



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

23 April 1987

Dear Charles,

The Prime Minister's meeting with  
Refuseniks in Moscow : documents

*at trap*  
You have received a copy of Kate Horner's letter of 2 April to Ken Neill in Soviet Department enclosing various documents which were passed to the Foreign Secretary at the end of the Prime Minister's meeting in Moscow with representatives of the refusenik community.

I enclose one further document which has come to us subsequently. This is a letter from three scientist members of the Nadgorny family. One of them had wanted to pass the letter to the Prime Minister at the Institute of Crystallography, where he works. He was not able to do so because of obstruction by the KGB, but he succeeded in passing the letter to a representative of the British Press, who subsequently gave it to us.

If you agree, we will ask Sir Bryan Cartledge to send appropriately tailored replies on behalf of the Prime Minister to this and the other letters which were handed over. He would thank them for the points which they have made and say that these have been carefully noted by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. He would then add that the Prime Minister will continue to do all she can to help the refusenik community, and that the Government will press for increased emigration both bilaterally and in the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna.

Since the Nadgornys' letter touches on British-Soviet scientific contacts, we have sent a copy to the President of the Royal Society. In this case, Sir Bryan would say that we have brought the points in it to the attention of the Royal Society.

We understand that some further letters are still arriving at the Embassy addressed to the Prime Minister. Do you wish to see all of these? If not, we will instruct Sir Bryan to reply on the Prime Minister's behalf, and forward them only where the content exceptionally merits this.

*Yours ever,* *Lyn Parker*

(L Parker)  
Private Secretary



10 DOWNING STREET  
LONDON SW1A 2AA

*From the Private Secretary*

23 April 1987

**PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH REFUSENIKS  
IN MOSCOW: DOCUMENTS**

Thank you for your letter of 23 April on the handling of various documents relating to refuseniks. I agree that Sir Bryan Cartledge should reply on the Prime Minister's behalf to the various letters in the terms which you suggest. I do not think there is any need for me to see all the letters and would be grateful if the Embassy in Moscow would forward only those where there are exceptional circumstances.

(Charles Powell)

Lyn Parker, Esq.,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

OTS



Moscow  
March 30, 1987

Prime Minister of Great Britain  
Margaret Thatcher

General Secretary of the Central Committee  
of the CPSV  
Mikhail S. Gorbachev

Dear Mrs Thatcher,

Dear Mr Gorbachev,

In connection with the British-Soviet summit we would like to draw your attention to the fate of refusenik scientists and their families who for many years have been trying to get permission to leave for Israel. We took the liberty of writing this letter because our family of the three physicists worked at the Soviet Academy of Sciences and we are well aware of the present situation.

As a rule after applying to the authorities for exit visas, a scientist's position takes a turn for the worse. Some people lose their jobs, some are transferred to a lower position, the others are prohibited to attend conferences or seminars, etc. At any rate, the sphere of professional activity of such scientists either drastically narrows or tends to zero. ( Unfortunately, our family can serve as an example illustrating this situation: Prof. Edward Nadgornyi, a former Head of Department, was demoted, his wife Nina Nadgornaya was fired, and their son Boris Nadgornyi was not allowed to do any scientific research). So it seems the professional experience of refusenik scientists is not needed in the Soviet Union and they are actually not used. On the other hand, the emigration of scientists is negligible. How can it be? It could have seemed that scientists who do not work are not of any value for Soviet State.

But unfortunately another point of view exists. It boils down to the fact that such scientist may do much to the advantage of the scientific and industrial development of foreign countries. For a scientist-applicant, at least this point is decisive when the scientist's reference is presented to the emigration authorities. Evidently this point contradicts the very essence of science, since science should favour progress of all mankind. We disagree with the attempts to consider science as "ours" and "theirs" - any science should be international. That is why the situation with Soviet refusenik scientists is a question of grave concern of the whole world scientific community.

In most cases an official reason for refusal boils down to their participation in some "classified research" or it is less intelligible and sounds as a "general knowledge". But, of course, it can not serve as an excuse when a "waiting" time of 5 years is considered "normal" and many refusenik scientists, such as S. Alber, Ya. Alpert, I. Brai-lovskaya, A. Ioffe, A. Lerner, V. Soifer and some others have been permanently refused for 10-15 years or even more. It is very hard to imagine nowadays, when scientific progress is so fast that scientific achievements are aging just before our eyes, that such long terms could exist for the Soviet refusenik scientists. All this could have been, at least partly, justified if the whole thing had concerned people who dealt directly with some projects of building up military science and technology. But this is not the case with refusenik scientists. As a rule, they dealt with fundamental science and could only be indirectly involved in some secret work, and just because almost all



scientific branches are connected now with the applied problems. We believe that in many cases the refusal in connection with the involvement in classified research is used only as a pretext to prevent a scientist from leaving the country. But in any case the practice of establishing whether there is some involvement or not is very imperfect. As a rule, only formal considerations are enough to give a refusal. According to these considerations, almost any applied scientific activity could be regarded as military-oriented. Refusenik scientists are there in a position without any rights, for they do not have any opportunity to contradict the decision in essence, though the existence of classified information is the fact that should be established in court. At the present time this fact is established completely arbitrarily and, more than that, anonymously. This creates almost unlimited opportunities for different abuse, settling scores and just plain mistakes, which can deprive refusenik scientists of many years of normal life and work.

We appeal to you to assist changing practice concerning refusenik scientists and promote positive solutions of their cases. It is the Soviet scientists and namely the Academy of Sciences of the USSR who should be held responsible for the decisions on the "classified matters" of their colleagues-refuseniks, and the latter should be given an opportunity to defend their point of view.

We hope that the discussion of this problem in the British and Soviet scientific communities could be helpful, taking into account the fact that British-Soviet scientific contacts are of long standing at all levels, and particularly between the Royal Society and the Soviet Academy. We also hope the solution of this problem in the spirit of radical democratic changes in the Soviet Union will lead to a further improvement of relations between the two countries.

Yours faithfully

Prof. Edward M. Nadgornyi *E. Nadgornyi*

Nina M. Nadgornaya *N. Nadgornaya*

Boris E. Nadgornyi *B. Nadgornyi*

Moscow, Bol. Spasskaya 32 apt. I71, I29010  
Tel. 280- 0035



Dear Madam,

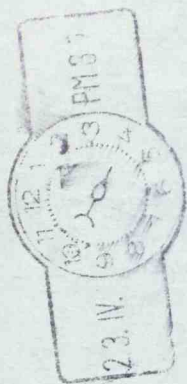
I made an attempt of handing this letter to you when you visited the Institute of Crystallography (I am an employee of this Institute) but failed to do so for I was locked in the room with a KGB guard outside. The messenger knows more detail.

Your faithfully  
B. Nagy

31.03.87



SOVIET UNION : PM'S VIEW PT2







BRITISH EMBASSY  
MOSCOW

2 April 1987

Ken Neill Esq  
Soviet Department

*Dear Ken*

PRIME MINISTER'S BREAKFAST WITH REFUSENIKS: DOCUMENTS

1. The substance of the Prime Minister's meeting with refuseniks has been reported by telegram. At the end of the meeting, the Beguns and Mrs Ioffe took their opportunity to pass over to the Secretary of State a number of appeals and statements by various members of the refusenik community.
2. At the Secretary of State's request I enclose all the documents for further consideration, together with as many translations as time permitted me to prepare. I would be very grateful if you would, exceptionally, arrange for further copying of the documents as necessary, to copy addressees.
3. Attached are:
  - a) A statement by Iosif Begun
  - b) A letter to the Prime Minister from 10 refusenik women, headed by Marta Badashinskaya (and including Rosa Ioffe who attended the breakfast).
  - c) A copy of a statement to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet signed by 9 refusenik women, again including Rosa Ioffe. (The three did not make clear if this had actually been sent to the Presidium).
  - d) A copy of an open letter to Ryzhkov and Itchak Shamir (not translated) signed by a large group of refuseniks.
  - e) Letters in English to the Prime Minister from various refuseniks.

*Yours ever,  
Kate*

Miss K S J Horner

cc C D Powell Esq, PS/10 Downing St  
PS/Secretary of State  
PS/Mr Renton  
CSCE Unit  
P S Roland Esq, RD(SS)



*My words to Prime Minister M. Thatcher  
(if I would be able to speak to her).*

Последний визит в Москву Премьер-министра Великобритании г-жи М. Тэтчер проходит в особое время. В СССР проводятся перемены, цель которых, как официально объявлено, установление более открытого демократического общества. Можно давать этим переменам разную оценку, но они происходят. Так, приглашение еврейского активиста на встречу с Премьер-министром Великобритании в английское посольство в Москве сегодня можно сопоставить с тем, что 15 лет назад тот же активист в группе других еврейских активистов был подвергнут превентивному аресту на все время визита в Москву Президента США. Но еврейская проблема в СССР остается по-прежнему острой, ее перемены до сих пор не коснулись.

Наибольшую остроту имеет проблема репатриации в Израиль. Власти в СССР отказываются признать за евреями священное право возвращения на родину предков и трактуют ее лишь в рамках воссоединения семей. На этой основе тысячам и тысячам отказывают в воссоединении со своим народом, а введенный недавно закон об эмиграции делает невозможным для большинства советских евреев само обращение за разрешением о выезде. Для отказа в выезде используются различные как правило надуманные предлоги, как например пресловутая секретность. Многие тысячи еврейских семей разлучены с детьми или родителями, подчас по десять и более лет.

Другая проблема связана с положением еврейской культуры в СССР. В этой стране, где живут миллионы евреев, нет еврейских школ, не издаются учебные пособия по языку, истории, национальной культуре. Советские евреи лишены всего, что составляет основу духовной жизни народа. В большинстве советских городов нет синагог. Народ, давший миру Книгу Книг, не имеет в СССР возможности изучать язык Библии. Следствием всего этого является национальная деградация советского еврейства.

Право национальной группы на сохранение своей самобытности, также как и право на репатриацию на землю предков, относится к фундаментальным правам человека. Реализация национальных прав советских евреев может, поэтому, служить своего рода индикатором истинности провозглашенных в Советском Союзе демократических преобразований. Я расцениваю лестное для меня приглашение Премьер-министра г-жи М. Тэтчер как свидетельство того, что правительство и народ Великобритании проявляют особый интерес к положению советских евреев. Озабоченность нашими проблемами отражает, без сомнения, глубокие исторические связи между еврейским и английским народами. Я вместе со своими друзьями по борьбе за права советских евреев хочу выразить г-же М. Тэтчер нашу глубокую признательность за поддержку наших национальных чаяний.

*Joseph Ruz*  
1. Apr. 1987.



UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

MY WORDS TO PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER (If I would be able to speak to her). JOSEPH BEGUN

The present visit to Moscow of the Prime Minister of Great Britain Mrs Margaret Thatcher is taking place at a special time. In the USSR changes are taking place, whose goal, according to official announcements, is the establishment of a more open democratic society. One can assess these changes in various ways, but they are taking place. Thus the invitation of a Jewish activist to a meeting with the Prime Minister of Great Britain in the British Embassy in Moscow today should be compared with the fact that 15 years ago the same activist, in a group of other Jewish activists, was subjected to preventative arrest for the entire duration of a visit to Moscow by the President of the USA. But the Jewish problem in the USSR remains, as before, acute, the changes have not yet reached it.

The most acute of all is the problem of repatriation to Israel. The Soviet authorities refuse to acknowledge the sacred right of Jews to return to the Motherland of their ancestors and interpret it solely within the boundaries of reunification of families. On this basis thousands and thousands [of people] are refused reunification with their own people while the law on emigration recently introduced makes it impossible for the majority of Soviet Jews even to apply for permission to leave. Various pretexts, on the whole deliberate ones, are used for refusal of exit, for example, the notorious "possession of State secrets". Many thousands of Jewish families are parted from their children or parents sometimes for 10 or more years.

Another problem is connected with the position of Jewish culture in the USSR. In this country where millions of Jews live there are no Jewish schools, school textbooks on the language, history and national culture are not published.

/Soviet Jews



Soviet Jews are deprived of everything which makes up the basis of their spiritual life as a people. In the majority of Soviet towns there is no Synagogue. The people who gave the world the Book of Books does not have the opportunity in the USSR to study the language of the Bible. The result of all of this is the national degradation of Soviet Jewry.

The right of a national group to conserve its own identity like the right to repatriation to the country of their ancestors belongs to the fundamental rights of man. The realisation of national rights of Soviet Jews can therefore be taken as a kind of indicator of the sincerity of the democratic transformations proclaimed in the Soviet Union. I regard the flattering invitation to meet the Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher as evidence of the fact that the Government and people of Great Britain are showing particular interest in the situation of Soviet Jews. This concern with our problems without doubt reflects the deep historical links between the Jewish and British peoples. Together with my friends in the struggle for the rights of Soviet Jews I wish to express to Mrs Margaret Thatcher our deep appreciation for the support of our longings for nationhood.

Госпоже Маргарет Тэтчер  
Премьер-Министру  
Великобритании

31 марта 1987 г.

Уважаемая госпожа Тэтчер,

Каждая из подписавших это письмо уже много лет добивается возможности выехать вместе с семьей в Израиль. Мы признательны Вам за интерес к нашим проблемам и за помощь и поддержку, которые мы неизменно получаем от многих лиц и организаций в Вашей стране. Тепло человеческого участия неизменно поддерживает нас все эти годы.

Мы хотим надеяться, что начавшиеся перемены в жизни Советского общества коснутся и нас, отказников. Эту надежду вселяет в нас освобождение многих наших товарищей, томившихся в лагерях и тюрьмах. Хочется верить, что и оставшиеся тоже скоро выйдут на свободу.

Мы пользуемся случаем, чтобы обратить Ваше внимание на наиболее существенный, с нашей точки зрения, аспект проблемы, именно, отсутствие каких-либо сдвигов в делах лиц, которым отказывают в разрешении на выезд из страны по соображениям государственной безопасности. Известное заявление М.С. Горбачева о 5-10-летнем сроке ожидания для лиц такого рода до сих пор никак не реализуется на практике - сроки ожидания не известны и во многих случаях превышают все разумные пределы. Часто людям отказывают в связи с "режимом родственников", порой даже умерших, дети наследуют режимные отказы родителей и не могут самостоятельно даже ходатайствовать о выезде.

Мы связываем с Вашим визитом надежду на улучшение отношений между странами и людьми, без которого невозможно движение вперед по пути прогресса и доверия. И может быть мы и наши семьи и семьи сотен наших друзей получим, наконец, возможность поселиться там, где мы хотим и вернуться к нормальной жизни, из которой мы насильственно исключены в течение многих долгих лет. С искренним уважением

Марта Балашинская  
Елена Дубянская  
Инна Иоффе  
Роза Иоффе  
Елена Клоц  
Марина Романовская  
Виктория Хасина  
Оксана Холмянская  
Татьяна Улановская  
Римма Якир



UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Mrs Margaret Thatcher  
Prime Minister  
Great Britain

31 March 1987

Dear Mrs Thatcher,

Each of the women who have signed this letter has been trying for many years to obtain permission to depart with her family for Israel. We are grateful to you for the interest in our problems and for the help and support which we constantly receive from many people and organisations in your country. The warmth of human involvement has unfailingly supported us all these years.

We would like to hope that the changes which have begun in the life of Soviet society will also affect us, the Refuseniks. This hope is inspired in us by the release of many of our comrades who have been suffering in camps and prisons. We would like to believe that those who still remain there will also emigrate to freedom. We are taking this opportunity to draw your attention to what is from our point of view the most essential aspect of our problem, ie the absence of any progress in the cases of those who are refused permission to leave the country for reasons of State security. The well-known statement of M S Gorbachev about the 5-10-year waiting period for such people has not so far been put into practice in any way - waiting periods are not made known and in many cases exceed all reasonable boundaries. People are often refused [exit] in connection with the regulations on family relationship, sometimes even those who have died, children inherit the refusals given to their parents and cannot even petition for exit on their own behalf.

We link our hopes for the improvement of relations between countries and peoples with your visit; without this improvement movement on the path of progress and confidence is impossible. And perhaps we and our families and the families of hundreds of our friends will at last receive the opportunity

/to move

Letter Contd

(2)

to move to where we want and to return to normal life from which we have been forcibly excluded for many long years.

With sincere appreciation

Marta Badashinskaya  
Elena Dubianskaya  
Inna Ioffe  
Rosa Ioffe  
Elena Ioffe  
Marina Romanovskaya  
Viktoriya Khassina  
Oksana Kholmianskaya  
Tatyana Ulanovskaya



Заявление

Мы, нижеподписавшиеся, обращаемся к вам в связи с чрезвычайно тяжелым положением в семье Фаины Львовны и Наума Израилевича Коган. В 1975 г. они впервые обратились с ходатайством о выезде на постоянное жительство в Израиль, куда ранее переехал их сын. С тех пор им систематически отказывают в разрешении по "режимным соображениям", якобы связанным с прежней работой Н.И. Когана.

Между тем, Коганы – два глубоких тяжело больных и совершенно одиноких старика. Науму Израилевичу 78 лет. Он страдает застарелой стенокардией, язвой желудка, воспалением простаты. Он совершенно слеп на один глаз и едва видит другим. Фаине Львовне около 70 лет. Она страдает тяжелой бронхиальной астмой, сахарным диабетом, стенокардией и болезнью почек. Но самое страшное – она уже два года больна миеломой (один из видов рака крови) и прикована к постели.

Неужели правительство такой могучей державы, как Советский Союз, может всерьез утверждать, что выезд двух совершенно одиноких здесь и тяжело больных стариков может угрожать безопасности страны?

Трагизм ситуации в этой семье сейчас достиг высшей точки: не удастся, несмотря на все усилия врачей, вывести Ф.Л. Коган хотя бы на кратковременную ремиссию. В организме идут необратимые злокачественные процессы, а это может означать, что ее дни сочтены. Поэтому мы настоятельно призываем вас, с учетом всего сказанного, немедленно разрешить выезд семье Коган.

Прошло около 16 лет, как Наум Израилевич вышел на пенсию по старости, а это достаточный срок для снятия любого режима, учитывая нынешние темпы развития науки и техники. Гуманность и милосердие украшают любую власть. Мы очень надеемся быть услышанными именно теперь, когда руководство СССР призывает положить конец формализму и бюрократизму в решении больших и малых дел и людских судеб. Мы хотели бы верить, что будет положен конец бюрократическому садизму чиновников ОВИРА'а, которые имели жестокость подтвердить отказ семье Коган 25. 03. 1987. Преступно отказывать им в праве хотя бы умереть на руках сына.

Елена Сейдель  
Аркадий Май  
Юлия Ратнер  
Леонид Бялый  
Роза Иоффе

Эмма Ландсман  
Людмила Лившиц  
Наталья Розенштейн  
Римма Якир

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

To the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, USSR

STATEMENT

We the undersigned appeal to you in connection with the exceedingly grave situation of the family of Faina L'vovna and Naum Izrailevich Kogan. In 1975 they petitioned for the first time for departure to permanent residence in Israel where their son had gone earlier. Since that time they have systematically been refused "for reasons of security" allegedly connected with Naum Izrailevich Kogan's previous work.

It is appropriate to say that the Kogans are two extremely seriously ill and very solitary old people. Naum Izrailevich is 78. He suffers from a chronic heart condition, a stomach ulcer and inflamed prostate. He is completely blind in one eye and can hardly see out of the other. Faina L'vovna is almost 70. She has severe bronchial asthma, diabetes and heart and lung complaints. But the worst thing is that she has suffered for two years with Mieloma (a kind of cancer of the blood) and she is bedridden.

Surely, the Government of a great power such as the Soviet Union cannot seriously maintain that the departure of two old people who are completely alone here and seriously ill can threaten the security of the country?

The tragedy of this family's situation has reached a climax now: despite all the efforts of doctors it is not possible to give Faina L'vovna even a temporary remission. Her body is undergoing irreversible malignant processes and this may mean that her days are numbered. For this reason we urgently call on you, taking into account all that we have said to grant permission to leave immediately to the Kogan family.

16 years have passed since Naum Izrailevich retired and that is a sufficient period to lift any security restrictions considering the present pace of development of science and

/technology



technology. Humanity and compassion enhance any power. We hope fervently for a hearing now that the leadership of the USSR is calling for an end to formalism and bureaucratism in the resolution of large and small questions and the fates of individuals. We would like to believe that there will be an end to the bureaucratic sadism of the officials of OVIR who had the cruelty to confirm the refusal to the Kogan family on 25 March 1987. It is criminal to refuse them the right at least to die in the arms of their son.

Elena Seidel  
Arkady Mai  
Yulia Ratner  
Leonid Byaly  
Roza Ioffe

Emma Landsman  
Lyudmila Lifshitz  
Natalya Rosenshtein  
Rimma Yakir

Главе правительства СССР Рыжкову Н.П.  
Главе правительства Израиля Ицхаку Шамиру

### Глубокоуважаемые главы правительств!

В последние 15 лет вопрос о выезде евреев из СССР в большей или меньшей степени неизменно привлекал к себе пристальное внимание политических и общественных кругов многих стран мира. При этом в качестве критерия удовлетворительного состояния выезда евреев из СССР часто предлагаются количественные показатели. Называются при этом цифры 40 000, 100 000, 400 000 человек. С другой стороны на протяжении последних лет мы были свидетелями откровенного выкупа /или попыток выкупа/ отдельных семей и лиц, производимых по спискам и пресобам государственных деятелей и общественных организаций Запада.

Мы полагаем, что ни один из этих путей не является подлинным решением вопроса. Удовлетворительное решение проблемы выезда евреев в Израиль должно включать следующие элементы:

1. Каждый еврей должен обладать правом и возможностью выехать в Израиль, не объясняя причин принятого им решения, и вне зависимости от наличия родственников в Израиле.

2. При отказе в выезде по режимным соображениям, отказ должен быть сформулирован в письменном виде, с указанием органа для обжалования и точных сроков действия ограничений на выезд из СССР. После окончания срока ограничений виза выдаётся автоматически.

3. СССР должен выдать разрешения на выезд в Израиль всем узникам Сиона, находящимся в СССР, а также в кратчайшие сроки пересмотреть дела отказников со сроком отказа 10 и более лет.

Нам представляется, что в настоящее время, когда с одной стороны в общественной жизни советского общества происходят положительные преобразования, а с другой стороны намечаются контакты между СССР и Израилем, такое решение практически возможно.

Как известно, в настоящее время выезд евреев из СССР осуществляется в рамках постановления Совета Министров СССР от 28 августа 1986г. №1064, которое ограничивает возможность выезда рамками воссоединения семьи, причём правом на возбуждение ходатайства обладают лишь лица, имеющие за границей ближайших родственников /муж, жена, дети, брат, сестра/.



Вместе с тем пункт 30 этого постановления предусматривает изменение процедуры при наличии двустороннего договора между СССР и другими странами.

Мы полагаем, что практически осуществление наших предложений могло бы иметь место в рамках некоего специального соглашения о репатриации евреев между СССР и Израилем.

Предлагая рассмотреть возможность заключения такого соглашения мы исходим из того, что Советский Союз в принципе признаёт идею репатриации и практически применял её, например, в отношении греков, испанцев и поляков.

Подобное соглашение позволит осуществить действительную репатриацию евреев в Израиль, а в качестве технического средства осуществления такого соглашения могли бы послужить прямой авиарейс Москва-Тель-Авив или паромная линия Одесса-Хайфа.

Мы обращаемся к вам, уважаемые главы правительств, с просьбой внимательно рассмотреть наши предложения и предпринять необходимые шаги к их осуществлению.

В. Бравловский, И. Бегун, Л. Бельзевский, Г. Гейшес, А. Зеличёнок,  
С. Зубко, В. Кислик, Ф. Кочубиевский, Я. Леви, Е. Лейн, В. Лифшиц,  
О. Локшин, А. Магидович, И. Нудель, А. Парицкий, В. Слелак, К. Фридман,  
А. Хелмянский, В. Цукерман, Б. Чернебыльский, С. Ширман, Л. Эльберт,  
А. Якир, Ф. Беренштейн, Н. Ратнер-Магарик, Т. Эдельштейн, Н. Фрадкова.

DEAR Mrs.THATCHER !

We know about Your big work in the human rights problem in the USSR and particular in the problem of jewish emigration from here and we are very grateful to You for whatever You've been doing for us.

Among many problems in this field there is one, which doesn't connect with security of USSR. And sovjet authorities could solve it easy. It is very important problem for the future - the emigration of young religious families to Israel from USSR.

And we ask You to put attention in Your contacts with sovjet leaders on this problem.



PROBLEM OF EMIGRATION TO ISRAEL FROM USSR  
YOUNG RELIGIOUS FAMILIES

We, young religious families from different towns of Caucasus ,  
insist on our legitimate right - to go to Israel.

We wrote letters to General Secretary of CPSU m-r Gorbatchev about  
our desire to make an aliya to devote ourselves to G-d in Israel, to  
fulfil Commandments, which can be done only in Erez Israel, to take  
active part in the life of Jewish State.

We wish to learn our children in Jewish way of life and mentality.  
Normal jewish life for us is imporsible without studying Judaism and Hebrew.

We see forward severe contradictions in mentality our families  
and schools here and it will cause a greit stress for our children  
in the nearest future.

We cant supply enough our families with cosher food and we have  
many problems to keep our rules - Shabbat, Holydais and so on.

As the religious beliefs are among the most important human rights  
and human life motivations WE INSIST THAT SOVJET OFFICIALS MUST REGARD  
THEM AS A VALID REASON FOR EMIGRATION as reunating of families.

Signed by

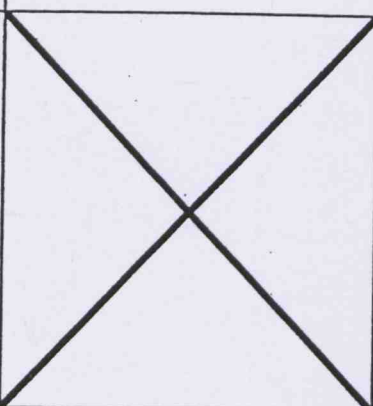
Palanker Dmitrij, Irina and Yevgenij - Yerevan, pr. Octemberjyna, 36, apt. 195  
tel. 58-33-09

Vaistuch Anaida, Otary -- Tbilisy, ul. Dadiani 22.

Fejgin Alexandr, Davitashvily Ljna - Tbilisy, Gldany 3 microrayon, corpus 4  
apt. 77.

Kopeikis Boris, Isacova Ljuba - Baku, ul. Neftepererabotchikov, 81 apt. 131

# **A** The National Archives

DEPARTMENT/SERIES ..... <i>PREM 19</i> ..... PIECE/ITEM ..... <i>2530</i> ..... (one piece/item number)	Date and sign
Extract details:  <i>Enclosure (e) to letter from          Horner to Neill dated 2 April 1987</i>	
CLOSED UNDER FOI EXEMPTION .....	
RETAINED UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 1958	
TEMPORARILY RETAINED	<i>16 March 2017          D Wayland</i>
MISSING AT TRANSFER	
NUMBER NOT USED	
MISSING (TNA USE ONLY)	
DOCUMENT PUT IN PLACE (TNA USE ONLY)	



*Instructions for completion of Dummy Card*

Use black or blue pen to complete form.

Use the card for one piece or for each extract removed from a different place within a piece.

Enter the department and series,  
eg. HO 405, J 82.

Enter the piece and item references, .  
eg. 28, 1079, 84/1, 107/3

Enter extract details if it is an extract rather than a whole piece.

This should be an indication of what the extract is,

eg. Folio 28, Indictment 840079, E107, Letter dated 22/11/1995.

Do not enter details of why the extract is sensitive.

If closed under the FOI Act, enter the FOI exemption numbers applying to the closure, eg. 27(1), 40(2).

Sign and date next to the reason why the record is not available to the public ie. Closed under FOI exemption; Retained under section 3(4) of the Public Records Act 1958; Temporarily retained; Missing at transfer or Number not used.

THE QUOTE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER FOR THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

The plight of the Jewish people has never been far from my thoughts during this remarkable visit to Moscow.

I have welcomed the steps which the Soviet authorities have taken to release those imprisoned for their beliefs and to allow those who wish to leave the country to do so. Basing myself on the obligations accepted by the Soviet Union under the Helsinki Final Act, I have urged the Soviet leadership to continue and accelerate this process.

The Foreign Secretary also handed to Mr. Shevardnadze on Monday lists of more than 130 people who have been denied exit visas or wish to be reunited with their families. Mr. Gorbachev told me individual cases would continue to be dealt with with care and attention and with positive results where possible. I regard this as a key to achieving greater trust and confidence between our two nations.

This morning I have had breakfast with three Jews - Mr. and Mrs. Iosif Begun and Mrs. Rosa Ioffe. I have learnt first hand from them the problems they have faced with courage and fortitude - problems which I hope will soon be alleviated and ended for all Jews in the Soviet Union.