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Samuel J. Lewis

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DAN COHEN
Legislative Liaison

אלון שבות גוש עציון

הוועד המקומי טל: 02-94 21 88

Alon Shvut, Israel

ב"ה

Mr. Ronald Reagan
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A. 20500

January 9, 1987

Dear Mr. President,

In the light of your ongoing concern for Soviet Jewry, we wish to call to your attention the plight of Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelshtein, who has been an adopted member of our community since 1984. A few of us who, as Americans (approximately 10% of our community are American citizens), were able to visit the Soviet Union were privileged to meet Yuli prior to his imprisonment two-and-a-half years ago, and we were aware then as we are now that he exemplifies the kind of courageous human being that the Soviet Union is trying to suppress and subdue.

His process of self-discovery through the Hebrew language and Jewish culture and religion, his assumption of a leadership role in the renaissance Jewish movement in which he served as a Hebrew teacher, and his application to return to this homeland in Israel resulted in sustained KGB harassment and, in the end, imprisonment on false charges of drug possession. The transcript of his "trial" smuggled out to the West dramatically documents the process of perversion of justice in a police state.

After many months of maltreatment in the inhuman conditions of a remote labor camp to which he was sentenced, the inevitable happened. In what authorities described as a work accident, Yuli suffered multiple fractures and serious internal injuries. At first medical treatment was cruelly denied and then, subsequent to Western outcry, it was provided, albeit inadequately, in a Siberian prison hospital.

Now the struggle for his welfare continues and remains in a critical stage. In a recent telephone conversation with his wife, we learned that despite humanitarian pleas from the West, the Soviet authorities have chosen to ignore his poor condition (see enclosed medical report) and have returned him to a labor camp. (Better treatment is promised him only if he would sign a "confession" of drug possession and his wife would desist from maintaining contact with the West.)



ושבו בנים לגבולם.

אלון שבות גוש עציון

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Therefore, as concern for his health and his very life mounts, we turn to you, Mr. President, and to the United States government to continue and to intensify your efforts to alleviate his terrible suffering and bring him to freedom. Natan Sharansky's contention that Anatoly Marchenko was allowed to die in prison because "the Soviet authorities were convinced that no serious Western response would be forthcoming" (New York Times, Jan. 4, 1987) burns in our ears and we know that we must do everything possible for Yuli and other heroic prisoners of conscience.

Like Sharansky, Yuli Edelshtein has bravely refused to abandon the principles of human freedom and conscience that Judaism and democracy hold so precious. His battle, of course, is not that of a single dissident but of all of us who maintain that adherence to international agreements of human rights is a pre-condition for meaningful interaction, cooperation and trust among modern nations. His life and our just cause depend on our continued unrelenting efforts.

May these determined efforts and God's help enable us one day soon to greet Yuli Edelshtein and his fellow Prisoners of Zion, as we greeted Natan Sharansky, in health and in the freedom we hold so dear.

In conclusion, Mr. President, we appeal to you to do all that is in your power to promote the immediate release of Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelshtein from his unjust imprisonment and help him to fulfill his dream of settling with his family in his national homeland.

Gratefully,

David Netiv

Mayor

and Residents of Alon Shvut
Israel

1. Gedalia Ginzburg.
2. Elishera Ginzburg
3. Zelman Dentsch
4. Rika Dentsch
5. Benjamin Hollander
6. Judith Hollander
- 7.
- 8.



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גוש עציון
הועד המקומי טל: 02-74 2188

ב"ה

מתיא	שם פרטי	שם משפחה
גילת	Gilat	Rotenberg
חנה	Chanah	Rothen
נוגה	Noga	Alfasl
חסיא	Hesia	VALK
מירא	Merav	Goldshstein.
רותם	Rotem	Yorav
אבישי	Avishai	Mimran
אופיר	Ofir	Dorat
יעחאל	Yecheil	Vavil
נדב	Nadav	Shamir
נדב	Nadav	PBAUSLER
נועם	Noam	BEN-yochanan
חיה רבקה	Heluda	Nahman
אביאל	Aviel	Shaper
אלישמה	Elishama	Shaviv
זאב	Zaav	COHEN
בטאל	Betpaal	FOX
מאיר	Mairi	LEVANONI
מנחם	Menachem	Rogensburger
איתן	Aitan	Rosenberg
בנגי	Benny	Smit
גילד	Gilad	CATZ
יגאל	Igall	ALUSH
בז	Boaz	Brunshstein.
דור	Dor	Levanoni
אמיר	Amir	Ben - david
עזרא	Eran	Volk
יוסי	Yosi	Baruchi
ישראל	Israel	Finonad
יעאל	Yeal	Finonad
נתי	Nati	Shapira



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גוש עציץ
הועד המקומי טל: 02-74 2188

ב"ה

חתימה	שם פרטי	שם משפחה
<p>בגין Mr. Nakman Esther Sharonbitt Weinstock Zelzer Naama Tuzel Hoviner Kigal Hoviner N. Yulius M. Yulius</p>	<p>SHULANITH Mirad Esther Sharonbitt Naama Tikved JEHUDA TIRZAH YIGAL MIRJAM JOSEF Nechama DIDIER Sudith Tamar Itzhak MOSHE Regina Pinchas Benjamin AMIV Liora Mordechai Revital Meir Ofer Aitan Avi</p>	<p>KHANA Nakmann Weinstock Zelzer Shwartz SHEARTZ HOVIMER HOVIMER MAYER MAYER Yulius MANDU DANIEL MAMOU Rozenberg Rozenberg ZAGMAN ZAGMAN Bergman Ben David BEN DAVID Barnea Barnea Aronston Yubeck Viell honig Yulius</p>



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תורה תורה

אלון שבות

גוש עציון
הועד המקומי טל: 02-94 21 88

ב"ה

חתימה	ד"ר פריד	ד"ר טשפנה
של מ	Sara	Pollak
פולקוב	David	Pollak
אח	GILAD	Seri
הגלם סר	BATHGVA	SERI
קמ אלה	Teila	Allach
אליהו קמ	Ester	ansbacher
סילב קים	ZINA	ansbacher
אליהו קמ	marc	ansbacher
הפסם קמ	ISRAEL	BARUCHI
Jacob Gal	HAYIVA	BARUCHI
ה ס"מ	Jacob	Gal
ה ס"מ	Sima	Gal
ה ס"מ	Fanny	Erlich
Charlotte Beuman	charlotte	Beuman
ה ס"מ	Yerach	ROTH
ה ס"מ	Noah	ROTH
ה ס"מ	Dina	TZDOK
ה ס"מ	Moshe	Tzdok
ה ס"מ	Miriam	Ben Yashar
ה ס"מ	Hagie	Ben Yasar
ה ס"מ	Hili	Hingberg
ה ס"מ	Sarah	adler
ה ס"מ	Ayah	Adler
ה ס"מ	Shifrah	adler
Steve Adler	STEVEN	ADLER
Helma All	Thelma	LEVY
ה ס"מ	STEVEN	LEVY
ה ס"מ	JEFFREY	BRODE
ה ס"מ	ANETTE	BRODE
ה ס"מ	YSKA	Perel
Beryman Sara	Sara	Bergman



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רחל	ORA	SHAMI
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רחוב	Y-TAKOV	MEDAN
יעקב	YECHIEL	LAVI
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אריאל	Merav	Orbach
אריאל	Miriam	Orbach
דניאל	Dina	Ben-Yochanan
אילנה	Ayelet	Nir
ברכה	Bracha	Aichenshtain
מרים	Moria	Jusboim
הרצל	Herzel	Diamond
שרה	Shara	Diamond
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יצחק	Yitzhak	Kuperman
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נאומי	Naomi	Samuel
טלי	Tali	Bavuchi
טימה	Tmina	Regenzburger
חגית	Chagai	Choen
ליה	Liat	Choen seri
זיפי	Zipi	Seri Yanay
רביטל	Revital	Horvitz
שמרית	Shmaryhu	Aronshtam
		Ben-Pazi



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מקור	שם	בית
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Dalia	DALIA	AVISAR
22 פארט	GOLDSTHINE	DOV
משה גולדשטיין	GOLDSTHINE	SHOLAMIT
המחנה	Jehuda	Ben Rahamin
עיר מנחם	Sarahana	Ben Rahamin
1318		GORDIN Menachem
1313, 3		GORDIN
205	Zeev	LEVANONI ZEEV
6	Yael	LEVANONI Yael
משה	Matan	LEVANONI MATAN
משה	Amran	Yanai Amran
משה	Miriam	Yanai Miriam
דניאל	DAVID	HEKELMA
Dina	Dina	Aytem
Emanuel	Emanuel	Aytem
משה	MEIRA	SOLBERG MEIRA
משה	NOAM	SOLBERG
משה	GERSHON & PHYLLIS	GOLDMAN
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משה	Dina	Eridlich
משה	uziel	Eridlich
משה	EERA	KAHALANT
משה	SARA	KAHALANT
Dvora Kusch	Dvora	KARSCH
1313	T'SIPOBIA	HARARI



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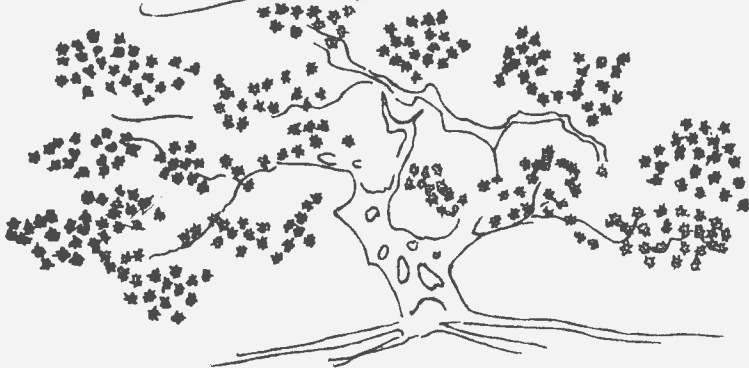
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 נ"ג
 ר"ל

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גוש עציזון
 הועד המקומי טל: 02-94 21 88

ב"ה

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F. Miller	מילר	מילר
Yudka		Yudka Malke and Zeed
M.H.	Miriam	Harel Miriam
H. H.	Michael	Harel
Rosa Bea-Yochanan	Rena	Ben Yochanan
Amberburg	Abraham	Ben Yochanan
Bengie Verker	Bengie	Verkar
Elishava Merker	Elishava	Verker
Rivka Rosenzweig	Rivka	Rosenzweig
D. R.	Bezabel	Rosenzweig
Debbie Shor	Devora	Shor
Michael Shor	Michael	Shor
M. Preisler	Moshe	Preisler
Gila Preisler	Gila	Preisler
Samuel Meyer	Pyizam	Meyer
Meyer	Raphaël	Meyer
M. Milun.	Myrna.	Milun.
(for) C. Milun.	Chaim.	Milun.
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M. E.	MEYER	ELMKIAZ
מ"ר א"ר	Esther	Gutman
מ"ר א"ר	Isak	Gutman
מ"ר א"ר	SAFA	SAFRAT
מ"ר א"ר	AMOS	SAFRAT



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גוש עביון
הועד המקומי טל: 02-74 2188

ביה

	דו מפתח	דו מפתח
מרת סרה	מרת סרה	מרת סרה
Alfasy Sarah	Sarah	Alfasy Sarah
Naama Alfasy	Naama	Alfasy
Etta Bick	Ezra	Bick
Etta Bick	Etta	Bick
godis goel.	joel	Godis
Batel Godis.	BATEL	Godis
Cozy Rozenfeld	GARY	ROZENFELD
Ayelet Nir	SARAH	NIR
yigal levi	Ayelet	Nir
phina levi	yigal	levi
Batov levi	phina	levi
N-tia Tzipora	Batov	levi
Margu Silver	Tzipora	N
David Avraham	Margu	Silver
Shuki Mizel	David	Avraham
Batol Samuel	Shuki	Mizel
yigal yonah	Rabiel	Samuel
Muhel Sagar	yigal	yonah
Uzi Alon	Motah	Sagar
אליזבית	Uzi	Alon
גוה מיר	Eliaz	Porat
מרים מיר	Mire	Smit
מוריה מיר	Moria	Katz
מוריה גינזבורג	Moria	Ginzburg
מרים זאגמר	Israela	Zagmar



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הועד המקומי טל: 02-94 21 88

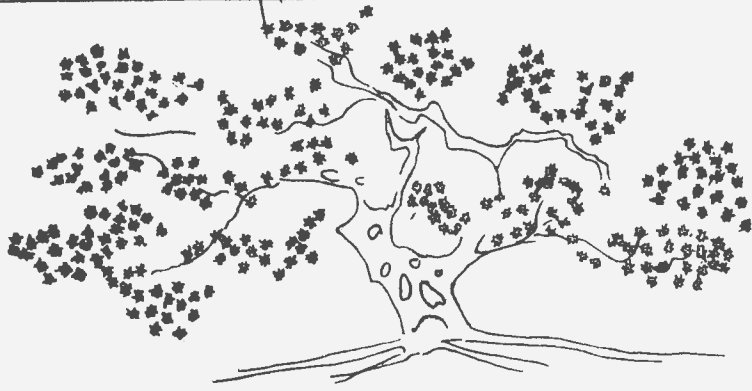
ב"ה

שם המשפחה

שם פרטי

תחילת

שם המשפחה	שם פרטי	תחילת
סו	שאול	ה'תש"ב
ס"י	לי	ה'תש"ב
פאג	רות	ה'תש"ב
קמס	בונק	ה'תש"ב
קמס	צקי	ה'תש"ב
שמעון	חיה	ה'תש"ב
שמעון	אילנה	ה'תש"ב
שמעון	צנייה	ה'תש"ב
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זאטקוב	אפרים	ה'תש"ב
זאטקוב	רחל	ה'תש"ב
זאטקוב	צביה	ה'תש"ב
SILVER	REUVEN	ה'תש"ב
SILVER	Margie	ה'תש"ב
Rosenfeld	Ezra	ה'תש"ב
Rosenfeld	Mignone	ה'תש"ב
PRUSS	Sarah	ה'תש"ב
PRUSS	Rafael	ה'תש"ב
MINSKY	MICHAEL	ה'תש"ב
Zipora Fisher	Yakov	ה'תש"ב
Fisher	Josef	ה'תש"ב
Smith	ELIOT א'י"ב	ה'תש"ב
Silverberg	Shoshana	ה'תש"ב
Melmen	ERROL	ה'תש"ב
ה'תש"ב	ה'תש"ב	ה'תש"ב



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אלון שבות גוש עציון

הועד המקומי טל: 02-74 2188

תחילת	שם פרטי	שם מועדון
00	17	המגורים
ה. לופטין 2-7 נולד אוסן ורצה	בני גדולה	וילנא ברקאוי
Leora Beyell Chayim/Krumlin מריה פרומ	Leora Chayim Shimon	Beyell Krumlin ZAN
M. Belant, of. M Nordlicht Abraham Beyell	Michael Barrett Mark Alan Aharon	Berkowitz Nordlicht Beyell
שלושה ילדים מחנה ילדים ילדים	שלושה חנן ילדים ילדים	ילדים ילדים ילדים
21	Zvi	Lustig
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25 ילדים	ילדים	ילדים
Sidronaj - Kasten ילדים	YAKOW Zvi Chaim	SIDROVE YAKOB Kasten Kasten
ילדים	ילדים	ילדים
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Shay ילדים	Saadaya Noam Boaz	Fox Verker Netanel



ושבו בנים לגבולם.

אלון שבות

גוש עביון הועד המקומי טל: 02-74 2188

בה

דו"ח	שם	שם
אמיר עמר	Etamar	Shefer
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אריאל עמר	Abraham	Ginzburg
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אריאל עמר	Shvi'ka	Yulis
אריאל עמר	Eitzik	Yulis
אריאל עמר	Etamar	Ochoen
אריאל עמר	Ezri	Peleg
אריאל עמר	Avia	Rozek
אריאל עמר	Jamir	Nir



ושבו בנים לגבולם.

The New York Times

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1987

LAW ON EMIGRATION IN EFFECT IN SOVIET

U.S. Sees Tightened Rules —
Earlier Preference for Jews
Now Apparently at End

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 — American officials remain concerned that recent steps by Mikhail S. Gorbachev to liberalize some elements of Soviet society may not touch restrictions on emigration, a major obstacle in relations between the two countries.

Emigration from the Soviet Union in general is heavily restricted, and the State Department estimates that only 30,000 to 40,000 people would be eligible to leave under a new emigration law that took effect today, according to Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

"I have heard disparaging remarks from Soviet officials about the migration policies of the Brezhnev era, that they were disorganized and 'What did we get for it?'" Mr. Schifter said.

He was alluding to the former Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who, as an exception to the general curbs on emigration, allowed 260,000 Jews to leave from 1969 through 1979. Soviet officials have said that "they are not going back — no large-scale emigration," Mr. Schifter reported.

Previous Official Hints Recalled

Last fall, before the text of the new law became known in the West, there was a hint from a Soviet official that a rise in emigration was possible, Mr. Schifter said in an interview.

"It was not a clear statement; it was a vague hint," he recalled.

Another Administration specialist speculated that there could be a one-time surge in emigration under the new law until the reservoir of those eligible was empty.

The Soviet Union's continuing barriers on free emigration and foreign travel in general have been a counterpoint to the relaxation that has occurred under Mr. Gorbachev, represented most recently by his ending the exile of Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and human rights advocate.

Other political prisoners have been freed. The Soviet press has been given increased latitude to debate public issues, and there has been some loosening of restrictions on film and theater, including some frank productions about the Stalin era.

New Chapter in De-Stalinization

Stephen F. Cohen, a professor of Soviet politics at Princeton, sees this as a second chapter in de-Stalinization, the first of which was written by Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1956 when he denounced Stalin's repressive policies.

"Gorbachev is trying to rally the intelligentsia that share his values and his views to his side," Professor Cohen said. "I saw with my own eyes people in Moscow. Established reform intelligentsia were just elated."

If no steps are taken by Mr. Gorbachev to relax movement across the Soviet border, the domestic changes may not affect the political dynamics between Washington and Moscow, for the emigration issue occupies an important place among the irritants in Soviet-American relations.

Under American law, relaxation of emigration restrictions is a prerequisite for easing trade barriers with the Soviet Union.

And when it comes to the emigration of Jews, no other human rights question has such a well-organized American constituency.

U.S. Jewish Groups Active

Groups such as the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews conduct intensive information and lobbying campaigns with the Administration, Congress, the public and news organizations, and they have threatened to stage demonstrations if Mr. Gorbachev ever visits the United States.

Among the exceptions to the curbs on Soviet emigration have been not only Jews, but other minorities such as Armenians and ethnic Germans. The flow of Jews, in particular, reached a peak of more than 51,000 in 1979, but dropped to 914 in 1986, according to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

The exceptions have usually been allowed on the ground of "family reunification," with Soviet citizens permitted to join relatives abroad, often distant or even fictitious kin. What has made the new law more restrictive is that the definition of family has now been narrowed to close relatives, such as a parent, sibling, child or spouse.

The law contains a section barring discrimination on racial, ethnic, religious or other grounds. This has been interpreted abroad as ending the preference given to Jews in the past.

Now, Mr. Schifter said, the 30,000 to 40,000 people estimated to have close relatives abroad include Jews, Armenians, ethnic Germans, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and Ukrainians. It is not known how many of them would want to emigrate.

Fewer Jews Are Being Held

In the midst of Mr. Gorbachev's liberalization, Jewish campaigners in the emigration movement have had mixed experiences, according to Jerry Goodman, executive director of the National Conference. No Jewish activist has been arrested, tried and imprisoned since last summer, Mr. Goodman said, although some have been locked up for 15 days on charges of hooliganism.

The number of Jewish campaigners in prison is down to 14, "the lowest in many years," he said. The usual level has been about two dozen. At least four of the prisoners have been beaten, according to information reaching here.

In addition, "There has been a lot of harassment of Jews in the religious sphere," Mr. Goodman noted. Those attending study sessions after services in synagogues have been threatened with arrest, he said, as have Hebrew teachers.

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SECOND FRONT PAGE

The high price of freedom

Soviets who left USA found it a 'tough' burden to shoulder

By Pat O'Driscoll
USA TODAY

Life in the USA is "tough freedom," one of 55 Soviet emigres said Monday night after arriving back in the U.S.S.R.

"You have to worry about your life and your apartment, your bills every month, everything," artist Valery Klever said after an Aeroflot jet brought him, his wife and son back to Moscow.

The returnees are the largest of three Soviet groups in as many months to leave the USA for their motherland. Although

most of the 100,000 Soviets who've immigrated to the USA since 1970 adjust, some can't cope with freedom's heavy responsibility.

In Russia, "they care for them from cradle to grave," says Cathy Fitzpatrick of Helsinki Watch, a human rights group that helps emigres relocate. "These people come here not really understanding what they're getting into."

Ten-year emigre Larissa Shenker of New York adds that some in the Soviet Union accustomed themselves to a "slave psychology." They want to be

ruled. They want somebody to think for them."

Fear of violent urban crime, culture shock, menial jobs, language barriers and homesickness are among other reasons cited by Soviets going home.

Most returnees left the New York area, where they lived in Russian-Jewish enclaves in Brooklyn's Brighton Beach, Manhattan's Washington Heights and Jersey City, N.J. And most are working-class, not dissident intellectuals or professionals.

"We're talking about people who drove cabs, fixed cars,

rode on the subway every day, who saw the underside of U.S. life," says Vladimir Kozolovskiy, a reporter for *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, New York's Russian-language daily paper.

Emigres who've stayed behind say hints of new openness in Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's Kremlin may have contributed, too.

"There is new hope with new people like Gorbachev," said actor Oleg Vidov, the "Soviet Robert Redford" who defected to Hollywood in 1985.

Jerry Goodman of the National Conference on Soviet



Reuters

BACK HOME: A tearful Rebecca Katsap arrives in Moscow

Jewry disagrees: "It's still a one-way street. There are still people in the Soviet Union, thousands of people, especially Jews, who wish to leave."

HUMAN CONTACTS, REUNION OF FAMILIES AND SOVIET JEWRY

סוויט

סוויט

published on behalf of
the International Council of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry
in co-operation with
the Jewish Communities concerned
1986

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