

May 26, 1988

M. Shanon

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

Dear Mr. President:

We thank you and your Administration for your continued efforts to rescue the Jews in the Soviet Union - the world's third largest Jewish community.

As you plan your forthcoming meetings with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, we urge you to continue to insist that human rights remains a key issue of the East-West relations.

You can count on our support as you press for Jewish emigration and the protection of cultural and religious rights in the Soviet Union.

Sincerely,

Sandie Eichberg
Sandie Eichberg
Director of Communications

SE:mjb

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THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 31, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: RABBI WILLIAM BERKOWITZ

SUBJECT: URGES PRESIDENT TO RAISE ISSUE OF HUMAN
RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF RELIGION WHILE IN 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	88/05/31		/ /
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COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
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*A-A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED          *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM        *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE       *C-COMPLETED        *           OF SIGNER *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET   *S-SUSPENDED         *           CODE = A   *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC *                      *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY  *                      *           OUTGOING  *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE        *                      *                      *
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11
m Green

American Jewish Heritage Committee

573086

The Fund for a Better Tomorrow • 205 East 78th Street • New York, N.Y. 10021 • (212) 861-9220

Rabbi William Berkowitz
National President

May 20, 1988

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

Dear President Reagan:

As you embark on your historic meetings in Moscow, we wish to express to you our support and good wishes for your success. Our hope is that your meetings with Mr. Gorbachev will advance better relations between the United States and the USSR and foster movement toward greater world peace.

At the same time, it is our hope that the cause of freedom and human rights, one which is so close to your heart, will also be served and advanced during these meetings.

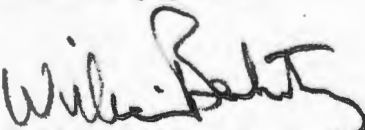
Across the years, you and your Administration have demonstrated a deep ~~commitment to the cause of Soviet Jewry~~ and increased human rights. Today, the plight of Soviet Jewry and the dissident movement, even in the midst of the much heralded policy of glasnost, is a troubling one. (For your background information, we have included a recent Memorandum which we have issued on their plight in the era of glasnost.)

It is critical that the Soviet Union be persuaded to live up to its commitments under the various international treaties they have signed, which provide for human rights. Moscow must allow their Jewish citizens to emigrate if they wish, or if they desire, to live in the USSR and have the right to practice, learn and teach their culture and religion.

Mr. Gorbachev must back up his claim of glasnost with real openness and changes in the area of human rights and freedom of religion. Otherwise, we are faced with a distressing gap between rhetoric and reality.

We are confident that you will raise these issues, and we pray that your mission be blessed with success.

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi William Berkowitz
National President

RWB:bb

THE STATE OF SOVIET JEWRY TODAY

A Background Memorandum Prepared by American Jewish Heritage Committee
May, 1988

While Glasnost has become increasingly popular as a description of the state of Soviet society, its application in the area of human rights has been very poor and has not meant any fundamental changes in the status of Soviet Jewry or in the dissident movement. To interpret the term to mean a broadbased openness is a public relations coup for the Gorbachev regime. And while there is an assertion of glasnost, reality reveals reduced emigration figures under Gorbachev, the rise of ultra-nationalist antisemitic movements, and continued clampdowns on dissent and on religious and cultural activities.

Other recent events which belie the substance of glasnost are:

--Jewish activists in Baku who received official permission to hold a "Jewish language" class soon found themselves on the receiving end of phoned death threats and a cut-off of the electricity to the classroom when authorities discovered the language was Hebrew.

--Although Judaica classes and seminars in Riga and Leningrad continue without interruption, promises of official sanction for these activities remain unfulfilled.

--Requests to authorities to open Jewish social or cultural clubs go unanswered.

--The highly publicized "kosher restaurant" in Moscow is only a kosher meal plan for 8 students at a showpiece "yeshiva".

--In March, several Jews in Moscow and Leningrad were arrested and sentenced to 10 to 15 day jail terms for public protests for exit visas.

--In early March, thirty Jews demonstrated for exit visas at the Lenin Library in downtown Moscow. As they were being taken away, protestor Faina Semyonova told a policeman, "Your 'democracy' is finished". He replied, "For you Jews, 'democracy' never started."

--Radio Moscow's external English service broadcasts anti-Israel invective. In February, its listeners were told that Zionists are poisoning Palestinian Arabs.

--While Moscow has partially lifted the veil on Western shortwave broadcasts by lessening or stopping the jamming of BBC, the Voice of America, Radio Vatican, and other stations, it still continues the jamming of Radio Israel. When Jews sought to protest this in a demonstration, the public square where the demonstration was to take place was surrounded by police before it could begin.

--Soviet dissidents report that in pre-Gorbachev times, persons from abroad were able to reach dissidents by telephone. Today they are unable to do so.

--Glasnost has brought forth raw anti-semitism in the form of organizations such as Otchestvo (Fatherland) and Pamyat (Memory), the latter being an organization of ultra-nationalist, xenophobic antisemites. Pamyat has received Government

sanction as evidenced by its march in the official 1987 May Day Parade, its meetings with (former) top Politburo members (e.g. Boris Yeltsin) and its wide distribution of audio tapes throughout the Soviet Union which speak of the "plots of Zionists, Masons and Jewish attempts to turn the Soviet people into alcoholics."

--In 1985, Year One of Gorbachev, Jewish exit from the Soviet Union stood at 1140. In 1986, the figure dipped to 914 and expectations were at a nadir. When emigration rose in 1987 to 8155, bouquets were tossed at glasnost's feet. However, the stark reality is that the 1987 figures under the "liberal" Gorbachev was less than 16% of the 1979 exit under the "despot" Brezhnev. Statistics from 1988 project no increase.

--Emigration restrictions now in place are denial of exit applications to all but 10% of Soviet Jews who have immediate family members abroad--this provision "temporarily suspended for 1988" after Secretary Shultz's pre-summit Moscow visit.

--Denial of emigration to families with teenage sons who have not yet served in the Red Army--and their subsequent denial of exit for then gaining "secrets."

--Denial of emigration to the many thousands who cannot obtain a notarized consent document from living parents, ex-spouses, or other household members not leaving.

Although Soviet dissidents have the most to gain from an encouragement of glasnost, their view of its substance--as opposed to its PR image-- is extremely critical. Not long ago famed Soviet dissident Natan Sharansky said: "...The Soviets can keep us feeling that there's improvement, make us happy and at the same time make the situation worse. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the situation of the Jews in Russia today is like Jews in Germany in 1937-38. Glasnost practically is not freedom but a new set of instructions from the top which permits flexibility."

Another dissident, Sergei Grigoyants, in the November 1987 issue of the samisdat journal, Glasnost, says, "the leaders of our country do not like us... We experience constant interference from the authorities: police raids, blackmail against us and our relatives, all sorts of obstacles from communicating with the outside world... Every one of us are under round-the-clock surveillance." Adds activist Nina Nadgorny: "The authorities' actions would have seemed understandable in Brezhnev's and Andropov's time but now we have glasnost and perestroika and it seems rather strange. I'm afraid that Soviet 'reconstruction' does not yet affect refuseniks."

While the West remains hopeful about glasnost, former Moscow activist, Vladimir Kozlovsky predicts that "when economic restructuring fails, there will be a clampdown on glasnost. If nationalist unrest continues, glasnost could be gone."

The claim of Glasnost must be backed up with real openness and changes in the areas of human rights and religious freedoms. Otherwise, it will mean a major public relations victory for the Gorbachev regime, and a continued disaster for Soviet Jewry, the dissident movement, and the cause of religious freedom and human rights within the Soviet Union as a whole.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 16, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. NORMAN D. TILLES

SUBJECT: WRITES ON BEHALF OF THE ENTIRE JEWISH
FEDERATION OF RHODE ISLAND EXPRESSING THEIR
APPRECIATION FOR THE LEADERSHIP ON BEHALF OF
THE JEWS IN 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	88/06/16		/ /
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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          -CORRESPONDENCE:  -
-C-COMMENT/RECOM      -B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL -TYPE RESP=INITIALS -
-D-DRAFT RESPONSE     -C-COMPLETED        -      OF SIGNER  -
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-S-FOR-SIGNATURE      -
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572779



June 10, 1988

M. D. Lee

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Reagan:

We in the American Jewish community would like to thank you for your sincere efforts and actions on behalf of the Jews in the Soviet Union. Your words in Moscow gave meaning and hope to the millions who have been fighting for human rights in the Soviet Union. We applaud these acts.

The United States has, not only the moral responsibility for human rights throughout the world, but the ability to make a difference. Through your actions we can help those who are denied basic human rights-the right to practice their religion, the right to live where they desire, and the right to be reunited with their family.

On behalf of the entire Jewish Federation of Rhode Island, we express our deepest appreciation for your leadership in this fight, and urge you to continue pressing this issue.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Norman D. Tilles". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Norman" being the most prominent.

Norman D. Tilles, President
Jewish Federation of Rhode Island

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 06, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MISS MARCIA F. VOLPERT

SUBJECT: WRITES REGARDING THE PENDING RELEASE OF BEN
CHARNEY AND THE ZIEMAN FAMILY FROM THE SOVIET
UNION AND EXTENDS APPRECIATION FOR EFFORTS ON
BEHALF OF REFUSENIK FAMILIES

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO:		ACT	DATE	TYPE	C COMPLETED
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	CODE	YY/MM/DD	RESP	D YY/MM/DD
MATT ZACHARI		ORG	88/07/06		
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COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

JEWISH FEDERATION COUNCIL OF GREATER LOS ANGELES

6505 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD • LOS ANGELES, CA 90048-9961 • (213) 852-1234

June 22, 1988

President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear President and Mrs. Reagan:

The news of the pending release of Ben Charney and the Zieman family from the Soviet Union reached us early this morning. We are elated and filled with joy. We sincerely thank you both for your efforts on behalf of these families. We applaud you for your outspokenness and steadfast commitment on behalf of Jewish refuseniks.

It is unfortunate that you were unable to visit Yuri and Tatyana Zieman and their charming daughter Vera in their home in Moscow, but now you will have the opportunity to greet them in freedom.

There are many other refusenik families who have been separated from loved ones for many years and long to join their family in the United States. It is our hope that under the new emigration system, visas to the United States will quickly be secured to reunite these divided families. There are hundreds of fathers like Ben Charney who yearn to see their children again.

Thank you for your heroic commitment to human rights in your dealings with the Soviet Union. You have given us and the refuseniks renewed hope and inspiration.

Sincerely,

Marcia F. Volpert

MARCIA F. VOLPERT
Chair

Ellen Rabin

ELLEN RABIN
Director

COMMISSION ON SOVIET JEWRY

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Campaign and Development
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Matt Zachari

5834/8

—
Must - what's happening
w/ this?

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 10, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. NORMAN GOLDSTEIN

SUBJECT: URGES REDOUBLING EFFORT ON BEHALF OF FREEDOM
OF BELIEF AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FOR SOVIET
JEWS, AT THE MEETING WITH GENERAL SECRETARY
GORBACHEV IN MOSCOW

		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	88/05/10		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

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

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*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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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

509477

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JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
 1522 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 • (202) 347-4628
OF GREATER WASHINGTON

May 5, 1988

President Ronald Reagan
 The White House
 Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

During the last period there has been significant change in Soviet performance in the area of human rights, and much of that change has impacted positively on Soviet Jewish emigration.

The organized Jewish community understands that much of that positive change owes to energetic and principled American intervention. Your own forceful advocacy both in public and private has been matched by that of Secretary of State Shultz. And the pattern of personal commitment and public diplomacy that Administration leaders have undertaken has been echoed by American officials in the diplomatic corps and in many specialized agencies and departments.

And yet with all of the successes of the last period, there is still much remaining to be done, as you stated earlier this week.

There are still tens of thousands of Jews who wish to emigrate but who can not do so. There are significant portions of the Soviet citizenry who wish greater religious and cultural rights, including many Jews, who are frustrated in their attempts to study and to live as they wish. There are still long lists of families divided by the harsh reality of a capricious and politicized Soviet bureaucracy.

Our community wishes you great success in your forthcoming meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev. As you prepare to leave for that historic meeting, we respectfully urge you to redouble your efforts on behalf of freedom of belief and freedom of movement for Soviet Jews.

Our community relies on you to remain steadfast in expressing the demand of the American people that the USSR continue to alter its human rights policy so as to provide the fullest human rights opportunity to every Soviet citizen.

Sincerely,

Norman Goldstein,
 President

Executive Director
 DR. SIDNEY H. SCHWARZ

Professional Staff
 MARILYN ABEL
 MARLENE GORIN
 SAMUEL H. SISLEN

cc: Secretary of State George Shultz

The central, representative body of over 200 affiliated Jewish organizations in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, devoted to community relations, information and action.

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL
 BENEFICIARY OF THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FEDERATION OF GREATER WASHINGTON



VISA

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Memo to: Rebecca Range, Office of Public Liaison
From: Dan Horodysky *DH*
Date: May 13, 1988

Before the 1985 Geneva Summit, the President eloquently stated:
"... the cause of peace would be well served if more individuals and families ... could come to know each other in a personal way."

Yet the three million Americans who try to maintain contact with their relatives in the Soviet Union face many obstacles. Millions of related people of many national and ethnic groups in the USA and USSR should have the right to exchange visits in their homes without being subject to the whims of international politics and local bureaucracy.

Thanks to "glasnost," some Soviet citizens are now allowed to visit relatives in the USA, but the 4-6 month long application process is complicated, and expensive. Few Americans who wish to visit relatives receive permission to stay in their homes; most have to settle for an expensive, guided tour to see their parents, children, grand-parents, brothers, sisters, and so on.

Soviet authorities still arbitrarily deny tourist visas to some Americans who wish to visit relatives in the Soviet Union. They can do this because US policy focuses on emigration, and virtually ignores the related issue of visitation. The focus on emigration alone doesn't make sense for the 200,000 recent (third wave) immigrants, and it doesn't make sense for the millions of second and first wave immigrants and their offspring.

American businessmen and scientists now can receive multiple entry visas to the Soviet Union within 48 hours while a relative waits 4-6 months for a decision on their private visa application. The USIA and private organizations sponsor increasing numbers of exchanges between strangers. Sister City programs proliferate — while sisters are often unable to meet.

While the situation for relatives has improved due to "glasnost," we still know of the following recent — and typical — cases:

- Family denied tourist visa to Moscow to visit parents.
- Person denied visa to visit hometown because "there are no hotels there" — at least not for foreigners.
- People denied permission to visit relatives in U.S., with no reason given.

Increased family visits constitute a major way to build on our commonalties and bridge differences, thereby improving the US-Soviet relationship. What more fundamental ties are there than parents, children, grandparents, brothers, sisters, cousins, meeting?

As you prepare for the summit, please decide how best to present the issue of family visits in Moscow, and to how to create a coordinated family visits policy in the future.

Enclosed is a list of Recommendations for changes in the complicated procedures necessary for relatives to visit, and a copy of Congressional Resolutions which outline the problem faced by millions of Americans in maintaining contact with relatives in the USSR.

Recommendations for Changes in US-USSR Visa & Travel Procedures

In order to facilitate family visits between the USA and the USSR, procedures should be simplified as much as possible. Relatives should be able to exchange visits with the least amount of governmental interference. Visits by related persons should be easier than official, stranger-to-stranger, or cultural exchanges.

1. Eliminate visas and allow American and Soviet citizens to travel with only a valid passport.

The Helsinki Accords state: "Applications for temporary visits to meet members of their families will be dealt with without distinction as to country of origin or destination..." Soviet procedures should administer travel to the 34 Helsinki countries equally, and allow their citizens to travel to the West without visa. According to the New York Times (January 2, 1988) Soviet citizens may now travel to the Eastern Bloc countries without visas. By the same token, U.S. procedures should be equal for citizens of the Helsinki Accords States.

Until such time, we recommend the following changes:

2. Eliminate the invitation (vyzov) process.

The invitation procedure, which requires certification by a Soviet consulate, increases the waiting period (4-6 months) and expense for applicants. Americans who wish to visit relatives in two different areas of the Soviet Union need to complete separate invitations for each relative. Since the Soviet consulate makes no decisions regarding visas and will not answer any questions pertaining to the status of invitations, there should be no need for an official, legalized invitations processed by a Consulate in either direction.

3. Eliminate the 200 ruble visa fee for Soviet citizens.

In the Helsinki Accords the USSR agreed to grant permission to visit relatives without regard for country of origin or destination. Since the USSR eliminated visas fees to the Eastern Bloc, no fee should be required to the West. Before January 1, 1988, a visa to the Eastern Bloc from the Soviet Union cost 20 rubles; a visa to the West still costs 200 rubles. Retired people have been the main beneficiaries of the relatively few visitor's visas allowed. For example, a collective farmer receives a pension of about 40 or 50 rubles a month.

4. Establish a procedure for emergency cases.

Provide a method for granting speedy permission through an Intourist-licensed travel agency for emergency travel in cases of serious illness or death. Similarly, a Soviet citizen should be able to receive quick permission through OVIR and the U.S. consulate.

5. Allow exchanged home visits.

Remove all relationship requirements for private visits.

The U.S.-Soviet exchange program allows complete strangers and cultural groups to exchange visits in their homes. Governments should allow anyone to exchange visits, including third cousins and friends, rather than stipulating that only parents, children, brothers and sisters can make private visits. It is improper for governments to decide on relationships for relatives or friends.

6. Allow young people and families to travel together.

Soviet policy usually permits only one member of a family to travel to the West, requiring that a "hostage" be left behind. East Germany allowed 3 million citizens, including 1.5 million young people to travel to West Germany in 1987. China expects 100,000 persons for family visits from Taiwan in 1988.

7. Open up more entry/exit points into the Soviet Union.

Moscow is now the primary transit point for the Soviet Union; additional points are needed in both in the European part and on the Pacific Coast of the USSR. The Baltic States, Armenia, Byelorussia, Ukraine and Russia should have additional entry/exit points. Related Alaskan & Siberian natives living three miles away across the Bering Strait need an entry/exit point near their homes.

8. Increase period of validity of visas/passports.

Under present Soviet policy visas are valid for six months and for one trip. One application procedure should allow multiple trips for an extended period. Hungary provides passports valid for five years, permitting unlimited travel.

9. Increase length of time tourists can spend in one city.

To accommodate Americans who prefer to visit relatives during the course of a tour, remove the present 3 or 4 day limit for stays in most cities.

10. Open up closed cities.

The Soviet Union and the United States should open all parts of their countries to foreign travel, except for military and research installations. The closing of missile bases because of INF & future arms control agreements should allow for the opening of additional areas.

11. Simplify forms.

Soviet citizens must fill out the same form for emigration or visitation. Forms filled out by Americans must now be filled out in Russian. This should be changed to permit English or any other official language used in the USSR such as Armenian, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, or Ukrainian.

12. Improve other means of communications.

Reinstate direct dial telephone communications; remove prohibitive duties from gift parcels; eliminate censorship of mail; and comply to the Universal Postal Union standards of mail delivery.

**Please urge the President to place the family visits issue on the US-Soviet agenda —
Senate Concurrent Resolution 29 unanimously passed July 29, 1987.
House Concurrent Resolution 68 unanimously passed (405-0) October 27, 1987**



Congressional Record

House Concurrent Resolution 68 Senate Concurrent Resolution 29

100th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the inability of American citizens to maintain regular contact with relatives in the Soviet Union

Whereas millions of United States citizens, including members of national and ethnic groups such as Armenians, Byelorussians, Estonians, Germans, Jews, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, and Ukrainians, have relatives in the Soviet Union;

Whereas the Soviet Union, as a signatory of the 1975 Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe, commonly known as the Helsinki Accords, committed itself to "favourably consider applications for travel with the purpose of allowing persons to enter or leave their territory temporarily, and on a regular basis if desired, in order to visit members of their families.";

Whereas in that same document the Soviet Union pledged that "applications for temporary visits to meet members of . . . families will be dealt with without distinction as to country of origin or destination . . . ; cases of urgent necessity — such as serious illness or death — will be given priority treatment.";

Whereas the Soviet Union has ratified the United Nations Charter and signed other international human rights documents such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, documents which clearly protect the right to leave one's country and return thereto;

Whereas in anticipation of the Geneva Summit Conference of November 1985, President Reagan stated, ". . . the cause of peace would be served if more individuals and families . . . could come to know each other in a personal way.";

Whereas home visits would immeasurably aid our understanding of the Soviet people and improve relations with the Soviet Union, since family visitation is one of the most basic forms of cultural exchange;

Whereas it is not proper for governments to decide which relationships constitute close family ties for the purpose of determining which relatives should be allowed to visit each other;

Whereas the present policies of the Soviet Union make it virtually impossible for the millions of relatives in the two countries to exchange visits in their homes, and relatives

who have used other forms of communications, such as mail, telephone, telegraph, and gift parcels have experienced enormous difficulties;

Whereas because of restrictive Soviet policies, less than 1,000 of the many thousands of Americans who visited the Soviet Union in 1986 were allowed a private visa to stay with their relatives in their homes, and only about 1,500 Soviet citizens were allowed to visit their relatives in the United States;

Whereas many Americans who have been frustrated by the delay or denial in obtaining private visas to visit family members in their homes in the Soviet Union have resorted to joining package tours to the Soviet Union as a means of seeing their family members;

Whereas relatives should be able to comfort and assist each other in the event of medical emergencies such as those which resulted from the Chernobyl disaster, or when specialized medical treatment is not available in a particular country;

Whereas in the case of serious illness or death the victim's relatives should be guaranteed expeditious determination of their visa applications;

Whereas family visitation is an issue which transcends political differences, and governments which permit normal and regular family visitation demonstrate a commitment to basic values of decency and fairness which are shared by all mankind; and

Whereas at the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Follow-up Meeting, the United States delegation enumerated the inappropriate restrictions placed by Soviet authorities on Soviet citizens who wish to travel abroad and on United States citizens who wish to visit family members in the Soviet Union: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate,
That it is the sense of the Congress that —

- (1) the promotion of unrestricted family visits between related people in the United States and the Soviet Union is an essential part of American policy toward the Soviet Union; and**
- (2) the President, the Secretary of State, and other members of the administration should raise the issue of family visitation at all appropriate opportunities in discussion with the leadership of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union.**

House Concurrent Resolution 68 introduced by Christopher H. Smith (R-NJ) on March 5, 1987.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 29 introduced by Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz), Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), Paul Simon (D-Ill), Bill Bradley (D-NJ), Al D'Amato (R-NY), Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), and Pete Wilson (R-Calif) on March 11, 1987.

VISA — Human rights advocates of visits between millions of related people of many national and ethnic groups in the USA and USSR
A Project of the World Without War Council of Northern California, an organization which, since 1958, links peace, freedom, and human rights concerns
VISA • PO Box 2361 • Berkeley, California 94702 • (415) 540-VISA

Yuri Orlov: Open Borders Essential For Mutual Confidence

Soviet society is entering a new stage – a stage in which internal criticism, if supported by international pressure, could lead to a not insignificant humanizing of Soviet society within the foreseeable future.

Open borders in the Western sense – free entry into and exit from the country – are essential for establishing mutual confidence between people inside and outside the Soviet Union and any increase in such confidence means an increase in international security. The “new thinking” of the Gorbachev regime on this question differs not so much from the former, police-state practice. But international pressure backing internal pressure for more open borders can, I think, be immensely constructive.

January 31, 1988

Andrei D. Sakharov On The Right to Travel:

It is the inalienable right of all human beings to see their families.

International trust, mutual understanding, disarmament and international security are inconceivable without... the right to travel...

Nobel Peace Prize speech, 1975

A concern for greater openness in socialist countries — for the freedom to exchange people and information — must be one of the central tasks of the coordinated policy of the the Western countries.

My Country and the World, 1975

The New York Times

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1988

Letters

For Soviet Emigrés, Family Visits Still Difficult

To the Editor:

“Human Rights Promise, and Promises” (editorial, Feb. 23) notes in passing the loosening of travel restrictions for relatives in the United States and Soviet Union. Unfortunately, while 1987 brought some improvements, Soviet restrictions on family visits remain more onerous than for emigration.

Our Government and the media focus on emigration from the Soviet Union, and all but ignore the need for millions of relatives, including recent immigrants, to visit loved ones. Emigration and visiting are separate but related issues for many Americans, and United States policy should focus equally on both.

In 1987, recent émigrés were first allowed to return to the Soviet Union. However, like the millions of Americans of earlier emigrations, they must take tours to see their loved ones. They must stay in expensive hotels restricted to foreigners and are usually limited to stays of three or four days in all except the major Soviet cities.

Each year in a recent six-year period, an average of 980 Americans received permission to stay in relatives' homes. It takes four to six months to receive such a visa, while a tourist visa takes only a few weeks. A separate visa is needed to visit relatives in different regions.

In 1987, 5,700 Soviet citizens visited relatives in the United States, an in-

crease from an average of 1,500 of past years. A visa to the West costs 200 rubles, about a month's salary, or five months' pension for a collective farmer. Travelers are mostly retired people, and two members of one family may rarely travel together.

While we welcome the recent changes in Soviet policy, they are woefully inadequate when measured against the needs of three million Americans of Armenian, Byelorussian, Estonian, Jewish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian, Ukrainian or other descent who maintain contact with relatives in the Soviet Union.

Before the 1985 Geneva summit meeting, President Reagan said, “the cause of peace would be well served if more individuals and families ... could come to know each other in a personal way.” Unfortunately, the Governments' interpretation means that “cultural exchanges” and “citizen diplomacy” flourish, while relatives in the two countries find their difficulties in maintaining normal human contacts continue.

Visits International for Soviets and Americans, VISA, of which I am a chairwoman, advocates simplifying travel procedures for family visits. We recommend eliminating visa fees and official invitation procedure, allowing home visits, opening more cities and creating a method for quick action in cases of serious illness or death.

TAMARA HORODYSKY
Berkeley, Calif., Feb. 26, 1988



VISA
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Berkeley, California 94702
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Memo to: Max Green, Office of Public Liaison
From: Dan Horodysky
Date: May 13, 1988 *Dan*

Before the 1985 Geneva Summit, the President eloquently stated:
"... the cause of peace would be well served if more individuals and families ... could come to know each other in a personal way."

Yet the three million Americans who try to maintain contact with their relatives in the Soviet Union face many obstacles. Millions of related people of many national and ethnic groups in the USA and USSR should have the right to exchange visits in their homes without being subject to the whims of international politics and local bureaucracy.

Thanks to "glasnost," some Soviet citizens are now allowed to visit relatives in the USA, but the 4-6 month long application process is complicated, and expensive. Few Americans who wish to visit relatives receive permission to stay in their homes; most have to settle for an expensive, guided tour to see their parents, children, grand-parents, brothers, sisters, and so on.

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While the situation for relatives has improved due to "glasnost," we still know of the following recent — and typical — cases:

- Family denied tourist visa to Moscow to visit parents.
- Person denied visa to visit hometown because "there are no hotels there" — at least not for foreigners.
- People denied permission to visit relatives in U.S., with no reason given.

Increased family visits constitute a major way to build on our commonalities and bridge differences, thereby improving the US-Soviet relationship. What more fundamental ties are there than parents, children, grandparents, brothers, sisters, cousins, meeting?

As you prepare for the summit, please decide how best to present the issue of family visits in Moscow, and to how to create a coordinated family visits policy in the future.

Enclosed is a list of Recommendations for changes in the complicated procedures necessary for relatives to visit, and a copy of Congressional Resolutions which outline the problem faced by millions of Americans in maintaining contact with relatives in the USSR.

EXTRA

San Francisco Chronicle

Wednesday, April 27, 1988

Moscow to Ease Visa Rules For Business, Science Visitors

Moscow— *United Press International*

The Soviet Union said yesterday that it will streamline visa requirements for business and scientific visits to promote contact and trade with the West.

Soviet missions abroad have been instructed to handle such visa requests within 48 hours and to broaden "to the maximum" extent the terms for issuing visas for multiple-entry visits.

888

Los Angeles Times

Thursday, April 7, 1988

Soviets May Change Visa Requirements

Helsinki — A high Soviet official said the Soviet Union might change its system of requiring visas from foreign tourists. He said Finland might be among the first countries with whom we could agree on a visa-free tourist exchange.

Trade? Da! Tourists? Da!

- An American must wait 4 to 6 months after applying for a private visa to visit a relative to find out if it is approved. Very few are given.
- Most who are allowed are forced to take expensive tours that might take them near their relatives.
- Relatives from the USSR find it virtually impossible to visit the USA.
- Even during Glasnost people — children and parents, grandparents and grandchildren — are denied visas! Many are recent emigrés!
- An estimated 3 million Americans try to maintain some contact with their loved ones in the Soviet Union despite many obstacles.

Glasnost? Business & scientific contacts! Tourists! Da!

What is the U.S. Government doing about family visits?

Family Visits ?

Nyet, not yet!

Ssshh! Quiet diplomacy at work! for four decades!

VISA — human rights advocates of family visits between relatives in the USA and USSR
PO Box 2361 • Berkeley, California 94702 • telephone (415) 540-VISA

Recommendations for Liberalized US-USSR Travel Procedures

The ideal situation for relatives would be elimination of all visa requirements, and for American and their relatives in the Soviet Union and the Baltic States to be allowed to travel with only a valid passport. Until such time, the following changes are recommended:

1. Establish a procedure for quick action in cases of serious illness or death.
2. Eliminate the 4-6 month-long invitation (vyzov) process for visitor's (private) visas.
3. Remove all relationship requirements for private visits.
4. Simplify forms.
5. Allow Americans the right to stay in their relative's homes.
 - a. Allow private visitor's visas to stay with relatives in their homes, rather than requiring Americans to take tours.
 - b. For those Americans who prefer to combine a tour with visits to relatives, increase the length of time permitted in each city (now limited to 3 or 4 days except in major cities).
 - c. Open up closed cities to Americans beyond the present limit of about 90 cities for overnight stays and an additional 90 for day trips.
6. Allow Soviet citizens to travel and to stay in American homes.
 - a. Eliminate the current 200 ruble visa fee for Soviet citizens (over one month's average salary, or 4 to 5 months pension for a collective farmer).
 - b. Allow more young people to travel to the West.
 - c. Allow families to travel together.
 - d. Increase period of validity of travel permission/international passports.
7. Open up more entry/exit points into the Soviet Union and the Baltic States.

Also, improve other means of communication: reinstate direct dial telephone communications; remove prohibitive duties from gift parcels; stop mail censorship and ensure delivery of all mail.

Quotation of the Day

"Imagine if you didn't see your family for years. Imagine your love for them, for the streets, the house you grew up in, the place you were born in and grew up in. That's exactly what I feel and it's always painful to talk about it."

— Yuri Lyubimov,
the exiled Soviet director,
on returning to Moscow.
[AI:2.]

San Francisco Chronicle

Wednesday, April 27, 1988

Moscow to Ease Visa Rules For Business, Science Visitors

United Press International

Moscow

The Soviet Union said yesterday that it will streamline visa requirements for business and scientific visits to promote contact and trade with the West.

Oleg Avramenko, first deputy head of the Foreign Ministry consular directorate, said Soviet missions abroad have been instructed to handle such visa requests within

48 hours and to broaden "to the maximum" extent the terms for issuing visas for multiple-entry visits.

Currently, most Americans doing business in Moscow have multiple-entry visas enabling them to come and go freely. But some must apply for exit visas each time they want to leave the country.

A U.S. Embassy official described the Soviet announcement as "a step forward."

The New York Times

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1988

Letters

For Soviet Emigrés, Family Visits Still Difficult

To the Editor:

"Human Rights Promise, and Promises" (editorial, Feb. 23) notes in passing the loosening of travel restrictions for relatives in the United States and Soviet Union. Unfortunately, while 1987 brought some improvements, Soviet restrictions on family visits remain more onerous than for emigration.

Our Government and the media focus on emigration from the Soviet Union, and all but ignore the need for millions of relatives, including recent immigrants, to visit loved ones. Emigration and visiting are separate but related issues for many Americans, and United States policy should focus equally on both.

In 1987, recent émigrés were first allowed to return to the Soviet Union. However, like the millions of Americans of earlier emigrations, they must take tours to see their loved ones. They must stay in expensive hotels restricted to foreigners and are usually limited to stays of three or four days in all except the major Soviet cities.

Each year in a recent six-year period, an average of 980 Americans received permission to stay in relatives' homes. It takes four to six months to receive such a visa, while a tourist visa takes only a few weeks. A separate visa is needed to visit relatives in different regions.

In 1987, 5,700 Soviet citizens visited relatives in the United States, an increase from an average of 1,500 of past years. A visa to the West costs 200 rubles, about a month's salary, or five months' pension for a collective farmer. Travelers are mostly retired people, and two members of one family may rarely travel together.

While we welcome the recent changes in Soviet policy, they are woefully inadequate when measured against the needs of three million Americans of Armenian, Byelorussian, Estonian, Jewish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian, Ukrainian or other descent who maintain contact with relatives in the Soviet Union.

Before the 1985 Geneva summit meeting, President Reagan said, "the cause of peace would be well served if more individuals and families ... could come to know each other in a personal way." Unfortunately, the Governments' interpretation means that "cultural exchanges" and "citizen diplomacy" flourish, while relatives in the two countries find their difficulties in maintaining normal human contacts continue.

Visits International for Soviets and Americans, VISA, of which I am a chairwoman, advocates simplifying travel procedures for family visits. We recommend eliminating visa fees and official invitation procedure, allowing home visits, opening more cities and creating a method for quick action in cases of serious illness or death.

TAMARA HORODYSKY
Berkeley, Calif., Feb. 26, 1988

Thursday, April 7, 1988

Los Angeles Times

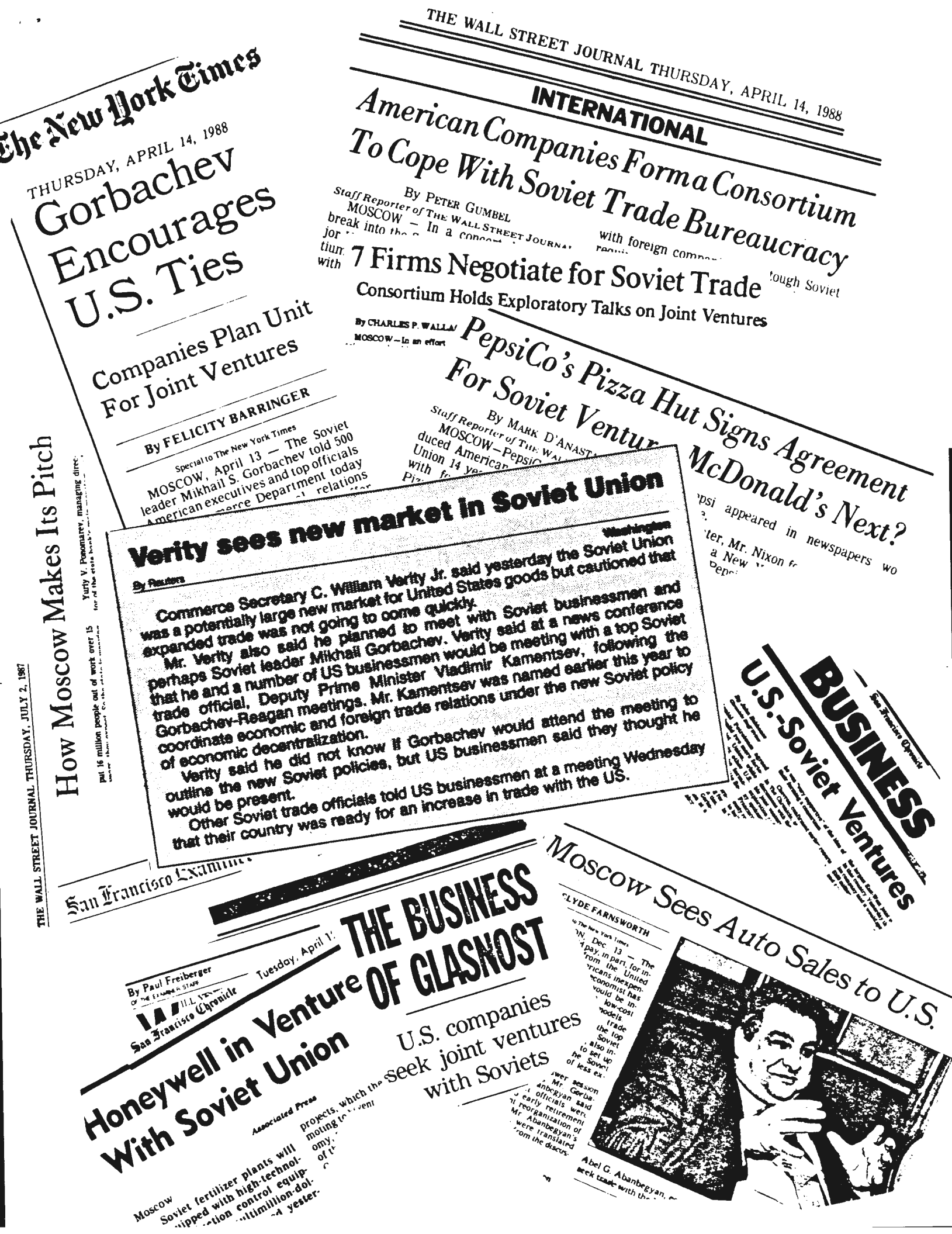
Soviets May Change Visa Requirements

From Deutsche Presse-Agentur

HELSINKI, Finland—The Soviet Union might change its system of requiring visas from foreign tourists visiting the country, a senior Soviet official said here Wednesday.

Lev N. Zaikov, regarded as the No. 3 man in the Kremlin leadership, said in an interview with the Finnish newspaper, Helsingin Sanomat, that his country is reviewing its visa requirements.

"I think we are gradually moving to a system of visa-free travel for foreign tourists coming to the Soviet Union. Finland might be among the first countries with whom we could agree on visa-free tourist exchange," he said.



The New York Times

Gorbachev Encourages U.S. Ties

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1988

Companies Plan Unit For Joint Ventures

By FELICITY BARRINGER

Special to The New York Times
MOSCOW, April 13 — The Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev told 500 American executives and top officials of the State Department today that the Soviet Union is ready to open its economy to foreign investment and trade.

INTERNATIONAL

American Companies Form a Consortium To Cope With Soviet Trade Bureaucracy

7 Firms Negotiate for Soviet Trade

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
MOSCOW — In a concerted effort to break into the Soviet market with foreign companies, a consortium of seven American firms is negotiating for Soviet trade.

By CHARLES P. WALLIN
MOSCOW — In an effort

PepsiCo's Pizza Hut Signs Agreement For Soviet Venture

McDonald's Next?

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
MOSCOW — PepsiCo and Pizza Hut have signed a 14-year agreement to open a joint venture in the Soviet Union. McDonald's is expected to appear in newspapers with a New York Times article about Mr. Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union.

Verity sees new market in Soviet Union

By Reuters

Washington
Commerce Secretary C. William Verity Jr. said yesterday the Soviet Union was a potentially large new market for United States goods but cautioned that expanded trade was not going to come quickly. Mr. Verity also said he planned to meet with Soviet businessmen and perhaps Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Verity said at a news conference that he and a number of US businessmen would be meeting with a top Soviet trade official, Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Kamenshev, following the Gorbachev-Reagan meetings. Mr. Kamenshev was named earlier this year to coordinate economic and foreign trade relations under the new Soviet policy of economic decentralization. Verity said he did not know if Gorbachev would attend the meeting to outline the new Soviet policies, but US businessmen said they thought he would be present. Other Soviet trade officials told US businessmen at a meeting Wednesday that their country was ready for an increase in trade with the US.

U.S.-Soviet Ventures

BUSINESS

Moscow Sees Auto Sales to U.S.

CLYDE FARNSWORTH



Mr. Gorbachev said that officials were early retirement. Mr. Abanbegan's were translated from the discs.

THE BUSINESS OF GLASNOST

Honeywell in Venture With Soviet Union

Associated Press

Moscow
Soviet fertilizer plants will be equipped with high-technology control equipment valued at \$100 million, according to a report from the Soviet Union.

How Moscow Makes Its Pitch

Yury V. Ponomarev, managing director of the state bank, said that 16 million people out of work over 15 years have been brought back to work.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1987

San Francisco Examiner

By Paul Freiburger
of the San Francisco Chronicle

Tuesday, April 11

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 23, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. STEPHEN FEINSTEIN

SUBJECT: REQUESTS RAISING THE LISTED CONCERNS OF THE
MINNESOTA-DAKOTAS ACTION COMMITTEE FOR
SOVIET JEWRY WITH SECRETARY GENERAL GORBACHEV
AT THE SUMMIT MEETING REGARDING SOVIET *

for letter

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
MAX GREEN		ORG	88/05/23		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS: * REFUSENIKS

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: 1 MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

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

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*ACTION CODES:      *DISPOSITION      *OUTGOING      *
*                  *                  *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*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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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

570008

Minnesota-Dakotas Action Committee for Soviet Jewry

STEPHEN FEINSTEIN
CHAIRPERSON

(OF THE JCRC, ADL)
FIFTEEN SOUTH NINTH STREET BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55402
TELEPHONE (612)338-7816

CAROL WIRTSCHAFTER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MORTON RYWECK
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 18, 1988

M. Owen
President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are gratified that since your first Summit Meeting with Secretary General Gorbachev the Jewish Prisoners of Conscience have been released from jail and many leaders of the Soviet Jewry Movement have been allowed to emigrate.

When you meet with Secretary General Gorbachev in Moscow we would ask that you raise our concern on the following issues:

1. Emigration for all refuseniks
2. Eliminating requirements that applicants receive invitations from first degree relatives abroad
3. All Jews receiving permission to emigrate must be allowed to depart for the country of their choice.
4. Establish a reasonable time limitations for use of "state security" as a reason to deny exit visas
5. Allow for cultural and religious freedom including the study of Hebrew within the U.S.S.R.
6. Stop jamming Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Kol Israel
7. Eliminate all forms of official and public anti-Semitism.

Please strive to attain these goals guaranteed by the Helsinki Final Act. Soviet compliance with that commitment will enhance the cause of peace by building trust and good will between our two nations.

Sincerely,

Marvin Pertzik

Marvin Pertzik
President

Jewish Community Relations Council/
Anti-Defamation League

Stephen Feinstein

Stephen Feinstein
Chair

Minnesota-Dakotas Action Committee
for Soviet Jewry



cc. sent to Marvin Pertzik and Stephen Feinstein

We Speak For Soviet Jews

A CONSTITUENT AGENCY OF THE MINNEAPOLIS FEDERATION FOR JEWISH SERVICE, THE ST. PAUL UNITED JEWISH FUND AND COUNCIL AND THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 26, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. STANLEY W. BALICK

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES SIGNED PETITIONS FROM CITIZENS OF
DELAWARE ASKING THAT IN THE MEETINGS WITH
GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV, A CONTINUED
SUBSTANTIAL LEVEL OF EMIGRATION FOR SOVIET *

f. - letter

		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	88/05/26		___/___/___
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		___/___/___		___/___/___
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		___/___/___		___/___/___
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		___/___/___		___/___/___
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		___/___/___		___/___/___
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		___/___/___		___/___/___

COMMENTS: * JEWS AND AN EASING OF DISABILITIES FOR
THOSE WHO REMAIN, SHOULD BE VIGOROUSLY
ADVOCATED

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

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

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*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
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MANAGEMENT.



Jewish Federation of Delaware

101 GARDEN OF EDEN ROAD, WILMINGTON, DE 19803

Telephone (302) 478-6200

ROBERT N. KERBEL
Executive
Vice President

May 24, 1988

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Jewish Community Center
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Congregation Beth Shalom
NORMAN GERSHMAN
Temple Beth El
RABBI KENNETH COHEN
Rabbinical Association

President Ronald W. Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear President Reagan:

The entire world looks to the imminent Summit meeting with the Soviet Union as another opportunity to reduce tensions between East and West and to loosen the restrictions on freedom confronted by so many.

The citizens of Delaware who have signed the enclosed petitions ask that in your meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev in Moscow, you vigorously advocate a continued substantial level of emigration for Soviet Jews who wish to leave and an easing of disabilities for those Soviet Jews who remain.

We wish you great success in your negotiations on the total range of issues confronting the United States and the Soviet Union.

Sincerely,

Stanley W. Balick, Chairperson
Soviet Jewry Task Force

SWB:js
Enclosures

cc: Secretary of State George P. Schultz
Senator Joseph R. Biden
Senator William V. Roth, Jr.
Congressman Thomas R. Carper



PETITION ON BEHALF OF SOVIET JEWRY

TO: President Ronald Reagan

FROM: The Delaware Community

THEY NEED YOU!

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We urge you to continue to press for an easing of the disabilities borne by Soviet Jews. Rectification of these injustices will occur only through your continued advocacy for just and humane treatment.

Name	Address
Stanley W. Belch	2179 Culver Drive - Wilm DE
Allison E. Meyer	2201 Gilpin Avenue - Wilm. De
Chad Laurence	1905 Hillendale Rd. Chaddsford Pa. 19317
Ivy L. Kaplan	25 Longpoint Lane Rose Valley Pa 19063
Betty Yarowsky	2301 N. Harrison St. Wil. Del 19802
Elizabeth W. Kussmann	1. Johnson P. 022 st
Esther McDonald	517 W. 39th St. Wilm. Dela
Jauntion Potter	2400 Broom St. Wilmington
Regina Brodsky	2512 Garth Rd. Wilmington
Gregory Brodsky	2512 Garth Rd. Wilmington, DE
Bea + Charlie Twer	2208 Heather Ct. " " 19809
E. R. Sclar	307 W. 39 St. Wilm. De. 19802
David Chelowsky	1013 Timberwyck Rd. Wilm. De 19810
Jois Chelowsky	1013 Timberwyck Rd. Wilm. De 19810
Gaelyn Lobel	2403 West 6th St. Wilm. De 19805
Gilene Slama	2208 Patuxent Rd. Wilm. De 19810
Costance Kestel	711 Greedy Rd. Wilmington DE 19802
Michelle Levin	2009 Dogwood Ln. Wilmington DE 19810
Murray Levin	2009 Dogwood Ln. Wilmington De 19810
Cheryl Morgenson	2514 Jester Ln. Wilmington, DE 19810
Dara Sobel	2615 Marchill Dr. Wilm. DE 19810
Joyce Tammenbaum	2413 Kingman Dr. Wilm. De 19810
Marc Blumberg	2629 Pennington Dr. Wilm DE 19810
Michelle Montag	2110 Westminster Dr. Wilm. DE. 19810.
Samuel Kugel	604 Sea Blvd. Wilm. DE. 19802
GOLDIE Kugel	604 SEA BLVD WILM. DE. 19802



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Rabbi See E. Levy 621 Carol Street Dover, DE, 19901
Irwin T. Levy 621 Carol St Dover DE 19901
Robyn Klepner 52 S. NACE LAKE Dover DE 19901
Gaila G. G. 31 S. Prudwick Ct Dover DE 19901
Michael G. 31 S. Prudwick Dover DE 19901
Janice H. Klepner 52 S. Nace Dr. Dover DE 19901
HARRY Kinsburg 31 S. Prudwick Dover DE 19901
Charlotte Zibach 895 Wilson Dr. Dover DE 19901
Mendel Bernstein 428 F. Nov. Dr. Dover DE 19901

Robyn Winston 16 Stuart Drive Dover Del.

David G. 1000

Glenn L. Bauer 138 Pine Valley Rd Dover DE 19901
Barbara Stein-Henning Rd 2, Box 160C Kenton DE 19947
Arthur Tollin Dover DE
Julia Tollin Dover Del.



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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>Earl Edman</u>	<u>117 Carlie Rd Wilm DE 19803</u>
<u>EMANUEL HARAD</u>	<u>712W 38TH ST WILM, DE 19802</u>
<u>ROSE HARAD</u>	<u>712W 38TH ST WILM, DE 19802</u>
<u>Anne Oxford</u>	<u>524 W. Holly oak Rd Wilm DE 19809</u>
<u>Charlie Twer</u>	<u>2208 Heather St Wilm DE 19809</u>
<u>Ester Klor</u>	<u>307 W. 39 St Wilm DE 19802</u>
<u>Robert E. Shymon</u>	<u>2300 Sunset Rd Hometown 19810</u>
<u>John T. Skehan</u>	<u>106 Woodgreen Rd. Claymont DE 19703</u>
<u>Mary Lee Lutz</u>	<u>41 Bradley Dr. Newark 19702</u>
<u>Mina Wasserman</u>	<u>2020 Harwyn Rd. Wilm DE 19810</u>
<u>June Goldfein</u>	<u>7122 Society Pl. Claymont, Del 19703</u>



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Name	Address
Georgia Gouperman	803 W. 20th St. Wilm, DE 19802
Paul N. Gouperman	803 W. 20th St. Wilm, DE 19802
Robert S. Sherman	8702 Allenswood Rd. Rand. MD 21133
C. S. Rudnick	32 Hobart Dr E3 Newark, DE 19713
M. Ramirez	402 Faulk Rd apt 5B6 Wilmington DE 19803
H.A. LINDBERGH	2010 KYNWYD RD. WILMINGTON, DE 19810
Chani Vogel	903 Cloister Rd. Wilmington DE 19809
Joe Morabito	21 Sherwood Pines Avondale, Pa 19311
Erie Horowitz Morabito	21 Sherwood Pines Avondale, Pa 19311
Oscar Bregman	22 Ridgewood Cir, W. Im. Del 19809
Pearl K. Bregman	22 Ridgewood Cir Wilm De 19809
Vivian Balich	6 Van Dyck Dr W.Pa 19809
Jacob Balich	6 Van Dyck Dr WD 19809
Gold Flager	21 W. 40th St. Wilm DE 19802
Helen Goldberg	1403 New Rd Wilm DE 19805
Barth Schutzy	70 E. Terence Rd. Del. Del 19805



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Edward B. Davis	Laura Ciperin
Jeannine B. Davis	Aaron E. Cohen
Kay Shambelan	Richard Cohen
Masha Frish	Vestie Ira Rabin, MD.
Charles Shambelan	Elizabeth Gorenman
Elizabeth A. Katz	Carol Seungola
Alan E. Kahn	Marianne Shand
Joey Katz	Selma R. Lewitsky
Sybil Katz	David Humbraker
Seymour Fertig	Alex Humbraker
Mildred Fertig	Josh Goldfeder
Paul R. Averbach	Fanny Scherker
Jeffrey C. Lew	Heri Helfand
Eric Katkov	Ruth Barry
Natlie Katkov	Anna Silver
Mildred S. Ackerman	Lawrence Isakoff
George Ackerman	Francis Ehrlich Isakoff
Libbie Prober	Rhonda Alm
Rae Goldenberg	April Alm
Louise Price	Exid Raskin
Sylvia Solomon	Herbert C. Dizon
Lynne B. Seres	Marge Makov
Benjamin E. Toller	Chit Gumbacher
Herbert B. Ascul	Shan W. Berg
Rebecca Luboff	
Stanley Luboff	
David H. Chasin	



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Myra Knyed *Barbara R. Tinger*
Pete Temple *Janet + Terry Baker*
Dr & Mrs David Chasin *Linda Simon*
Miss Mrs Robert Grumbach
Beth Leuz
Phyllis B. Weinberg
Shirley A. Denney
Ruth Spink
A. Rose Lieber
Rosalyn Lieberman
Dr & Samuel
Luzanne Z. Paif
Robert F. Ragsdale
Verna J. Scherker
Allen Chana
Mark H. Gurev
Jean Chambers
Theresa Haring
Betty Chouhans
Pauline Rosenthal
Jean + Jack Blumenfeld
Robert Medin
Stanley - amper
ARON E. COHEN
Sarah H. COHER
Karen W. Colvin
Reba COCOBKA



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Vladimir Krongauz
Louis Strauss
Betty Strauss
Pauline M. Zaddels
Isaac A. Fanelli
Theresa M. Henning



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Ray Gibstein	Frances M. Jaret
Samuel Kugel	Jack Polyz
Joe Sullivan	Herbert E. Dray
Jordan Rosen	Herman P. Swerling
M. Robbins	Kenneth S. Cohn
Fritz Wagner	
Emerson S. Kestel	
Leah Wagner	
Zelda Cohen	
Beverly B. Simon	
Max Simon	
Solomon Peltz	
Elaine Morgenstern	
Rebki Peltz & Grumbar	
Jacob Balick	
Bryan Balick	
Anna Moskowitz	
Heidi J. Schull	
Ann Greenstein	
Burt T. Kohn	
Samuel H. Polyz	
Marica Sheperd	
Wanda A. Kohn	
JOHN P. WOOD	
Al Drucker	
Nessima Kohn	
Joel Kohn	



PETITION ON BEHALF OF SOVIET JEWRY

TO: President Ronald Reagan

FROM: The Delaware Community

THEY NEED YOU!

We, the undersigned, urge that the agenda of the upcoming Summit Meeting in Moscow between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America include in its agenda a discussion of the plight of Soviet Jewry.

On behalf of the Jews of the U.S.S.R., we ask that you inform Chairman Gorbachev of our country's deep concern over the deprivation of Jewish religious and cultural freedoms and the barriers confronting Jewish emigration. The onerous treatment of those who have sought to leave is a grave injustice, as well, which should be remedied.

We urge you to continue to press for an easing of the disabilities borne by Soviet Jews. Rectification of these injustices will occur only through your continued advocacy for just and humane treatment.

Sam Lachstein
Sam B. Hamed
Jackie Dutch
Murray Horn
Greenburgh
Toby R. Kerner
Joseph Byer
Melamed Byer
Stuart B. Gryn
Alexander Montoya
J. J. Montoya
Sandra E. Thurnauer
Glennie Z. Cohen
Louis S. Zare
Erlynn Pichel
David Seckman
Florence Z. Drooz
Herbert E. Drooz
Antonia Orin
Harriet R. Gelfon
Robert B. Gelfon
Joseph L. Lerman

