

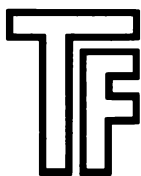


TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC.
HISTORY, AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS



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NEW YORK. N.Y. 10019
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TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC.
HISTORY, AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS



NEW YORK, 1976

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**Tatiana A. Schaufuss
Executive Vice President**

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC.

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(Photo by Fabian Bachrach)

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**The President and the Executive Vice President are members ex-officio of all Committees.*



A moving scene, as a newly-arrived Russian refugee embraces Alexandra Tolstoy.

DEFINITION AND PURPOSE

The Tolstoy Foundation is an American non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political Voluntary Agency for Foreign Service, founded and incorporated in April, 1939. It is a public charity as described in Sections 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1969.

The purpose of the Tolstoy Foundation is to assist victims of oppression by rehabilitation within the Free World, immigration to countries willing to offer asylum, integration and assimilation in local communities without loss of the distinctive values inherent in ethnic traditions.

The basic approach to any Tolstoy Foundation-sponsored activity is governed by the awareness that assistance should recognize human dignity and a desire for independence in every individual, his freedom of choice of the best type of integration and assimilation into a foreign community; to build a sense of self-reliance as opposed to charitable support, and to assist him towards becoming an asset in his new environment, contributing culturally and economically to the development of the society in which he lives.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The Tolstoy Foundation is tax-exempt and must depend in its activities upon private contributions, solicited annually by approaches to Foundations, individual contributors and the public at large through mailing campaigns held at given intervals during the year.

The Foundation employs no permanent fund-raiser, nor does it use the services of any specialized fund-raising firms. The executive and professional staff produce all the material proof of needs, based on actual facts and figures. Less than 5% of the Tolstoy Foundation annual budget is spent on fund-raising.

The overseas program derives partial support mainly from the Department of State and from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

In some instances, assistance is obtained from existing community resources within the resettlement area and overseas country of operations.

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) has significantly contributed to the success of the Tolstoy Foundation immigration program by arranging for travel loans repayable by the resettled refugees.



The world-renowned author, Leo Tolstoy, and his daughter, Alexandra Tolstoy. A rare photograph taken at the end of the nineteenth century at the Tolstoy estate, Yasnaia Poliana.

EARLY HISTORY

In April of 1939, at the invitation of Alexandra Tolstoy and Tatiana Schaufuss, a group of artists, intellectuals and professional people joined together to form an organization devoted to the relief of Russian refugees of World War I, as well as to the creation of a center of Russian culture in America. Among the original Charter and Board members were Dr. Ethan Colton, Boris Bakhmeteff, Serge Rachmaninoff, Professor Michael Rostovtzeff, Tatiana Schaufuss, Boris and Gertrude Sergievsky, Igor Sikorsky, Alexandra Tolstoy and Alexis Wiren. It was decided to name the organization after the great Russian author, philosopher and humanitarian, Leo Tolstoy. President Herbert Hoover became the Honorary Chairman.

With the advent of World War II, the Tolstoy Foundation became involved in assistance to refugees and prisoners of war in Europe. With the assistance of the Bible Society and the American Red Cross, food, clothing, Russian Bibles and Orthodox crosses were shipped to France and to Finland, in particular, at the request of the prisoners.

THE TOLSTOY FOUNDATION CENTER

In 1941, the position of the Tolstoy Foundation in the United States was stabilized by a generous anonymous gift through the Commonwealth Foundation. This was the Reed Farm — 75 acres of land five miles north of Nyack, in Rockland County, New York.

The existing buildings on the property were renovated and further structures built. Farming of all types was continued, primarily as a form of therapy for the refugees who came to stay for varying lengths of time.

Over the years, the farm became an initial haven and resettlement center for over 6,500 Displaced Persons of World War II, representing about one third of some 23,000 people brought to the United States and directly sponsored by the Tolstoy Foundation under special Congressional legislation on behalf of refugees scattered all over the world after the Second World War.

Cultural activities in Russian and English were organized at the Center, lectures were given and a summer camp, active until 1968, was established for needy children. The camp, unfortunately, had to be discontinued when construction of the Nursing Home began.



Main House, Tolstoy Foundation Center at Valley Cottage, N.Y.



Nursing home built on the premises of the Tolstoy Foundation Center in 1970.

Religion has always played a prominent part in the Russian emigration and, to meet the needs of the refugees and long-term residents of the Center, a permanent church built in the classic Pskov-Novgorod style and dedicated to St. Sergius of Radonezh was erected in 1957. The costs of building and decorating the church were met exclusively from the contributions of the congregation.

In 1952, a special appeal for a home for the aged at the Tolstoy Foundation Center was launched by Alexandra Tolstoy and Tatiana Schaufuss. Contributions of \$55,000.00 were received exclusively from new immigrants to America, representing over 50% of the cost of the home.

The home was established and functions, with the approval and under regulations of New York State and County Departments of Social Services, for approximately 50 residents.

A nursing home with 96 beds was built with New York State funds on the premises of the Tolstoy Foundation Center in 1970. It operates constantly under full capacity.



(Below) St. Sergius of Radonezh Russian Orthodox Church at TF Center in Valley Cottage, built by architect Vladimir Bush and consecrated in 1957. Frescoes decorating all the interior walls (above) were started by the artist Andrey Bicenکو and completed by the painter of the iconostasis, Nicholas Papkoff. The wood carving by hand of the iconostasis, including chandeliers, was the work of Gleb Greiz.



ACTIVITIES OVERSEAS

The post-World War II period was one of unrelenting activity for the Tolstoy Foundation. Under the leadership of Tatiana Schaufuss, the tiny staff of the Tolstoy Foundation in Europe accomplished immense tasks. Thousands of refugees throughout Western Europe, Trieste and the Middle East were interviewed and either processed for emigration or placed in homes for the aged in France. The Tolstoy Foundation worked in constant cooperation with various European governmental representatives, as well as with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and officials of the United States Escapee Program.

This cooperation was extended through the 1950's, during which time four homes for the aged were established in France to provide permanent accommodation for some 500 elderly Russians from Yugoslavia and the Middle East. In 1959, in connection with World Refugee Year, the Tolstoy Foundation was privileged to be the recipient of £60,000 from the British Government for the establishment of a home for the aged in West Berlin. The West German Government and Berlin Senate generously provided permanent maintenance for the home, as well as matching the British grant with funds with which to complete construction of the building.



1949 - Children and nurse in IRO Trieste refugee camp — awaiting emigration.

(Photo Erna Losorte)



Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees, opens St. Sergius Pavilion for aged refugees in Itaquera, Brazil — September, 1966.



Russian Children Helped by TF in Brazil.

LATIN AMERICAN PROGRAM

Since the end of World War I, Latin America has provided a haven for refugees from all over the world. In order to continue and broaden its work of assistance, the Tolstoy Foundation opened an office in Brazil in 1953. Official recognition was granted the appointed representative by the Brazilian Government and the Tolstoy Foundation received a promise of U.S. Governmental help in its activities.

The need for those services which the Tolstoy Foundation was able to provide was such that offices were soon opened in Argentina and Chile. In all three offices assistance in emigration to the United States, Canada and Australia was given, food and clothing were distributed, welfare cases were counselled, legal assistance was tendered and care of the aged was emphasized.



Old Believer children in their new community in Alaska.

REFUGEE GROUPS ASSISTED IN EMIGRATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Peoples of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

With the easing of certain restrictions on emigration from the Soviet Union, the Tolstoy Foundation has made its services available to all Soviet peoples wishing to settle in the United States. In contrast to other agencies, TF makes no distinction with regard to nationality, religion, ethnic background or former country of residence (in the case of individuals who had initially chosen to go to Israel and who now wish to come to America).

Interviewing, counselling and travel arrangements are accomplished in Tolstoy Foundation offices in Vienna, Rome, Munich, Paris and other locations in Europe. Housing, financial assistance, employment and other counselling is given by a multilingual staff of caseworkers in the New York Headquarters. English courses are also given and emphasis is placed on rapid, productive integration into American society in as painless a manner as possible. Close cooperative effort in this program is constantly maintained with the State Department's Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs.

As an expression of the esteem in which the Tolstoy Foundation is held by the new refugees and emigrés from the Soviet Union, a statement was issued on April 20, 1975, in the New York daily Russian-language newspaper, *Novoe Russkoe Slovo*, by some of the leading figures in the recent Russian emigration. A translation of the text, together with notes on the signatories, follows:

STATEMENT ISSUED BY RECENT RUSSIAN EXILES

A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE

It is doubtful that there is a single Russian person living abroad who does not know of the Tolstoy Foundation. The foundation is also well-known in circles of cultural and charitable work throughout the world. Having become directly acquainted with its work, one can clearly visualize the enormity of the task begun almost forty years ago.

Almost forty years ago, two outstanding Russian women of our day, Alexandra Lvovna Tolstoy and Tatiana Alekseevna Schaufuss, founded a farm on a plot of land sold to them for one symbolic dollar. Here thousands of Russian people in need or illness were able to find refuge and support.

During these years, the Tolstoy Foundation has accomplished a great deal in the fields of cultural, educational and social work. It now has thirteen branch offices operating in different countries throughout the world.

At its central headquarters in the United States, there now also stands a fully equipped modern Nursing Home. The development of a large cultural center is also planned, where language students will be able to study Russian language and culture.

With regard to the beginning of the third wave of emigrants from the USSR, the Foundation has voluntarily taken upon itself the responsibility of assisting hundreds of new refugees to adapt to their new environment, helping them to locate employment and to learn the English language. One can now say with certainty that were this assistance not available, the fates of many would have been dramatically different. A multitude of letters addressed to the Tolstoy Foundation with greetings and words of gratitude from the new immigrants bear eloquent testimony to this fact.

Unfortunately, the age and health of these two selfless founders of the Foundation no longer permits them to continue fund-raising for their work as actively as in the past. This of course limits the effectiveness of the organization to only what is most urgently needed. The Tolstoy Foundation needs your immediate and active support.

It is a matter of the honor and conscience of every emigrant from Russia, regardless of which wave of immigration he belongs to, that everyone who takes to heart the problems faced by

Russia today does all he is able to, assuring the continuation and further growth of the noble undertaking bearing the name of the great writer of Russia—the Tolstoy Foundation.

The Tolstoy Foundation must live!

*Iosif Brodsky
Alexander Galitch
Naum Korzhavin
Vladimir Maximoff
Victor Nekrasov
Mstislav Rostropovich
Andrei Siniavsky
Galina Vishnevskaya*

April 10, 1975

*The address of the Tolstoy Foundation is
250 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y. 10019*

IOSIF BRODSKY (1940): One of the most outstanding poets of modern Russia and a translator of English-language poets. Was prosecuted in 1964 for "parasitism" and banished for 5 years to the Archangel District, but due to the protests issued by the Soviet intelligentsia and public opinion abroad, was returned from exile after 18 months. Many of his poems reflect religious subjects. Deported from the USSR in 1972. Lives in the USA, where he teaches college. Two of Brodsky's collections of poems were published abroad: "Poems and Verses" (USA, 1965) and "A Stop in the Wilderness" (New York, 1970).

ALEXANDER GALITCH (1919): Poet, actor, playwright and scenario writer. Graduate of the Stanislavsky Studio. Author of 10 plays. In the 60's, started to perform his poems to his own guitar accompaniment and received wide notoriety. His poems, set to music, are being sung throughout the USSR. In 1971 this "Soviet Béranger" was expelled from the Soviet Writer's Union, from the Motion Pictures Worker's Union and from the Literary Fund. Emigrated from the USSR in 1974 and lived in Norway. Since May 15, 1975, lives in Munich, Germany. In 1969 a book of his "Songs," assembled from the texts copied underground, was published in Western Germany. In 1974 a collection of his poems and memoirs, entitled "A Dress Rehearsal," was published in Germany. In March, 1975, he spent 3 weeks in the United States, where he performed in universities, as well as before senators and congressmen. He appeared in concerts in Washington, D.C., and in New York.

NAUM KORZHAVIN (1925): Lyric poet and literary critic. His works were published in the USSR, but he became a dissident. His poems are now being passed from hand to hand in the USSR. Was interned in a concentration camp, then deported. Soviet men of letters recognize Korzhavin's talent as a poet and critic, as well as respect him for his great spiritual integrity. He is a member of the editorial staff of the periodical, *Continent*.

VLADIMIR MAXIMOV (1932): Writer, extensively published in the USSR. Of workers' parentage and background, he was brought up in an orphanage. In his young days, he worked throughout the USSR as a construction worker and prospector. His conflict with the Soviet authorities stems from the writing of his first novel, a profoundly Christian work, "The Seven Days of Creation." This novel depicted the disintegration of a family whose head was a Bolshevik commissar. In his second novel, "The Quarantine," the writer develops the theme of the revival of Christianity in the USSR. In 1974 both he and his wife left the USSR. They now live in Paris, where Maximov is editor-in-chief of the periodical, *Continent*. His novels and memoirs have been published abroad. In March, 1975, he came to the USA and appeared before audiences in universities, gatherings of American and emigre writers, as well as before legislators in Washington, D.C.

VICTOR NEKRASOV (1911): Writer. He is the author of one of the most important books on World War II, "In the Trenches of Stalingrad," for which he received Stalin's literary prize. Author of many novels, of which "The Hometown" is the most popular. Came to the USA in 1962 with a delegation of Soviet representatives. For his essay "On Both Sides of the Ocean," which appeared in the magazine *New World*, Mr. Nekrasov was severely criticized by the official Soviet press. Was a member of the Communist party for almost 30 years, but was expelled from it in 1974. Left the USSR in 1974 and now lives in Paris, where he is a member of the editorial staff of *Continent*. Is working on a novel begun in the USSR. In March and April of 1975, visited the USA, where he made a few public appearances.

MSTISLAV ROSTROPOVICH (1927): World-famous cellist and conductor, Honored Artist of the RSFSR. Toured the USA and Europe many times. Fell into disgrace with the Soviet authorities for the help he gave to Alexander Solzhenitsyn. In 1974 was given official permission to leave the USSR with his wife, Galina Vishnevskaya, and their two daughters. Is continually performing in Europe and the United States and was invited to become chief conductor of the National Symphony in Washington, D.C., for the season 1977-78. In March, 1975, made a statement to the press and explained that he was compelled to leave his motherland because the Soviet bureaucrats impeded his career and that of his wife.

ANDREI SINIAVSKY (1925): Writer and literary critic. Together with Julius Daniel, was prosecuted in 1966 for the publication of his books which appeared under the pen-name "Abram Tertz." Was given a 7-year sentence in a concentration camp. His condemnation raised a wave of protests both in the USSR and abroad: 62 Soviet writers signed a letter of protest addressed to the Presidium of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU and to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Council) of the USSR. Mr. Siniavsky, a practicing Christian, served a 5-year term in a concentration camp. After his release, he left the USSR for Paris where he teaches at the Sorbonne University. Is a member of the editorial staff of *Continent*. A book of his memoirs depicting life in a concentration camp in Soviet Russia was published abroad.

GALINA VISHNEVSKAYA (1926): Lyric-dramatic soprano, one of the finest singers of the USSR. She is an Honored Artist of the RSFSR and was a member of The Bolshoi Theater rostrum. Toured Europe and the USA many times. Married to Mstislav Rostropovich. Left the USSR in 1974 with her husband and two daughters on a prolonged leave of absence. Is performing on both the opera and concert stages of Europe and the USA with great success.



Alexandra Tolstoy with Alexander Solzhenitsyn
on the occasion of the world-famous author's
visit to the Tolstoy Foundation Center in
July, 1975.

Date	Name	<i>Guests</i>	Address
21.7.75	Александр Солженицын		STREET Chapter 45 CITY Zurich STATE Switzerland
	Осмотрев следствия Комиссия со славян, задаровами и организацией ее работы, я выражаю восхищение самоотверженной деятельностью его руководителей и его персонала Вызывает уверенность и благодарность поддержка	STREET Толстовский Центр CITY STATE	STREET CITY STATE
	Толстовского Фонда со старыми американскими федеральными и штатными властями, в этом проявляется их памя- тание общему бездоговорному созданию федер- мирового гатамитаризма.	STREET CITY STATE	STREET CITY STATE
	Фонду нечуждого успеха в его деятельности — во всю светлую жизнь, когда мы этого хотим гатамитаризма, мы создаваемых им представлений — не будет.	STREET CITY STATE	STREET CITY STATE
		<i>Sign</i>	STREET CITY STATE

**ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN'S
ENTRY IN
TOLSTOY FOUNDATION CENTER'S
GUESTBOOK**

21.7.75 *Alexander Solzhenitsyn*

Zürich, Switzerland

Having visited the Tolstoy Foundation Center today and become acquainted with the goals, purposes and programs of the Foundation, I wish to express my deep admiration for the self-sacrificing dedication of its leaders and staff. American state and federal support of TF deserves respect and gratitude, as it demonstrates an understanding of the generally grievous situation of the victims of world totalitarianism.

I wish the Tolstoy Foundation continued success in its activities until that bright moment when both totalitarianism itself and the persecution which it generates will cease to exist.

North Caucasians

For many years the Tolstoy Foundation has been assisting Circassians and others of North Caucasian ancestry resident in Turkey, Syria and Jordan. Most of these individuals had escaped repatriation to the USSR after World War II by fleeing from camps in Europe to the Middle East, where they were offered refuge by Muslim governments.

Following the Arab-Israeli wars, many North Caucasians were displaced and the Tolstoy Foundation's program of resettlement in America was intensified at the special request of North Caucasian groups in the United States. Tolstoy Foundation representatives in Amman, Damascus and Athens assist in various aspects of the emigration procedure.



Tatiana Schaufuss visiting Tolstoy Foundation office in Beirut in 1962. Alexis Wrangel, Tolstoy Foundation representative in the Middle East in background. A program of emigration, resettlement, self-help projects and welfare are supported by the Tolstoy Foundation in most of the countries of the Middle East for the Russian Orthodox refugees and Moslem North Caucasians.

North Caucasian TF sponsored refugees, with T. Bagration, TF Executive Secretary, marking Bairam holiday in Paterson, New Jersey, Public Park in 1966.

(Photo by V. Sladon)





Old Believers of Nikolaevsk, Alaska, pledging allegiance to the United States as they became American citizens on June 21, 1975 in Anchor Point. Their story is well known to the friends of the Tolstoy Foundation.

Old Believers

Descendants of individuals who, more than 300 years ago, refused to adopt certain reforms introduced into the Russian Orthodox Church, the Old Believers have, in the face of much persecution, retained the customs and rituals of their ancestors. A deeply religious people, they could not accept the official policy of atheism imposed by the Soviet government. During the 1940's many Old Believers escaped from the USSR by actually walking across the roof of the world, through the Himalayas, Tibet and Mongolia, finally reaching safety in India, although decimated in numbers by the incredible rigors of their journey.

This group, together with other Old Believers, were resettled by the Tolstoy Foundation in several places in America, particularly in Oregon and Alaska where, due to their industriousness, they have created thriving communities.



Cyril Galitzine, Director of Immigration and Resettlement for the Tolstoy Foundation, and Vera Samsonoff (extreme right), European Director of TF, visit the Alaskan village of Nikolaevsk following naturalization proceedings which granted citizenship to 60 of the village's 290 Old Believer inhabitants on June 19, 1975.



Kalmuk children, resettled by the Tolstoy Foundation, studying Buddhism in the Lamaist temple established by the Kalmuk community in Pennsylvania.

Kalmuks

A Buddhist group of Mongolian ancestry, the Kalmuks suffered religious and ethnic persecution in the Soviet Union, especially during World War II. The Tolstoy Foundation successfully resettled a group of Kalmuks in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where they maintain their religious and ethnic traditions while simultaneously being assimilated into local community and academic life.



1960 — Kalmuk leaders at the Tolstoy Foundation Center starting a collection for Tibetans in India.



Rev. Geshe Wangyal and Tibetan monks in New Jersey.

Tibetans

In 1959 the Tolstoy Foundation was asked by the Dalai Lama to help those of his people who had escaped after the communist takeover of Tibet. A very successful program of resettlement was undertaken, resulting in the establishment of a Buddhist monastery, as well as the training of Tibetans in various trades and the securing of scholarships for Tibetan students. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare expressed its opinion of the project and the work of the Tolstoy Foundation as follows:

“The Program as a whole serves the National interest of our country by promoting a better understanding of the Far East and South East Asia.”

Ugandan Asians

When General Idi Amin, the Ugandan head of state, declared that all "undesirables," including Ugandan residents of Indian origin, must leave Uganda by November 8, 1972, the Tolstoy Foundation was invited by the Department of State to undertake responsibility for the resettlement of part of the 1,000 Ugandan Asians permitted to enter the United States.

Some 200 refugees were successfully resettled in Spartanburg and Greenville, South Carolina.

Hungarians

Following the Hungarian revolution of 1956, the Tolstoy Foundation became involved in the resettlement of several hundred Hungarians. TF representatives in Europe assisted in the travel arrangements from Vienna to the U.S. and members of the New York Headquarters staff participated in the operation through Camp Kilmer in New Jersey.



Indians from Uganda resettled near Spartanburg, South Carolina by TF.

The Indochina Refugee Resettlement Program

With the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia to the Communists and the subsequent American Governmental decision to admit 130,000 refugees from these countries, the Tolstoy Foundation was asked by the State Department to assist in the resettlement of several thousand Indochina refugees. Offices were established at Camp Pendleton, California, Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and, at the special request of the State Department, for a short time at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. Each office comprised a Vietnamese-speaking American supervisor and a staff of Americans and Vietnamese who interviewed and registered refugees, verified sponsors and coordinated administrative files for Tolstoy Foundation Headquarters.

An IBM computer terminal with a direct link to the central State Department data bank on all refugees and sponsors was installed in the New York office. The computer was used to trace refugees, determine their current status and, to some extent, for initial matching of sponsors with individual refugees or refugee families.

By December 15, 1975, the Tolstoy Foundation had resettled over 3,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees throughout the continental U.S. and Hawaii. In order to facilitate future communication between refugees and the Tolstoy Foundation, an office has been established in San Francisco staffed by two Vietnamese-speaking Americans and two English-speaking Vietnamese who provide supportive activities for refugees settled west of the Mississippi. A Vietnamese fluent in English works in the New York Headquarters assisting the American staff in handling any problems that refugees living east of the Mississippi may bring to the attention of the Foundation.



A family of 11 Vietnamese refugees resettled by the Tolstoy Foundation with a sponsoring couple in Colorado, Mr. & Mrs. Hans Kunz. Mrs. Kunz (center) is an artist who creates exquisite designs in enamel on metal. She has trained her adopted family in the techniques of this unique art form.



Cambodian children in Camp Pendleton, California, with Alla Ivask of Tolstoy Foundation Headquarters, New York. TF resettled 3,200 refugees from Camp Pendleton, Fort Chaffee and Indiantown Gap.

Laotians

Although less publicized than the Vietnamese and Cambodian crises, the fall of Laos to a communist regime forced many thousands of people to flee from that country. These Laotian refugees are now living in camps in Thailand while awaiting security clearance and sponsorship offers from American citizens. A Tolstoy Foundation representative was sent to Thailand in the autumn of 1975 to begin registering Laotians for resettlement.

Over 200 Laotians were assisted by the Tolstoy Foundation in emigrating to the United States by the end of 1975.

Depending upon Congressional approval, a further 10,000 Indochina refugees, mostly Cambodians, now in Thailand may be permitted to enter the United States. In order to assist this group, the Tolstoy Foundation plans to open an office in Bangkok staffed by Americans who speak various South East Asian languages and by Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese office workers.

Huntsville, August, 04-1975

To : MR. DRAGIEL RUFFINO
Tolstoy Foundation
Ft. Indiantown Gap PA.

Dear MR RUFFINO,

I leave Indiantown Gap Saturday morning to go to Huntsville Alabama. The travel is long but it is the most interssant in my life.

I came to the air-port of Huntsville at 4PM. Mrs. and Mr. my dear sponsors and their 3 boys are here to welcome me.

My sponsor take me and my children in 2 cars to go to home. One hour after, we go to the su-per-market. Here Mrs. buys many foods for the family. We can have a dinner with delicious meals cooking by Mrs. We drink tea and talk about the long travel from Vietnam to America, the refugees in Camp Indiantown Gap, and many things.

On Sunday, we go to the First Christian Church. Here I can meet many peoples. They are very kind for me and welcome me as friend.

Dear MR. RUFFINO,

I would like to thank you, MR. MORE and the TOLSTOY FOUNDATION who has found me and aniable sponsor. You are very kind for me.

As conclusion, I can say : Many peoples in the USA are good friends. They have given me their help and many things I need. I do my best to be a good New-American.

Sincerely yours,

Letter from one of the Vietnamese refugees resettled by the Tolstoy Foundation from Fort Indiantown Gap, PA. In order to protect the privacy of both refugee and sponsor, personal names have been deleted.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOLSTOY FOUNDATION

At the center of the Tolstoy Foundation structure is the National Headquarters in New York City. All matters concerning policy are decided here.

Through membership and representation in the American Council of Voluntary Agencies and its committees since its inception, the Tolstoy Foundation participates actively on its Board, on the Board of CARE, the U.S. Committee for Refugees, is registered for foreign work with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, and enjoys active support of the State Department Refugee Program. The Tolstoy Foundation participates in Congressional hearings of the Senate and the House related to legislation in behalf of refugees.

The Headquarters' other important function is to keep the Governing Bodies of the Foundation (the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and other elective Committees) informed of the operations in progress and to obtain guidance on general policy matters.

The Headquarters is responsible for seeking governmental, private and international support for the Foundation's activities.



An ICEM flight from Europe bringing a TF plane load of refugees to Kennedy airport. Peter Iswolsky, TF, and Ruth Tropin, ICEM, on the right.

(International News Photo)



St. Elizabeth Home in West Berlin.

The Headquarters' divisions include:

Immigration and Resettlement, involving processing of persons seeking admission to the United States or other countries, documentation under refugee labor contract legislation, reception and placement of new arrivals, assistance in naturalization work. This department is also responsible for local integration work with new immigrants in need of vocational guidance and employment.

Welfare Assistance, involving processing for admission to the TF Nursing Home and Home for the Aged, as well as contacts with State, County and City Social Service Departments on relief needs resulting from accidents, sickness or death of the family bread-winner.

Tracing Service, whose remarkable work since 1949 has resulted in the reunion of over 7,000 persons with their families all over the world, including the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Administration and Finance coordinate the annual budget for U.S. and Overseas activities, including certified audits of international and national funds. Operation of individual loan accounts with ICEM for travel and resettlement of refugees is also handled by this division. Finally, coordination and supervision of the Tolstoy Foundation Center and its various subdivisions fall within the responsibilities of the department.

Close, constant contact and cooperation is maintained between the Foundation Headquarters and Tolstoy Foundation offices in Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, France, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Paraguay, Switzerland, Syria, West Germany.



"Les Cigales" in Cannes, one of the Homes for the Aged on the French Riviera.

(Photo Traverso - Cannes)



TF Munich Library in Memory of Admiral L. C. Stevens.

OTHER AREAS OF ENDEAVOR

In addition to its other activities, the Tolstoy Foundation maintains a valuable library in Munich, West Germany, comprising some 30,000 volumes relating primarily to Russian culture. The library, named in memory of Admiral L.C. Stevens, now has 34 branches throughout Germany.

A large Russian library also exists at the Tolstoy Foundation Center in Valley Cottage, New York, where, in conjunction with Macalester College of St. Paul, Minnesota, Russian language courses are given both summer and winter.

Care for the aged, always a matter of great concern to the Tolstoy Foundation, has been expanded considerably in recent years. The Foundation now has 12 homes for the aged throughout Europe and Latin America with a total of 1,321 beds in operation.

In 1975, with the help of \$80,000 provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a pavilion for 32 mentally handicapped Russian and East European refugees began construction in Itaquera, near Sao Paulo, Brazil, to open in March, 1976.

FUTURE PLANS

One of the original aims of the founders of the Tolstoy Foundation was the establishment of a permanent center of Russian culture in the United States. To a limited degree this aim has already been achieved. In order, however, to fully accomplish this purpose, it is the fervent hope of the Foundation that it may acquire a 47 acre tract of land adjoining the existing Tolstoy Foundation Center. This area would serve as a projected 'Institute of Russian Studies' where students from all over the world could gather for courses in all aspects of Russian Studies.

As yet, this project is only a dream. With the financial support of interested individuals, though, the dream may easily become a reality.



Lecture on Russian Literature given by Miss Alexandra Tolstoy to Macalester College students in the library of Tolstoy Foundation Center at Valley Cottage, N. Y.

(Photo: A. Korsun)

United States

Registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Agency for International Development (AID) of the Department of State.

Registered with the National Information Bureau, New York City.

Member Agency of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies For Foreign Service, Inc. (A.C.V.A.).

Member Agency of CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.).

Member of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference (A.I.C.C.).

Cooperating with the United States Committee for Refugees (U.S.C.R.).

Overseas

Member Agency of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (Geneva) (ICVA).

Member Agency of "Fédération des Institutions Internationales Semi-officielles et Privées à Genève" (FIIG).



TF OFFICES AND TF SPONSORED

FOUNDATION AFFILIATIONS

Member Agency of the Council of Voluntary Agencies operating in Germany (CVAG) and Italy.

Cooperating Agency with the United States Refugee Program (USRP) of the Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

Cooperating Agency with the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration (ICEM).

Cooperating Agency with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Authorized Agency of the Synod of Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia for work with refugees.

Founding Member of:

Association de la Maison de Retraite de Cannes et d'autres établissements pour Réfugiés Etrangers — Paris.

Association "La Résidence des Sapins" — Rouen, France.

Kuratorium des Altenwohnheimes "Haus Elisabeth" — Berlin.

Tolstoy Hilfs- und Kulturwerk, e. V. — Germany.



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Executive Vice President and Overseas Director

TEYMURAZ K. BAGRATION

Executive Secretary

CYRIL GALITZINE

*Director, Immigration
and Resettlement and TF Center*

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Cable: TOLFUND, N.Y.

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Valley Cottage, N.Y. 10989

tel. (914) 268-6140

Sergey A. Kargay, Manager

Tolstoy Foundation Nursing Home

Lake Road

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Serge Jelenevsky, Administrator

Tolstoy Foundation, Inc.

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San Francisco, CA. 94102

tel. (415) 982-3159

Reed Nelson, Manager

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*Director for Europe and the Middle East
and Field Operations Officer*

ALEXANDER KOLTCHAK

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tel. 492311

PARAGUAY, Asuncion
Mrs. Liubov Fleischer
TF Representative
Cuba y Tte Colman
Asuncion-5

NAMES AND ADDRESSES IN EUROPE, LATIN AMERICA

FRANCE

Maison de Retraite de Cannes
15 Avenue Maréchal Juin
F-06400 Cannes
France 210 beds

Maison de Retraite de Cannes
Etablissement de St. Raphael
65, avenue Victor Bontemps
F-83 St. Raphael, Var
France 170 beds

Maison de Retraite
25, rue de la Gaité
F-94 Le Perreux
Val-de-Marne
France 55 beds

La Résidence des Sapins
"Les Chatelets"
F-76 Rouen — Les Sapins
France 80 beds

GERMANY

Altenheim Darmstadt
D-61 Darmstadt,
Ruedescheimer Strasse 115
W. Germany 100 beds

Elisabeth Haus
An den Hubertushausen 17
(1) Berlin W. 15
W. Germany 80 beds

UNITED STATES

Tolstoy Foundation Center
Lake Road
Rockland County
Valley Cottage, N.Y. 10989
50 beds

Tolstoy Foundation Nursing Home
Lake Road
Rockland County
Valley Cottage, N.Y. 10989
96 beds

TOTAL beds

OF HOMES FOR THE AGED AND THE UNITED STATES

ARGENTINA

Pequeño Cottolengo
C. Pellegrini 1441
Buenos Aires
Argentina 30 beds

Santa Rita
Pirovano 1039
Martinez
Prov. de Buenos Aires,
Argentina 205 beds*

BRAZIL

Itaquera
La Cidade dos Velinhos
Santa Luiza de Marilac
São Paulo, Brazil
108 beds

CHILE

Hogar de Cristo
Maria del Pilar
Esquina de Nueva de Santiago
Comuna de Conchali
Santiago, Chile
117 beds

*Total present capacity of Santa Rita is 205 beds, of which
15 were originally created by the Tolstoy Foundation.

in operation 1,321



(Photo: Burt Shavitz)

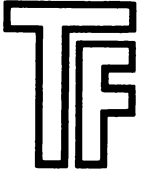
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

UNFAILING PUBLIC SUPPORT MADE ALL THIS POSSIBLE

We gratefully acknowledge all our contributors in money, in kind or in voluntary work, who are making possible the service of the Tolstoy Foundation to refugees.

Alexandra Tolstoy

Tatiana Schaufuss



TOLSTOY FOUNDATION, INC.

250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. 10019
Telephone (212) 247-2922

April 1, 1976

Dear Friends:

For the past two hundred years the United States of America has been enriched by immigrants and refugees from virtually every country in the world. Each national, ethnic and religious group has contributed a unique share to the cultural, intellectual and economic life of American society as a whole.

In honoring the Bicentenary, the Tolstoy Foundation has issued the enclosed booklet, outlining its participation in the effort of assisting refugees and integrating them into the pattern of American life without loss of the distinctive values inherent in ethnic traditions.

Since 1939 the Tolstoy Foundation has been dependent upon the generosity of private individuals for the bulk of its funding. We are appealing to you to make this Bicentennial year the most successful in the Tolstoy Foundation's history. All contributions are, of course, tax deductible to the full extent provided by law.

Sincerely yours,

Tatiana Schaufuss
Executive Vice President

Alexandra Tolstoy
President

