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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Withdrawer

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File Folder DISSIDENTS 1/23

FOIA

F06-114/6

Box Number 23

YARHI-MILO

2301

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
9248	MEMO	ALLEN TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE MEETING WITH AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY [13 - 13] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	5/19/1981	B1
9249	MEMO	BRIEFING PAPER FOR VICE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY [14 - 14] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	ND	B1
9250	TALKING POINTS	MEETING WITH AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY [15 - 15] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	ND	B1
9251	MEMO	BACKGROUND ON SHCHARANSKIY CASE [18 - 18] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	ND	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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YARHI-MILO

2301

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
9252	MEMO	HAIG TO PRESIDENT REAGAN RE MEETING WITH AVITAL SHCHARANSKIY [29 - 29] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	1	5/13/1981	B1
9254	CABLE	1414272 MAY 81 [30 - 34] R 12/13/2007 F06-114/6	5	5/14/1981	B1

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 24, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN
FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*
SUBJECT: Sakharov Birthday Celebration

The attached telegram (Tab A) to the participants of the Sakharov birthday celebration which I have drafted and the Speechwriters have approved with minor modifications is ready to go. Would you please authorize its transmittal at the earliest possible time. At Tab B is the incoming request.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the transmittal of the telegram at Tab A.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

DRAFT TELEGRAM

April 24, 1981

TO: Participants of Sakharov Birthday Celebration
c/o Professor David Chudnovsky
423 West 120th Street, Apt. 88
New York, New York 10027

I am highly gratified to be able to add my voice of congratulations to Academician Andrei Sakharov on the occasion of his 60th birthday. Sakharov is one of the true spiritual heroes of our time. An outstanding scientist whose position ensured him all the security and comfort he might desire, he was willing to risk all in order to speak out on behalf of human rights and freedom. He persisted in so doing after being subjected to increasingly harsh penalties.

Mr. Sakharov is a Russian patriot in the best sense of the word because he perceives his peoples' greatness to lie not in militarism and conquests abroad but in building a free and lawful society at home. His fearless pronouncements for the cause of freedom and peace have encouraged all of us to believe in the unconquerable nature of these ideals and makes him a hero to Americans as well. I should like to wish him speedy liberation from exile and a long, creative life on behalf of science and humanity.

Ronald Reagan

DAVID CHUDNOVSKY
423 WEST 120 ST APT 88
NEW YORK NY 10027



1-0598489106 04/16/81 ICS IPMMTZZ CSP WSHC
2128645320 MGM TDMT NEW YORK NY 277 04-16 0730P EST

DR RICHARD PIPES
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

Sand

DEAR DR PIPES

WE ARE ADDRESSING YOU ON BEHALF OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN HONOR OF ANDREI SAKHAROV TO BE HELD ON MAY 1 AND 2 AND ON BEHALF OF THE ORGANIZERS OF SAKHAROV'S BIRTHDAY DINNER TO TAKE PLACE ON MAY 2 IN NEW YORK CITY

THESE EVENTS HAVE BEEN PLANNED ON THE OCCASION OF SAKHAROV'S 60TH BIRTHDAY FOR THE PURPOSE OF CELEBRATING HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THEORETICAL PHYSICS, HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND COOPERATION

DR SAKHAROV NOT ONLY OCCUPIES A HIGHLY RESPECTED STATUS IN THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY HE IS ALSO A UNIQUE HISTORIC FIGURE DEVOTED TO THE PROTECTION OF THE VICTIMS OF THE TOTALITARIAN PERSECUTION AND TO THE PROGRESS OF ALL MANKIND. SINCE JANUARY 1980 SAKHAROV HAS BEEN IN LAWLESS EXILE IN THE CITY OF GORKY. THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ACADEMIC COMMUNITIES WISH TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR STRONG SUPPORT OF SAKHAROV AND OF HIS COLLEAGUES WHO SUFFER IN THE COMMUNIST WORLD. THE PLANNED TWO DAY CONFERENCE WILL BE CULMINATED ON SATURDAY MAY 2 BY THE BIRTHDAY DINNER. THE DINNER WILL ATTRACT PERMANENT AMERICANS AND INTERNATIONAL GUESTS INCLUDING NOBEL LAUREATES IN THE SCIENCES. THE DINNER IS GOING TO BE CHAIRED BY DR SOVERN PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. WE ALL FEEL VERY STRONGLY THAT YOUR BLESSING WILL ENCOURAGE THE AMERICAN ACADEMIC COMMUNITY TO STAND STRONG IN DEFENSE OF FREEDOM AND THE FREE WORLD

WE SHALL BE VERY HAPPY TO RECEIVE YOUR STATEMENT TO BE READ AT SAKHAROV'S DINNER. WE ALL WISH YOU STRONG HEALTH AND COMPLETE SUCCESS IN ALL OF YOUR PROJECTS.

DR DAVID CHUDNOVSKY
DR GREGORY CHUDNOVSKY
DEPT OF MATHEMATICS
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK NY 10027

19:59 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

PARTICIP OF ~~STACHAN~~ ANN
BIRTH CELEBRATION

PROF. DAVID CHODNOSKY
423 West 120th St.

Apr 88

NYC 10027

6:30

14th & 5th
Ave.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Edoardo Amaldi

Rome University

*Christian Anfinson

National Institutes of Health

Lipman Bers

Columbia University

*Hans Bethe

Cornell University

Kenneth M. Case

Rockefeller University

*Owen Chamberlain

University of California, Berkeley

D.V. Chudnovsky

Columbia University

G.V. Chudnovsky

Columbia University

*James Cronin

University of Chicago

Sidney D. Drell, Chairman

Stanford University

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*Paul Flory

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*Arthur Kornberg

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*Joshua Lederberg

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Columbia University

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Heinz Pagels

COORDINATOR

Sidney Borowitz

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN HONOR OF ANDREI SAKHAROV

NEW YORK, MAY 1-2, 1981

Sponsored by: American Institute of Physics, American Physical Society

And The New York Academy of Sciences

2 East 63rd Street, New York, 10021 Phone (212) 838-0230 Cable NYACSCI

March 31, 1981

Professor R. Pipes,
The White House,
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Professor Pipes,

Thank you very much for your support
in the preparation of Dr. Sakharov's celebration.

We very much hope that you will at least
be able to come in private capacity to a birthday
dinner for Sakharov. This dinner will be held
on the evening of Saturday, May 2. The dinner
will be held outside of the immediate framework
of the Conference, and is being prepared by Daniel
Rose, Professor H. Cohen from the New School and us.

A month ago, when we asked the President
of the United States to honor the dinner with
his presence, Professor S. Kook put on paper
some thoughts that could be relevant for
the occasion. With his kind permission

*Nobel Laureate

we are sending them to you.

wishes Hoping to hear from you, and with all best

Yours sincerely

David Chudnovsky,
Gregory Chudnovsky.

Science and Civilization^①

S. Hook

- 1- The modern age owes its destructive character to the emergence and development of experimental science and its applications.
- 2- There is a logic and ethics of scientific method which is relevant to the existence and operation of a human society.
- 3- Science and scientific method are not value free because by their very nature they seek to establish truth and to devise the most reliable methods of checking it. These methods are public and self-correcting, and therefore cannot accept claims based ^{merely} on authority, custom or tradition.
- 4- Because science and scientific method seek the truth, they are committed to freedom - to a free market of ideas in which theories compete on the basis of evidence and reason.
- 5- It is only in an open society which is free from official dogma about the nature of the world and man, that freedom of scientific inquiry can best flourish.
- 6- The scientific community is open to all qualified inquirers regardless of differences in race, sex, religion, national origin or political faith. There are no frontiers in the life of the mind.

Science & Civilization -

P. 2

- 7- Because its seeks objective truth concerning matters on which universal agreement is possible, science denies that there are ~~national~~ racial truths or national truths or class truths. The belief that there is a true German science or a proletarian science is a preface to cultural barbarism and inhuman pretension. There may be truths about nations, about races, about classes but they do not result in national, racial or class truths.
- 8- With respect to the applications of science, ethical considerations are always in order as are questions of cost, security, and responsibility to future ~~generations~~ generations.
- 9- But with respect to basic research, the quest for ^{new} truths must not be restricted except by guide lines adopted by the researchers in consultation with Community of people to protect human subjects.
 - a - In basic research ^{needed} secrecy is the enemy of scientific progress.
10. The nature of the modern world and the pervasive effects of science and technology on our lives makes it incumbent to provide scientific education as an integral part of education for the citizen.
11. We honor Andrei Sakharov, as a great scientist, a great ^{as well as} patriot and advocate of world peace, and above all as a great protagonist of the scientific outlook - with its emphasis upon openness of inquiry, tolerance, love of truth - the values that are applicable to all areas of human experience.

GREGORY CHUDNOVSKY
423 WEST 120 ST APT 88
NEW YORK NY 10027

western union

Mailgram®



4-0303258125 05/05/81 ICS IPMMTZZ CSP WSHB
2128645320 MGM TDMT NEW YORK NY 263 05-05 1243P EST

SAKHAROV

DR RICHARD PIPES
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON DC 20500

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY OF MAILGRAM SENT ON 5-5-81 TO PRESIDENT REAGAN;

DEAR MR PRESIDENT,

ALL OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN HONOR OF ANDREI SAKHAROV WERE DEEPLY MOVED BY YOUR WONDERFUL, WARM AND TOUCHING LETTER ADDRESSED TO DOCTOR SAKHAROV YOUR MESSAGE WAS A MESSAGE OF OUR MUTUAL HOPE, AND TOGETHER WITH YOU WE ALL PRAY THAT THE LAWLESS EXILE OF ANDREI DMITRIEVICH SAKHAROV WILL SOON BE OVER, AND THAT HE WILL BE REUNITED WITH HIS FAMILY AND SCIENTIFIC COLLEAGUES WE, ALL OF THE ORGANIZERS AND PARTICIPANTS OF SAKHAROV'S CONFERENCE, WERE HAPPY THAT OUR SUPPORT OF OUR DEAR COLLEAGUE AND FRIEND ANDREI SAKHAROV AND OF OTHER SCIENTIFIC COLLEAGUES PERSECUTED IN THE SOVIET UNION DOES NOT CONTRADICT YOUR PERSONAL VIEWS OR THE OFFICIAL POSITION OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION THE TWO DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN HONOR OF ANDREI SAKHAROV THAT FINISHED ON MAY 2ND, PROVIDED FOR A LARGE SCIENTIFIC AND GENERAL PUBLIC A FORUM IN WHICH TO DISCUSS CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY, AND ISSUES OF WAR AND PEACE ONE OF THE CLEAR RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSION, IN WHICH MANY FAMOUS AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SCHOLARS TOOK PART, WAS AN UNDERSTANDING THAT THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY MUST TAKE A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SECURITY OF THIS COUNTRY AND IN THE FIGHT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE IRON CURTAIN GOD BLESS YOU MR PRESIDENT

DR DAVID CHUDNOVSKY AND DR GREGORY CHUDNOVSKY DEPT OF MATHEMATICS
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY NEW YORK NY 10027

12:43 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

212/280-3950

9

The participating States will respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.... They confirm the right of the individual to *know and act* upon his rights and duties in this field.

45
(Signed) Leonid Brezhnev Aug. 1, 1975 Helsinki, Finland

~~30~~ WHO BELIEVED

Yuri Orlov High energy physicist; 7 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Mykola Rudenko Poet, author; 7 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Anatoly Shcharansky Computer scientist; 3 years in prison, 10 in camp

Merab Kostava Music teacher; 3 years in labor camp, 2 in exile

Oleksa Tykhy Teacher; 10 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Viktoras Petkus Laborer; 3 years in prison, 7 in camp, 5 in exile

Robert Nazarian Physicist, deacon; 5 years in labor camp, 2 in exile

Vladimir Slepak Radio & TV engineer; 5 years in exile

Mykola Matusevych; Historian, editor; 7 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Myroslav Marynovych Electrical engineer; 7 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Levko Lukyanenko Lawyer; 10 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Malva Landa Geologist (retired); 5 years in exile

Shagen Arutyunian Worker (shoemaker); 3 years in labor camp

Oles Berdnyk Science-fiction writer; 6 years in labor camp, 3 in exile

Vasyl Striltsiv English teacher; 2 years in labor camp

Petro Sichko Economist; 3 years in labor camp

Vasyl Sichko Student; 3 years in labor camp

Yuri Lytvyn Translator, poet; 3 years in labor camp

Mykola Horbal Music teacher; 5 years in labor camp

Balys Gajauskas Electrician; 10 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Danylo Shumuk Worker; 10 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Yuri Shukhevych Electrician; 10 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Vasyl Romanyuk Priest; 7 years in labor camp, 3 in exile

Irina Senyk Nurse, poet; 6 years in labor camp, 3 in exile

Bohdan Rebryk Radio technician; 7 years in labor camp, 3 in exile

Oksana Popovych Electrical worker; 8 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Vasyl Ovslenko Literature teacher; 3 years in labor camp

Iosif Zisels Television technician; 3 years in labor camp

In custody, awaiting trial:

Viktor Nekipelov Writer, pharmacist

Petro Rozumny English teacher

Vitaly Kalynychenko Engineer

Yaroslav Lesiv Physical education instructor

Olha Heyko Czech specialist

Zinoviy Krasivskiy Asst. philologist

Vyacheslav Chernov Journalist

Vytautas Skuodis Geologist, university lecturer

Algirdas Statkevicius Unknown

Meclislovas Jurevicius Laborer

Eduard Arutyunian Economist

May 12, 1980

39 WHO BELIEVED: Helsinki Monitors in the USSR

A publication of the



U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee
205 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

Introduction

"The courageous men and women described in these pages are our counterparts in the Soviet Union. Yet we, members of the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee, are free to continue our monitoring activities unhindered, while they languish in labor camps and prisons. Their punishment for exercising "the right to know and act" is a shocking violation of the promises made in the Helsinki Final Act, to which the Soviet government is committed.

"We deeply hope that these 39 men and women will be released from confinement prior to the opening of the Madrid review meeting of Helsinki signatories which will begin on November 11, 1980. Their release will encourage the chances of security and cooperation between all signatories."

ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN, Chairman
ORVILLE H. SCHELL, Vice-Chairman

Yuri Orlov, a respected Moscow physicist and a veteran in the human rights movement, was the first of a number of human rights activists in the Soviet Union to see the significance of Leonid Brezhnev's signature on the Helsinki Accords, formally known as the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. But did the Soviet government, in signing the accords that offered it certain long-sought economic and security guarantees, perceive that the document, signed on August 1, 1975, by the U.S., U.S.S.R., Canada, and 32 European countries, was revolution-

ary in other respects? A good-faith agreement and not a treaty, it confirmed the essential link between international security and fundamental human rights; between the inviolability of post-war borders and the right to move across them; between world peace and the right to follow the dictates of one's own conscience.

Beyond this, a sentence in the document's Principle VII, reproduced on this cover, asserted the right of citizens "to know and act upon their rights," in other words, to hold their governments accountable for their human rights commitments.

These two innovations, Orlov realized, had advanced a very important principle: a country could no longer claim that its human rights record was an "internal affair," and a topic inappropriate for diplomatic talks. Rather, human rights practices could now be subject to international scrutiny as an integral feature of foreign relations. For the first time, human rights violations would be reviewed at meetings of the 35 signatory states, held at regular intervals as part of the "Helsinki process."

Nine months after the document was signed, despite official warnings that any such move would result in serious repercussions for its participants, Yuri Orlov and ten other long-time activists in the Soviet human rights movement announced the formation of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. Fully aware of the great risks they were taking, the eleven men and women declared their readiness to act as a clearing-house for information on human

rights abuses. Reports of violations began to pour in from Soviet citizens. Carefully authenticated by the Group, the data was compiled into documents and circulated within the USSR and in other countries that had signed the Accords.

Within the year analogous groups appeared in the Soviet republics of Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia, and Armenia. At the same time, activists in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and, in varying degrees, in other East European countries, rallied around the Helsinki principles, and called upon their governments to respect their international commitments. Helsinki monitoring groups appeared also in Western Europe and in the United States, where groups of private citizens took on the responsibility for informing public opinion and their governments of human rights infringements in the various signatory states.

Although the expanding Helsinki movement testifies to his vision, Yuri Orlov himself has suffered a shocking fate. The punishment meted out to him and his fellow monitors for their activity attests to the Soviet government's unrelenting and deplorable disregard for human rights standards. The defense of these individuals has become a major concern of Helsinki Watch Groups in the West whose members publicly insist on the right of citizens in all countries to "know and act" upon their fundamental human rights.

The concise and abbreviated data provided in this pamphlet reveals the tragic stories of 39 Soviet Helsinki monitors, inspired and principled

individuals, many consigned for the major portion of their lives to forced-labor camps and prisons.

The collective statistics are staggering: 24 of the 71 individuals who have belonged to the Soviet Helsinki Watch Groups since their inception have been tried and found guilty, and 19 of them are currently serving a total of 156 years in forced-labor camps and exile. Eleven more, most of them arrested since the fall of 1979, are under investigation. Nine others were already serving sentences for earlier human rights activity when they joined Helsinki Watch Groups from labor camps and exile. Seven have emigrated and, in addition, two were stripped of their citizenship while traveling abroad and one was exchanged for a Soviet spy. One has died.

Less than twenty members remain active in all the Soviet Helsinki Watch Groups, and all of them are being subjected to the sort of "intermediary" repressive tactics which often precede arrest, trial, and lengthy years of confinement: job dismissals, surveillance, searches, bugged or disconnected telephones, denial of adequate medical care, denial of permission to emigrate, and banishment.

The persecution of the Soviet Helsinki monitors is only a small part of the current picture of Soviet repression which has stepped up markedly since August 1979. Scores of individuals active in the human rights movement but not members of the Helsinki groups—Tatyana Velikanova, Aleksandr Lavut, Rollan Kadiyev, Igor Guberman, Leonid Ternovsky, Vyacheslav

Bakhmin, and, of course, Andrei Sakharov, to name only a few—and religious activists of all faiths, among them Father Dmitri Dudko, Father Gleb Yakunin, and Nikolai Goretoi, a Pentecostal minister, all have been arrested in the pre-Olympic campaign which has swept up countless Soviet citizens who have dared exercise their fundamental human rights.

This pamphlet has been prepared by the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee with the aim of promoting the continuous public action which is so crucial to the fate of these people and to the success of the principles for which they have sacrificed their personal liberty. We urge professional and community groups and individuals to send appeals on behalf of the Helsinki monitors to the Soviet officials listed below, and to send copies of any such correspondence to the U.S. government officials, also listed below, who are closely involved in human-rights policy planning for the next review meeting of Helsinki signatories which will begin on November 11, 1980, in Madrid.

We have done our best to verify the information presented here, but our links are tenuous at best with the Moscow Helsinki Group, and virtually nonexistent with the others. You are urged to contact us or the individuals whose names and addresses are listed throughout the pamphlet for further, or more current, details on any particular Helsinki Group member.

U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee
May 12, 1980

How you can help:

Send letters calling for the release of the Helsinki monitors to:

Chairman Leonid Brezhnev
The Kremlin
Moscow, USSR

Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin
Embassy of the USSR
1125 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Roman Rudenko
Procurator General of the USSR
ul. Pushkinskaya, 15a
Moscow, USSR

Send copies of any communication to:

Patricia Derian
Assistant Secretary of State for
Human Rights & Humanitarian
Affairs
The U.S. Dept. of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

The Hon. Dante B. Fascell
Chairman, Helsinki Commission
U.S. Congress
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Moscow Helsinki Watch Group:

Founded on May 12, 1976. Six members remain at liberty and active, despite continuous harassment: Yuri Yarym-Agayev, Elena Bonner (Sakharov), Sofya Kalistratova, Ivan Kovalev, Naum Meiman, and Tatyana Osipova. The Group has compiled over 100 documents devoted to problems such as freedom of expression, religious liberty, and emigration. The latest, #124, dated March 19, 1980, is an appeal on behalf of Group member Malva Landa issued on the eve of her March 26 trial. (The majority of these documents are available in English from the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, House Annex 2, Washington, D.C. 20515.)

For further information contact: Ludmilla Alexeyeva, 293 Benedict Ave., Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591. Mrs. Alexeyeva is the official representative abroad of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group.

Malva Landa

Geologist (retired); b. August 14, 1918. Founding member of the Moscow Group. Administrator of the Russian Social Fund to aid the families of political prisoners. Current address: Do vostrebovaniya (General delivery), pos. Dzhezdy, Karaganda oblast, Kazakh SSR, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on March 7, 1980, on charges under Article 190-1¹; tried on March 26, and sentenced to five years in exile². Preparation of Moscow Helsinki Watch Group documents presented as incriminating

evidence.

Previous Prosecution:

Tried (May 31, 1977) for "negligent destruction of state and social property" (Articles 99 and 150) after a fire which damaged her apartment.



Sentenced to two years in exile and a 2000 ruble fine; released after 8 months (March 1, 1978) under an amnesty in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution. Prohibited from living in Moscow.

Personal Data:

One son.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

See address in exile above.

Abroad:

Mr. Adrian DeWind (attorney)
345 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Ludmilla Alexeyeva
293 Benedict Avenue
Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591

¹Article 190-1, Criminal Code of the RSFSR: "Circulation of fabrications known to be false which defame the Soviet state and social system." Punishable by up to three years of imprisonment.

²internal exile (enforced residence in a specified locality).

Viktor Nekipelov

Writer, pharmacist; b. September 22, 1928. Joined the Moscow Group in October 1977. Current address: under investigation in a Vladimir prison.

Current Status:

Arrested on December 7, 1979, exact charges unknown, but Article 70³ believed likely.



³Article 70, Criminal Code of the RSFSR: "Agitation or propaganda carried on for the purpose of subverting or weakening the Soviet regime or of committing particular, especially dangerous crimes against the state, or the circulation, for the same purpose, of slanderous fabrications which defame the Soviet state and social system, or the circulation or preparation or keeping, for the same purpose, of literature of such content, shall be punished by deprivation of freedom for a term of six months to seven years, with or without exile for a term of two to five years, or by exile for a term of two to five years."

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested July 11, 1973, on charges under Article 190-1 (for his own poetry, and for transmitting a copy of the *Chronicle of Current Events*); tried ten months later (May 1974) and sentenced to two years in labor camp.

Personal Data:

Married, three children. Nekipelov has made efforts to emigrate since 1977. He is author of a book recently published in the West (*Institute of Fools*, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1980), an account of his experience at the Serbsky Psychiatric Institute during a standard psychiatric examination in connection with his earlier prosecution.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Nina Komarova (wife)
ul. Sovetskaya 2g, apt. 14
Kameshkovo
Vladimir oblast⁴, RSFSR
USSR

Abroad:

Ludmilla Alexeyeva
293 Benedict Avenue
Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591

Yuri Orlov

High energy physicist, corresponding member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences; b. August 13, 1924. Leader and founding member of the Moscow Group. A founding member of the Moscow Section of Amnesty International; leading Nobel Peace Prize nominee (1978, 1979); recipient of the Human Rights Award of the International League for Human

⁴oblast-region.



Rights (1979). Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR¹.

Current Status:

Arrested February 10, 1977, and tried on May 18, 1978 under Article 70. Sentenced to seven years of strict-regimen camp, five of exile. In poor health.

Personal Data:

Married, three sons.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Irina Valitova Orlov (wife)
ul. Profsoyuznaya 102, korp. 7,
apt. 1
Moscow, USSR

¹The Moscow post office box addresses are officially-designated for prisoners' mail from abroad. They are decoded as follows:

P.O. Box 5110/1-VS—the Perm labor-camp complex.

P.O. Box 5110/1-ZhKh—the Mordovia labor-camp complex.

P.O. Box 5110/1-UE—Chistopol Prison.

Abroad:

Dr. Valentin Turchin
75-34 113th Street
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

Mr. John Macdonald (attorney)
12 New Square
Lincoln's Inn
London, England

Anatoly Shcharansky

Computer scientist; b. January 20, 1948. Founding member of the Moscow Group; leading figure in the Jewish movement for emigration to Israel. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested March 15, 1977; tried 16 months later (July 14, 1978) on charges of "anti-Soviet propaganda" and "espionage" (Articles 70 and



64). Sentence: three years in prison, ten years in strict-regimen labor camp.

Personal Data:

Married (wife, Avital, in Israel). Shcharansky first applied to emigrate in 1973.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Ida Milgrom (mother)
ul. Kooperativnaya 8
Istra, Moscow oblast
USSR

Abroad:

Avital Shcharansky (wife)
70-30 Ben Zakai Street
Jerusalem, Israel

Vladimir Slepak

Radio and television engineer; b. October 29, 1927. Joined the Moscow Group on June 17, 1976. Leading activist in the Jewish movement for emigration to Israel. Current address: Do vostrebovaniya (General delivery), Tsokto-Khangil, Chita oblast, Aginsk raion, RSFSR, 674466 USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on June 1, 1978 for hanging a banner from the balcony of his Moscow apartment, reading "Let us go to our son in Israel." Tried for "malicious hooliganism" (Article 206) on June 21, 1978, and sentenced to five years of internal exile.

Slepak had been imprisoned for brief periods many times previously as harassment for his activities in the Jewish emigration movement.

Personal Data:

Married, two sons (emigrated). Slepak was first denied permission to

emigrate in April 1970.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

See address in exile above.



Also:

Maria Slepak (wife)
ul. Gorkogo 15, apt. 77
103009 Moscow, USSR

Abroad:

Alexander Slepak (son)
C-19 Koshland Way
University of California
at Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

The Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group:

Founded on October 25, 1976. Six members are currently at liberty: Ivan Kandyba, Svitlana Kyrychenko, Oksana Meshko, Stefania Shabatura, Ivan Sokulsky, and Vasyl Stus. Group activity is restricted by the limitations of "administrative surveillance" under which many of its members live.

The Group has issued approximately 50 documents since its inception: 12 *Information Bulletins*, 18 *Memoranda*, and various appeals and letters, which are devoted to problems of Ukrainian culture as well as general human rights issues. The latest document received in the West is *Information Bulletin 1980*.

For further information contact: Petro Grigorenko, 43-30 48th St., Apt. F4, Long Island City, N.Y. 11104. Gen. Grigorenko was stripped of his citizenship while in the West for medical treatment. He represents the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group abroad.

Oles Berdnyk

Science-fiction writer; b. December 25, 1927. Founding member of the Ukrainian Group. Current address: in labor camp, location undisclosed.

Current Status:

Arrested on March 6, 1979; convicted under Article 70* and sen-

*Each Soviet republic has its own criminal code which differs from the RSFSR code in its numbering system, but not in content. For the sake of clarity and consistency, however, we have used the RSFSR Criminal Code numbering system throughout, unless otherwise indicated. (Articles 70 and 190-1 correspond to Articles 62 and 187, respectively, of the Ukrainian Criminal Code.)



tenced December 21, 1979, to six years in strict-regimen labor camp, three in exile. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group documents held as evidence against him.

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested in 1949 and spent seven years in labor camp (under Article 70⁷). Released in 1956.

Personal Data:

Married. Berdnyk applied unsuccessfully to emigrate in 1976.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

⁷In the 1926 RSFSR Criminal Code, supplanted officially on Jan. 1, 1961, by a new code, the catchall political charge was Article 58. We have somewhat arbitrarily chosen to list Article 58 ("treason") as Article 70 of the new one.

Valentina Sakarinskaya (wife)
s. Grebni
Kiev oblast, Ukraine
USSR

Vyacheslav Chornovil

Journalist; b. December 24, 1937. Joined the Ukrainian Group from exile in the fall of 1979. Current address: under investigation, location unknown.

Current Status:

Arrested on April 8, 1980, toward the end of his term in exile (Yakut Autonomous Republic).

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested November 15, 1967, and tried on charges of "anti-Soviet slander" (Article 190-1) for documenting the 1965-66 trials of Ukrainian intellectuals (published in the West in 1968 as *The Chornovil*



Papers). Released under a general amnesty after 18 months.

Arrested on January 12, 1972, and convicted under Article 70 for the preparation of samizdat in a far-reaching crackdown affecting many Ukrainian activists. Sentenced to six years of strict-regimen camp, three of exile.

Personal Data:

Married. Chornovil symbolically renounced Soviet citizenship in March 1975.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Atena Pashko (wife)
vul. Nishchinskoho 14, apt. 6
290014 Lviv, Ukraine
USSR

Olha Heyko

Philologist (Czech specialist); b. September 9, 1953. Joined the Ukrainian Group on May 14, 1977. Current address: under investigation, location unknown.



Current Status:

Arrested on March 12, 1980; charges undisclosed, but Article 190-1 considered likely.

Personal Data:

Married (husband, see Mykola MATUSEVYCH). Applied to emigrate in 1979.

Mykola Horbal

Music teacher; b. 1941. Joined the Ukrainian Group in the fall of 1979. Current address: in labor camp, location undisclosed.

Current Status:

Arrested on October 23, 1979; tried on allegedly fabricated charges of rape* and resisting authority



*Amnesty International believes all the prosecutions of Soviet Helsinki monitors, even those involving criminal charges, to be politically motivated. (AI has adopted all imprisoned members of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Groups as prisoners-of-conscience.)

(Articles 117 and 188 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code), and sentenced on January 21, 1980, to five years of deprivation of freedom.

Previous Prosecution:

Tried in 1971 under Article 70, and sentenced to five years of strict-regimen labor camp and two of exile. Horbal's poetry was held as evidence against him.

Personal Data:

Married, one son. Applied in 1979 to emigrate to the U.S.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Anna Marchenko (wife)
ul. Bastionnaya I/36, apt. 170
Kiev, Ukraine
USSR

Vitaly Kalynychenko

Engineer; b. 1935. Joined the Ukrainian Group in October 1977.



Current address: under investigation, location unknown.

Current Status:

Arrested on November 11, 1979, in Dnipropetrovsk oblast, charges undisclosed.

Previous Prosecution:

Served a ten-year labor-camp sentence (1966-76) for a conviction under Article 64 ("treason"), after an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Finnish border.

Personal Data:

Single. Renounced Soviet citizenship during his labor-camp term.

Zinoviy Krasivsky

Poet, philologist; b. 1930. Joined the Ukrainian Group in the summer of 1979. Current address: location and charges unknown.

Current Status:

Arrested on March 20, 1980, charges undisclosed, but Soviet authorities allegedly have used the pretext that Krasivsky has been taken into custody to finish off the remainder (eight months in camp and five years in exile) of a previous term from which he had been released early.

Previous Prosecution:

First sentenced in 1947 as an adolescent to five years in labor camp for escaping from the place of exile assigned to his parents. Arrested again in March 1967 and charged under Articles 70 and 64 for his activity in Ukrainian samizdat and for participating in an organization which advocated the peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR. Sentenced to five years in prison, seven years in camp, and five in exile.



New charges under Article 70 were brought against the imprisoned Krasivsky in 1971 for poetry he had written in camp. He was sent to the Serbsky Psychiatric Institute where he was diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic (spring, 1972), and confined to a special psychiatric hospital in Smolensk. Released in July 1978, possibly as a result of considerable pressure from abroad, notably Amnesty International. In very poor health, Krasivsky is classified as a second-category invalid with a history of heart ailments and complications from injuries to the head and spinal cord.

Personal Data:

Married, with a son. Krasivsky stated his desire to emigrate in late summer, 1979.

Contacts:**In the USSR:**

Olena Antoniv (wife)
ul. Spokiyna 13
Lviv, Ukraine
USSR

Abroad:

Raissa Moroz
116 St. Mark's Place, #3
New York, N.Y. 10009

Yaroslav Lesiv

Physical education instructor and gymnast; b. 1945. Joined the Ukrainian Group in the fall of 1979. Current address: under investigation, location unknown.

Current Status:

Arrested November 15, 1979, reportedly on charges of possession of narcotics (Article 224) which carries a penalty of up to ten years' deprivation of freedom.

Previous Prosecution:

Sentenced in November 1967 to six years in labor camp, under Article 70.

Personal Data:

Married, two children.

Contacts:**In the USSR:**

Orysia Lesiv (wife)
vul. Shchorsa
Bolekhiv, Dolynski raion
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, Ukraine
USSR

Abroad:

Raissa Moroz
116 St. Mark's Place, #3
New York, N.Y. 10009

*A repeated offense under Article 70 carries a maximum sentence of ten years in labor camp and five in exile.

Levko Lukyanenko

Lawyer; b. August 24, 1927. Founding member of the Ukrainian Group. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on December 12, 1977, on charges under Article 70; sentenced on July 20, 1978, to a term of ten years of special-regimen labor camp, five of exile*.

Previous Prosecution:

Sentenced to death for treason in 1961 (for membership in an unofficial organization advocating the peaceful secession of Ukraine from



the USSR); commuted to 15 years in labor camps, served in full.

Personal Data:

Married. Lukyanenko renounced his Soviet citizenship in 1977, and stated his desire to emigrate.

Contacts:**In the USSR:**

Nadia Lukyanenko (wife)
vul. Rokosovskoho 41 B,
apt. 41
m. Chernihiv

Ukraine, USSR**Abroad:**

Mr. Jack Weinberg (attorney)
Williams & Connolly
839 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Yuri Lytvyn

Translator, poet; b. 1934. Joined the Ukrainian Group in the summer of 1979. Current address: in labor camp, location undisclosed.

Current Status:

Arrested on August 6, 1979; convicted of "malicious hooliganism" (Article 206) on December 19, 1979, and sentenced to three years of strict-regimen labor camp.

Previous Prosecution:

Served a ten-year term (1955-65) for membership in an unofficial organization advocating peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR. Arrested again in November 1974 on charges of slander (on the basis of his own poetry and samizdat; Article



190-1); tried in March 1975, and sentenced to three years in standard-regimen labor camp.

Personal Data:

Divorced, two children.

Contacts:**In the USSR:**

Nadezhda Porubchenko
(mother)
s. Barakhty
Vasylkivsky raion
255160 Kiev oblast
USSR

Myroslav Marynovych

Electrical engineer; b. 1949. Founding member of the Ukrainian Group. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on April 23, 1977; sen-



tenced 11 months later on March 27, 1978, under Article 70, to seven years in strict-regimen labor camp, five in exile. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group documents held as evidence at the trial.

Personal Data:

Married, one child.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Raisa Serhiychuk (wife)
s. Kalynivka
Vasylkivsky raion
Kiev oblast, Ukraine
USSR

Abroad:

Joseph B. Pomerantz (attorney)
Suite 3360, P.O. Box 36
One First Canadian Place
Toronto, Ont. M5X 1A9
Canada

Mykola Matusevych

Historian, editor; b. June 1948. Founding member of the Ukrainian Group. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR.



Current Status:

Arrested on April 23, 1977; sentenced 11 months later, March 27, 1978, under Article 70, to seven years in strict-regimen labor camp, five in exile. Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group documents held as evidence at the trial.

Personal Data:

Married (wife, see Olha HEYKO).

Contacts:

Abroad:

Joseph B. Pomerantz (attorney)
Suite 3360, P.O. Box 36
One First Canadian Place
Toronto, Ont. M5X 1A9
Canada

Vasyl Ovsienko



Teacher of literature; b. 1949. Joined the Ukrainian Group from camp late in 1979. Current address: Uchr. Ya. Ya. 310/20, 332000 Volnyansk, Zaporizhska oblast, USSR.

Current Status:

Taken into custody and tried on February 8, 1979, for "resisting a

representative of authority", sentenced to three years in strict-regimen labor camp.

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested March 2, 1973, and tried on charges under Article 70 (on the basis of Ukrainian samizdat activity). Sentenced to four years in strict-regimen labor camp; released in 1977.

Personal Data:

Single. Expressed desire to emigrate in 1978.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Nadezhda Silenko (sister)
Prazhska vul. 21, apt. 35
252090 Kiev—90
Ukraine, USSR

Oksana Popovych

Electrical worker; b. January 30, 1925. Joined the Ukrainian Group



from camp late in 1979. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on October 28, 1974, and sentenced to eight years in strict-regimen labor camp, five in exile, under Article 70 (for samizdat activity).

Previous Prosecution:

Sentenced to ten years (1944-54) in labor camp, under Article 70.

Personal Data:

Single. In frail health, Popovych is dependent on crutches for mobility.

Bohdan Rebryk

Radio technician; b. June 30, 1938. Joined the Ukrainian Group from camp late in 1979. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on May 23, 1974, and sentenced to seven years of special-regimen labor camp and three of exile, under Article 70.

Previous Prosecution:

Tried in May 1967 and sentenced to three years in strict-regimen labor camp under Article 70.

Personal Data:

Divorced, a daughter.

Rev. Vasyl Romanyuk

Priest; b. December 9, 1925. Joined the Ukrainian Group from exile in the spring of 1979. Current address: pos. Sangary, 678300, Yakut Autonomous Republic, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested in March 1972 and tried under Article 70; sentenced to seven



Article 222 (Ukrainian Criminal Code). However, it is currently reported that the charge has been changed to "resisting the police."

Mykola Rudenko

Poet, writer, decorated veteran and invalid of World War II; b. December 19, 1920. Founding member and leader of the Ukrainian Group. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested February 5, 1977, and sentenced on July 1, 1977, to seven

years of special-regimen labor camp and three of exile.

Previous Prosecution:

Tried in 1962 under Article 70 and sentenced to seven years in strict-regimen labor camp.

Personal Data:

Married, one son. Rev. Romanyuk has made efforts to emigrate since 1972.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

See address in exile above.

Petro Rozumny

English teacher; b. 1926. Joined the Ukrainian Group in late summer, 1979. Current address: under investigation in Dnipropetrovsk investigatory prison (vul. Chicherina, Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine, USSR).

Current Status:

Arrested on October 26, 1979, allegedly on charges of illegal possession of a weapon (a knife) under



years in strict-regimen labor camp, five in exile (Article 70). Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group documents held as evidence against him at the trial. In very poor health.

Personal Data:

Married.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Raisa Rudenko (wife)
Koncha—Zaspa 1, apt. 8
Kiev—84, Ukraine
USSR

Abroad:

Ramsey Clark (attorney)
Clark, Levine, Wulf & Peratis
113 University Place
New York, N.Y. 10003

Irina Senyk

Nurse, poet; b. June 8, 1926. Joined the Ukrainian Group from exile in the fall of 1979. Current address: pos. Ush-Tobe, Karatalsky raion, Taldy Kurgan oblast, 489000 Kazakh SSR, USSR.



Current Status:

Arrested and sentenced on November 15, 1972, to six years of strict-regimen labor camp, three of exile (Article 70). Senyk's poetry was held as evidence against her at the trial.

Previous Prosecution:

Served ten years of incarceration (1944-54) for membership in an unofficial organization advocating the peaceful secession of Ukraine from the USSR. An invalid of the second category.

Contacts:

Abroad:

Nadia Svitlychna
97 Mount Vernon Pl.
Newark, N.J. 07106

Yuri Shukhevych

Electrician; b. March 28, 1934. Joined the Ukrainian Group from prison in the fall of 1979. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-UE, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested in March 1972 and charged under Article 70 on the basis of his own memoirs. Sentenced to ten years of special-regimen prison, five of exile.

Previous Prosecution:

First arrested at 15 years of age (August 24, 1948) for being the son of the commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Partisan Army (UPA), Roman Shukhevych: sentenced to ten years in Vladimir Prison. The day of his release, Shukhevych was given another ten-year term for refusing to denounce his father. By the end of his current term, Shukhevych will have spent thirty years in prison and five in exile.



Personal Data:

Married, two children. Declared his desire to emigrate in 1972.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Valentina Trotsenko (wife)
ul. Sovetskaya 83, apt. 13
g. Nalchik
Kabardin-Balkar ASSR
USSR

Danylo Shumuk

Worker; b. January 30, 1914. Joined the Ukrainian Group from camp in the fall of 1979. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on January 14, 1972; tried under Article 70 in July 1972 and sentenced to ten years of special-regimen labor camp and five of exile

(on the basis of his memoirs).

Previous Prosecution:

Shumuk was first arrested by the Polish administration in western Ukraine in the 1930s for being a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and served eight years in prison. He also spent several months in a German POW camp during the war before escaping.

Shumuk was next arrested in 1945 and sentenced under Article 70 to ten years for his participation in the Ukrainian nationalist movement. In



1958 his case was reopened and he was given another ten-year term in labor camp. Shumuk has been singled out by Amnesty International as having served more years in detention than any other prisoner-of-conscience.

Personal Data:

Shumuk has renounced his Soviet citizenship three times.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Valentina Kolach (daughter)
ul. Pushkina 28, apt. 16
s. Rodinskoye 2
Donetsk oblast, Ukraine
USSR

Petro Sichko

Economist; b. August 18, 1926.

Joined the Ukrainian Group on April 30, 1978. Current address: in labor camp, location undisclosed.

Current Status:

Arrested on July 5, 1979, and sentenced on December 4, 1979, to 3 years in strict-regimen labor camp on charges under Article 190-1. Ukrain-



ian Helsinki Watch Group documents held as evidence against him at the trial.

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested and sentenced to death in 1947 for organizing an unofficial group advocating Ukrainian secession. The sentence was commuted to 25 years in labor camp, but Sichko was amnestied after ten years, in 1957.

Personal Data:

Married, three children (see Vasyl SICHKO).

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Stefania Sichko (wife)
vul. Panasa Mirnoho 14
Dolyna
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast,
Ukraine, USSR

Vasyl Sichko

Student; b. December 22, 1956.

Joined the Ukrainian Group on



February 26, 1978. Current address: in labor camp, location undisclosed.

Current Status:

Arrested on July 5, 1979, and sentenced on December 4, 1979, to three years of labor camp on charges under Article 190-1.

Personal Data:

Single. Renounced Soviet citizenship in 1977 and stated desire to emigrate (See father, Petro SICHKO).

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Stefania Sichko (mother)
vul. Panasa Mirnoho 14
Dolyna
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast
Ukraine, USSR

Vasyl Striltsiv

English teacher; b. January 13, 1929. Joined the Ukrainian Group in October 1977. Current address: under investigation, location unknown.

**Current Status:**

Arrested on October 25, 1979, for violating internal passport regulations (Article 198). Sentenced on November 20, 1979, to two years in strict-regimen labor camp.

Previous Prosecution:

Sentenced at age 15 to ten years in labor camp (1944-54), served in full.

Personal Data:

Single. Renounced citizenship on September 14, 1977, and declared his desire to emigrate (to England).

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Pavlo Striltsiv (brother)
vul. Bukatchuka 7
284005 Ivano-Frankivsk,
Ukraine, USSR

Oleksa Tykhy

Teacher; b. January 31, 1927. Founding member of the Ukrainian Group. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on February 4, 1977, and sentenced on July 1, 1977, to ten years of special-regimen labor camp and five of exile, on charges under Article 70. Tykhy is currently in poor health; he has had stomach surgery (for ulcers) twice while in camp.

Previous Prosecution:

Served a seven-year term after being tried on April 18, 1957, under Article 70. An article he had written on Ukrainian issues was held against him as evidence.

Personal Data:

Divorced, two sons.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Volodymyr Tykhy (son)

pr. Nauki 120
Kiev 28, Ukraine
USSR

Abroad:

Ramsey Clark (attorney)
Clark, Wulf, Levine & Peratis
113 University Place
New York, N.Y. 10003

Iosif Zisels

Television technician; b. December 2, 1946. Joined the Ukrainian Group from camp in 1979. Current address: Uchr. R.CH.-328/67, Sokiryany, Chernivetska oblast 275000, Ukraine, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested December 8, 1978, and sentenced on April 5, 1979, on charges under Article 190-1. Zisels was accused of disseminating



Ukrainian and Russian samizdat, and of cooperating with the Ukrainian and Moscow Helsinki Watch Groups. Sentenced to three years' reinforced-regimen labor camp.

Personal Data:

Married.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Irina Kotlyarova (wife)
vul. Haidara 9, apt. 23
274029 Chernivtsi, Ukraine
USSR

The Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group:

Founded on November 9, 1976. Four members currently active: Eitan Finkelshtein, Mecislovas Jurevicius, Rev. Bronius Laurinavicius, and Ona Lukauskaite-Poskiene. The latest Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group document is #19, an appeal on behalf of Tatyana Velikanova, a human rights advocate arrested in Moscow in November 1979.

For further information contact: Tomas Venclova, 10824 Lindbrook Ave. #308, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Mr. Venclova, a member of the Lithuanian Group, was stripped of his citizenship while abroad.

Balys Gajauskas

Electrician; b. February 26, 1926. Joined the Lithuanian Group from camp in August 1978. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on April 20, 1977, and tried under Article 70 a year later, on April 14, 1978. Sentence: ten years in special-regimen labor camp, five in exile. Charged with disseminating Lithuanian and Russian samizdat, and for distributing aid to the families of political prisoners.

Previous Prosecution:

Convicted under Article 70 in 1948 and sentenced to 25 years in strict-regimen labor camp, a term which Gajauskas served in full.

Personal Data:

Married (in camp). His relatives in the U.S. have filed a petition for his emigration.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Irena Dumbryte Gajauskene



(wife)

Spyny g. nr. 3, bt. 8
233002 Kaunas
Lithuania, USSR

Abroad:

Mrs. Bernice Gayauskas
942—10th Street
Santa Monica, CA 90403

Mecislovas Jurevicius

Laborer, church sexton; b. October 23, 1927. Joined the Lithuanian Group in the fall of 1979.

Current Status:

Under investigation, under charges of Article 190-1 and "parasitism."

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested in 1950 and sentenced under Article 70 to 25 years in strict-regimen labor camp; amnestied on June 29, 1956.

Viktoras Petkus

Worker, literary specialist; b. December 30, 1929. Founding member of the Lithuanian Group. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-UE, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on August 21, 1977, and on July 13, 1978, convicted under Article 70. Sentenced to three years in prison, seven in special-regimen labor camp, and five in exile. Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group documents among the evidence held against him.

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested in 1948 and charged with participation in a Catholic youth organization. Sentenced to 25 years in strict-regimen labor camp, amnestied in 1956. Arrested again in 1957 and sentenced to eight years in strict-regimen labor camp, a term he served in full.



Personal Data:

Married.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Eitan Finkelshtein
Liepos 21, n. 10, apt. 10
232000 Vilnius, Lithuania
USSR

Vytautas Skuodis

Geologist, university lecturer; b. March 21, 1929, in Chicago. Joined the Lithuanian Group in November



1979; member of the Catholic Committee to Defend Believers' Rights (since fall, 1979). Current address: under investigation, location unknown.

Current Status:

Arrested in Vilnius on January 9,

The Georgian Helsinki Watch Group:

1980, after a series of interrogations. (Authorities have seized his manuscript, *Spiritual Genocide in Lithuania*.)

Personal Data:

Married.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Irena Suodiene (wife)

Vandentiekio g-ve, 44, bt. 4

Vilnius, Lithuania

USSR

Algirdas Statkevicius

Joined the Lithuanian Group in the fall of 1979.

Current Status:

Arrested February 14, 1980.

Biographical details unknown.

Founded on January 14, 1977. Very little of the Group's written material has been received in the West. Zviad Gamsakhurdia, Grigori Goldshtein, and Viktor Rtskhiladze have completed their sentences, but we do not know whether they have resumed activity.

Merab Kostava

Music teacher; b. May 19, 1939. Founding member of the Georgian Group. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested in April 1977 and sentenced on May 19, 1978, on charges under Article 70 to three years of strict-regimen labor camp, two of exile.

Personal Data:

Married.



The Armenian Helsinki Watch Group:

Founded on April 1, 1977. Only two Armenian Group documents have reached the West, the first a declaration of its formation, and the second, an appeal to the 1977 Belgrade Review Conference. No news of current Armenian Group activity has reached the West.

For further information contact: Ambartsum Khlgatian, 32-07 82nd St., East Elmhurst, N.Y. 11370. Mr. Khlgatian is a member of the Group who has emigrated.

Eduard Arutyunian

Economist; b. 1926. Leader and founding member of the Armenian Group. Current address: under investigation, location unknown.

Current Status:

Arrested on July 14, 1976, charges undisclosed.

Personal Data:

Single.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Bagrat Arutyunian (father)

ul. Nersesyana 1, apt. 5

375014 Yerevan

Armenia, USSR

Shagen Arutyunian

Worker (shoemaker); b. July 3, 1937. Founding member of the Armenian Group. Current address: Camp #2, Sovetashenskoye shosse 20, pos. Sovetsam, Yerevan, Armenia, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on December 22, 1977, and sentenced January 18, 1978, on a charge of "resisting a representative of authority" (Article 260). Sen-



Robert Nazarian

Physicist, deacon in the Armenian Apostolic Church; b. August 7, 1948. Founding member of the Armenian Group. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-ZhKh, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested December 22, 1977, and tried on November 1, 1978. Sentenced under Article 70 to five years in strict-regimen labor camp and two years in exile. Incriminating evidence: his own appeals and Armenian samizdat.

Personal Data:

Married.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Susanna Nazarian (wife)
ul. Arapkira 17, dom 9
375051 Yerevan, Armenia
USSR

tenced to a three-year term in standard-regimen labor camp.

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested July 11, 1968, and tried in February 1969, under Article 70 (for his participation in the formation of the National United Party-NOP). Sentenced to three years in labor camp.

Personal Data:

Married, four children.

Arutyunian renounced his Soviet citizenship in 1976 and requested asylum in West Germany.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Asya Arutyunian (wife)
ul. Chernyshevskaya 23, dom 5
375008 Yerevan 8
Armenia, USSR



An Appeal from the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group

Two weeks after the founding of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, Professor Yuri Orlov issued the following appeal:

**To the Governments and
Parliaments of States which Signed
the Final Act of the Conference on
Security and Cooperation in Europe**

The non-governmental Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, composed of individuals known for their statements in support of human rights, has commenced work in the USSR.

The Group's goal is to collect, analyze and transmit to the participating states information on violations of the humanitarian provisions of the Final Act.

We hope that our work will encourage the Soviet government to fulfill the moral obligations it has assumed in conformity with these provisions. We urge the public in other countries to follow our example, since we do not assume that violations of the Helsinki Accords can occur only in the Soviet Union.

In fact the ten months which have elapsed since the Helsinki conference have shown plainly the necessity for such work, at least in the USSR.

It would be untrue to say that the situation inside the USSR has become worse since the conference. For example, we know of no new court decisions during this period taking away children from Baptist, Adventist, Pentecostalist and other religious parents. The number of court proceedings resulting in psychiatric repressions has been somewhat reduced. However slight these achievements may be, we should record them objectively.

But I must emphasize that even these slight gains were achieved only as a result of the self-sacrifice

involved in informing world public opinion of the more gross violations of human rights in the USSR.

In this connection, I must point out that the continuing interference with the free exchange of information is a fundamental violation of the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the European Conference.

This now affects, in particular, the activity of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group in the USSR.

The Group, which is completely open and constructive in its activities, was officially declared "an illegal organization" by the authorities, even though this sounds idiotic, as well as "an anti-constitutional organization engaged in provocations." Numerous KGB agents almost demonstratively follow my every step and the steps of other Group members, evidently in expectation of an order for our arrest. It might appear that nothing is more dangerous for the state than a public effort to promote observance of the Helsinki Accords. But this approach, based on the momentary selfish interest of the authorities, is not at all constructive in the long run.

The non-violent struggle for respect for the fundamental rights of the individual, for more humane practices and against cruelty, for tolerance and for the free circulation of information offers a more sure and lasting basis for confidence and peace than can be achieved by political efforts alone. The problems of security in today's world are inseparable from humanitarian problems. This is the evident rationale for the humanitarian provisions of the Final Act. And why all

peoples and *all* governments have an interest in their fulfillment.

If the collection and transmission of information on violations of these provisions are classified as crimes against the state, then this undermines the very basis of the Helsinki accords and deprives them of real content and internal consistency.

Therefore, I appeal to the governments and parliaments of all the states participating in the European Conference, including the USSR.

I ask them to take steps which will protect the right of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group to function in a reasonable and constructive fashion in conformity with its stated purpose.

I ask them to protect the members of the Group against persecution.

May 27, 1976

PROFESSOR YURI ORLOV
CHAIRMAN OF THE MOSCOW HELSINKI
WATCH GROUP

Copies of this publication may be obtained upon request from the:

U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee
Jeri Laber Executive Director
205 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017
tel. (212) 867-7035

Credits

Text: Helen O. Sen, U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee

Consultant: We are grateful to Ludmilla Alexeyeva for her tireless assistance as consultant to the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee.

Photos: Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, Khronika Press, Jeri Laber, Lithuanian Information Service, Peter Reddaway.

Design: Marc Cheshire

News From Helsinki Watch

205 EAST 42ND ST.
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

FOR RELEASE MAY 12, 1981

Contact: Jeri Laber (212) 867-7035
Helen Sen

In Madrid: Marta Williams
433-8235

U.S. HELSINKI WATCH ISSUES 45 WHO BELIEVED - GRIM

ACCOUNTING ON FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF MOSCOW HELSINKI GROUP

New York, May 12, 1981 -- The U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee today issued 45 Who Believed, a booklet describing the tragic fate of the Helsinki monitors in the Soviet Union. Publication was timed to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the first Helsinki Watch Group on May 12, 1976 by Dr. Yuri Orlov in Moscow. Ironically, in the few short weeks since the publication went to press, news has reached the West of two more arrests, bringing the total to 47.

"The fact that our publications can hardly keep pace with the new arrests of our counterparts in the Soviet Union is a tragic reflection of the way in which the Soviet government has flaunted its commitments, almost on a daily basis, since the opening of the Helsinki review conference in Madrid last year," said Robert L. Bernstein, Chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee. "No sooner had we gone to press than we learned of the arrest of Iyan Kandyba of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, and of Vytautas Vaiciunas of the Lithuanian Group, raising the number to 47."

45 Who Believed is an update of an earlier Committee publication, 39 Who Believed. It contains photographs as well as facts and statistics about the arrests, trials and sentences of 45 members of the Soviet Helsinki Watch Groups who are currently serving cumulative sentences of 261 years in labor camp and exile. Information about the two most recent additions appears as an addendum to this release.

--- more on back ---

According to Ludmilla Alexeyeva, representative abroad of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, "there were more known arrests - 242 - in 1980 than in any of the last fifteen years." Pointing out that the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group -- a central source of information about the human rights movement as a whole -- had suffered especially heavy losses, Ms. Alexeyeva estimated that at least 46 Soviet citizens, identified with a variety of human rights interests, have been arrested in the six-month period since the start of the Madrid conference. Those arrested include the remaining members and consultants of the Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes; religious believers of all faiths; editors of samizdat journals; members of unofficial trade unions; advocates of national rights; and activists in the women's movement. An exceptionally large number of women have been arrested in the last year; they range in age from 32 to 75.

Ms. Alexeyeva also pointed out that "individuals are now being tried and sentenced on grounds unheard of since the Stalin era." As an example, Ms. Alexeyeva cited the case of Vasyl Stus, a poet and a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group, who was tried solely on the basis of statements he made in personal correspondence to friends, xerox copies of which were presented as evidence in the courtroom. Stus was sentenced to 15 years. Ms. Alexeyeva added that these tactics have been applied primarily in the Ukraine -- "a proving ground for such 'innovations'" -- against former political prisoners, no longer actively involved in human rights activities, who have quietly maintained their views.

Ms. Alexeyeva pointed out that, despite the far-reaching crack-down, news of the arrests has been flowing steadily from the Soviet Union, "the most critical vital sign," she said, "that the human rights movement in the USSR is continuing. We may not know all of their names, but people are clearly filling the roles of those who have been arrested, taking on the risk of informing the world of human rights abuse in the Soviet Union. The authorities' efforts to cut off the flow of information has been unsuccessful."

* * * * *

The U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee, a non-governmental organization founded in 1979 by a representative group of private citizens, to monitor domestic and international compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Its Chairman is Robert L. Bernstein; its Vice-Chairman is Orville H. Schell; its Executive Director is Jeri Laber.

NEW ARRESTS SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF 45 WHO BELIEVED

In the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group:

Ivan KANDYBA

Lawyer; b. July 7, 1930. Founding member of the Ukrainian Group.
Current address: In detention, location unknown. Former address:
vul. Shevchenka, s. Pustomyty, Lvivska obl., Ukraine, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on March 24, 1981, in the village of Pustomyty, near
Lviv, Ukraine, reportedly on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation."

Previous Prosecution:

Kandyba was sentenced on May 20, 1961 to 15 years in labor
camp on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda"
and "treason."

Personal Data:

Single. Kandyba has repeatedly stated his desire to emigrate
from the Soviet Union.

Contact:

Abroad:

Nadia Svitlychna
29 Sanford Terrace
Irvington, New Jersey 07111

In the Lithuanian Helsinki Watch Group:

Vytautas VAICIUNAS

Engineer; b. 1930. Joined the Lithuanian Group on Feb. 15, 1981.
Current address: in detention, exact location unknown.

Current Status:

Vaiciunas was arrested on March 25, 1981, five weeks after joining
the Lithuanian Group, in Kaunas, Lithuania. He is charged with
"anti-Soviet slander" and "creating a public disturbance"
which carry a three-year sentence.

Contact:

In the USSR:

The Vaiciunas Family
ul. Ippodromo 46, apt. 35
Kaunas, Lithuania, USSR

Mecislovas JUREVICIUS, described as under investigation but at liberty
in 45 Who Believed (see p. 22), has also been arrested (March 25, 1981,
in Siauliai, Lithuania), reportedly on charges of "anti-Soviet slander."

SENATE MOVE ON SHCHARANSKIY CALLED 'PROVOCATIVE'

SHCHARANSKIY

LD181219 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 18 May 81

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS--Another provocative resolution has emerged at the U.S. Senate "demanding" the liberation of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy who was convicted in the Soviet Union.

If one discards customary anti-Soviet attacks which accompany this "document" and, to say the least, the out of place references to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, and call the things their proper names, the essence of the matter gives no doubts: Certain circles in the United States are making another attempt (this time through the Senate) to come to the rescue of their agent who was caught and sentenced in another country. In order to justify this, to put it mildly, unseemly action in the public eye, they depict Shcharanskiy as a kind of "innocent victim", although it is no secret that he was sentenced for a concrete and very grave crime--high treason in the form of espionage and assistance to a foreign state in conducting hostile activities against the Soviet Union.

It is appropriate to recall that he was pushed to these crimes, which were irrefutably proved during a trial in Moscow in 1978, by none other than the U.S. special services.

Such are the facts. And if U.S. official circles find it possible, nevertheless, to push through the Senate some "resolutions" "in defence of Shcharanskiy", place some "demands" on the USSR, and favour something short of the change of Soviet laws--such actions can be assessed otherwise but as an attempt to interfere in the USSR's domestic affairs. And this, to put it straight, does not in the least help improve Soviet-American relations and, by the way, does not benefit Shcharanskiy himself....

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS CITED ON PLOT AGAINST LIBYA

LD181412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] The New York DAILY NEWS has published an article which shows that the United States is hatching a plot against the progressive revolutionary regime in Libya. The administration of U.S. President Reagan is drawing up a secret plan which provides for the use of Egypt and other moderate Arab countries to topple the regime of Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, writes the paper, citing secret sources in the American capital.

TASHKENT PAPER REPORTS ON MIGRANTS TO U.S.

LD151325 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 April carries on page 4 a 2,500-word article by A. Zhuravlev, Yu. Kraynev entitled "This Illusory Paradise" describing the alleged conditions of life of various Soviet emigres residing in the United States and, in one instance, in Belgium. The writers contrast the emigres' "loneliness," uncertainty of work, instances of drug-taking among emigre Soviet youth and the general cost of living in the United States with conditions found by such emigres when "visiting" relatives in the USSR, and point out that it is only through such emigres' visits to the USSR that those in the United States can reveal the "circumstances" which force them to "lie" in their letters, the contents of which, they allege, are "known to the authorities and special services" in the United States.

At the same time, the authors of the report admit, the Soviet leadership produces the impression of being inclined to consistency: In his report at the 26th Congress of the CPSU in February 1981, Leonid Brezhnev again declared the necessity of improving East-West relations and called for holding a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting without preliminary conditions. It seems wrong to see in the Soviet Union's proposal on new arms control measures only some propaganda efforts, the report says.

One cannot help asking in this connection: Is not it high time to give up the reckless policy of whipping up war hysteria, which may lead the USA to a catastrophe, and act in a constructive direction of developing cooperation and mutual understanding among nations, for the benefit of peace and detente? As only such a course meets the most cherished aspirations of the peoples of the world, including the American peoples.

HAIG MEETING WITH 'IMPOSTER MRS SHCHARANSKIY' HIT

LD151414 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 15 May 81

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 May, TASS--This could well be a good find for bourgeois press organs which would fall for any rotten anti-Soviet sensation: Setting aside his business, the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig had an audience with a certain Madam Shcharanskaya and even, reportedly, promised her to "intercede" on behalf of her husband to achieve his release since her husband, as is known, was condemned by a Soviet court in 1978 for espionage and other activities hostile to the Soviet state.

This time around, however, the "sensation" clearly fell flat. What is "Madam Shcharanskaya" is an open secret. It is well-known that that person is not Shcharanskaya but a certain Shtiglits, a crook, who in 1973 left the USSR for Israel. She has never been officially married to Shcharanskiy, which back in the past was officially reaffirmed by the Chief Rabbi of the Moscow Synagogue Yakov Fishman.

Making her appearance in the West, Shtiglits quickly changed both her name and surname and began touring different countries specializing in anti-Soviet slander in a clear bid to get as much limelight as possible....

The self-proclaimed "wife" of Shcharanskiy, who is being actively used by Zionist centres, has insolence and adventurism enough and to spare, and the fact that she has embarked on a "tour" of Washington comes as no surprise. What is surprising is why and for what purpose should such a high-ranking official as Alexander Haig be hob-nobbing with a patent swindler. The fact is that, as it would seem, different kinds of swindlers are already in more than plentiful supply in the United States proper and there is no need to spend extra time on foreign visitors, especially if one takes account of the fact that meetings with such "travellers" do not add to the prestige of a U.S. secretary of state.

REAGAN CONFIRMS GENERAL ROGERS TENURE IN POST

LD161706 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Washington, 16 May, TASS--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has prolonged for another two years the office of General Bernard Rogers as commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe. Rogers, who was appointed to the post by President Carter, simultaneously remains the supreme allied commander, Europe.

MEMORANDUM

2809

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1981

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *rw*
SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Avital Shcharanskiy

The NSC Staff has reviewed and concurs in the briefing paper (Tab A), talking points (Tab B), and background paper (Tab C) prepared by the Department of State. (U)

In one sense, Shcharanskiy is only one of many dissidents in the Soviet Union arrested and incarcerated for daring to criticize the Soviet Union and expressing a desire to emigrate to Israel. In another sense, however, his case is different and of direct concern to the United States Government. The main charge against him was engaging in intelligence work on behalf of the CIA. This charge was rejected as totally without foundation by President Carter, which did not prevent the KGB judges from sentencing him to long and cruel punishment. It should be possible for us to insist to Soviet authorities how gravely we view the Soviet charge which implicitly casts doubts on the integrity of a United States President. (C)

The unwillingness of the KGB to let Shcharanskiy go stems probably in large part from the contemptuous manner in which this brave man had treated police warnings and threats. He serves the KGB as a kind of example. (C)

The tragedy is compounded by the fact that Avital Shcharanskiy was married to her husband only for one day before she left the Soviet Union for Israel and has not seen him since. (U)

Tab A Briefing paper
Tab B Talking Points
Tab C Background paper

DECLASSIFIED

NLS FOI-114/10 #9248

BY LRT NARA, DATE 12/13/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review May 18, 1987.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Vice President's Meeting
with Avital Shcharanskiy
6:30 p.m., May 19, Room 274
Old Executive Office Building

You are meeting with Mrs. Avital Shcharanskiy, wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, at a time when her husband reportedly has been placed in isolation in his prison camp and has had visitor and letter-writing privileges removed. His health is also reported to be declining, although sources disagree as to the extent. Mrs. Shcharanskiy is convinced that Soviet authorities have decided to let her husband die in prison.

Secretary Haig met with Mrs. Shcharanskiy at the request of Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R - N.Y.), on Wednesday, May 13. In response to her request for a maximum USG effort to save her husband's life, Secretary Haig reassured Mrs. Shcharanskiy of continued USG concern and support for her husband. He indicated that the USG will pursue every appropriate opportunity to gain her husband's release, and agreed to issue a public statement on Shcharanskiy's behalf (Tab A). The statement, which was released on May 14, quoted the Senate resolution sponsored by Senator D'Amato and passed by the Senate May 12. It also stated that Secretary Haig agreed to give a copy of the Senate Resolution to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin which he did May 15.

The Department of State has followed developments in Shcharanskiy's situation closely since his arrest in 1977. We repeatedly have made the Soviets aware of USG concern over Shcharanskiy's situation. Most recently, Ambassador Kampelman discussed the Shcharanskiy case at length in his April 10 speech to the Madrid CSCE Conference, and raised it again in a speech at the Conference on Tuesday, May 12. The case was also raised at a high level in diplomatic channels last fall. Background information on the Shcharanskiy case is attached (Tab B).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RDS-1 5/13/01

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F06-114/b#9249

BY LOJ NARA, DATE 12/13/07

TALKING POINTS

-- THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION IS DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER ANATOLIY SHCHARANSKIY.

-- THE USG FOLLOWS DEVELOPMENTS IN HIS SITUATION AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE.

-- WE APPRECIATE YOUR BRINGING THIS LATEST INFORMATION TO OUR ATTENTION.

-- WE HAVE MADE THE SOVIETS AWARE OF OUR CONCERN ON EVERY APPROPRIATE OCCASION.

-- AMBASSADOR KAMPELMAN DISCUSSED THE SHCHARANSKIY CASE AT LENGTH IN HIS APRIL 10 SPEECH TO THE MADRID CSCI CONFERENCE, AND RAISED IT AGAIN IN A SPEECH AT THE CONFERENCE LAST TUESDAY, MAY 12.

-- THE CASE WAS ALSO RAISED AT A HIGH LEVEL IN DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS LAST FALL. AS SECRETARY HAIG TOLD YOU, HE WILL ALSO GIVE AMBASSADOR DOBRYNIN A COPY OF THE SENATE RESOLUTION FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE SOVIET LEADERSHIP.

-- GIVEN THE PRESENT STATE OF U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS, I WOULD NOT WANT TO MISLEAD YOU INTO BELIEVING THAT THE SOVIETS ARE LIKELY TO BE RESPONSIVE TO USG APPEALS IN THIS CASE AT THIS TIME.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RDS-1 5/13/01

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F06-114/6 #9250

BY LOJ, NARA, DATE 12/13/07

DEPARTMENT PRESS STATEMENT

Secretary Haig met with Mrs. Avital Shcharansky, wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, on May 13. Mrs. Shcharansky described to the Secretary the suffering of her husband under his harsh conditions of incarceration in the Soviet Union and expressed fears for his welfare.

Accompanying Mrs. Shcharansky were Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, Mr. Jerry Goodman, Director of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, and Mr. Gordon Zacks, President of the R.G. Barry Corporation of Pickerington, Ohio. The two Senators presented to Secretary Haig the resolution concerning Mr. Shcharansky which was adopted on the evening of May 12 by the United States Senate. That Resolution (S. RES. 131) reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe commits its 35 signatories to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"WHEREAS, the Soviet Union is signatory to this Act;

"WHEREAS, Mr. Shcharansky's health has now deteriorated to the point where his life is threatened, as a result of the actions of Soviet officials, and

"WHEREAS, humanitarian interests and the provisions of the final act require that Soviet authorities cease their continued incarceration and inhumane treatment of Mr. Shcharansky;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that it is the sense of the Senate that:

"Section I - Anatoly Shcharansky be released from prison and be given proper medical treatment and be permitted to emigrate to Israel,

"Section II - the Senate urges the President, the Secretary of State and the United States Delegation to the Current Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meeting to continue to express at every suitable opportunity and in the strongest terms the opposition of the United States to the imprisonment of Anatoly Shcharansky,

"Section III - The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The Secretary emphasized that he fully supported the views expressed in the Senate resolution. He undertook to present a copy of the resolution to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin at the first opportunity and to request that it be transmitted to the Soviet leadership.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BACKGROUND ON SHCHARANSKIY CASE

Anatoliy Shcharanskiy was a prominent Jewish activist and one of the leading members of the Moscow group established 1976 to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Final Act. He was arrested in March 1977, when the Soviets began a major crackdown on dissidents. He was accused of treason, falsely charged with working for U.S. intelligence agencies. Tried in July 1978, he was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment followed by five years' internal exile.

President Carter publicly denied the Soviet allegation that Shcharanskiy had any connection with the CIA, and the U.S. has several times spoken out on the Shcharanskiy case, both publicly and through diplomatic channels. Although Aleksandr Ginzburg, another prominent dissident who had been sentenced at the same time, was included in the April 1979 exchange of Soviet dissidents for two Soviet spies held in the U.S., the Soviets refused to exchange Shcharanskiy. Meanwhile, he remains a symbol of Soviet repression against both Soviet Jews and human rights activists.

Shcharanskiy's wife Avital, who lives in Israel, conducts an active public relations campaign on her husband's behalf. She has been received in the U.S. by high officials of the previous Administration, and also by Rosalynn Carter.

DECLASSIFIED

NLS FOI-114/6#9251

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RDS-1 5X13/01

BY LDT NARA, DATE 12/13/07

MEMORANDUM

2809 *af*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Attachment

May 18, 1981

SIGNED

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN
FROM: RICHARD PIPES *RP*
SUBJECT: The Vice President's Meeting with
Avital Shcharanskiy

Attached at Tab I for your signature is a memorandum to the Vice President forwarding the necessary documents for his meeting with Avital Shcharanskiy.

Stearman concurs; Guhin and Lord had no comments.

RECOMMENDATION .

That you sign and forward the memorandum to the Vice President at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Tab I Memorandum to the Vice President
A Briefing paper
B Talking Points
C Background paper

UNCLASSIFIED with
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Attachment

CAS 7/12/02

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2809

May 15, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD V. ALLEN
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: The Vice President's Meeting with Avital Shcharanskiy,
wife of Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy

As requested by the office of the Vice President, enclosed is a briefing memorandum for the Vice President's meeting with Avital Shcharanskiy, 6:30 p.m., May 19 in Room 274 of the Old Executive Office Building.

L. Paul Bremer, III
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:
As stated.

Department of State
By CS

JUN 21 1981
7/2/81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RDS-1 5/13/01



IOSIF MENDELEVICH

Riga

Prisoner Of Conscience

National Conference on Soviet Jewry

21

Prepared By
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY

IOSIF MENDELEVICH

Born into a family close to Jewish tradition, Iosif Mendelevich studied Hebrew on his own as an adolescent and read whatever he could find on Jewish history and culture. He and his family were refused permission to emigrate to Israel three times between 1967 and 1970.

On June 15, 1970, Mendelevich was arrested at Leningrad's Smolnii Airport for the alleged attempt to steal a plane to Israel. Simultaneously, Soviet Jewish activists were apprehended in cities throughout the Soviet Union.

After world-wide expressions of outrage, Mendelevich's original sentence of 15 years was reduced to 12 years in a strict regime labor camp.

The release in April 1979 of seven prisoners serving heavy sentences imposed at the infamous Leningrad Trials, would have marked a triumph for morality and justice; yet it was marred by the cruel and unexplained retention of the last founding members of the group, Iosif Mendelevich, as well as the two non-Jewish members, Yuri Federov and Aleksei Murzhenko.

Although Iosif carried a lighter sentence than some of his comrades, his release was refused. Throughout the nine long years of his internment, Iosif has courageously persisted in the strict observance of his religious beliefs, despite the additional hardships and suffering this has brought upon him.

In the spring of 1977, he was accused under the Corrective Labor Code of "maliciously violating the regime of confinement" - the main evidence being his refusal to work on Sabbath (though he worked extra hours on other days to make up the lost time) and his "violation of the form of camp dress", i.e. his insistence on wearing his "yarmulke". He was punished by being transferred to the notorious Vladimir prison and thereafter to the equally notorious Chistopol prison in Central Russia where he is today.

Mendelevich refuses to eat any unkosher foods in his grossly inadequate daily diet, and he has lost considerable weight. During the eight days of Passover, he existed on nothing more than a few ounces of Unleavened Bread - the only ration he was permitted. According to Soviet Law, every prisoner is entitled to receive only two food parcels of 1 kilogram each per year, and this has made it impossible to provide Mendelevich with sufficient provisions for his sustenance.

Iosif, 32, suffers from hypertension, and his health is rapidly and dangerously deteriorating under the subhuman conditions in which he fights to exist. Throughout his painful struggle, Mendelevich has never complained, but in a desperate letter to his family in Israel, he expressed his fear and anguish at his increasingly failing health and overwhelming fatigue.

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IOSIF MENDELEVICH

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

BORN: August 3, 1947

FROM: Riga

MARITAL STATUS: Single

OCCUPATION: Engineering student

ARRESTED: June 1970.

TRIED: December 1970 (First Leningrad Trial)

CHARGES: Article #64/15 - "Betrayal of the Fatherland"
Article #93/1 - "Misappropriation of state or
public property"

SENTENCE: 12 years - strict regime (to June 1982)

CAMP: Chistopol

CAMP ADDRESS: UCHR 5110/1
Moscow RSFSR
USSR

SISTER'S ADDRESS: Rivka Drori
Alon Shvot
Gush Etzion, Israel

YOU CAN HELP IOSIF MENDELEVICH!

Write or cable Soviet officials and
humanitarian groups to urge Iosif's
release:

Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev
The Kremlin
Moscow RSFSR, USSR

Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin
Embassy of USSR
1125 16th St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

Write to U.S. officials:

Honorable Cyrus Vance
The Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Write to Iosif Mendeleovich (see address above)

ON APRIL 29 and 30 of this year, the world watched the smiling faces of seven men as they stepped off their planes at Ben-Gurion Airport. They were seven Prisoners of Zion from the famous Leningrad Trial — Eduard Kuznetsov, Mark Dymshits, Wolf Zalmanson, Hillel Butman, Arye Hanoch, Anatoly Altman and Boris Pen-sion.

Having been repeatedly denied exit visas for Israel, they planned to get aboard an empty plane (Dymshits was a professional pilot), fly it to Sweden, leave it there, and proceed to Israel. However, neither the plan nor the plane ever got off the ground — they were arrested at Smolny Airport, near Leningrad, on June 15, 1970, without ever having set foot on the aircraft.

Dymshits and Kuznetsov were sentenced to death, but after a storm of public protest this was commuted to 15 years' imprisonment. The others were all sentenced to 10 years. Suddenly, in April this year, without any explanation, seven were released and allowed to leave for Israel. They had spent nine years in prison from the date of their arrest.

But eight Jews had been imprisoned for the escape attempt. Where was the eighth, Yosef Mendelevitz? The former engineering student from Riga, now 32 years old, was still sitting out his 12-year sentence (commuted from 15) in Chistopol Prison in Central Russia.

While Mendelevitz is the last of the Leningrad trial Prisoners of Zion still to be incarcerated, two non-Jewish comrades, Yuri Fiodorov and Alexei Murzhenko, who were trying to escape to Sweden, are also not yet free. Serving sentences of 15 and 14 years respectively in a labour camp, they are undoubtedly in no less tragic a situation, but they have no relatives in Israel to supply details, as has Yosef Mendelevitz.

AT THE TIME of the abortive adventure in June 1970, there was no Soviet law dealing with such attempts to fly out of the country. Only in 1973 was one introduced, setting the punishment at anything between three and 10 years. This underscores the fact that the sentences of the Leningrad group were excessively harsh, since they never managed even to get into the plane, and the fact that they were all unarmed showed that they intended no one any harm. It's also beyond all logic that Kuznetsov and Dymshits, both serving 15 years, should be released, while Mendelevitz, with a 12-year sentence, should remain in prison.

Why was Mendelevitz passed over? Why wasn't he released with the others?

HILLEL BUTMAN, the last of the released Leningrad prisoners to see him, in April of this year in the cell they shared in Chistopol Prison, thinks the reason is purely political.

"The Russians bought Salt II and detente by letting us out. They are merchants — they buy bread and milk and sell Jews. Mendelevitz remains merchandise for future business, for something else they may want."

One of Mendelevitz's three sisters, Rivka Drori, now living in Alon Shvut in Gush Ezion,

The one they left behind

When nearly all the prisoners sentenced in the 1970 Leningrad trial were unexpectedly pardoned and allowed to leave Russia early this year, one Jew was condemned to remain in jail. What was the reason? The text and the photos are by CAROL GOOTTER.



(Above) Former Prisoners of Zion Israel Zalmanson, Hillel Butman, Arye Hanoch and Wolf Zalmanson at the Beit Brodetsky hostel in Tel Aviv. (Below) Rivka Drori holds photo of her brother, Yosef Mendelevitz.

feels that he was passed over for another reason.

"Of all the Leningrad group, he's the only religious one. He won't work on Shabbat and he refuses to eat much of the prison food, because he's kosher. And he wears a kipa. The Russians say this is all behaviour against the state — they just can't understand that he's religious and has to live as a Jew."

Rivka is now devoting all her efforts to getting her brother out of prison. Along with the rest of the family and friends and sympathizers, she is working with the Committee for the Release of Yosef Mendelevitz, which cooperates closely with the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry.

The committee recently organized a "Day of Solidarity with Yosef Mendelevitz" in Jerusalem.

December 15 was chosen because that was the first day of the Leningrad trial. The occasion was marked also by groups in the U.S., England, France, Italy, Scandinavia and South Africa.

ONE FAMILY member was tragically missing from the event. Yosef's father, Moshe, unfortunately, never got to Israel. After several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a visa, he and his wife were finally granted one in 1978. Moshe phoned the family in Israel to tell them the good news, but the very next day he succumbed to a heart attack.

Before she left Russia, his widow asked for permission to see Yosef to tell him of Moshe's death, but it was refused, and the telegram she sent him instead was only given to him weeks later. A letter he wrote to his mother in August 1978 shows how troubled he was by his father's death:

"I hope that when I immigrate to Israel, I will live with you, my dear Mother. I



weep, and I cannot believe that this really happened. In my mind's eye you are all still with Father, and in my dreams I am waiting for his letters that I loved so much... My wish is to continue Father's way, to be like him. Father was stronger, more clever, worthier. I yearn for you to see Father living in me... My conscience bothers me as to whether a tragedy occurred or whether I am responsible. His wish to get to Israel was so strong... My dear sisters, if one of you has another son, call him Moshe."

Though Yosef doesn't know it, because he has not been receiving mail from Israel for more than a year, his sister Rivka gave birth to a boy on October 18. His name: Moshe.

NOT ONLY has Mendelevitz been denied the right to receive mail; he has not been allowed any visitors for six years. His mother and sisters have repeatedly requested to be allowed to see him, but have been refused.

The director of Chistopol Prison denies that his visiting rights have been withheld. He told Natasha Rosenstein, a Russian friend who tried to see Mendelevitz, that no one is interested in him.

When Natasha spoke to the administrator of the central prisons in Moscow in early September, she was told, "You

may visit Chistopol Prison and see Mendelevitz there." On September 10, she travelled to the prison but was denied a meeting on the grounds that she was not a relative, although according to Russian law, a prisoner is permitted a meeting of up to four hours with a distant relative or a friend. Natasha, who phoned Mendelevitz's family in Israel, in September, said that the prison director told her the following:

Mendelevitz has been forbidden to receive medicine for his high blood pressure, because sometimes it goes down. He has also been denied a cereal diet for his high blood pressure. "If he doesn't want to eat pig's meat because of kashrut reasons, that's his problem," the director told her. "As far as I'm concerned, let him not eat at all."

Mendelevitz has been forbidden to receive books. "The prison storage room is full of his Hebrew books that were confiscated from him," she was told, "and he will get them only on his release from prison. His right to purchase two rubles' worth of food a month has been suspended because of his refusal to work on the Sabbath."

Former Leningrad Prisoner of Zion Wolf Zalmanson, who was with Mendelevitz at the Perm Labour Camp, talks about the last point. Zalmanson, now living in Tel Aviv, says that not only were Mendelevitz's purchase rights for food denied, but the prison authorities would also put him in solitary for not working on Saturday, despite the fact that he worked other days to make up the time. Eventually, they brought him to trial in prison for "violation of the rules of work."

"They never said it was because he refused to work on Saturday, but that's what it was," says Zalmanson, according to whom they also pinned

on him the additional charge of "violation of the rules of dress."

"He dressed the same as all of us. The only difference was that he wore a kipa. Wolf also recalls the time at Perm when Yosef was forced by the authorities to remove his skullcap. Wolf notes that at the prison camp trial, Yosef was sentenced to a term in the notorious Vladimir Prison, known for its harsh conditions.

BUTMAN FEELS that what the Soviet authorities are trying to do is to break Mendelevitz's spirit.

"They are trying to isolate him from the world. This is the reason they haven't allowed him any visitors in six years or any mail from his family in over a year. And we know that he isn't getting our letters, because when he writes, he tells us from whom he received mail and when, and I'm not mentioned at all, nor are other friends." In Mendelevitz's most recent letter to his family, dated August 6, 1979, he writes that the last letter he has received from Israel was dated November 1978 and he rereads it every day.

Shimon Grillus, a yeshiva student in Jerusalem, who served in two labour camps with Mendelevitz, asks rhetorically, "They don't torture him physically, but not allowing him any visitors in six years, and not giving him letters from his family — isn't that torture?"

Butman describes the KGB and Russian authorities as moral sadists.

"When the trial started, Mendelevitz was about 1.74 metres tall and weighed almost 80 kilos. When I last saw him in April, he must have been down to about 55 kilos. I told him that when he got to Israel, he'd have no trouble finding a job; he could hire himself out as a skeleton in one of the museums."

IN HIS latest letter, Mendelevitz tells his family that when he saw the prison doctor, he asked about his emaciated state, but was told that skinny people live longer than others. And when he complained of dizziness and pains in his spine, the doctor said that he must have had those problems before he came to prison.

Dr. Menahem Gordon, a relative now working at the Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem, who has known Mendelevitz since childhood, says that he never heard of his having any head or spinal problems. However, he expresses concern for the damp and cold prison conditions and what they may do to Mendelevitz's already weak heart, for he suffers from rheumatic heart disease in addition to high blood pressure.

"I don't think they want to kill him," says Wolf Zalmanson. "I believe they're just trying to ruin his health."

But Yosef, the only Jew from the Leningrad group not to be released, and now beginning his 10th year in prison, has apparently not given up hope. In that letter of August 6, he alludes to the tribulations of Joseph in the Bible, and draws a parallel with his own life:

"God has brought some bad things into my life. But though it's bad now, I do believe that some day, it will all turn to good..." □



Associated Press

Fresh from a decade in Soviet jails, Jozef Mendelevich speaks to newsmen in Vienna.

...Ex-Prisoner of Soviets Greeted Warmly in Israel

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, Feb. 18 — Jozef Mendelevich, who spent 11 years in Soviet labor camps after the 1970 Leningrad hijacking trials, arrived here today to a tumultuous welcome.

Looking pale and thin, and older than his 30 years, Mendelevich arrived at Tel Aviv's Ben-Gurion airport and declared, "All my suffering has been worthwhile to be a citizen of Israel. And it is my hope to help in building a country of Jews to observe the commandments of the Torah." At his request, he was immediately driven to Jerusalem, where he prayed at the ancient western wall of the Second Temple, known as the Wailing Wall. Israeli immigration authorities presented Mendelevich with an immigrant's identity card as a crowd of Israeli relatives and friends cheered, stomped their feet, and sang Zionist songs.

Jewish Agency director Areyh Dulzin said, "Here's a fellow who struggled against a tremendous world power, and he is free. It is a wonderful

lesson that he didn't give up. He didn't lose hope."

Mendelevich's arrival in Israel was all the more dramatic because of reports here last week that he had mysteriously disappeared from a Soviet camp in the Ural mountains, where he was sent in 1970 after being arrested in an alleged plot to hijack a Soviet airplane and escape to the West.

His release followed a prolonged international campaign of pressure on the Soviet authorities, spearheaded by Edgar Bronfman, the American president of the World Jewish Congress. Israeli sources said Bronfman's appeals to the Soviets were instrumental in Mendelevich's unexpected release.

Mendelevich became devoutly religious while incarcerated, and refused to work on the Sabbath or eat food that he considered to be in violation of orthodox dietary laws. As a result, according to relatives here, he is in failing health. On his arrival at the airport, however, he smiled broadly and, speaking polished Hebrew, engaged in animated conversation with well-wishers. He was expected to go into seclusion for several days.

Black Men Have Been Meteorite

Soviet Frees Jew Held in 1970 Plot

Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, Feb. 18 — Iosif Mendelevich, the last of nine Soviet Jews to be released after imprisonment for a 1970 hijacking plot, arrived here today.

Hundreds of well-wishers, including Cabinet ministers, assembled to welcome Mr. Mendelevich, who was pale and thin but smiling happily.

Only this morning was he taken from prison in Moscow to the airport and flown to Vienna. His 12-year prison sentence was to have ended in June 1982.

His release followed reports that he had disappeared. The Israeli press reported that he had been unheard from since October when he began a hunger strike and that the warden of a labor camp in the Urals had told a family member in Moscow that he was no longer there and that his whereabouts was unknown.

The Israeli Cabinet in Jerusalem said Sunday that it would try to mobilize international pressures on his behalf and four

deputies asked to raise the matter in Parliament. However, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim interrupted the proceedings today to announce:

"A plane is on its way from the Soviet Union to Vienna. On board is our brother Mendelevich."

With the release of Mr. Mendelevich, the only people still held in the Leningrad hijacking case are two Ukrainians. One, Aleksei Murzhenko, is due for release in June 1984 and the other, Yuri Fyodorov, a year later.

The eight other Jewish would-be hijackers arrived here in 1979.

The continued detention of Mr. Mendelevich, a lesser figure in the hijacking plot, after the others had been freed puzzled many familiar with the case.

Some said officials might have been upset by the defiant way in which he reportedly observed Jewish religious commandments. An Orthodox Jew, he balked at working on the Sabbath and on religious holidays and at eating nonkosher prison food. He subsisted on bread, gruel and water and was repeatedly punished.

teresa's congregation here, listening to the Pope, was asked where life was harder, in Tondo or in Calcutta. "It's the



Iosif Mendelevich in Vienna

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Mendelevich on freedom: 'You don't have to pick the grass'

By Albert Friedman

The evidence shows clearly that Joseph Mendelevich is a lion—but, outwardly, he seems more like a lamb. He has a kind of *spirituale* frailty achieved in this world only through affliction. And of affliction—thanks to the Soviet Union—Mendelevich has had a full measure.

Mendelevich, 33, made his American debut, so to speak, at a press conference at the Sheraton Washington Hotel last week during the three-day national leadership conference of the United Jewish Appeal. He lives in Israel now, a land, he said, that has more than fulfilled his dreams. But for 11 years he endured the agony of confinement in Soviet prisons and work camps.

"I haven't learned yet to be completely human," he said, a statement that is surely open to serious doubt. "It takes time." He has the meek and innocent air of a young yeshiva bocher as he struggles to untangle the skeins of English grammar, but eventually he brings forth, with sudden eloquence, a clear sense of anguish remembered.

"I was outside," he said, referring to the spacious greensward surrounding the hotel. "It made me remember when I first saw the grass after a long time in a prison camp. I rushed there to pick some up and eat." It was evidently, the only greens he had seen in a long time.

"When I saw the grass here outside, I realized now I don't have to pick it. That's what freedom means ... you don't have to pick the grass."

It seems as valid a definition as any.

In Israel, Mendelevich is still bemused by the wonder of his actual presence in a place he probably only half-believed he would ever actually see. His release from captivity last February was, after all, as unlikely as if Elijah had materialized from the barracks wall of his prison camp. Unlikely, too, was his encounter with the Western Wall in Jerusalem. When he kissed the ancient stones, it was a moment recorded for history by cameramen, and witnessed by thousands of exultant Israelis who had come singing and dancing to welcome him; an experience almost too emotionally potent for his enfeebled body to have contained.

Mendelevich said he was born in Latvia of parents who had tried to accommodate to the Soviet system while retaining a sense of Jewish identity. His father, in fact, had been a member of the Communist Party. Disillusioned with the Soviet domination of Latvia, he "retired" from the party. Between 1967 and 1970, Mendelevich and his family tried to emigrate to Israel but were denied exit visas three times. Mendelevich was arrested at Leningrad's Smolnii Airport on June 15, 1970, along with others in several cities, who were charged with attempting to hijack a Soviet aircraft.

"We didn't want to steal a plane," Mendelevich said. "We simply wanted to get out of Russia." The Leningrad trials of ten people accused of attempting to seize a Soviet aircraft, aroused world-wide protests because of the harsh sentences imposed. All



Joseph Mendelevich

but Mendelevich, and the two non-Jewish members of the group Yuri Federov and Aleksei Murzhenko, were released in April, 1979. Although Mendelevich received a lighter sentence than some of his companions, he was kept captive longer. His strict observance of his Orthodox religious

Har Shalom alerts Warlike

tenets—including abstinence from trefe food and refusal to work on the Sabbath—evidently earned him an extra measure of Soviet wrath.

He was accused of "maliciously violating the regime of confinement" because he refused to work on the Sabbath, although he worked longer hours on other days to make up for lost time; and because he insisted on wearing a yarmulke, thus violating dress codes. He was punished by being shipped to the notorious Vladimir prison, and then to the equally sinister Chistopol prison in central Russia.

In his work camp, when the degree of pressure permitted, he resumed his study of Hebrew which he had begun at home and he compiled a Hebrew dictionary from memory to assist others. "And I wish," he said, "there were more American Jews who were as eager to study Hebrew like some of my fellow prisoners."

In Israel, Mendelevich hopes to pursue his studies while exerting his utmost strength on behalf of the remaining prisoners of conscience in the USSR, including the non-Jewish victims of the Leningrad trial, Federov and Murzhenko.

May 12, 1981

This addition to the May 12, 1980 publication *39 Who Believed: Helsinki Monitors in the USSR* contains facts and statistics on trials, sentences, and new arrests during the past year. It is dated May 12, 1981 to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group by Dr. Yuri Orlov.

45 WHO BELIEVED

Tried and sentenced since May 12, 1980:

Viktor Nekipelov Writer; 7 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Petro Rozumny English teacher; 3 years in labor camp

Vitaly Kalynychenko Engineer; 10 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Yaroslav Lesiv Physical education instructor; 2 years in labor camp

Olia Heyko Czech specialist; 3 years in labor camp

Zinoviy Krashvsky Poet; 8 months in labor camp, 5 years in exile

Vyacheslav Chornovil Journalist; 5 years in labor camp

Vytautas Skuodis Geologist; 7 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Algirdas Statkevicius Profession unknown; Forced psychiatric treatment

Eduard Arutyunian Economist; 2½ years in labor camp

Arrested and tried since May 12, 1980:

Vasyl Stus Poet; 10 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Ivan Sokulsky Journalist; 10 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Leonard Ternevsky Physician; 3 years in labor camp

Oksana Meshko Retired; 6 months in labor camp, 5 years in exile

Tatyana Osipova Computer engineer; 5 years in labor camp, 5 in exile

Under investigation:

Mecslavas Jurevicius Laborer

Feliks Serebrov Welder; in prison, awaiting trial

Released upon completion of term:

Shagen Arutyunian

New Arrests and Trials in the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group

Tatyana Osipova

Computer engineer; b. March 15, 1949. Joined the Group in November 1977. Current address: En route to labor camp, location unknown.



Current Status:

Arrested on May 27, 1980 and sentenced on April 2, 1981 to five years in general regimen labor camp and five in exile, under Article 70 ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda").

Personal Data:

Married; husband, Ivan Kovalev, a member of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group. His father, biologist and rights advocate Sergei Kovalev, now spending his sixth year in labor camp, was also charged under Article 70.

Osipova suffers from liver and kidney problems and gynecological disorders.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Ivan Kovalev (husband)
2-aya Brestskaya ul. 43, apt. 90
123056 Moscow, USSR

Feliks Serebrov

Laborer (welder); b. 1930. Joined the Moscow Group in March 1980. A founding member of the Working Group to Investigate the Misuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. Current address: under investigation in Lefortovo Prison, Moscow.

Current Status:

Arrested on Jan. 9, 1981, reportedly on charges of "anti-Soviet slander" (Article 190-1).

Previous Prosecution:

Sentenced in 1977 to one year in labor camp on an allegedly fabricated charge of tampering with his employment-history document.



Personal Data:

Married.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Vera Serebrova (wife)
Ozernaya ul. 27, apt. 109
119361 Moscow, USSR

Leonard Ternovsky

Physician, radiologist; b. 1933. Joined the Moscow Group in March 1980. A member of the Working Group to Investigate the Misuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. Current address: Exact location undisclosed.

Current Status:

Arrested on April 10, 1980, and sentenced on Dec. 30, 1980 to three years in general-regimen labor camp on charges of "anti-Soviet slander" (Article 190-1).

Personal Data:

Married, one daughter. Ternovsky is widely known for his efforts to provide medical care for human rights activists who are often cut off from adequate services.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Ludmilla Ternovskaya (wife)
Balaklavsky pr. 4, korp. 6,
apt. 431
113452 Moscow, USSR



Abroad:

Dr. Anatoly Primak
2241 Eoff Street
Wheeling, West Va. 26003

New Arrests and Trials in the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group

Oksana Meshko

Retired; b. 1905. Founding member of the Ukrainian Group. Current address: En route into exile, exact address unknown.

Current Status:

First taken into custody on June 12, 1980 for psychiatric observation; released in September 1980, and rearrested on Oct. 10, 1980. Sentenced on Jan. 6, 1981 under Article 70 to six months in strict-regimen labor camp and five years in exile.

Previous Prosecution:

Widowed. Meshko's son, Oleksandr Serhienko, was sentenced in 1972 to seven years in prison and three in exile (Art. 70). Ms. Meshko is in extremely poor health.



Contacts:

In the USSR:

Svenislava Vivchar (daughter-in-law)
vul. Verbolezna 16
Kiev 16, Ukraine, USSR

Ivan Sokulsky

Journalist, poet; b. 1940. Joined the Ukrainian Group in 1979. Current address: Unknown.



Current Status:

Arrested on April 11, 1980, and sentenced to ten years in strict-regimen labor camp and five in exile, under Article 70 (exact date of trial still uncertain).

Previous Prosecution:

Arrested on June 13, 1969, and tried on Jan. 27, 1970, on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Art. 70); sentenced to four and one-half years in labor camp.

Personal Data:

Married.

Contacts:

In the USSR:

Mrs. Sokulska (mother)
vul. Mira 3
Predniprovs, Dnipropetrovsk obl.
Ukraine, USSR

Vasyl Stus

Poet; b. Jan. 8, 1938. Joined the Ukrainian Group in October 1979. Current address: P.O. Box 5110/1-VS, Moscow, USSR.

Current Status:

Arrested on May 14, 1980 and sentenced on Oct. 2, 1980 to ten years in special-regimen labor camp and five in exile, under Article 70.

Previous Prosecution:

Stus was sentenced on Jan. 12, 1972 to five years in labor camp and three in exile (Art. 70). The publishing of his poetry abroad was used as evidence against him.

Personal Data:

Married, one son. Stus is a member of P.E.N. He suffers from ulcers and a heart ailment.

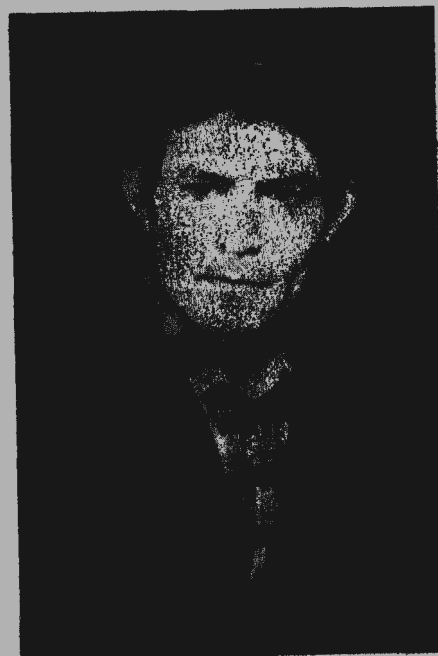
Contacts:

In the USSR:

Valentyna Popeliuk (wife)
ul. Chornobylska, 13a, apt. 99
Kiev-179, Ukraine, USSR

Abroad:

Nadia Svitlychna
97 Mount Vernon Place
Newark, N.J. 07106



Eleven members of the Moscow, Ukrainian, and Armenian Helsinki Watch Groups were in custody awaiting trial at the time that *39 Who Believed* was published. They have since been tried and sentenced. We provide here addenda on their trials and sentences; page references are given for the original information and photographs.

Viktor Nekipelov (p. 5)

was tried on June 13, 1980 and sentenced to seven years in labor camp and five in exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" (Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR).

Petro Rozumny (p. 16) was tried in spring 1980 and sentenced to three years in labor camp on charges of possession of an illegal weapon.

Vitaly Kalynychenko (p. 10) was tried on May 18, 1980 and sentenced to ten years in labor camp and five in exile under Article 70.

Yaroslav Lesiv (p. 12) was tried in late June 1980 and sentenced to two years in labor camp on charges of possession of narcotics.

Olha Heyko (p. 9) was sentenced on Aug. 26, 1980 to three years in labor camp on charges of "anti-Soviet slander."

Zinoviy Krasivsky (p. 11) was arrested on March 12, 1980 reportedly in order to complete an earlier sentence (8 months in labor camp and five years in exile).

Vyacheslav Chornovil (p. 9) was sentenced on June 6, 1980 to five years in labor camp on reportedly fabricated charges of attempted rape.

Vytautas Skuodis (p. 23) was sentenced on Dec. 22, 1980 to seven years in labor camp and five in exile under Article 70.

Algirdas Statkevicius (p. 24) was tried on Aug. 11, 1980 under Article 70; he was judged mentally incompetent and sentenced to compulsory psychiatric treatment.

Mecislovas Jurevicius (p. 22) is at liberty, but still under investigation.

Eduard Arutyunian (p. 25) was sentenced on March 10, 1980 to two and one-half years in labor camp on charges of "anti-Soviet slander" (Article 190-1 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 13, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

From : Alexander M. Haig, Jr. 

1. Meeting with Wife of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. Mrs. Avital Shcharanskiy, wife of imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, called on me today to appeal for Administration efforts to obtain the release of her husband. She pointed out that he was convicted on false charges of spying for the U.S. European leaders with whom she had spoken, including Mrs. Thatcher, told her that only U.S. influence would be great enough to effect his release.

Senators D'Amato and Spector accompanied Mrs. Shcharanskiy and gave me a copy of last night's Senate resolution concerning her husband. The Department is announcing to the press that I have agreed to give Dobrynin a copy of the resolution for transmittal to the Soviet leadership. (C)

2. Senate Action on the Clark Amendment. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved the repeal of the Clark Amendment which restricts our activities in Angola. But other restrictive language has been added. Any military or paramilitary operations in Angola will require a Presidential determination that it is in our national security interest. This determination must be accompanied by a statement giving the reasons for the determination and a description of the assistance and its recipients. Further, the President will have to take into account the effect of such assistance on other African nations and the prospects for an internationally acceptable Namibia settlement.

This is better than the Clark Amendment but still unduly restrictive. We will work to cut back these structures on the floor. (U)

RDS 2/3 5/13/01 (HAIG, Alexander M., Jr.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SUBJECT: MRS. SAKHAROV VISITS EMBASSY, DELIVERS

- SAKHAROV'S REPLY TO NEW YORK SYMPOSIUM

1. (X-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. SUMMARY: MRS. SAKHAROV VISITED THE EMBASSY MAY 13
TO GIVE US A COPY OF SAKHAROV'S LETTER TO THE NEW
YORK SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS, IN WHICH HE ALSO
EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS MESSAGE.
MRS. SAKHAROV REPORTED RENEWED GOVERNMENT PRESSURE
ON HER SON'S FIANCEE YELIZAVETA ALEKSEYEVA.
END SUMMARY.

3. MESSAGE FROM SAKHAROV: MRS. SAKHAROV HAD JUST
RETURNED FROM A VERY SHORT VISIT TO GORKIY, AND
BROUGHT WITH HER THE TEXT OF AN OPEN LETTER FROM
SAKHAROV TO THE ORGANIZERS OF THE NEW YORK
SYMPOSIUM. (INFORMAL EMBASSY TRANSLATION):

DEAR FRIENDS,

I LISTENED WITH APPRECIATION AND GREAT INTEREST TO
THE RADIO REPORTS ON THE SYMPOSIUM IN NEW YORK.
IT SEEMS TO ME THAT TO A GREAT DEGREE THIS REPRESENTATIVE
SESSION WAS NOT ONLY A GREAT HONOR FOR ME,
BUT ALSO A SUPPORT FOR THE MANY PERSONS SUBJECTED TO
REPRESSION FOR PEACEFUL ACTIVITY IN DEFENSE OF HUMAN
RIGHTS, AND A SUPPORT FOR OUR GENERAL STRIVINGS FOR

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NLS FOI-114/6 #9254
BY LOJ NARA, DATE 12/13/07

PEACE AND JUSTICE. A GREAT MANY DEEPLY ESTEEMED AND HONORED PEOPLE CAME, OFTEN FROM AFAR, TO JOIN THIS SYMPOSIUM AND TO SPEAK AT IT. I WAS PLEASED AND TOUCHED BY THE WORDS SAID ABOUT MY SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY, ALTHOUGH I RECOGNIZE THIS WORK'S DEFICIENCY. NO LESS FLATTERING WAS THE CHARACTERIZATION OF MY GENERAL ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF HUMAN RIGHTS, NUCLEAR TESTING, THE PREVENTION OF WAR, AND PARTICULARLY THE NUCLEAR THREAT. THE PARTICIPATION OF DRELL, RABI, HANDLER, WEISKOPF, PADGELS, HOFSTETER, LIPKIN, WILLER, ULAM, FITCH, AND PEPPER WERE A GREAT JOY TO ME, AS WAS THE PARTICIPATION OF SUCH WELL-KNOWN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL FIGURES AS KIRKPATRICK, BUNDY, YORK, RUSTIN, AND SALISBURY. I AM DEEPLY GRATEFUL TO ALL PARTICIPANTS, IN PARTICULAR TO THOSE WHOM I DO NOT MENTION BECAUSE I DO NOT KNOW THEM.

THE MESSAGE OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN WAS AN IMPORTANT EVENT OF GREAT SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE. IN THIS MESSAGE THERE IS A CHARACTERIZATION OF MY SOCIAL ACTIVITY AND AN EXPRESSION OF HOPE FOR THE ENDING OF MY EXILE. I AM DEEPLY GRATEFUL TO THE PRESIDENT FOR THIS MESSAGE, AND I HOPE THAT IT WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANCE WHICH GOES BEYOND THAT OF MY PERSONAL FATE -- IN SUPPORT OF THE ENTIRE PROBLEM OF HUMAN RIGHTS, JUSTICE, INTERNATIONAL TRUST, DISARMAMENT, AND PEACE. WITH RESPECT AND APPRECIATION, A. SAKHAROV. 10 MAY 1981 GORKIY. END TEXT.

4. MRS. SAKHAROV REITERATED SAKHAROV'S GREAT APPRECIATION FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE SYMPOSIUM, AND SAID HE HAD BEEN VERY HEARTENED BY IT. SAKHAROV HOPED THAT HIS PUBLIC LETTER OF THANKS WOULD EXPRESS HIS APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT AND TO THE OTHER SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS IN A WAY THAT PRIVATE MESSAGES OF THANKS COULD NOT DO.

5. PRESSURE ON YELIZAVETA ALEKSEYEVA: MRS. SAKHAROV SAID THAT HER SON'S FIANCEE YELIZAVETA ALEKSEYEVA, WHO HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO EMIGRATE FOR OVER TWO YEARS, WAS CALLED INTO THE MOSCOW REGIONAL EMIGRATION OFFICE (OVIR) MAY 12 AND TOLD THAT HER EMIGRATION PETITION WAS BEING DENIED, ON THE GROUNDS THAT THERE WAS "NO BASIS FOR FAMILY REUNIFICATION." IN ADDITION, THE OVIR OFFICIALS HAD ATTEMPTED TO HAVE HER SIGN A PAPER INDICATING HER AGREEMENT TO THE EMIGRATION REFUSAL AND AGREEING TO ABANDON THE ATTEMPTS TO EMIGRATE. SHE REFUSED TO SIGN THE PAPER, AND ON

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*****C O N F I D E N T I A L*****

*****C O N F I D E N T I A L*****

MAY 13 RECEIVED A SUMMONS FROM THE KGB TO APPEAR FOR
QUESTIONING MAY 14, PRESUMABLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CASES OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS PENDING TRIAL.

6. SHE THOUGHT IT SIGNIFICANT THAT THE SOVIETS HAD
USED "FAMILY REUNIFICATION" AS THE REASON FOR

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P 141427Z MAY 81
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INFO RUHHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD PRIORITY 2889
RUEHMD/AMEMBASSY MADRID 1028
RUEHDT/USMISSION USUN NEW YORK 9482
RT
C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 02 OF 02 MOSCOW 06619
EXDIS

MADRID FOR USDEL CSCE
DENIAL, NOTING THAT SUCH A REASON WAS DIRECTLY
CONTRARY TO LANGUAGE IN THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT.
MRS. SAKHAROV SAID SHE THOUGHT THE PRESSURE ON
ALEKSEYEVA WAS ANOTHER RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S
LETTER IN SUPPORT OF SAKHAROV, AND WAS A "TEST" TO
SEE WHETHER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION WAS IN FACT
WILLING TO FOLLOW THROUGH ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES.
SHE RECALLED HOW AFTER PRESIDENT CARTER SENT
SAKHAROV A PERSONAL LETTER IN 1977, THE SOVIETS
HAD STEPPED UP THEIR DIRECT PRESSURE ON SAKHAROV
BY CALLING HIM IN FOR QUESTIONING. THIS TIME, THE
SOVIETS HAD TAKEN "THE WEAKEST PERSON" FOR THEIR
EFFORTS.

7. KAMPELMAN STATEMENT: EMBOFF GAVE MRS. SAKHAROV
A COPY OF AMBASSADOR KAMPELMAN'S MAY 12 STATEMENT IN
HONOR OF THE HELSINKI MONITORING GROUP'S FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY. SHE SAID HE WOULD READ THE STATEMENT
WITH GREAT INTEREST AND ASKED THAT WE PASS ALONG HER
THANKS FOR THE AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT. MATLOCK

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*****C O N F I D E N T I A L*****

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

May 14, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: PAULA DOBRIANSKY *PD*

SUBJECT: President's Invitation to Attend Sakharov's
Birthday Celebration at the Kennedy Center

The attached memorandum from you to Gregory Newell at Tab I recommends against issuing any form of Presidential recognition of the 60th birthday party concert at the Kennedy Center for Andrei Sakharov on May 19. Instead, it suggests recognition be given by the Assistant Secretary-designate for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Ernest Lefever.

I conferred with Richard Pipes on this matter before he left for Switzerland and he recommended the above. Stearman was unavailable and received no comments from Lord and Guhin.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Tab I Memo for Gregory Newell

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR GREGORY NEWELL

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: President's Invitation to Attend Sakharov's
Birthday Celebration at the Kennedy Center

In reference to your memorandum of May 13, I recommend that no form of Presidential recognition of Andrei Sakharov's 60th birthday party concert at the Kennedy Center on May 19 be issued. First, the President already issued a message on May 2 congratulating Sakharov on his 60th birthday and second, Sakharov has indicated his displeasure over some of the activities of Edward Lozansky, the Executive Director of the Sakharov International Committee, who invited President Reagan to attend the birthday party concert. For these reasons, I do not think this occasion merits additional Presidential recognition. Instead, I suggest that appropriate recognition be given by the Assistant Secretary-designate for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ernest Lefever.

12 MAY 1981

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

13 MAY 1981

TO: RICHARD V. ALLEN
VIA: GREGORY J. NEWELL
FROM: PATRICIA A.E. RODGERS
SUBJ: SCHEDULING REQUEST RECOMMENDATION.

The President has been invited to attend a 60th birthday party concert at the Kennedy Center for Andrei Sakharov on May 19. Tributes will be paid to Sakharov during the event. This invitation will be regretted; do you recommend any form of Presidential recognition of this program?

President
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Board of Directors

Thomas Ferbel
Thomas F. George
Melvin Hoffman

Executive Director

Edward Lozansky
Counsel

Quart M. Cook
Thomas A. Fink
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Leo Dulbecco
Pierre Emmanuel
Herman Feshbach
Paul J. Flory
Arthur J. Goldberg
Melvin B. Gottlieb
Henri Hajdenberg
Marek Halter
I. Hayakawa
Margaret M. Heckler
Robert W. Holley
Frank Horton
Eugene Ionesco
Jack Kemp
Edward M. Kennedy
Marc de Kock
Arthur Kornberg
Joel Lebowitz
Leon Lederman
Louis Leprince-Ringuet
Bernard Henry Levy
Andre Lvoff
Vladimir Maximov
Messian
Louis Michel
Jack Miller
Robert S. Mulliken
Ernst Neizvestny
Ilya Prigogine
James Rainwater
Mstislav Rostropovich
Arthur G. Schnek
Laurent Schwartz
Joseph Silverstein
Herbert A. Simon
Edward Teller
Howard Temin
Paul E. Tsongas
George Vineyard
George Wald
Gromme B. Wiesner
Robert R. Wilson

Sakharov International Committee, Inc.

305 Massachusetts Ave., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Tel. (202) 547-6601



May 7, 1981

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan,

On Tuesday, May 19, Soviet exile Andrei Sakharov will be honored by a 60th birthday party concert at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. We sincerely hope that you can take part in this important and timely event.

There are literally tens of thousands of intellectual and political prisoners in the world today, and Sakharov's birthday provides us with an appropriate occasion to express our solidarity for these prisoners, to demonstrate our strong concern for human rights, and to protest the world's oppressive governments.

Sakharov, who is an outspoken human rights advocate, has been forced to live in academic isolation in Gorki, 250 miles east of Moscow. He is not permitted to communicate with foreigners by mail or telephone, but his son-in-law, Efrem Yankelvich of Boston, anticipates delivering a message from Sakharov to the people who will be attending the Sakharov birthday concert.

Tributes to Sakharov will be offered during the Kennedy Center Concert Hall event. Former United Nations Ambassador Arthur Sheldon Lee Glashow, who is President of the Sakharov International Committee will participate.

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
May 7, 1981
Page two

Funds raised through ticket sales will be used to publicize the plight of Soviet human rights activists, as well as to provide direct support for them and their families. Funds will also be used to establish a Sakharov Scholarship Fund which will award scholarships to individuals pursuing Sakharov's ideas in Science and the Humanities.

The program for the evenings events includes a buffet dinner for our special guests in the Atrium Room at the Kennedy Center, beginning at 7:00 p.m., followed by the concert, and ending with a reception to follow the concert.

Again, we would be especially honored if you can find time in your busy schedule to join us as our guests in what I'm sure will be a very memorable evening.

Thank you for your attention. We look forward to your support and participation.

Sincerely,

Edward Lozansky

Edward Lozansky
Executive Director