than 106,200 Jews had arrived in Israel from there. Romanian authorities permitted this emigration on condition of secret payments by the receiving country, mostly in the form of merchandise, for exit permits for the Jews.

An “anti-Zionist campaign” in Poland (1967–1968) led to the emigration of about 20,000 Jews, people of Jewish origin, and intellectuals sometimes only loosely related to Jews but who were so accused. As a rule, persons under antisemitic attack were forced to leave the country on Israeli visas. Consequently, according to the official Polish archival data, between 1967 and 1971 about 13,000 emigrants noted Israel as their country of destination. However, less than 4,000 people actually arrived in Israel from Poland; the majority chose Sweden, the United States, France, and other countries. After the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw pact armies in August 1968, about one-third of its Jews left the country; once again, the majority went to the West.

In 1969 Romania and Israel reached another secret agreement by the terms of which the receiving country would pay money for exit permits in return for the restarting of Jewish emigration; similar secret agreements were arranged until the end of the Ceaucescu era. Between 1969 and 1989, under these conditions 39,600 Jews and their relatives immigrated from Romania to Israel (Table 5).

Large-Scale Soviet Emigration in the 1970s and Its Reduction in the 1980s

For many years Soviet Jews, like all other citizens of the USSR, had no real possibility to emigrate in sizable numbers. This situation changed dramatically in the 1970s. Large-scale emigration began in 1971 when about 13,000 Soviet Jews and their relatives left the country. In 1972 and 1973, more than 31,000 and 34,000 emigrated, respectively. However, the number of permits for emigration in the following years decreased: in 1974 less than 21,000 Jews and their relatives left the USSR, and only 13,000 to 16,000 did so in each of the years 1975–1977. The next three years saw an increase, and the peak of this wave of emigration occurred in 1979, when more than 51,000 Soviet Jews and their relatives emigrated. Jewish emigration was again severely restricted by the Soviet authorities in the years that followed. In 1982–1986 as a whole, less than 7,000 Soviet Jews and their relatives left the country. Afterward the situation again changed for the better under Perestroika, and in 1987 and 1988, more than 8,000 and 19,000, respectively emigrated.

In total in 1969–1988, about 294,000 Soviet Jews and their relatives emigrated from the country, the majority—approximately 168,000—to Israel (see Table 6). In all these years Jewish emigrants left the USSR with Israeli visas, and in the first half of the 1970s only 7.5 percent of them went to destinations other than Israel. However, in 1976–1977 about half of the total number of emigrants from the Soviet Union with Israeli visas changed their destination, mostly for the United States.

By 1979 only one-third of these emigrants were arriving in Israel. The great majority, who left the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Belorussia in the period 1976–1988 as a whole, went to the United States (see Table 7). In the 1970s and 1980s, the largest number of emigrants from the Soviet Union (37 percent) was from Ukraine and the second in size originated from the Russian Federation with a much lower share (17 percent).

Soviet Internal Migration and Urban Concentrations after World War II

The Jewish migratory balance between Ukraine and other Soviet republics, especially Russia, was negative until the late 1980s. A situation similar to Ukraine’s existed in Belorussia. Many young Jews from these two Slavic republics emigrated to Russia, mainly for the purpose of receiving higher education. A comparison of Jewish birth cohort dynamics in the three republics reveals this aspect of Jewish population change. These dynamics were very different in Russia than in the other two Slavic republics: between the 1959 and 1970 censuses the size of the 1944–1953 birth cohort (which in 1959 was mostly of school age) grew by 12 percent in Russia, and became smaller by 10–11 percent in Ukraine and Belorussia. Even in 1979, the size of this birth cohort in Russia was still greater than in 1959, despite some return migration to the republics of birth and emigration outside the Soviet Union. The overall results of the differences in migration movements were so large that in 1989 the size of the 1944–1953 birth cohort in Russia was only 7 percent less than in 1959, whereas over the same period the size of this birth cohort had fallen by 36 percent in Ukraine and 31 percent in Belorussia. A similar situation, although not as pronounced, existed for the earlier 1934–1943 birth cohort according to the census data. At the same time, the dynamics of the much older 1904–1913 birth cohort were very similar in the three republics.