

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

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

Collection: Matlock, Jack F.: Files
Folder Title: Matlock Chron December 1986 (2)
Box: 19

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

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

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

Caron

7927

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK *JFM*
SCOTT DEAN

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter to Speakes about Abe Stolar

At Tab I is a memo from you to Larry Speakes giving draft replies for letters to Speakes from and about Abe Stolar, a dual national who is trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union. In early November, Stolar gave a news conference in which he blasted the USG for lack of action on his behalf.

We drew up the response (Tab A) for the Stolar letter from the State draft (Tab C) for a public inquiry from Mr. Ed Barkett. Barkett has also written Congressman Tony Beilenson, who referred Barkett's letter to the White House. We are suggesting the White House draw from the same text for both replies to Barkett.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I forwarding the drafts to Speakes.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Paul Hanley^{SO/PH}, Ron Sable^{SO/MS} and Walt Raymond^{SO/WR} concur.

Attachments:

- Tab I Memo to Speakes
- Tab A Draft Reply to Stolar
- Tab B Letters from Stolar family
- Tab C Draft Reply to Barkett
- Tab D Letter from Barkett

2

I

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR LARRY SPEAKES

FROM: RODNEY B. McDANIEL
SUBJECT: Reply to Letter on Abe Stolar

At Tab A is a draft reply to a letter from Abe Stolar and his family to you. Abe Stolar is a dual national seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

At Tab C is a State Department draft reply to a letter from Mr. Ed Barkett to you about Abe Stolar. The NSC has reviewed the draft and concurs with the changes noted.

Mr. Barkett also wrote to Congressman Tony Beilenson, who referred his letter to Alan Kranowitz. You may wish to forward to Alan a copy of your reply to Barkett.

Attachments:

Tab A	Draft Reply to Stolar
Tab B	Letters from Stolar family
Tab C	Draft Reply to Barkett
Tab D	Letter from Barkett

4

A

DRAFT REPLIES

Dear Mr. (Abe) Stolar/Mr. Lewis:

Thank you for your letter about your efforts to leave the Soviet Union. We admire your courage in your struggle over the years to return to the land of your birth. We sympathize with and strongly support your desire as an American to live in the U.S.

Dear Mr. (Michael) Stolar/Ms. Kotlyar/Mr. Efremov:

Thank you for your letter about your efforts to leave the Soviet Union. We admire your courage in your struggle over the years to come to the U.S. We sympathize with and strongly support your desire as an American to live in the U.S.

(second paragraph of all letters begins on next page)

We are following your case closely and

We have included the Abe Stolar family name on the Department of State's list of individuals with American citizenship who have been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union. We regularly present this list, which currently has 21 names on it, to Soviet officials to express our deep concern for U.S. citizens held against their will in the Soviet Union. In addition, we have made numerous individual representations ^{your} on behalf of the Stolars.

The U.S. Government has taken a strong stand in favor of the right of free emigration from the Soviet Union, emphasizing the importance this matter holds for U.S.-Soviet relations. We raise this issue at every opportunity, including the October meetings in Iceland between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev and the November meetings in Vienna between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. We will continue to press the Soviet Union to honor the commitments regarding freedom of movement and family reunification it has made under the Helsinki Final Act and other agreements.

Sincerely,

1

B



With the Compliments of
the
American Embassy,
Moscow

I am forwarding the enclosed letter on behalf of the five American citizens, resident in Moscow, whom the Soviet authorities will not allow to leave the Soviet Union.

9

Larry M. Speakes
Aid to the President
Principal Deputy Press Secretary

Moscow, October 29, 1986

Dear Mr. Speakes,

We are a group of Americans detained in the USSR. There has been little progress in the efforts to free us through the "quiet diplomacy" channels, and we therefore call upon you to support our cases by initiating a public approach. We will be currently contacting the press on our own, but without the support of our Government our efforts will have little sence.

Enclosed are our curricula vita.

Yours sincerely,

Abe Stolar

Abe Stolar

Michael Stolar

Michael Stolar

Janet Kotlyar

J. Kotlyar

Andrei Efremov

A. Efremov

Kim Lewis

Kim Lewis

10
ANDREI EFREMOV

I was born in 1935 in Moscow. My mother, Margaret Wetlin, is an American and is now living in Philadelphia (4100 Pine Street, Phila PA 19104). My father, Andrei Efremov (1900-1968) was a Soviet citizen. In 1935, my mother was faced by an alternative to either leave with me to the States without her husband, or to stay. She chose the latter, but eventually repatriated in 1979 with my sister Daria Efremoff and my nephew Ted Efremoff.

I am a member of the USSR Art Union. My wife, Larisa Ratnikova, is also an artist. We have three children: Natalia, aged 21, and twins Andrey and Paul, aged 9.

We first applied for exit visas to USA in 1981 and at the time we had no choice but leaving our jobs at the Moscow TV center. Ever since, I have been working as a free-lance artist. We were refused exit visas on the basis of "bad US-Soviet relations". We have reapplied for six times since then and were invariably refused, the standart reason for the refusals was that our leaving the country "was inexpedient". Last November my mother who is now 79 years old was permitted to visit us and we then received a call from the Visa office; the officials suggested that we reapply and promised that we will be let out. However, we were refused again, this time the reason being "contradictory to family reunification principles" - meaning that my wife's parents are remaining in the USSR, although they had no objections to our leaving the country.

My address: Moscow 103006, Vorochnikovskiy per., d.7, kv.1

tel.: 299-95-77 h

My mother's tel.: (215) 386-55-05

Curriculum vitae

Janet Kotlyar

Moscow
Nezhinskaya ul. dom 15,
korp. 1, kv. 93
tel.: 441-12-05

I was born in Moscow in 1944. My mother, Esther Michael-Rigerman, and my father, Henry Rigerman, emigrated to the USSR from the USA in 1931. My American citizenship was reaffirmed in 1985 by the American Embassy in Moscow. I am married to Vladimir Kotlyar who works as a translator. We have a daughter, Maria, 16 years old.

I graduated from the Moscow Pedagogical Institute in 1967 and worked as a teacher of Russian language, later as a technical secretary in the Institute of Oriental Countries.

My brother, Leonid Rigerman, was the first person to attempt to receive an American passport while staying in the USSR. When he went to receive the passport he was arrested in front of the Embassy. Under the pressure of international public protests, the Soviets released him and allowed him to emigrate together with my mother. He now lives in New York City. My mother died in 1983.

In 1977 I applied for a visa to visit my mother but was refused on the ground of the international situation being unfavorable. Because of my application I was forced to leave my job and since then am unemployed.

In 1978 our family applied for an exit visa to Israel with actual intention of going to the USA. We were refused "for security considerations". This was merely a false pretext for the only "security involvement" that we aware of was my husband's work as an editor handling translations of technical documentation for industrial equipment. At that time he worked in a military publishing house and left that job in 1976. We reapplied several times but were refused repeatedly. In 1981 we applied for emigration to America on an invitation of my mother and were again refused for the same reason. In 1983 I received a cable with the information that my mother was in a critical condition. On the basis of the telegram I was allowed to visit my mother for three months. We last applied in 1984 with the same result.

12

KIM LEWIS (Alexei Glagolev)

I was born in 1953 in New York City. My father, Tom Lewis, is an American living in New York. At the time of her marriage, my mother, Fainna Solasko, then a permanent US resident, was stateless. After my parents were divorced, I emigrated to the USSR together with my mother in 1955. I was adopted by a Soviet stepfather, with my name being changed to Alexei Glagolev and my place of birth to Moscow. I am a graduate of Moscow University and hold a Ph.D. in biochemistry. My wife, Tatiana Lewis, also holds a Ph.D. in biochemistry. Our daughter Alexandra is 11 years old. In 1981, I decided to return to the United States, but in order to apply for an exit visa, I had to present an invitation from a close relative living in USA. Therefore, in 1981 I applied to renounce my adoption, and succeeded by 1984. Meanwhile, I pursued an active scientific career as a senior researcher and head of a group studying bacterial energetics at the Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Bioorganic Chemistry of Moscow University. In 1984, I defended my second ("Doktorskaya") dissertation which was published in New York as a monograph. However, the State Qualification Commission ruled that "my moral qualities were incompatible with the title in question", as the authorities had by then become aware of my repatriation plans. In 1985, my father sent my family the required invitation for permanent residence in the USA, and we applied for exit visas. At the same time, my American citizenship was reaffirmed by the American Embassy in Moscow, and I was issued a US passport. Two months later we were refused exit visas; the reason given was that was "inexpedient". Both my wife and I were pressured to resign by the officials. My wife finally quit her job, and I was demoted to the position of a technician. We challenged the Visa Office decision in an appeal to the National Visa Office. The sole result of this appeal was their decision to extend the 6-month waiting period required until we could file the next application. We were also provided with a specific reason for the refusal: our departure would violate the rights of our relatives remaining in the USSR. All our relatives immediately responded by submitting petitions to the Visa Office, asking that we be let out. To this Col. Kuznetsov, Head of the National Office, replied that their petitions meant nothing, since the fact that a family was being broken up remained unchanged. Both my wife and I have ulcerative colitis, and I had a bad relapse at the time of the Geneva Summit. The language of the Joint Statement sounded promising, and I decided to pay another visit to Kuznetsov. To my suggestion that they follow the Helsinki Act and allow me, an ailing person, to leave, acting with humanity and in the spirit of cooperation, he responded by saying that my case had already been decided upon.

with humanity and in the spirit of cooperation [with the USA] and if I was ill, I could be treated free-of-charge in a Soviet hospital. The unpleasant part of this is that my illness is the result of stress, and the necessary medication is not to be obtained in the USSR.

We applied a second time in the spring of 1986 and were again refused, this time the reason given was that it was "undesirable". I have also applied to the Supreme Soviet, requesting that my Soviet citizenship be renounced. I was refused on the basis that I was not receiving permission to leave the country.

This October, I tried to file suit against S.I. Alpatov, Head of the Moscow Visa Office, on the basis of Article 58 of the USSR Constitution which states that one can sue an official who has infringed upon one's rights. The Court refused to accept the case.

Abe Stolar was born in Chicago in 1911. Was brought to the Soviet Union by his parents in 1931 at the age of 19. Was promptly made a Soviet citizen without his knowledge or consent. Was invalided in the Soviet Army in World War II. Is denied substantial veteran's rights.

Upon preparing to emigrate from Russia in 1975, his wife, son Michael, and he were stripped of Soviet citizenship upon payment of the exorbitant fine demanded, in exchange for exit visas. The family was removed from the plane on the way out, and their exit visas were rescinded. Michael, now 27, has never had any Soviet documents and is an American citizen exclusively.

Since being sent back from the plane without any income or rights - to work, study, marry - the family has been living practically on fortuitous charity. Michael married a Soviet-born girl, Julia Shurukht, in a private religious ceremony conducted by an American rabbi. The Soviets refuse repeated requests to register their marriage.

The Stolars fought for release for ten years, till the Soviet finally in March 1985 pressured the three to get out, but insisted that they forever abandon Michael's wife in Russia. The pretexts were that Julia and Michael had had no civil marriage and that Julia could not produce her mother's notarized renunciation of financial claims against Julia. Both pretexts are unlawful. Julia's mother, who has had no contact with her since long before Julia's acquaintance with Michael, is in a panic about anything American. She believes her daughter has been enmeshed by an American Zionist sect.

After the Stolars insisted for eight months that they would not desert Julia and break up their family, the Soviets officially informed the United States government the day before Pres. Reagan's meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva in November 1985 that the entire family of four, including Julia, was being allowed out. The family was on a list of ten being released. The other nine left Russia long ago. Obviously the Soviets had no intention of letting the Stolars go.

In February 1986 Julia and Michael had a baby, Sarah. Miraculously, the official registry recognizes the baby as Michael's. This established the ties between Julia and the Stolar family: she is the mother of Michael's daughter. The Soviets no longer talk about the marriage.

Last April, the family received an official document, the only one of its kind in existence, giving reasons, in writing, for refusing permission to emigrate.

Moreover, Julia has a court ruling that her mother cannot have any financial claims against her. While admitting the importance of this document, the Visa Office invented a new demand: that the mother relieve Julia of "moral" obligations. Another court ruling cancelled that demand as well.

Now the Visa Office instigated Julia's mother to protest the pertinent ruling in an appeal court. This was done so crudely and crookedly that Julia managed to have the protest quashed. The Moscow Deputy Prosecutor confirmed in writing that the original court ruling that the mother has no financial claims, is in force.

Thus, as the case stands, three of the Stolars seem to be allowed to leave; Julia possesses the documents that satisfy all the Visa Office's unlawful demands. Yet the family is still caught by Catch-22.

Moscow, November 1986

15

e

SUGGESTED REPLY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dear Mr. Barkett:

I am replying to your ~~October 16~~ ^{to Larry Speakes} letter regarding the efforts of Abe Stolar and his family to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

We have followed closely the situation of the Stolar family since 1975, when their exit visas were revoked just before they were to depart the Soviet Union. Our Embassy in Moscow stays in contact with them and has interceded with the Soviet Government to help resolve a number of personal difficulties. As you may be aware, Mr. Stolar was born in Chicago but later moved to the Soviet Union with his Russian-born parents. We regard him as an American citizen and have issued him a U.S.

passport. ~~The current obstacle to the resolution of the Soviet Union, but does not wish to do so unless Mr. Stolar's case is the Soviet authorities' refusal to allow~~ ^{He has been given ~~the~~ permission to leave}

his daughter-in-law, Julia, ^{can} ~~to~~ emigrate with the family, and ^{the Soviet authorities have refused to allow Julia to have.}

Mr. Ed Barkett,
8808 Darby Avenue, #30,
Northbridge, California.

We have included the Abe Stolar family name on the Department of State's list of individuals with American citizenship who have been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union. We regularly present this list, which currently has 21 names on it, to Soviet officials to express our deep concern for U.S. citizens held against their will in the Soviet Union. In addition, we have made numerous individual representations on behalf of the Stolars.

The U.S. Government has taken a strong stand in favor of the right of free emigration from the Soviet Union, emphasizing the importance this matter holds for U.S.-Soviet relations. We raise this issue at every opportunity, including the October meetings in Iceland between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev and the November meetings in Vienna between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. We will continue to press the Soviet Union to honor the commitments regarding freedom of movement and family reunification it has made under the Helsinki Final Act and other agreements.

Sincerely,

21

11

16 October 86

Mr. Speaker

I would like to bring to your attention the case of Abe Stolar and his family. He is an American citizen, brought to the USSR by his father in the early 1930's. Since 1975 he has been trying to leave the U.S.S.R. Last November at the Geneva Summit it was supposedly promised by Gorbachev that Stolar and his family would be allowed to leave the USSR.

It has been almost a year since the promise was made. Was it being done to secure his release? He is not the only American citizen brought to the USSR by their parents who have refused to be allowed

to leave the U.S.S.R.

The Danilov case was resolved

quite quickly

What is the administration and the State Department doing to gain the Stolar's release?

The United States government allow the sale of grain, technology and industrial and petro-chemical plants to be designed and built by America know-how.

Why the large military budget when the government allows these things to happen?

When is Abe Stolar and his family going to be released?

Respectfully

Ed Barcott

8808 Derby Ave #2
Northridge, CA 91125

19

20

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1986

Dear Congressman:

Thank you for your recent correspondence requesting information on the status of Abe Stolar and his family.

Your special interest is appreciated, and I was pleased to forward your request to the appropriate White House office for careful consideration and prompt attention.

With best wishes.

Cordially,



Alan M. Kranowitz
Deputy Assistant to the President

The Honorable Anthony C. Beilenson
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

ANTHONY C. BEILENSON
23D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
COMMITTEE ON RULES

PERMANENT SELECT
COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE 21
1025 LONGWORTH BUILDING 20515
(202) 225-5911
LOS ANGELES OFFICE:
11000 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD 90024
(213) 209-7801
VALLEY OFFICE:
18401 BURBANK BOULEVARD
TARZANA, CA 91356
(818) 345-1560

October 27, 1986

Mr. Alan Kranowitz
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs
The White House
Room 112, East Wing
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

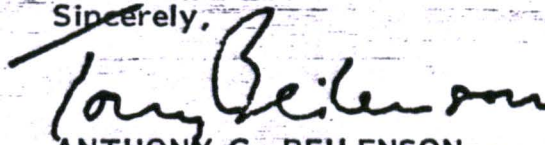
Dear Mr. Kranowitz:

I am writing to you concerning the continuing plight of Abe Stolar and his family whose situation has been brought to my attention by a resident of the congressional district I represent. Enclosed, for your reference, is a copy of the letter we received in this regard.

We will greatly appreciate any information you can provide our office regarding the Administration's efforts on behalf of the Stolar family. Please respond to my district office at 11000 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 14223, Los Angeles 90024

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,



ANTHONY C. BEILENSON
Member of Congress

ACB:dkb
Enclosure

29 Sept 86

APC.

Congressman Beilinson,

Now that Danilov has been allowed to leave the U.S.S.R. when will Alex Stolar and his family be allowed to exit the U.S.S.R.?

I have written to you and called your office several times about this matter last year. I did receive letters in response from your office.

Supposedly Stolar was to have been promised to be able to leave the U.S.S.R. at the Geneva Summit last November by Gorbachev.

Earlier this year about 30-25 people were released to rejoin their spouses and relatives in the U.S.A.

What is the administration and the State Department doing to secure the release of Stolar and his family?

I would appreciate your assistance in securing their release.

Thank You
Respectfully
Ed Berhett

23

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

86 OCT 31 3:08

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER:

8634587
7927

ACTION OFFICER: _____

DUE: 4 NOV

Prepare Memo For President

Prepare Memo McDaniel to Chew

Prepare Memo For Poindexter / Keel

Prepare Memo McDaniel to Dolan

Prepare Memo

to _____

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. 5112

FYI

FYI

FYI

- Brooks
- Burghardt
- Burns
- Cannistraro
- Childress
- Cobb
- Danzansky
- deGraffenreid
- Dobriansky
- Donley
- Douglass
- Farrar
- Grimes
- Hanley
- Kelly
- Kissell
- Kraemer
- Laux

- Lavin
- Lenczowski
- Levine
- Linhard
- Mahley
- Major
- Mandel
- Matlock
- May
- Mingle
- Morton
- Murdock
- North
- Perry
- Platt
- Pugliaresi
- Raymond
- Reger

- Ross
- Sable
- Sachs
- Saunders
- Sestanovich
- Small
- Sommer
- Soos
- Stark
- Steiner
- St Martin
- Tahir-Kheli
- Teicher
- Thompson
- Tillman
- _____
- _____
- _____

INFORMATION McDaniel

Pearson

Secretariat

Rodman

Cockell

Poindexter (advance)

Keel (advance)

COMMENTS

24

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 8607927

REFERRAL

8634587

DATE: 05 NOV 86

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: BARKETT, ED

DATE: 16 OCT 86

KEYWORDS: USSR

STOLAR, ABE

SUBJ: LTR REQUESTING THE STOLAR FAMILY BE LET OUT OF THE USSR

REQUIRED ACTION: DRAFT REPLY FOR WH SIG

DUE DATE: 18 NOV 86

COMMENTS:

FOR *Rodney B. McDaniel*
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

25

UNCLASSIFIED
(CLASSIFICATION)

S/S # 8634587

DATE November 19, 1986

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

FOR: VADM John M. Poindexter
National Security Council
The White House

REFERENCE:

TO: President Reagan FROM: Ed Barkett

DATE: October 16, 1986 SUBJECT: Soviet Jewry

WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL DATED: November 5, 1986 NSC# 8607927

THE ATTACHED ITEM WAS SENT DIRECTLY
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION TAKEN:

A draft reply is attached

A draft reply will be forwarded

A translation is attached

An information copy of a direct reply is attached

We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below

Other

REMARKS:

Manuel Platt
Sr Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

For Amb Matlock
From Scott

26

For your clearance to send
around for concurrences.

We sent this up before, ~~as a reply to~~
Barkett. ~~App~~ Stolar himself has since
written to Speakes and Pearson
sent the package back down
to include that.

I have now included a draft
reply from Speakes to the Stolar
family.

I have also included a request
for Speakes to tell Kilian Krawowity
(White House Legislative liaison) about
the letter since Barkett also wrote his
Congressman, who-in turn-referred
it to the White House. Ron Sable had
asked you for a draft on this so
I have included Sable for
concurrence.

OK to send out for concurrences.

~~Yes?~~

Do attach to our ²⁷ memo
rather than send out

+

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

✓

28

November 12, 1986

TO: JACK MATLOCK
FM: RON SABLE *R*

Would you or one of your people be so kind
and give us a short draft response to this
package?

Thank you.

Atch

29

12/1

redo Tab A in pkg to
include material in TAB II.

Bob

From: NSEMM --CPUA
To: NSJFM --CPUA

LOOK AT THE NOTE

Date and time 12/01/86 21:17:23

30

E20

NOTE FROM: ELAINE M. MITSLER
SUBJECT: JFM action 7927

subj: Reply to Ltr on Abe Stolar

Larry Speakes received a second ltr from Stolar dated Oct. 29, 1986. I am returning a copy of the abovementioned ltr to you along with your pkg 7927 which replies to Stolar's Oct. 16, 1986 ltr.

Speakes thought your reply to the Oct. 16 ltr was very good. WRP asks that you redo Tab A of pkg 7927 to include material we have tabbed "Tab II".

Thanks very much.

cc: NSMMW --CPUA

NSPMC --CPUA

E N D O F N O T E

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

7927

November 26, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR LARRY SPEAKES

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL *Bob for*

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter on Abe Stolar

At Tab A is a State Department draft reply to a letter from Mr. Ed Barkett to you about Abe Stolar. Abe Stolar is a dual national seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union. The NSC has reviewed the draft and concurs with the changes noted.

Attachments:

- Tab A Draft Reply
- Tab B Letter from Barkett

This is the same ~~as~~ when we sent³²
it up before. Speakes
reportedly liked it.

SUGGESTED REPLY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dear Mr. Barkett:

I am replying to your ~~October 16~~ ^{to Larry Speakes} letter regarding the efforts of Abe Stolar and his family to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

We have followed closely the situation of the Stolar family since 1975, when their exit visas were revoked just before they were to depart the Soviet Union. Our Embassy in Moscow stays in contact with them and has interceded with the Soviet Government to help resolve a number of personal difficulties. As you may be aware, Mr. Stolar was born in Chicago but later moved to the Soviet Union with his Russian-born parents. We regard him as an American citizen and have issued him a U.S.

passport. ~~The current obstacle to the resolution of~~ ^{He has been given ~~not~~ permission to leave} ~~the Soviet Union, but does not wish to do so unless~~ ~~Mr. Stolar's case is the Soviet authorities' refusal to allow~~ his daughter-in-law, Julia, ^{can} emigrate with the family, and ~~the Soviet authorities have refused to allow~~ ^{Julia to} have.

Mr. Ed Barkett,
8808 Darby Avenue, #30,
Northridge, California.

We have included the Abe Stolar family name on the Department of State's list of individuals with American citizenship who have been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union. We regularly present this list, which currently has 21 names on it, to Soviet officials to express our deep concern for U.S. citizens held against their will in the Soviet Union. In addition, we have made numerous individual representations on behalf of the Stolars.

The U.S. Government has taken a strong stand in favor of the right of free emigration from the Soviet Union, emphasizing the importance this matter holds for U.S.-Soviet relations. We raise this issue at every opportunity, including the October meetings in Iceland between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev and the November meetings in Vienna between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. We will continue to press the Soviet Union to honor the commitments regarding freedom of movement and family reunification it has made under the Helsinki Final Act and other agreements.

Sincerely,

May 35

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 8, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK
SCOTT DEAN

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter to Speakes about Abe Stolar

At Tab I is a memo from you to Larry Speakes giving draft replies for letters to Speakes from and about Abe Stolar, a dual national who is trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union. In early November, Stolar gave a news conference in which he blasted the USG for lack of action on his behalf.

We drew up the response (Tab A) for the Stolar letter from the State draft (Tab C) for a public inquiry from Mr. Ed Barkett. Barkett has also written Congressman Tony Beilenson, who referred Barkett's letter to the White House. We are suggesting the White House draw from the same text for both replies to Barkett.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I forwarding the drafts to Speakes.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Paul Hanley, Ron Sable and Walt Raymond concur.

Attachments:

Tab I	Memo to Speakes
Tab A	Draft Reply to Stolar
Tab B	Letters from Stolar family
Tab C	Draft Reply to Barkett
Tab D	Letter from Barkett

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 10, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR LARRY SPEAKES

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL *RL for*
SUBJECT: Reply to Letter on Abe Stolar

At Tab A is a draft reply to a letter from Abe Stolar and his family to you. Abe Stolar is a dual national seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

At Tab C is a State Department draft reply to a letter from Mr. Ed Barkett to you about Abe Stolar. The NSC has reviewed the draft and concurs with the changes noted.

Mr. Barkett also wrote to Congressman Tony Beilenson, who referred his letter to Alan Kranowitz. You may wish to forward to Alan a copy of your reply to Barkett.

Attachments:

Tab A	Draft Reply to Stolar
Tab B	Letters from Stolar family
Tab C	Draft Reply to Barkett
Tab D	Letter from Barkett

DRAFT REPLIES

Dear Mr. (Abe) Stolar/Mr. Lewis:

Thank you for your letter about your efforts to leave the Soviet Union. We admire your courage in your struggle over the years to return to the land of your birth. We sympathize with and strongly support your desire as an American to live in the U.S.

Dear Mr. (Michael) Stolar/Ms. Kotlyar/Mr. Efremov:

Thank you for your letter about your efforts to leave the Soviet Union. We admire your courage in your struggle over the years to come to the U.S. We sympathize with and strongly support your desire as an American to live in the U.S.

(second paragraph of all letters begins on next page)

We are following your ² ~~and~~ ~~and~~

We have included the Abe Stolar family name on the Department of State's list of individuals with American citizenship who have been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union. We regularly present this list, which currently has 21 names on it, to Soviet officials to express our deep concern for U.S. citizens held against their will in the Soviet Union. In addition, we have made numerous individual representations ^{your} on behalf ~~of the Stolars.~~

The U.S. Government has taken a strong stand in favor of the right of free emigration from the Soviet Union, emphasizing the importance this matter holds for U.S.-Soviet relations. We raise this issue at every opportunity, including the October meetings in Iceland between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev and the November meetings in Vienna between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. We will continue to press the Soviet Union to honor the commitments regarding freedom of movement and family reunification it has made under the Helsinki Final Act and other agreements.

Sincerely,

40

B



With the Compliments of

the

American Embassy,

Moscow

I am forwarding the enclosed letter on behalf of the five American citizens, resident in Moscow, whom the Soviet authorities will not allow to leave the Soviet Union.

42

Larry M. Speakes
Aid to the President
Principal Deputy Press Secretary

Moscow, October 29, 1986

Dear Mr. Speakes,

We are a group of Americans detained in the USSR. There has been little progress in the efforts to free us through the "quiet diplomacy" channels, and we therefore call upon you to support our cases by initiating a public approach. We will be currently contacting the press on our own, but without the support of our Government our efforts will have little sence.

Enclosed are our curricula vita.

Yours sincerely,

Abe Stolar

Abe Stolar

Michael Stolar

Michael Stolar

Janet Kotlyar

J. Kotlyar

Andrei Efremov

A. Efremov

Kim Lewis

Kim Lewis

43
ANDREI EFREMOV

I was born in 1935 in Moscow. My mother, Margaret Wetlin, is an American and is now living in Philadelphia (4100 Pine Street, Phila PA 19104). My father, Andrei Efremov (1900-1968) was a Soviet citizen. In 1935, my mother was faced by an alternative to either leave with me to the States without her husband, or to stay. She chose the latter, but eventually repatriated in 1979 with my sister Daria Efremoff and my nephew Ted Efremoff.

I am a member of the USSR Art Union. My wife, Larisa Ratnikova, is also an artist. We have three children: Natalia, aged 21, and twins Andrey and Paul, aged 9.

We first applied for exit visas to USA in 1981 and at the time we had no choice but leaving our jobs at the Moscow TV center. Ever since, I have been working as a free-lance artist. We were refused exit visas on the basis of "bad US-Soviet relations". We have reapplied for six times since then and were invariably refused, the standart reason for the refusals was that our leaving the country "was inexpedient". Last November my mother who is now 79 years old was permitted to visit us and we then received a call from the Visa office; the officials suggested that we reapply and promised that we will be let out. However, we were refused again, this time the reason being "contradictory to family reunification principles" - meaning that my wife's parents are remaining in the USSR, although they had no objections to our leaving the country.

My address: Moscow 103006, Vorotnikovskiy per., d.7, kv.1

tel.: 299-95-77 h

My mother's tel.: (215) 386-55-05

Curriculum vitae

Janet Kotlyar

Moscow
Nezhinskaya ul. dom 15,
korp. 1, kv. 93
tel.: 441-12-05

I was born in Moscow in 1944. My mother, Esther Michael-Rigerman, and my father, Henry Rigerman, emigrated to the USSR from the USA in 1931. My American citizenship was reaffirmed in 1985 by the American Embassy in Moscow. I am married to Vladimir Kotlyar who works as a translator. We have a daughter, Maria, 16 years old.

I graduated from the Moscow Pedagogical Institute in 1967 and worked as a teacher of Russian language, later as a technical secretary in the Institute of Oriental Countries.

My brother, Leonid Rigerman, was the first person to attempt to receive an American passport while staying in the USSR. When he went to receive the passport he was arrested in front of the Embassy. Under the pressure of international public protests, the Soviets released him and allowed him to emigrate together with my mother. He now lives in New York City. My mother died in 1983.

In 1977 I applied for a visa to visit my mother but was refused on the ground of the international situation being unfavorable. Because of my application I was forced to leave my job and since then am unemployed.

In 1978 our family applied for an exit visa to Israel with actual intention of going to the USA. We were refused "for security considerations". This was merely a false pretext for the only "security involvement" that we aware of was my husband's work as an editor handling translations of technical documentation for industrial equipment. At that time he worked in a military publishing house and left that job in 1976. We reapplied several times but were refused repeatedly. In 1981 we applied for emigration to America on an invitation of my mother and were again refused for the same reason. In 1983 I received a cable with the information that my mother was in a critical condition. On the basis of the telegram I was allowed to visit my mother for three months. We last applied in 1984 with the same result.

45

KIM LEWIS (Alexei Glagolev)

I was born in 1953 in New York City. My father, Tom Lewis, is an American living in New York. At the time of her marriage, my mother, Fainna Solasko, then a permanent US resident, was stateless. After my parents were divorced, I emigrated to the USSR together with my mother in 1955. I was adopted by a Soviet stepfather, with my name being changed to Alexei Glagolev and my place of birth to Moscow. I am a graduate of Moscow University and hold a Ph.D. in biochemistry. My wife, Tatiana Lewis, also holds a Ph.D. in biochemistry. Our daughter Alexandra is 11 years old. In 1981, I decided to return to the United States, but in order to apply for an exit visa, I had to present an invitation from a close relative living in USA. Therefore, in 1981 I applied to renounce my adoption, and succeeded by 1984. Meanwhile, I pursued an active scientific career as a senior researcher and head of a group studying bacterial energetics at the Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Bioorganic Chemistry of Moscow University. In 1984, I defended my second ("Doktorskaya") dissertation which was published in New York as a monograph. However, the State Qualification Commission ruled that "my moral qualities were incompatible with the title in question", as the authorities had by then become aware of my repatriation plans. In 1985, my father sent my family the required invitation for permanent residence in the USA, and we applied for exit visas. At the same time, my American citizenship was reaffirmed by the American Embassy in Moscow, and I was issued a US passport. Two months later we were refused exit visas; the reason given was that was "inexpedient". Both my wife and I were pressured to resign by the officials. My wife finally quit her job, and I was demoted to the position of a technician. We challenged the Visa Office decision in an appeal to the National Visa Office. The sole result of this appeal was their decision to extend the 6-month waiting period required until we could file the next application. We were also provided with a specific reason for the refusal: our departure would violate the rights of our relatives remaining in the USSR. All our relatives immediately responded by submitting petitions to the Visa Office, asking that we be let out. To this Col. Kuznetsov, Head of the National Office, replied that their petitions meant nothing, since the fact that a family was being broken up remained unchanged. Both my wife and I have ulcerative colitis, and I had a bad relapse at the time of the Geneva Summit. The language of the Joint Statement sounded promising, and I decided to pay another visit to Kuznetsov. To my suggestion that they follow the Helsinki Act and allow me, an ailing person, to leave, acting with humanity and in the spirit of cooperation, he responded by saying that my case had already been decided upon

with humanity and in the spirit of cooperation [with the USA] and if I was ill, I could be treated free-of-charge in a Soviet hospital. The unpleasant part of this is that my illness is the result of stress, and the necessary medication is not to be obtained in the USSR.

We applied a second time in the spring of 1986 and were again refused, this time the reason given was that it was "undesirable". I have also applied to the Supreme Soviet, requesting that my Soviet citizenship be renounced. I was refused on the basis that I was not receiving permission to leave the country.

This October, I tried to file suit against S.I. Alpatov, Head of the Moscow Visa Office, on the basis of Article 58 of the USSR Constitution which states that one can sue an official who has infringed upon one's rights. The Court refused to accept the case.

Abe Stolar was born in Chicago in 1914. Was brought to the Soviet Union by his parents in 1931 at the age of 19. Was promptly made a Soviet citizen without his knowledge or consent. Was invalided in the Soviet Army in World War II. Is denied substantial veteran's rights.

Upon preparing to emigrate from Russia in 1975, his wife, son Michael and he were stripped of Soviet citizenship upon payment of the exorbitant fine demanded, in exchange for exit visas. The family was removed from the plane on the way out, and their exit visas were rescinded. Michael, now 27, has never had any Soviet documents and is an American citizen exclusively.

Since being sent back from the plane without any income or rights - no work, study, marry - the family has been living practically on fortuitous charity. Michael married a Soviet-born girl, Julia Shurukht, in a private religious ceremony conducted by an American rabbi. The Soviets refuse repeated requests to register their marriage.

The Stolars fought for release for ten years, till the Soviet finally in March 1985 pressured the three to get out, but insisted that they forever abandon Michael's wife in Russia. The pretexts were that Julia and Michael had had no civil marriage and that Julia could not produce her mother's notarized renunciation of financial claims against Julia. Both pretexts are unlawful. Julia's mother, who has had no contact with her since long before Julia's acquaintance with Michael, is in a panic about anything American. She believes her daughter has been enmeshed by an American Zionist sect.

After the Stolars insisted for eight months that they would not desert Julia and break up their family, the Soviets officially informed the United States government the day before Pres. Reagan's meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva in November 1985 that the entire family of four, including Julia, was being allowed out. The family was on a list of ten being released. The other nine left Russia long ago. Obviously the Soviets had no intention of letting the Stolars go.

In February 1986 Julia and Michael had a baby, Sarah. Miraculously, the official registry recognizes the baby as Michael's. This established the ties between Julia and the Stolar family: she is the mother of Michael's daughter. The Soviets no longer talk about the marriage.

Last April, the family received an official document, the only one of its kind in existence, giving reasons, in writing, for refusing permission to emigrate.

Moreover, Julia has a court ruling that her mother cannot have any financial claims against her. While admitting the importance of this document, the Visa Office invented a new demand: that the mother relieve Julia of "moral" obligations. Another court ruling cancelled that demand as well.

Now the Visa Office instigated Julia's mother to protest the pertinent ruling in an appeal court. This was done so crudely and crookedly that Julia managed to have the protest quashed. The Moscow Deputy Prosecutor confirmed in writing that the original court ruling that the mother has no financial claims, is in force.

Thus, as the case stands, three of the Stolars seem to be allowed to leave; Julia possesses the documents that satisfy all the Visa Office's unlawful demands. Yet the family is still caught by Catch-22.

Moscow, November 1986

48

—

—

c

SUGGESTED REPLY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dear Mr. Barkett:

I am replying to your ~~October 16~~ ^{to Larry Speakes} letter regarding the efforts of Abe Stolar and his family to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

We have followed closely the situation of the Stolar family since 1975, when their exit visas were revoked just before they were to depart the Soviet Union. Our Embassy in Moscow stays in contact with them and has interceded with the Soviet Government to help resolve a number of personal difficulties. As you may be aware, Mr. Stolar was born in Chicago but later moved to the Soviet Union with his Russian-born parents. We regard him as an American citizen and have issued him a U.S.

passport. ~~The current obstacle to the resolution of Mr. Stolar's case is the Soviet authorities' refusal to allow~~ *He has been given ~~not~~ permission to leave the Soviet Union, but does not wish to do so unless*

can his daughter-in-law, Julia, ~~to~~ emigrate with the family, and *the Soviet authorities have refused to allow Julia to leave.*

Mr. Ed Barkett,
8808 Darby Avenue, #30,
Northbridge, California.

We have included the Abe Stolar family name on the Department of State's list of individuals with American citizenship who have been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union. We regularly present this list, which currently has 21 names on it, to Soviet officials to express our deep concern for U.S. citizens held against their will in the Soviet Union. In addition, we have made numerous individual representations on behalf of the Stolars.

The U.S. Government has taken a strong stand in favor of the right of free emigration from the Soviet Union, emphasizing the importance this matter holds for U.S.-Soviet relations. We raise this issue at every opportunity, including the October meetings in Iceland between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev and the November meetings in Vienna between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. We will continue to press the Soviet Union to honor the commitments regarding freedom of movement and family reunification it has made under the Helsinki Final Act and other agreements.

Sincerely,

—

A

16 October 86

Mr Speaker

I would like to bring to your attention the case of Abe Stolar and his family. He is an American citizen, brought to the USSR by his father in the early 1930's. Since 1975 he has been trying to leave the U.S.S.R. Last November at the Geneva Summit it was supposedly promised by Gorbachev that Stolar and his family would be allowed to leave the U.S.S.R.

It has been almost a year since the promise was made. Was it being done to secure his release? He is not the only American citizen brought to the USSR by their parents who have refused to be allowed

to leave the U.S.S.R.

The Danilov case was resolved

quite quickly

What is the administration and the State Department doing to gain the Stolar's release?

The United States government allow the sale of grain, technology and industrial and petro-chemical plants to be designed and built by American know-how.

Why the large military budget when the government allows these things to happen?

When is Abe Stolar and his family going to be released?

Respectfully

Ed Barcott

8808 Derby Ave #3
Northridge, CA 91112

52

53

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1986

Dear Congressman:

Thank you for your recent correspondence requesting information on the status of Abe Stolar and his family.

Your special interest is appreciated, and I was pleased to forward your request to the appropriate White House office for careful consideration and prompt attention.

With best wishes.

Cordially,



Alan M. Kranowitz
Deputy Assistant to the President

The Honorable Anthony C. Beilenson
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

ANTHONY C. BEILENSON
23d DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
COMMITTEE ON RULES

PERMANENT SELECT
COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

54
WASHINGTON OFFICE
1025 CONGRESS BUILDING 20515
(202) 225-5911
LOS ANGELES OFFICE:
11000 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD 90024
(213) 209-7801
VALLEY OFFICE:
18401 BURBANK BOULEVARD
TARZANA, CA 91356
(818) 345-1580

October 27, 1986

Mr. Alan Kranowitz
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs
The White House
Room 112, East Wing
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

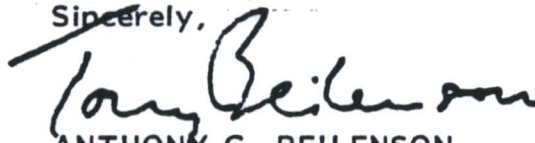
Dear Mr. Kranowitz:

I am writing to you concerning the continuing plight of Abe Stolar and his family whose situation has been brought to my attention by a resident of the congressional district I represent. Enclosed, for your reference, is a copy of the letter we received in this regard.

We will greatly appreciate any information you can provide our office regarding the Administration's efforts on behalf of the Stolar family. Please respond to my district office at 11000 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 14223, Los Angeles 90024

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,



ANTHONY C. BEILENSON
Member of Congress

ACB:dkb
Enclosure

29 Sept 86

APC.

Congressman Beilinson,

Now that Danilov has been allowed to leave the U.S.S.R. when will Stolar and his family be allowed to exit the U.S.S.R.?

I have written to you and called your office several times about this matter last year. I did receive letters in response from your office.

Supposedly Stolar was to have been promised to be able to leave the U.S.S.R. at the Geneva Summit last November by Gorbachev.

Earlier this year about 20-25 people were released to rejoin their spouses and relatives in the U.S.A.

What is the administration and the State Department doing to secure the release of Stolar and his family?

I would appreciate your assistance in securing their release.

Thank You
Respectfully Ed Berkett

56

UNCLASSIFIED
(CLASSIFICATION)

S/S # 8634587

DATE November 19, 1986

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

FOR: VADM John M. Poindexter
National Security Council
The White House

REFERENCE:

TO: President Reagan FROM: Ed Barkett

DATE: October 16, 1986 SUBJECT: Soviet Jewry

WHITE HOUSE REFERRAL DATED: November 5, 1986 NSC# 8607927

THE ATTACHED ITEM WAS SENT DIRECTLY
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION TAKEN:

A draft reply is attached

A draft reply will be forwarded

A translation is attached

An information copy of a direct reply is attached

We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below

Other

REMARKS:

Nicholas Platt
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

57

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 8607927

REFERRAL

8634587

DATE: 05 NOV 86

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: BARKETT, ED

DATE: 16 OCT 86

KEYWORDS: USSR

STOLAR, ABE

SUBJ: LTR REQUESTING THE STOLAR FAMILY BE LET OUT OF THE USSR

REQUIRED ACTION: DRAFT REPLY FOR WH SIG

DUE DATE: 18 NOV 86

COMMENTS:

FOR *Rodney B. McDaniel*
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

86 OCT 31 3:08

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER:

7927 8634587

ACTION OFFICER: _____

DUE: 4 NOV

Prepare Memo For President

Prepare Memo McDaniel to Chew

Prepare Memo For Poindexter / Keel

Prepare Memo McDaniel to Dolan

Prepare Memo _____

to _____

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*

PHONE* to action officer at ext. 5112

FYI

FYI

FYI

Brooks

Lavin

Ross

Burghardt

Lenczowski

Sable

Burns

Levine

Sachs

Cannistraro

Linhard

Saunders

Childress

Mahley

Sestanovich

Cobb

Major

Small

Danzansky

Mandel

Sommer

deGraffenreid

Matlock

Soos

Dobriansky

May

Stark

Donley

Mingle

Steiner

Douglass

Morton

St Martin

Farrar

Murdock

Tahir-Kheli

Grimes

North

Teicher

Hanley

Perry

Thompson

Kelly

Platt

Tillman

Kissell

Pugliaresi

Kraemer

Raymond

Laux

Reger

INFORMATION McDaniel

Pearson

Secretariat

Rodman

Cockell

Poindexter (advance)

Keel (advance)

COMMENTS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

December 2, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM: JACK F. MATLOCK
SCOTT DEAN

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter to Speakes about Abe Stolar

At Tab I is a memo from you to Larry Speakes giving a draft reply for a letter to Speakes about Abe Stolar, a dual national who is trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union. We concur in the State draft with the handwritten changes noted.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I forwarding the draft to Speakes.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Paul Hanley and Walt Raymond concur.

Attachments:

Tab I	Memo to Speakes
Tab A	Draft Reply
Tab B	Letter from Barkett

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR LARRY SPEAKES

FROM: RODNEY B. McDANIEL
SUBJECT: Reply to Letter on Abe Stolar

At Tab A is a State Department draft reply to a letter from Mr. Ed Barkett to you about Abe Stolar. Abe Stolar is a dual national seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union. The NSC has reviewed the draft and concurs with the changes noted.

Attachments:

Tab A	Draft Reply
Tab B	Letter from Barkett

cel

SUGGESTED REPLY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dear Mr. Barkett:

I am replying to your ~~October 16~~ ^{to Larry Speakes} letter regarding the efforts of Abe Stolar and his family to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

We have followed closely the situation of the Stolar family since 1975, when their exit visas were revoked just before they were to depart the Soviet Union. Our Embassy in Moscow stays in contact with them and has interceded with the Soviet Government to help resolve a number of personal difficulties. As you may be aware, Mr. Stolar was born in Chicago but later moved to the Soviet Union with his Russian-born parents. We regard him as an American citizen and have issued him a U.S.

passport. ~~The current obstacle to the resolution of~~ ^{He has been given ~~off~~ permission to leave}
~~the Soviet Union, but does not wish to do so unless~~
~~Mr. Stolar's case is the Soviet authorities' refusal to allow~~

his daughter-in-law, Julia, ^{can} emigrate with the family, and ^{the Soviet authorities have refused to allow} Julia to have.

Mr. Ed Barkett,
8808 Darby Avenue, #30,
Northbridge, California.

We have included the Abe Stolar family name on the Department of State's list of individuals with American citizenship who have been denied permission to leave the Soviet Union. We regularly present this list, which currently has 21 names on it, to Soviet officials to express our deep concern for U.S. citizens held against their will in the Soviet Union. In addition, we have made numerous individual representations on behalf of the Stolars.

The U.S. Government has taken a strong stand in favor of the right of free emigration from the Soviet Union, emphasizing the importance this matter holds for U.S.-Soviet relations. We raise this issue at every opportunity, including the October meetings in Iceland between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev and the November meetings in Vienna between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. We will continue to press the Soviet Union to honor the commitments regarding freedom of movement and family reunification it has made under the Helsinki Final Act and other agreements.

Sincerely,

16 October 86

63

Mr. Speaker

I would like to bring to your attention the case of Abe Stolar and his family. He is an American citizen brought to the USSR by his father in the early 1930's. Since 1975 he has been trying to leave the U.S.S.R. Last November at the Geneva Summit it was supposedly promised by Gorbachev that Stolar and his family would be allowed to leave the USSR.

It has been almost a year since the promise was made. What is being done to secure his release. He is not the only American citizen brought to the USSR by their parents who have refused to be allowed

to leave the U.S.S.R.

The Danilov case was resolved quite quickly.

What is the administration and the State Department doing to gain the Stolov's release?

The United States government allow the sale of grain, technology and industrial and petro-chemical plants to be designed and built by America know-how.

Why the large military budget when the government allows these things to happen?

When is Abe Stolov and his family going to be released?

Respectfully

Ed Barkett
8808 Derby Ave #2
Northridge CA 9132