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CHRONOLOGY OF SOVIET DISSIDENCE: JANUARY 1970
THROUGH DECEMBER 1982

The attached chronology was compiled from various annual, monthly, and weekly chronologies produced by the Office of Analysis for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

As such, the chronology is intended as a research aid and guide: it highlights activities of the human rights dissidents^{1/}, emphasizes the years 1977-82, and does not cover in depth all aspects of dissent in the USSR, such as nationalist and religious opposition.

^{1/} See also INR Report 498-AR, "USSR: A Review of the Human Rights Movement" (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE), November 16, 1982.

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Report 620-AR
May 17, 1983



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INTELLIGENCE
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ASSESSMENTS
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- 1 -

CHRONOLOGY OF SOVIET DISSIDENCE

January 1970 through December 1982

1970

January

- 7 Vedomosti SSSR published ukaz of December 1969 revoking Soviet citizenship of Svetlana Alliluyeva (Stalin's daughter) "for misdemeanors defaming the title of citizen of the USSR," under the authority of a 1938 law.
- 19 Crimean Tatar activists Ilya Gabay, teacher-poet, and Mustafa Dzhemilev, worker, given 3-year labor camp sentences at Tashkent for "anti-Soviet slander."
- 28 M. Alekseyev asserted in Literaturnaya Gazeta that USSR Writers Union was right in expelling Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn because his works helped swell the "large quantity" of Soviet samizdat published in the West.

February

- 15 Andrey Sakharov's critical reaction to party leader Brezhnev's December plenum speech circulated to Western newsmen.
- 27 Former Soviet General Pyotr Grigorenko committed by Tashkent court to a hospital in Kazan for the criminally insane.

March

- 4 Press conference held in Soviet Foreign Ministry featured prominent Soviet Jews who rebutted foreign statements about the difficult life of Soviet Jews. Pravda's March 5 publication of the press conference repeated in several republic newspapers. Subsequently, anti-Zionist campaign gradually subsided in central press.
- 10 Thirty-nine Moscow Jews issued statement deploring Soviet Union's official anti-Israel campaign.
- 19 Letter from Sakharov, Valentin Turchin, and Roy Medvedev to Brezhnev et al. proposed wide-ranging reforms of the Soviet system.

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1970
March

- 21 Izvestiya published USSR Supreme Court determination that Leningrad citizen Il'in had been classified as a schizophrenic and that he was incompetent when he fired on a motorcade in which Brezhnev was riding on January 22, 1969, killing Brezhnev's driver.
- 29 Pravda noted "public condemnation" and "administrative warnings" for Muslim sects in Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic which allegedly had adopted a manifesto at a "secret congress" near Groznyy in mid-1969.

April

- 27 Western media cited unofficial reports alleging that police intervention had averted Moscow demonstration by 160 Crimean Tatars on Lenin's birthday.

May

- 21 Dissident Andrey Amalrik arrested.

June

- 15 Group of Jews arrested in Leningrad for alleged plan to hijack plane at Smolny airport.
- 24 Komsomolskaya Pravda published interviews with conservative novelist M. A. Sholokhov, who criticized those who belittled Stalin's role and indirectly criticized Soviet liberal poets for appearances in US.
- 29 CBS correspondent William Cole ordered expelled from Moscow. His interviews with Soviet dissidents subsequently shown on US television.

July

- 8 Human rights activist Natalya Gorbanevskaya declared mentally ill by Moscow City Court.

August

- 20 Western press reported commitment for "chronic schizophrenia" of 19-year-old Olga Ioffe, who had been arrested and charged with anti-Soviet agitation (Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code).

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1970
September

4 Soviet ballerina Natalya Makarova defected in London.

October

10 Brief communique from the Secretariat of the USSR Writers Union denounced October 8 award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to Solzhenitsyn as an "unworthy game...directed by speculative political considerations."

13 Pravda article detailed "unsavory" background of Mikhail Makarenko, recently sentenced to 8 years in prison by a Moscow court. Foreign broadcasts had depicted Makarenko as a dissident figure in Akademgorodok, the science city outside Novosibirsk.

15 Two Soviet citizens of Lithuanian origin, Pranas Stasio Brazinskas-Koreyvo, 46, and his son Algirdas, 18, hijacked an AN-24 airliner on Batumi-Sukhumi flight; plane landed in Trabzon, Turkey. Stewardess N. Kurchenko killed and pilot and copilot wounded during incident. Hijackers requested political asylum in Turkey.

23 Izvestiya article by A. Vasin detailed charges against Newsweek correspondent John Dornberg, who was told on previous day to leave USSR; Vasin also accused other unnamed foreign correspondents in Moscow of engaging in same "shady deeds" as had Dornberg, such as associating with anti-Soviet elements.

November

11-12 Western press reported that dissident A. Amalrik was tried in Sverdlovsk for "anti-Soviet slander" and sentenced to 3 years of labor camp (Pravda December 17 article confirmed initial unofficial reports).

27 Solzhenitsyn explained in open letter published in the West that he did not apply for permission to visit Stockholm to receive Nobel Prize because of fear that he would not be allowed to return to USSR.

December

2 Pravda interviewed V. P. Silin, party secretary of Lebedev Physics Institute, who warned unnamed

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1970
December

figures who "expose their flank to the enemy" against "flaunting a non-party attitude"; the interview appeared to be aimed at such dissident scientists as Lebedev Institute physicist Sakharov.

- 14-24 At the Leningrad trial of 11 persons allegedly involved in Smolny airport hijacking incidents, the court passed death sentence on Mark Dymshits and Eduard Kuznetsov. The other 9 defendants received prison terms ranging from 4 to 15 years.
- 17 Pravda article signed I. Aleksandrov linked Solzhenitsyn with Valeriy Tarsis, Anatoliy Kuznetsov, A. Amalrik, and Vladimir Bukovskiy and labeled him a "spiritual internal emigré, alien and hostile to the entire life of the Soviet people."
- 31 Two death sentences in the Leningrad hijacking case commuted to 15 years' imprisonment; sentences of 3 of the other 9 defendants reduced to 10 years by RSFSR Supreme Court.

1971

January

- 5-7 Vulf Zalmanson, a member of the Leningrad hijacking case who was tried separately by a military court, received a 10-year sentence.
- 5-14 Western press reported trial in Vilnius of V. Simokaitis and his pregnant wife Grazina for attempted hijacking of Vilnius-Palanga flight on November 9, 1970. Simokaitis received death sentence and wife received 3 years. Airline captain held as an accomplice. (Simokaitis' sentence subsequently was reduced on appeal to 15 years.)
- 14 Western press reported that Finnish concert tour of cellist Mstislav Rostropovich had been called off in apparent retaliation for his letter of protest sent to newspapers and abroad over cultural restraints and the controversy over Solzhenitsyn's Nobel Prize.

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1971

January

- 23 Anthony Astrachan, Moscow correspondent of Washington Post, was physically prevented from meeting a Soviet contact.
- 26 During meeting between AP correspondent James Peipert and dissident V. Bukovskiy, Peipert was roughed up and Bukovskiy was severely beaten by plainclothes policemen.

February

- 18-19 Two-part Pravda article attacked world Zionism, with warning that anyone espousing Zionist beliefs would become an enemy of the Soviet people.

March

- 10 Western press reported mass sit-in at USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium reception room by Jews from Riga, Vilnius, and Kaunas seeking emigration visas to Israel. Police ejected demonstrators after 6 hours.
- 11 Internal Affairs Minister N. A. Shchelokov promised Jewish demonstrators at the USSR Supreme Soviet that a decision on emigration would be given within 10 days but warned that no more group letters or appeals would be tolerated.
- 20 Pravda article by Latvian Party First Secretary A. Voss decried Latvian popular hostility to influx of Russians in connection with large-scale construction projects.
- 23 At officially arranged Moscow press conference, Soviet Jewish religious leaders read statements praising life of Soviet Jews and protesting Western Jewish allegations of anti-Semitism in the USSR.
- 29 Western media reported Soviet dissident Pyotr Yakir circulated a letter to 24th Party Congress protesting rehabilitation of Stalinism.

May

- 19 Western media reported religious dissident writer A. Levitin-Krasnov received 3 years in labor camp for spreading "defamatory fabrications."

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1971

May

27 Western media reported Lithuanian seaman Simas Kudirka found guilty of treason and received 10-year sentence for attempted escape to US Coast Guard vessel in 1970.

June

9 Western media reported the release of writer Andrey Sinyavskiy from prison 1 year early but with a ban on Moscow residence.

27 Western media reported the arrest of Nadezhda Yemelkina in Pushkin Square for distributing leaflets about the plight of political prisoners in the USSR.

July

12-15 Some 35 Georgian Jews demanding exit visas staged hunger strike in the Moscow telegraph office; all arrested and returned to Georgia to stand trial.

28 Human rights activist Anatoliy Marchenko released from labor camp.

August

1 Ten Kiev Jews arrested and sentenced to 15 days on charges of petty hooliganism after attending prayer meeting at Babiy Yar (site of German massacre of Soviet Jews during World War II).

September

19 Pravda Vostoka article by Yu. Kruzhilin recounted case of Emiliya Trakhtenberg, a Jewish librarian from Samarkand who was given 3-year sentence for complaining of oppression, discrimination, and denial of right to emigrate in two anonymous letters sent to Premier Kosygin.

20 Sakharov sent open letter to Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet criticizing incarceration of political dissenters in psychiatric hospitals and urging repeal of controls on travel abroad by Soviet citizens.

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1971
December

- 17 Poet and editor A. T. Tvardovskiy died of stroke. At funeral on December 21, Konstantin Simonov only eulogist who referred to Tvardovskiy's role as editor of liberal journal Novyy Mir.
- 29 Writer, poet, and bard Aleksandr Galich expelled from Moscow Writers Union for "activities not in keeping with membership."

1972January

- 5 V. Bukovskiy convicted under Article 70.1 of RSFSR Criminal Code for attempted recruitment of army personnel to transmit information abroad, attempted illegal import of reproducing equipment, and circulation of slander. Sentenced to 2 years in prison, 5 years in strict-regime labor camp, and 5 years of internal exile.
- 13 Militia removed Rep. Scheuer (D-NY) from apartment of Jewish activist and scientist Aleksandr Lerner, ostensibly for questioning about identification. Scheuer expelled from USSR following day for alleged "improper activities."
- 14 Western media reported the arrest of Ukrainian intellectuals including Ivan Svitlichny, Vyacheslav Chornovil, and Ivan Dzyuba.
- 15 Western media reported KGB raids on apartments of eight Moscow dissidents, including veteran activist and publicist P. Yakir. Subsequent interrogations centered on samizdat periodical Chronicle of Current Events.
- 17 Soviet astrophysicist Kronid Lyubarskiy arrested in Moscow.
- 22 Human rights activist Aleksandr Ginzburg released from Potma Prison Camp.
- 26 Trud article by A. Mostovshchikov praised Serbskiy Institute of Forensic Psychiatry without mentioning its role in suppressing political dissent.

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1972
February

- 7 London Daily Telegraph reported that 17 Latvians appealed to Western communist parties protesting Russification of Latvia. (Riga newspaper Tsinya refuted letter on February 24; Sovetskaya Latviya reprinted Tsinya article the following day.)
- 22 Natalya Gorbanevskaya declared sane and released from Serbskiy Psychiatric Institute.

March

- 2 Radyanska Ukraina published an open letter from Zinoviya Franko begging forgiveness for transmitting "slanderous anti-Soviet" literature to others, including Yaroslav Dobosh, a Belgian citizen arrested by KGB and charged with collaborating with Ukrainian nationalists.
- 3 Literaturnaya Ukraina announced expulsion of I. Dzyuba from Ukrainian Writers Union for compiling and distributing "anti-Soviet slander."
- 27 MVD Deputy Minister B. T. Shumilin discussed Jewish emigration in interview with Novosti News Agency; stated that most emigrants were unfit for military service because of Soviet restrictions on the emigration of able-bodied males.

May

- 2 Western media reported about 1,000 Riga Jews defied police harassment to commemorate massacre of Jews near Rumbula Forest in World War II.
- 14 Public self-immolation by Roman Talanta in Kaunas (and his death on May 18) sparked 2 days of nationalist demonstrations in Lithuania.

June

- 1 Western media reported distribution to 1,000 Soviet citizens of a document protesting Soviet domestic economic situation, signed by an anonymous "citizens committee."
- 3 Ukrainian press publicized confession of Belgian citizen Ya. Dobosh, who accused several Ukrainian

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1972
June

dissident leaders of complicity in anti-Soviet activities. One of them, Zinoviya Franko, had earlier publicly confessed her involvement with Dobosh. (Dobosh had already been expelled from the USSR.)

- 13 Western media reported another self-immolation in Lithuania--in Varena, 80 kms. from Vilnius.
- 14 Leningrad court pronounced Boris Yevdokimov insane and linked him with an anti-Soviet emigré organization, the People's Labor Alliance (NTS). Yevdokimov's wife received a suspended sentence of 3 years, reportedly for cooperating with Soviet investigators.
- 15 An article by K. Karakayev in Sovetskaya Kirgiziya rebutted assertion by local Kirgiz philologist K. K. Yudakhin that Russian should not be the second language of the Kirgiz people.
- 19 Astrophysicist Yuriy Melnik sentenced by a Leningrad court to 3 years of labor camp for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda (Article 70).
- 21 Western media reported detention of leading Moscow dissident P. Yakir and the search of his apartment.
- 22 Sakharov gave Western newsmen copies of 2 documents advocating a Soviet Bill of Rights.

July

- 8 Literaturna Ukraina published open letter by Mykola Kholodny confessing ties with Organization of Ukrainian People (OUN), through Belgian citizen Ya. Dobosh.
- 10 Robitnyscha Hazeta published Leonid Seleznenko's confession of anti-Soviet activities in connection with case of Ya. Dobosh.

August

- 3 USSR Supreme Presidium issued ukaz on new emigration fees based on educational levels of applicants.

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1972
September

- 12 Soviet economist Viktor Krasin arrested in Moscow for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."
- 12 Western media reported Ukrainian court sentenced Yuriy Shukhevich to 10 years of labor camp for "nationalist activities."
- 20 Literaturnaya Gazeta article by N. Semenov defended new emigration fee schedule and asserted that the US, France, FRG, and Israel also restrict travel until educational costs repaid (A. Kushnir repeated this claim in Moskovskaya Pravda September 24).
- 27-28 Officially arranged Moscow conference of "representatives of Soviet public," mostly Jewish, endorsed new emigration fees and claimed other states impose similar charges; conference accused Zionists of stimulating anti-Semitism in socialist countries for purpose of stimulating emigration to Israel.

October

- 3 Vilnius court sentenced 8 Lithuanians for participation in riots following self-immolation of R. Talanta in Kaunas.
- 18 Reports of exemptions waiving education tax requirement for prospective emigrants coincided with announcement of US-Soviet trade agreement.
- 20 Soviet psychiatrist Vyacheslav Gluzman sentenced to 7 years in a labor camp plus 3 years of internal exile for "anti-Soviet" activities (he had criticized psychiatric incarceration of General P. Grigorenko).
- 30 Noginsk City court sentenced astrophysicist K. Lyubarskiy to 5 years of labor camp for distributing anti-Soviet materials including Chronicle of Current Events.

November

- 4 Soviet activist Yuriy Galanskov died after operation at Potma labor camp.

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1972
November

- 22 Valeriy Chalidze and wife departed Moscow on November 22 after receiving permission to visit US on 4-week lecture tour.
- 22-23 Group of Soviet Jews arrested while demonstrating for right to emigrate at Moscow's Central Telegraph Office.
- 29 Literaturnaya Gazeta published statement by poet and singer Bulat Okudzhava disavowing efforts of "certain publishing organs" abroad to misuse his name and his works.

December

- 1 Pavel Litvinov returned to Moscow after serving 4 years' internal exile for 1968 Red Square demonstration against Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia.
- 13 While visiting the US, USSR human rights activist V. Chalidze deprived of Soviet citizenship for "conduct unbecoming a Soviet citizen."
- 28 To honor USSR's 50th anniversary, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium declared amnesty for selected categories of first offenders serving up to 5 years for other than "dangerous state crimes." Political prisoners not included.
- 29 Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Shumilin announced liberalized application of education fees for emigration applicants, including "amortization" through work performed, waivers for elderly, and exemptions for financial hardship cases.

1973

January

- 1 Sobraniye Postanovleniy Pravitel'stva SSSR, No. 1, 1973, published the August 3, 1972, schedule of fees levied on emigrants to capitalist countries for the cost of their higher education received in Soviet schools.
- 12 Biologist and dissident Zhores Medvedev departed the USSR with wife and 16-year-old son to begin

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1973
January

1 year of work at Britain's National Institute for Medical Research.

25-30

Kiev court found mathematician Leonid Plyushch insane and confined him in mental hospital for an indefinite period following trial on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

February

2

Rostov court sentenced Lazar Lyubarskiy to 4 years' strict-regime labor camp for anti-Soviet activities and divulging state secrets.

23

According to Western media, editors of the unofficial Chronicle of Current Events have held back issue No. 28 in response to a KGB threat to arrest hostages for each issue published.

March

7

Soviet adherence as of May 27, 1973, to the Universal Copyright Convention of 1952 confirmed by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's letter to UNESCO Director General Rene Maheu.

20

Moscow emigration office showed Western newsmen filmed visa interviews with Soviet Jews to publicize its policy of waiving education tax on emigrants.

April

11

Military tribunal in Vinnitsa sentenced Isak Shkolnik to 10 years of labor camp on charges of spying for Israel.

May

21

Human rights activist A. Amalrik, due for release from labor camp today, detained on new charges.

June

26

Vladimir Maksimov expelled from the Moscow branch of the USSR Writers Union.

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1973
July

- 10-17 A. Amalrik convicted near Magadan on charges of slandering the Soviet State; sentenced to 3 years in labor camp.
- 19 Belorussian KGB chief Lt. Gen. Ya. Nikulkin warned in Sovetskaya Belorussiya of dangers posed by foreign visitors and need for vigilance despite detente atmosphere.

August

- 7 Soviet citizenship of dissident scientist Zh. Medvedev revoked during his stay in England.
- 8 TASS denial of Western charges that dissidents are committed to mental hospitals included interview with Dr. R. Nadzharov, Deputy Director of Institute of Psychiatry of Academy of Medical Sciences. (Nadzharov repeated his statement in August 11 Izvestiya.)
- 10 Dissident writer A. Sinyavskiy allowed to depart for Paris.
- 16 Sakharov called in by USSR Deputy Prosecutor M. P. Malyarov and warned to stop his illegal activities.
- 21 Sakharov gave interview to Western newsmen; cautioned West on danger of accepting detente on Soviet terms.
- 21 Soviet soldiers roughed up Soviet Jews cheering Israeli basketball team at University Games.
- 29 Pravda published letter signed by 40 members of USSR Academy of Sciences denouncing Sakharov for opposing Soviet policy of detente in recent press interviews.
- 30-31 Pravda and Izvestiya published letters attacking Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn, including one by members of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences that Sakharov's conduct placed him "outside the ranks of Soviet scientists."

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1973

Aug 27-
Sept 1 Trial of dissidents P. Yakir and V. Krasin on charges of anti-Soviet activity resulted in convictions and sentences of 3 years of labor camp and 3 years of internal exile for each defendant.

September

- 5 Yakir and Krasin recanted at a press conference staged in Writers Building. Deputy Prosecutor USSR Malyarov called Solzhenitsyn a "maliciously anti-Soviet element" at the conference.
- 6 Western media reported Solzhenitsyn's allegation that KGB had seized a manuscript copy of Arkhipelag Gulag from Yelizaveta Vornyanskaya after 5-day interrogation and that Vornyanskaya then committed suicide.
- 9 Soviet radio jamming of VOA, Deutsche Welle, and other Western radios which had been reinstituted August 21, 1968, in wake of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia, began phasing out.
- 26 Pravda announced USSR had ratified two UN Human Rights covenants.
- 28 Moscow Appeals Court reduced prison term of P. Yakir to 1 year 4 months and term of V. Krasin to 1 year 1 month.

October

- 17 Literaturnaya Gazeta published USSR Academy of Sciences President Keldysh's reply to Philip Handler of the US National Academy of Sciences who had decried the persecution of Sakharov.

November

- 13 TASS reported that Ukrainian Supreme Soviet had pardoned I. Dzyuba following his statement in Literaturnaya Ukraina of November 9 disavowing his earlier views regarding nationality relations.
- 13 Western media reported A. Amalrik's 3-year prison term commuted to exile.
- 17-18 Western media reported that KGB called in Yelena Bonner (Sakharov's wife) for questioning about

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1973

November

17-18 Western media reported that KGB called in Yelena Bonner (Sakharov's wife) for questioning about the transmission abroad of the prison diary of E. Kuznetsov.

December

11 US House of Representatives passed trade bill denying USSR most-favored-nation status and credits if USSR restricts free emigration of citizens.

28 First volume of Solzhenitsyn's Gulag Archipelago published in Russian by YMCA-Press, Paris.

1974

January

9 Lidiya Chukovskaya expelled from Moscow Section of USSR Writers Union.

February

13 Solzhenitsyn expelled from USSR to FRG and deprived of Soviet citizenship.

20 Vladimir Voinovich expelled from USSR Writers Union.

March

29 Solzhenitsyn's wife and family arrived in Zurich from USSR.

April

24 Soviet cellist M. Rostropovich received exit visa for 2 years; departed the Soviet Union on May 26.

May

12-14 Jewish activist Gabriel Superfin tried by Orel court on charges of anti-Soviet activities; sentenced to 5 years of strict-regime labor camp and 2 years of internal exile.

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1974
June

- 6 Soviet art critic Viktor Fainberg received exit visa, following release from psychiatric hospital at the end of 1973.
- 12 Former principal dancers of Leningrad's Kirov Theater and refuseniks Galina and Valeriy Panov received exit visas; departed Soviet Union on June 14.
- 26 Human rights activist and former Soviet General P. Grigorenko released from psychiatric hospital after 5 years of confinement.
- June 28- July 4 Sakharov on hunger strike in support of his demands for the release of political prisoners in the USSR.

July

- 9 V. Turchin, Soviet computer expert and human rights activist, dismissed as senior research assistant at the Moscow Institute for Automation of the Construction Industry.

August

- 23 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium pardoned Lithuanian sailor S. Kudirka, who tried to defect to the US in 1970 and subsequently was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment; he departed USSR for US on November 5.

September

- 2 Orthodox religious activist Anatoliy Levitin-Krasnov received exit visa, departed Soviet Union on September 20.
- 4 New samizdat journal Zemlya, edited by Russian nationalist Vladimir Osipov, appeared in Moscow.
- 13 Mikhail Kheyfets, Soviet history teacher and writer, sentenced by Leningrad court to 4 years' strict-regime labor camp and 2 years' internal exile on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.
- 15 Outdoor exhibition of abstract paintings, staged in Moscow by 13 Soviet artists, broken up by militia using bulldozers and dumptrucks.

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1974
October

- 23 Poet Lev Khalif expelled from USSR Writers Union. .
- 26 Soviet scholar on Buddhism, Dr. Bidya Dandaron, died in labor camp at Vydrino.

November

- 28 Russian nationalist V. Osipov arrested in Aleksandrov.

December

- 10 Solzhenitsyn received 1970 Nobel Prize for Literature in Stockholm.
- 11 Jewish activist and refusenik Prof. Aleksandr Voronel received permission to emigrate to Israel.
- 27 Sergey Kovalev arrested in Moscow for participation in producing Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church.

1975

January

- 31 Soviet Baptist leader Georgiy Vins sentenced by Kiev court to 5 years of labor camp and 5 years of internal exile for illegal religious activities.

February

- 19-21 Writer Vladimir Marazim tried in Leningrad on charges of anti-Soviet activities; sentenced to 5 years' deprivation of freedom but released on probation.

March

- 4 Prominent sculptor Ernst Neizvestnyy expelled from Union of Soviet Artists after applying for permission to emigrate.
- 12 New samizdat journal, Twentieth Century, edited by R. Medvedev, appeared in Moscow.
- 26 Moscow police harassed several hundred Jews attending Passover service.

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1975
March

31 A. Marchenko sentenced by Kaluga court to 4 years' internal exile on charges of violating terms of exile from a previous sentence.

April

18 Andrey Tverdokhlebov, head of Soviet chapter of Amnesty International, arrested in Moscow; chapter member Mikola Rudenko arrested in Kiev.

21 Western media reported Pentecostal leader Fedotov had been sentenced to 3 years in labor camp.

May

8-11 Sakharov and his wife Ye. Bonner staged hunger strike to support their request that Mrs. Sakharov be allowed to go to Italy for medical treatment of eye ailment.

14 Moscow painter Oskar Rabin, organizer of two recent nonconformist art exhibitions, expelled from the USSR Union of Graphic Artists.

June

2 Ukrainian author M. Rudenko, member of Soviet branch of Amnesty International, expelled from USSR Writers Union.

August

1 USSR signed Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Helsinki.

September

25 Soviet dissident editor V. Osipov placed on trial on charges of anti-Soviet activity; sentenced to 8 years in labor camp.

October

9 Dissident physicist Sakharov awarded Nobel Prize for Peace.

25 Soviet scientists signed condemnation of Nobel Prize winner Sakharov.

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1975
November

- 12 USSR officially refused Sakharov's request to go to Norway to receive Nobel Prize.

December

- 10 Sakharov's wife accepted Nobel Prize for him in Oslo.
- 12 Dissident biologist S. Kovalev sentenced by Vilnius court to 7 years in a "corrective labor colony" and 3 years of internal exile.
- 24 Thirty-three Jews demonstrated in front of Lenin Library on fifth anniversary of Leningrad skyjacking trial.

1976

January

- 8 TASS announced dissident mathematician L. Plyushch had been given permission to leave Soviet Union.
- 21 Soviet dissident mathematician Aleksandr Lunts received permission to emigrate to Israel.
- 27 Sculptor E. Neizvestnyy granted permission to emigrate to Israel.

February

- 2 Deputy Minister of the Interior B. Shumilin defended Soviet record on emigration in article published by New York Times.

April

- 12-15 Dissident physicist A. Tverdokhlebov, member of Moscow chapter of Amnesty International, tried in Moscow on charges of "slander defaming the Soviet system"; sentenced to 5 years of internal exile.

May

- 12 Formation of Moscow Public Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Accords (Moscow Helsinki Group) announced by human rights activist Dr. Yuriy Orlov.

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1976

May

- 15 Authorities warned Orlov of "inadmissibility of his anti-constitutional activity."
- 26 Literaturnaya Gazeta accused 3 American correspondents in Moscow--G. Krinsky of AP, C. Wren of the New York Times, and A. Friendly of Newsweek--of working for the CIA.

June

- 21-25 Sixth All-Union Congress of USSR Writers Union met in Moscow. Yuriy Trifonov, author of House on the Embankment, singled out for criticism.

July

- 15 Dissident A. Amalrik, author of Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?, and his wife left USSR for the Netherlands.

September

- 6 Soviet pilot landed MiG-25 in Japan and requested asylum.

November

- 9 Ukrainian Public Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Accords (Ukrainian Helsinki Group) formed by a group of human rights activists in Kiev.
- 25 Lithuanian Public Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Accords (Lithuanian Helsinki Group) formed by a group of human rights activists in Vilnius.

December

- 5 Meeting of 150 dissidents in Pushkin Square in Moscow dispersed; AP correspondent Krinsky taken away from square and detained.
- 20 Imprisoned Soviet dissident V. Bukovskiy exchanged in Zurich for Chilean Communist Party leader Luis Corvalan. (Bukovskiy arrived in US February 18, 1977.)

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1976
December

- 25 Moscow Helsinki Group and sympathizers subjected to apartment searches in Moscow and the Ukraine; Vladimir Borisov detained in psychiatric facility in Leningrad.
- 27 Christian Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Believers (Believers' Rights Committee) established by Orthodox activist Father Gleb Yakunin.

1977

January

- 5 Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes (Psychiatric Abuses Commission) established by Aleksandr Podrabinek as an affiliate of the Moscow Helsinki Group.
- 8 Bomb exploded in Moscow subway, followed by 2 other bombings in the city. Soviet officials accused dissidents; Sakharov implied blast may have been work of the KGB.
- 14 Georgian Public Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Accords (Georgian Helsinki Group) formed by human rights activists in Tbilisi.
- 16 Sakharov addressed message to West on repression experienced by groups formed in USSR to monitor Soviet implementation of Helsinki accords.
- 26 Sakharov summoned to office of attorney general in Moscow and warned of possible prosecution for libel if he continued to make "slandorous statements."
- 29 US State Department issued statement asserting that attempts by Soviet authorities to intimidate Sakharov violated principles of human rights.

February

- 2 Literaturnaya Gazeta accused AP Moscow correspondent Krinsky of violating foreign currency regulations and termed him and correspondents Friendly and Wren CIA agents.

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1977
February

- 2 In Literaturnaya Gazeta attack on Yu. Orlov and A. Ginzburg, fellow dissident and former camp inmate Aleksandr Petrov-Agatov deplored their morals and conduct.
- 2 KGB warned prominent Jewish "refusenik" A. Lerner he would face trial if he continued his anti-Soviet activities.
- 3 Georgian nationalist reportedly sentenced to death for three bombings of government buildings in Georgia, one in Tbilisi; allegedly claimed "patriotic reasons" as motivation.
- 3 Dissident A. Ginzburg arrested in Moscow and taken to Kaluga, presumably to face charges in connection with his management of Russian Social Fund (Solzhenitsyn Fund) for helping families of political prisoners.
- 4 Moscow dissidents held press conference, called upon US not to waver in its support of human rights issues in the USSR.
- 4 In first expulsion of a US journalist since 1970, AP correspondent Krinsky ordered to leave USSR.
- 5 Sakharov issued appeal for support of Ginzburg; statement also signed by Academician Igor Shafarevich.
- 5-7 Two members of Ukrainian Helsinki Group arrested in Kiev; KGB searched apartments of other members.
- 7 State Department spokesman issued statement in defense of Soviet dissident A. Ginzburg.
- 9 Dissident activist Yu. Orlov reappeared in Moscow after a week of hiding to avoid arrest and announced to Western reporters that he was confident he would not be arrested following State Department's statement on Ginzburg.
- 9 TASS reply to State Department's statement on Ginzburg suggested that US concern for him gave weight to evidence he worked for foreign organizations hostile to the USSR.

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1977
February

- 9 KGB questioned Moscow Helsinki Group member Lyudmila Alekseyeva for the fourth time about Group documents. She was told an investigation of the samizdat journal Chronicle of Current Events was under way.
- 10 Yu. Orlov arrested at apartment of Moscow Helsinki Group member L. Alekseyeva; charges against him not specified. KGB searched Orlov's apartment for the second time, confiscating scientific papers and personal documents.
- 11 In first official comment on Orlov detention, TASS reported Orlov had failed to report for KGB questioning on February 2, thereby justifying his detention in Moscow's Lefortovo jail.
- 12 Pravda published editorial condemning dissidents in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and calling West's concern about human rights in the socialist countries a cover for its own violations.
- 14 V. Turchin, chairman of the Moscow chapter of Amnesty International, detained by KGB and warned he could face prosecution for his anti-Soviet activities.
- 17 American Embassy in Moscow delivered to Sakharov a letter from President Carter, dated February 5, reaffirming support for human rights and pledging US to seek release of prisoners of conscience.
- 18 US representative to UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Allard Lowenstein, stated he would seek UNHRC action to express concern over Soviet arrest of human rights activists.
- 18 TASS reported Ambassador Dobrynin's call on Acting Assistant Secretary of State Hartman to express Soviet concern that US statements on human rights not consistent with detente. TASS analyst Yuriy Kornilov criticized Western anti-Soviets for carrying out ideological campaign against USSR while failing to solve their own human rights problems such as record unemployment and racial discrimination.
- 18 Western correspondents in Moscow reported that, as of early 1977, 68 members of the dissenting

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1977
February

Initsiativniki Evangelical Christian Baptists were in prison or labor camps for religious reasons.

22 Moscow Helsinki Group member L. Alekseyeva and her family left Moscow with emigration visa for Israel.

23 New York Times printed letter to the editor by Sergey I. Gusev, USSR Deputy Procurator General, stating, inter alia, that Procurator's warnings to Sakharov concerned his "unlawful actions," not his political convictions; that he and his Western defenders were mistaken if they believed Soviet Union would renounce principle of "equality of all citizens before the law."

March

1 President Carter met Soviet dissident V. Bukovski during latter's call on Vice President Mondale. TASS issued brief commentary noting meeting of US leaders with "criminal" and "hooligan" who was thrown out of the USSR.

2 Dissident writer V. Borisov, involved in Leningrad slogan-painting incidents, released from psychiatric hospital where he had been held since December 1976.

2-3 CP secretaries responsible for foreign affairs and ideology from the USSR, East European countries, Mongolia, and Cuba met in Sofia. Communique called for a stronger propaganda effort to combat Western interference in the East's internal affairs; noted "the need to expose decisively anti-communism."

2-3 Eurocommunist summit in Madrid. Communique did not address human rights, but Italian, French, and Spanish CP leaders issued separate statements on issue.

4 Soviet dissident A. Amalrik met FRG Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski of the Chancellor's Office and opposition leader Helmut Kohl.

4 Izvestiya published lengthy "exposé" by Sanya Lipavskiy, Jewish doctor formerly associated with emigration activists, accusing Soviet dissidents of working for CIA and naming three former or current members of American Embassy.

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1977
March

- 4 Commentator Viktor Matveyev on Moscow TV evening news accused President Carter of interfering in Soviet internal affairs by meeting with Bukovskiy; asserted US actions could hamper detente.

- 7 Two Jewish dissidents prevented by KGB from meeting with Los Angeles Times correspondent Robert Toth in Moscow.

- 8 Group of about 10 ethnic Germans demanding permission to emigrate staged demonstration in Red Square.

- 15 KGB again searched Yu. Orlov's apartment, confiscating additional papers.

- 15 Jewish activist and Moscow Helsinki Group member Anatoliy Shcharanskiy arrested.

- 15 TASS announced pre-term release on humanitarian grounds of Jewish doctor Mikhail Shtern, sentenced to 8 years in labor camp for taking bribes after his family applied to emigrate to Israel.

- 16 Human rights activists including Sakharov, Jewish refuseniks, and Pentecostalists held press conference in Moscow to protest A. Shcharanskiy's arrest and called on West, especially President Carter, for support.

- 19 Leningrad dissidents Oleg Volkhov and Yuriy Ryabakov sentenced to 7 and 6 years in strict-regime labor camp for "malicious hooliganism." Trial was open and Western reporters attended.

- 21 Brezhnev outlined Soviet views on human rights/dissidence, arms negotiations, Middle East, and other issues at Soviet Trade Union Congress; declared detente was unthinkable under conditions of US interference in Soviet internal affairs.

- 22 Recently formed Psychiatric Abuses Commission of Moscow Helsinki Group publicized KGB search (March 14) of apartment of A. Podrabinek and confiscation of his manuscript Punitive Medicine and files on Soviet psychiatric practices.

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1977
April

- 1 Armenian Public Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Accords (Armenian Helsinki Group) formed by 3 human rights activists in Yerevan.
- 3 Lev Kopelev, author and former prison camp associate of Solzhenitsyn, expelled from USSR Writers Union.
- 14 Longtime Greek resident and art collector in Moscow George Costakis emigrated to Canada after donating much of his collection to Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow.
- 17 Among slogans published for May Day, a new slogan on socialist democracy reflected regime sensitivity to human rights issues.
- 17-20 "Sunday Seminar" (discussion group for Jewish refusenik scientists) celebrated its fifth anniversary session in Moscow apartment of Mark Azbel without police hindrance and with several Americans participating. Two other Americans who had intended to attend were refused permission to travel to Moscow from Leningrad.
- 25 TASS political commentator Aleksey Petrov affirmed the Soviet view of the CSCE Belgrade conference as an occasion for summing up positive accomplishments and avoiding confrontations over human rights. Such "skirmishes" could only be won by the socialist states which, he asserted, actually had a better record than the West in fulfilling the Final Act.
- 27-29 Representatives of 75 communist parties met in Prague to discuss work of World Marxist Review (also known as Problems of Peace and Socialism). Soviet representative B. N. Ponomarev in opening-day speech stressed disarmament and defended Soviet stance on human rights.

May

- 4 Literaturnaya Gazeta carried interview with Yuriy Zorin, Soviet representative to 33rd session of UN Human Rights Commission, who attacked alleged US human rights violations and accused Soviet dissident human rights advocates of maintaining contacts with "foreign intelligence."

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1977

May

- 11 Literaturnaya Gazeta published two articles ridiculing Jewish anti-Soviet May Day demonstrations in New York and Western criticism of Soviet treatment of Jews and human rights in general.
- 11-17 Moscow Helsinki Group member Yuriy Mnyukh and his wife received permission to emigrate.
- 18 A group of eight ethnic Germans from Kirgiz SSR forcibly entered West German Embassy in Moscow to request help to emigrate to FRG.
- 31 Dissident activist Malva Landa sentenced to 2 years of internal exile for damaging state and private property during a fire at her apartment in December 1976; released pending appeal.

June

- 2 US Department of State spokesman indicated Secretary of State had raised Shcharanskiy's case with a "very senior Soviet official."
- 2 Sakharov and 56 other dissidents issued statement addressed to Supreme Soviet calling for nationwide amnesty for political prisoners in connection with publication of new Soviet Constitution.
- 3 TASS political observer Kornilov rejected US expressions of concern about Shcharanskiy as impermissible interference in the Soviet judicial process, stating that no one in the USSR or the US had the right to influence the court.
- 7 Kornilov accused President Carter of indulging in "the most wild and absurd concoctions" on Soviet human rights performance in his report to Congress on CSCE implementation.
- 8 Pravda commentary criticized President's CSCE report for alleged distortions and for ignoring human rights violations in US.
- 8-15 Leningrad authorities allowed five prominent dissidents, including three connected with the samizdat journal Jews in the USSR, to emigrate. Unofficial

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1977
June

artist Anatoliy Belkin allowed to hold exhibition of his paintings June 6-9.

- 11 R. Toth, Moscow correspondent of Los Angeles Times, detained by Soviet militia on grounds he received paper on parapsychology containing state secrets from a Soviet citizen.
- 12 Jewish activist S. Zalmanson reportedly sentenced to 10 years in jail for bribery. (Three other members of Zalmanson's family serving sentences in connection with the Leningrad hijacking affair of 1970.)
- 13 President Carter stated imprisoned Jewish activist Shcharanskiy had no connection with CIA.
- 13 Trial of poetess Yuliya Voznesenskaya on charges of violating terms of her exile scheduled to open in Vorkuta. (She had returned to Leningrad illegally in March to attend trial of Leningrad artists.)
- 13 British lawyer John MacDonald, hired to defend Soviet dissident Yu. Orlov but refused visa to the USSR, organized a "defense hearing" for him in London with participation of prominent exiled Soviet activists.
- 14 Los Angeles Times correspondent Toth summoned to Lefortovo Prison for questioning by KGB in connection with allegations he had received "secret information of a political and military nature." (He subsequently was allowed to leave the USSR on June 17.)
- 15 Preparatory session for the CSCE followup meeting began in Belgrade.
- 21-27 Four well-known refuseniks, including M. Azbel and Veniamin Fain, received permission to leave USSR.

July

- 1 Kiev court sentenced M. Rudenko and Oleska Tikhy, members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, to 7 and 10 years' imprisonment, respectively, plus 5 years' internal exile for each, for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

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1977
July

- 4 V. Turchin, chairman of Soviet branch of Amnesty International, taken from Moscow to Kaluga for interrogation, then returned to Moscow and released.
- 4 US Ambassador Malcolm Toon's July 4 appearance on Soviet TV canceled because he refused to drop a reference to human rights from his statement. (July 6 TASS denied "gagging" of Toon.)
- 11 Prof. Veniamin Levich, prominent Jewish refusenik and corresponding member of USSR Academy of Sciences, denied permission to attend scientific conference organized in his honor at Oxford.
- 12 TASS asserted that Los Angeles Times correspondent Toth had used journalism as a cover for espionage activities while he was in USSR and had been released only because of "good will and restraint" of Soviet authorities.
- 22 Amnesty International announced receipt of dissident A. Podrabinek's manuscript Punitive Medicine documenting Soviet use of psychiatry against dissidents.

August

- 1 Novosti Press Agency issued statement in Washington claiming Soviet dissidents were punished for libeling the Soviet system, not for "thinking differently." Yu. Orlov and Baptist preacher G. Vins listed among the libelers.
- 1 Step-daughter and son-in-law of Sakharov received permission to emigrate within 20 days.
- 10 Ye. Bonner received permission to go to Italy for eye surgery; departed September 5.
- 22 David Chudnovskiy, handicapped young Jewish scientist from Kiev, and his family informed they would be given permission to leave for Israel, after an intensive international campaign on their behalf.
- 24 Soviet dissidents reported arrest of Feliks Serebrov, member of Psychiatric Abuses Commission.

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1977
August

- 24 Literaturnaya Gazeta attacked V. Levich for, inter alia, incompetence, ingratitude, and anti-Soviet slander and denounced scientific meeting in Oxford organized in his honor. Levich held news conference August 29 to protest harassment.

- 31 Literaturnaya Gazeta article named American military attachés Watters and LaJoie as alleged espionage liaison between R. Toth and Soviet parapsychologists; Defense Intelligence Agency chief Gen. Sam Wilson also named.

- 31 Emiliya Sotnikova, Leningrad editor of samizdat journal Jews in the USSR, received permission to emigrate.

September

- 1 Sixth World Psychiatric Congress in Hawaii adopted resolution condemning Soviet abuse of psychiatry for political purposes. Large Soviet delegation charged "political provocation."

- 5 Soviet Foreign Ministry denied entry visa to Professor Strada, an Italian CP member who had taken an outspoken stand on behalf of Soviet dissidents.

- 9 KGB Chief Andropov, speaking at ceremony on centennial of birth of first Cheka leader Dzerzhinskiy, characterized Soviet dissidents as "almost" paid agents of Western intelligence services.

- 12 Communist mayor of Florence received Ye. Bonner.

- 12 Nonconformist painter O. Rabin taken into custody by police; released after 36 hours with warning that unless he found "socially useful work" he might be charged with parasitism.

- 12 V. Turchin received permission to emigrate; departed for US October 14.

- 27 Ukrainian activist and writer Geliy Snegiryov, author of letter to President Carter urging firmness with the Kremlin on human rights, arrested.

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1977
September

- 29 Soviet authorities prevented Jewish activists from holding commemoration service at Babiy Yar on 30th anniversary of Nazi massacres there.

October

- 2-11 Group of about 30 Jewish refuseniks placed under house arrest during Supreme Soviet deliberations on adoption of new constitution. One received 15-day sentence for hooliganism after scuffle with militiamen.
- 4 Sakharov's letter to US Congress and President published in New York Times.
- 4 CSCE followup conference opened in Belgrade.
- 12 Dissident F. Serebrov received 1 year in strict-regime labor camp for using forged work record.
- 13 TASS quoted Vecherniy Kiev article of September 22 by an erstwhile Jewish activist who accused Kiev Jewish refuseniks of engaging in anti-Soviet activities and of passing slanderous materials to foreign Zionists.
- 14 K. Lyubarskiy, dissident astrophysicist and one of the administrators of the Solzhenitsyn Fund, released from prison in April; departed for the West.
- 16 Eighty Jewish refuseniks began 3-day hunger strike to protest situation of Jews in the USSR.
- 18 Tatyana Khodorovich, an administrator of the Solzhenitsyn Fund, announced plans to emigrate rather than face unspecified criminal charges.
- 19 Soviet dissidents including Sakharov asked World Association of Psychiatrists to support A. Podrabinek and Yosif Terelya, who reported abuses of psychiatry for political purposes in the USSR.
- 24 Sakharov's suburban apartment ransacked. Sakharov reported that his stepson Aleksey, a 20-year-old

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1977
October

pedagogical student, also was being harassed and was in danger of expulsion from his institute.

- 28 TASS called Shcharanskiy "traitor to the Motherland" and accused him of supplying the West with "slanderous fabrications against the Soviet state and society."
- 30 Dissidents held press conference in Moscow; Sakharov and 40 others appealed to Soviet authorities to include political prisoners in any amnesty for 60th anniversary of October Revolution.
- 30 A. Podrabinek reported on October 10 rioting in Vilnius, Lithuania, during a soccer match. Lithuanians reportedly shouted "Russians go home" and tore down 60th revolution anniversary banners.

November

- 1 Mrs. Ginzburg was called to Lefortovo Prison and told to get lawyer for her husband who was to be charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."
- 4 USSR Supreme Soviet amnesty affected prisoners with up to 5-year sentences but excluded political prisoners.
- 6 Soviet activists T. Khodorovich and Mark Popovskiy left Moscow for the West.
- 10 Dissident former General P. Grigorenko and family received 6-month exit visa to visit US for medical treatment; arrived in New York November 30.
- 15 Sakharov prevented from speaking at USSR Academy of Sciences meeting.
- 25 Novoye Vremya published new attack on Sakharov, calling him a pathological individualist.
- 27 Moscow radio in Italian attacked Sakharov for not criticizing American abuses of human rights, noted Soviet leniency in not prosecuting him for breaking Soviet law and allowing him to receive salary and privileges.

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1977
November

- 28 Soviet dissidents, including Sakharov, held press conference in Moscow; criticized some West European countries for failing to take a strong stand on CSCE; praised President Carter's human rights policy.

December

- 4 Soviet lawyer Dina Kaminskaya, who had defended several dissidents at their trials, arrived in London; asserted she was told to leave USSR after Shcharanskiy's mother tried to engage her to act as his defense attorney.
- 4 Article by A. Petrov-Agayev in Izvestiya's Sunday supplement named American diplomats Allyn Nathanson and Joseph Presel, who served in Moscow, as channels for Radio Liberty materials. Dissidents L. Alekseyeva, P. Grigorenko, G. Salova, T. Galperina, and Vladimir Slepak also named.
- 9 Twenty prominent Soviet dissidents placed under 24-hour house arrest to prevent them from joining demonstration on UN Human Rights Day. Twenty-five others held brief silent vigil in Moscow's Pushkin Square.
- 12 Text of Sakharov's speech on human rights read by labor leader George Meany to AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco; V. Bukovskiy addressed the convention.
- 19 Vladimir Klebanov, organizer of unofficial Free Trade Union Association of Soviet Workers, arrested and detained in psychiatric hospital for week after holding press conference on grievances of Soviet workers.
- 24 KGB prevented all but 15-20 activists from taking part in silent vigil in Moscow to commemorate the 7th anniversary of the Leningrad "hijackers" trial.
- 28 Literaturnaya Gazeta termed Western campaign on behalf of Shcharanskiy blackmail; rejected US attempts to exert pressure in a matter that was sub judice.

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1978

January

- 3 Soviet authorities announced release of British student Andre Klimchuk, held since August for anti-Soviet activities. Klimchuk reportedly confessed to working for a hostile emigré organization.
- 3 O. Rabin, one of best-known "unofficial" painters in Moscow, departed USSR with wife and son for 6-month visit to West.
- 20 Six prominent Jewish refuseniks wrote letter to President Carter protesting restrictions on emigration and growing anti-Semitism; urged US continuing support for human rights.
- 26 Group of Soviet workers announced formation of unofficial Free Trade Union Association of Soviet Workers, claimed more than 200 members, and applied for membership in International Labor Organization. Soviet police reportedly arrested five founders February 7.

February

- 3 Sakharov announced stepson had received permission to emigrate to Israel.
- 7 Dissident sources reported group of Korean refuseniks in Vladivostok was denied permission to emigrate to South Korea.
- 8 Press sources reported group of dissident Baptists and Pentecostals recently sent an appeal for support to Chinese leadership.
- 22 Soviet Pentecostal representatives complained to Western journalists in Moscow about failure of Soviet authorities to act on 20,000 applications of church members for permission to emigrate.
- 23 Shcharanskiy family informed that because it had failed to select a lawyer to defend Shcharanskiy the court would assign one.
- 27 Spokesmen for unofficial free trade union held Moscow press conference; distributed "Free Trade Union Charter," and reported that five founding

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1978
February

members had been arrested and two others placed in psychiatric hospitals.

March

- 2 Exiled dissident M. Landa reportedly released under terms of amnesty issued previous November to mark 60th anniversary of October Revolution.
- 7-19 Exhibition of Moscow avant-garde artists opened in official gallery; regime reportedly promised more exhibits for cooperative artists and loss of union status for those who broke discipline.
- 8 Police dispersed demonstration by spouses of refuseniks on steps of Lenin Library in downtown Moscow on occasion of International Woman's Day.
- 9 CSCE Belgrade session concluded. Soviet delegate Vorontsov in closing statement sharply attacked "certain Western delegations" for attempted interference in internal affairs of socialist countries through emphasis on human rights.
- 10 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium published February 13 decree stripping Soviet citizenship from ex-General Grigorenko, then in US on 6-month visa.
- 12 Sakharov headed demonstration in protest of Kremlin support of Palestine Liberation Organization; police dispersed demonstrators without arrest; Sakharov's telephone disconnected.
- 14 Chairman of Soviet Seventh Day Adventists Vladimir Shelkov arrested in Tashkent.
- 15 M. Rostropovich and wife (then living abroad) deprived of citizenship.
- 20 Member of Georgian Helsinki Group G. Goldshteyn sentenced to 1 year in labor camp for parasitism.
- 22 Ukrainian Helsinki Group members Marinovich and Matusevich went on trial in Vasilkov, south of Kiev, on charges of anti-Soviet activity.

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1978
March

- 23 Sakharov warned by Moscow Prosecutor that repetition of his March 12 demonstration would result in prosecution.
- 27 S. Polikanov, physicist from Dubna Physics Institute, expelled from CPSU for protesting restrictions on foreign travel.

April

- 3 Theater director Lyubimov publicly questioned official ban on Paris staging of Pushkin's opera "Queen of Spades" after Pravda criticized production.
- 6 Soviet court sentenced Peter Vins, son of imprisoned Baptist leader Georgiy Vins and member of Ukrainian Helsinki Group, to 1-year imprisonment for parasitism.
- 10 TASS announced that a Leningrad court found Leonid Lubman (no further identification) guilty of treason for connections with a "foreign intelligence source." No sentence announced.
- 11 Literaturnaya Gazeta reprimanded Ambassador Toon for his remarks on Soviet dissidents in VOA interview.
- 11 USSR's ranking UN official, Under Secretary General Arkadiy Shevchenko, quit UN post over "differences with his government" and requested asylum in US.
- 14 Public demonstration in Tbilisi protested loss of official status for Georgian language in new republic constitution.
- 14 Georgian Party First Secretary Shevardnadze announced retention of article in constitution specifying Georgia as official language of republic.
- 14 New Armenian constitution retained official status for Armenian language which had been omitted in the draft.
- 21 New Azerbaydzhan constitution retained official status for Azeri language which had been omitted in the draft.

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1978May

- 5 Sakharov visited FRG Embassy in Moscow to deliver appeal on behalf of an ethnic German Soviet citizen recently convicted for parasitism in Moldavia.
- 11 Rostislav Galetskiy organized Group for the Legal Struggle and Investigation of Facts about the Persecution of Believers in the USSR, sponsored by of the All-Union Church of the Faithful and Free Seventh Day Adventists.
- 13 Group of Jewish refusenik wives staged sit-in at USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
- 14 A. Podrabinek, founding member of Psychiatric Abuses Commission, arrested.
- 15-18 Dr. Yu. Orlov, founder of the Moscow Public Group to Promote Observance of the Helsinki Accords, tried and sentenced to maximum term of 7 years' corrective labor and 5 years' internal exile.
- 15-19 Trial of Georgian Helsinki Group members Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava in Tbilisi; both pleaded guilty and sentenced to 3 years' corrective labor and 2 years' internal exile. Following trial, Gamsakhurdia appeared on Soviet television and confessed his guilt.
- 17 Refusenik Iosif Begun arrested for illegal residence in Moscow; sentenced on June 29 to 3 years' internal exile.
- 20 Initiative Group to Defend the Rights of Invalids in the USSR established by Valeriy Fefelov, Fayzulla Khusainov, and Yuriy Kiselev.
- 22 Sakharov urged signatories of 1975 Helsinki Human Rights Declaration to defend imprisoned activist Orlov.
- 23 Unsigned Pravda article denounced as interference in Soviet internal affairs US Congressional resolution deploring Orlov trial and implied Orlov, Ginzburg, and Shcharanskiy were agents of US intelligence.
- 24 Moscow police captured self-styled member of the "Russian Liberation Army" who took hostages in the

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1978May

Moscow Finnair office and demanded air transport out of the country.

- 25 Kiev newspaper denounced "slanderous activities" of two American guides in Agriculture-USA Exhibition.

June

- 1 Jewish refuseniks demonstrated in Moscow by displaying posters outside their apartment windows; V. Slepak was detained by Soviet authorities and subsequently charged with malicious hooliganism.
- 2 Dr. and Mrs. Sakharov fined total of 90 rubles for "hooligan actions" allegedly committed when they attempted to force their way into Orlov trial on May 18.
- 2 Leningrad unofficial art exhibit closed by militia soon after opening.
- 5 Two "Agriculture-USA" exhibit guides expelled from USSR on charges of anti-Soviet behavior.
- 7 TASS announced detention of suspects in January 8, 1977, subway bombing in Moscow.
- 9 Militia broke up demonstration by 10 Jewish refuseniks outside KGB headquarters in Moscow.
- 9 International Labor Organization called on Soviet Union to answer charges that it violated provisions of ILO Convention by denying Soviet workers the right to form an independent trade union.
- 12 May 21 mass demonstration reportedly occurred in Sukhumi (capital of Abkhaz Autonomous SSR) protesting domination and exploitation of Abkhazia by Georgia. Crowd demanded reforms, including secession from Georgian Republic and incorporation of Abkhazia into RSFSR.
- 13 Izvestiya detailed July 1977 expulsion as persona non grata of Embassy consular officer Peterson on allegations of spying for CIA; accused her of culpability in death of Soviet citizen.

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1978
June

- 16 Belorussian newspaper featured explicitly anti-Judaic book by notoriously anti-Semitic author; article uncharacteristically dropped euphemism of Zionism.
- 21 Jewish activists V. Slepak and Ida Nudel were tried for malicious hooliganism and sentenced to 5 and 4 years of internal exile, respectively.
- 27 Seven Pentecostals forced way into American Embassy and staged sit-in in hope of receiving exit visas.
- 28 Following June 23 self-immolation of Crimean Tatar Musa Mamut in protest of his reported expulsion from Crimea, 100 Crimean Tatars eluded road blocks and participated in funeral procession.
- 29 Azerbaydzhani Internal Affairs Minister A. Geydarov and two aides, one a deputy minister, killed by local prison official Muratov, who then shot himself.

July

- 3 Valentina Pailodze, member of Georgian Helsinki Group and campaigner for religious rights, sentenced to 1 year in labor camp and 2 years of internal exile for slandering Soviet Union.
- 10 Trials opened of A. Shcharanskiy in Moscow under Articles 64 (Treason) and 70 (anti-Soviet activities) of the RSFSR Criminal Code; of A. N. Filatov, Soviet Government employee, in Moscow under Article 64; of A. Ginzburg in Kaluga under Article 70; and of Viktoras Petkus in Vilnius under Lithuanian equivalent of RSFSR's Article 70.
- 13 Ginzburg found guilty of anti-Soviet activity and sentenced to 8 years in a strict-regime labor camp.
- 13 V. Petkus, member of Lithuanian Helsinki Group, found guilty of anti-Soviet activity and sentenced to 3 years in prison and 7 years in labor camp.
- 14 TASS termed a provocative act US Senate resolutions proposing nomination of Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg for Nobel Peace Prize; attacked Senator Jackson as initiator of move.

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1978
July

- 14 Shcharanskiy found guilty of treason and sentenced to 3 years in prison and 10 in labor camp; a sentence of 7 years on second charge of anti-Soviet activity was to run concurrently.
- 14 A. N. Filatov, Soviet Government employee, found guilty of treason and sentenced to be shot.
- 18 Soviet court ordered US journalists Whitney and Piper to publish a retraction of their allegedly slanderous news account of trial of Georgian dissident Z. Gamsakhurdia (who appeared in court to testify) and charged them court costs of 2,289 rubles.

August

- 6 Dissident philosopher and novelist Aleksandr Zinovyev and family arrived in Munich to teach; deprived of Soviet citizenship September 20.
- 13 Izrail Zalmanson arrived in Vienna upon completion of 8-year sentence for participation in 1970 Leningrad hijacking conspiracy; brother-in-law E. Kuznetsov not released despite rumors his 15-year sentence might be commuted in connection with possible exchanges.
- 15 Kiev newspaper Literaturnaya Ukraina attacked Ukrainian nationalists and linked Canadian-Ukrainian citizen expelled on August 8 with CIA and nationalists in Ukraine and abroad.
- 15 A. Podrabinek, founder of Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, given 5 years of domestic exile under Article 190.1 (slandering the USSR) in 1-day trial in his hometown of Elektrostal'.
- 15 Sakharov informed news representatives that human rights activist Aleksandr Bolonkin was sentenced to 2 years for theft shortly before completing his previous sentence.
- 16 Dissident sources reported that on May 25 A. Lyapin set fire to himself in Red Square to protest sentence given to Moscow Helsinki Group leader

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1978
August

Orlov. Lyapin survived and was committed to a psychiatric hospital.

September

- 1 Tamara Filatov told US newsman in Moscow that her husband, sentenced to death by a Moscow court on July 14 for treason, had written President Carter to intervene and save his life. She said that Filatov had admitted to working for US intelligence.
- 4 Soviet police broke up disarmament demonstration staged by 7 Americans on Red Square which coincided with similar demonstration in Washington.
- 7 Tbilisi Court found Georgian Helsinki Group member Viktor Rtskhiladze guilty of anti-Soviet activities and sentenced him to 2.5 years' imprisonment (suspended) plus 2 years' internal exile.
- 9 Senator Kennedy met with Brezhnev in Moscow. On return to Washington, Kennedy announced that Soviet authorities would allow emigration of Soviet scientist V. Levich and 17 other Jewish and non-Jewish refusenik families.
- 18 Press reported Imant Lesinskis, Soviet translator at UN Secretariat, and his family had sought asylum in US.

October

- early Oct. After soccer match, 10,000 people left stadium in Vilnius and marched to KGB building, where they called for political liberty, withdrawal of Russians from Lithuania, and release of Lithuanian Helsinki Group member V. Petkus. Numerous participants arrested.
- 9 Soviet authorities withdrew visa from Austrian journalist Erhard Hutter, who reportedly had good contacts in Soviet dissident community.

November

- early Nov. Two hundred Crimean Tatars presented to the Simferopol (Crimea) Party office petition signed by 750 Crimean Tatars protesting their expulsion from

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November

Crimea. When delegation not received, it staged public protest.

- 3 A Riga court sentenced Latvian-born Swedish citizen L. Niedre to 10 years for military espionage, and Soviet Latvian J. Skodva received 12 years for complicity.
- 13 Catholic Committee to Defend the Rights of Believers formed in Lithuania by group of Catholic priests.
- 19 Soviets released Nikolay Sharygin, Ukrainian-born representative of British firm, arrested in 1968 and sentenced 10 years for illegal emigration.
- 26 Dissident sources reported Valeriya Novodvorskaya, founding member of recently formed Workers Free Interprofessional Union (SMOT), had been confined to psychiatric hospital.

December

- 2 Sakharov termed November 29 KGB search of his apartment "a new stage in government actions against me and my public activity."
- 2 Armenian Helsinki Group member Robert Nazaryan sentenced to 5 years in labor camp plus 2 years of internal exile (the prosecutor had demanded 6 and 2).
- 7 A. Imnadze convicted in Georgia of producing and disseminating anti-Soviet literature; sentenced to 5 years in labor camp plus 4 years of internal exile.
- 10 Human Rights Day marked in Moscow by traditional brief vigil by about 35 dissenters at Pushkin Square. Several were detained briefly.
- 28 Mrs. Sakharov granted exit visa for medical treatment in Italy; Dr. Sakharov had announced he was about to go on hunger strike because of 10-month delay in issuing her visa.

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January

- 3 Reuter reported death in prison hospital of Ukrainian dissident writer and film director Geliy Snegirev. Semi-paralyzed after prison maltreatment, Snegirev's death was attributed to cancer.
- 10 Orthodox religious activist Aleksandr Ogorodnikov sentenced to 1 year in labor camp for parasitism.
- 30 Radio Moscow announced execution of three Armenians led by Stefan Zatikyan, for January 8, 1977, bombing of Moscow subway car. USSR Supreme Court trial of defendants ended January 26, according to unofficial source.
- 31 Crimean Tatars demanding permission to return to homeland demonstrated in front of Moscow's CPSU Central Committee building; after being detained for short time, they were received in small groups.

February

- 4 Dissident historian R. Medvedev and refusenik Lyudmila Agapova filed as opposition candidates for March 4 Supreme Soviet elections; authorities rejected applications on procedural grounds.
- 8 Izvestiya letter by survivor of January 1977 subway bombing stated that 7 died and 34 were injured, that the accused Zatikyan admitted his guilt at the trial, and that Sakharov was engaging in slander by publicly questioning guilt of the accused.

March

- 2 2,400 US scientists announced decision to curtail cooperation with USSR until Orlov and Shcharanskiy released.
- 15 Moscow police rounded up 200 Crimean Tatars and put them on train to Tashkent under police escort; Tatars were in Moscow to pursue campaign for return to their historical homeland.
- 23 V. Shelkov, leader of Soviet Seventh Day Adventists, sentenced to 5 years in strict-regime camp.

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March

28 Soviet citizen fatally injured after 6-hour stand-off with Soviet police in American Embassy consular lobby; exploded homemade bomb strapped to his body and reportedly was dead on arrival at hospital.

April

-- Russian film maker Viktor Monblanov convicted of hooliganism and sentenced to 4 years of labor camp. (On December 30, 1978, Monblanov had walked through the center of Kiev with a sign calling for the release of all prisoners of conscience.)

19 Nine refuseniks demonstrated outside Ministry of Internal Affairs building in Moscow with posters saying "visas to Israel"; militia quickly dispersed demonstration.

20 Brezhnev pardoned 5 Jewish dissidents in Leningrad hijacking case.

27 Five prominent imprisoned Soviet dissidents exchanged for 2 Soviet UN employees convicted of espionage in US: A. Ginzburg, human rights activist; E. Kuznetsov and M. Dymshits, Jewish activists; G. Vins, dissident Baptist pastor; and Valentyn Moroz, Ukrainian nationalist and historian.

27 Soviet citizen Yuriy Nikredin entered American Embassy in commandeered taxi, fired two rounds from shotgun, then departed peacefully after talking with Embassy officers; subsequently apprehended by Soviet authorities who alleged he had a history of mental disturbance.

May

6 Pravda reported that the decree adopted by CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work," called for more open discussion of social problems; less repetitive, more original treatment of public issues in mass media; better study of public opinion; and introduction of "progressive forms" of labor organization.

7 Pravda upbraided Soviet media for failure to discuss real defects of Soviet society and for

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May

substituting empty slogans and pseudo-scientific jargon for thoughtful analyses of problems confronting USSR.

8 Moscow party boss Grishin warned meeting of writers that Soviet citizens should treat foreign visitors to Olympics with hospitality but resist alien ideas and use occasion to propagandize Soviet way of life. He termed many literary works currently published in USSR "ideologically weak and artistically mediocre."

12 Izvestiya criticized Western attention to 83-year-old convicted Adventist leader V. Shelkov and named R. Galetskiy as intermediary who passed Adventist literature to C. Wren of New York Times and Kevin Duane of BBC.

June

3 In Leningrad 12 artists who had been denied permission to hold unofficial art shows in their apartments staged demonstration-exhibit on street.

10-4 Two Soviet musicians touring Japan with Leningrad Philharmonic defected and sought political asylum in US.

12 Founding member of Soviet independent trade union SMOT, Lev Volokhonskiy, sentenced to 2 years in labor camp on charges of slandering Soviet Union.

14-15 Antonina Agapova, mother of Soviet defector currently living in Sweden, demonstrated on Red Square and in front of American Embassy for the right of Agapov family to emigrate. Soviet authorities refused to transmit press photographs of Agapova being seized in front of Embassy on grounds this would "spoil the atmosphere of the Vienna talks."

29 TASS announced pardon of Z. Gamsakhurdia, convicted in 1978 of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and sentenced to 3 years' detention and 2 years' internal exile.

July

5 Wife and son of released Ukrainian nationalist V. Moroz departed Moscow for Zurich.

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July

- 14 Armenian Helsinki Group member Eduard Arutunyan arrested.
- 15 Soviet musician Rimgaudis Kasyulis defected while on concert tour in West Berlin and requested asylum in US.
- 31 Soviet human rights activists held simultaneous press conferences in US and Sakharov's Moscow apartment. Telephone link between two groups almost immediately cut off.

August

- 7 Crimean Tatar activist Reshat Dzhemilev, charged with slandering Soviet state, went on trial in Tashkent.
- 19 Shcharanskiy's Canadian lawyer expelled from USSR after attempt to meet Shcharanskiy's mother in town outside Moscow.
- 23 Baltic document bearing 45 signatures commemorating 40th anniversary of Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact called for self-determination of Baltic states.
- 24-27 Three-day standoff between US and Soviet officials at JFK airport concerning departure of wife of Bolshoy Ballet dancer Godunov who defected August 22. Vlasova departed US after she expressed wish to return to USSR in an interview with US officials.

September

- 9 Orthodox religious activist Tatyana Shchipkova arrested in Smolensk.
- 15 Eighteen Moscow artists held demonstration to commemorate bulldozing of unofficial art exhibit by Soviet authorities in September 1974.
- 17 Bolshoy Ballet dancers Leonid and Valentina Kozlov defected while on tour in Los Angeles.
- 18 Leningrad court sentenced physicist and art collector Georgiy Mikhaylov to 4 years of labor

1979
September

camp on charge of engaging in prohibited occupation. (Mikhaylov had organized private exhibits of his art collection and reproduced slides of unofficial art.)

- 24 Iceskaters Protopopov and Belousova defected in Switzerland. September 30 Literaturnaya Gazeta charged they were motivated by greed.

October

- 4 Catholic sources in Lithuania reported that 35,000 Lithuanians signed a petition calling for independence of Lithuania.
- 17 Vladislav Cesiunas claimed in a Literaturnaya Gazeta interview that his August "defection" to FRG was result of seduction and drugs.
- 24 Soviet Tokyo correspondent Stanislav A. Levchenko, who was granted asylum at American Embassy, departed for US. Wife returned to USSR 2 days later.
- 30 Lithuanian activist Antanas Jerleckas arrested.
- 30 Moscow Helsinki Group observed "Political Prisoners' Day," issuing a statement calling for amnesty of all political prisoners; prisoners marked day by refusing food.
- 30 Ivan Kovalev, son of imprisoned human rights activist S. Kovalev, joined Moscow Helsinki Group.
- 31 Deputy Interior Minister Shumilin received 10 refusnik women, discussed their emigration applications.

November

- 1 Human rights activist Tatyana Velikanova and G. Yakunin, founding member of the Christian Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Believers, arrested.
- 9 A. P. Agapova demonstrated in Red Square for right to be reunited with son in Sweden; detained and placed in psychiatric hospital for 10 days. (She

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earlier was detained briefly following 3 demonstrations in June during the summit meeting in Vienna.)

- 13 US House of Representatives passed resolution urging Soviet Union to release refusenik I. Nudel from exile in Siberia, so she could join her family in Israel.
- 22 Politburo member Grishin criticized efforts of ideological enemies to subvert Soviet intellectuals and encourage dissent.

December

- 7 Moscow Helsinki Group member Viktor Nekipelov arrested.
- 7 Ten new members joined Ukrainian Helsinki Group.
- 11 Lithuanian activist Julius Sasnauskas arrested.
- 13 Pentecostal Bishop N. P. Goretoy arrested.
- 20 Writer Vasiliy Aksyonov resigned from USSR Writers Union following controversy over his effort to publish literary anthology Metropol without submitting it for censorship.
- 22 Sakharov reported that two Ukrainian nationalist activists had just been convicted and sentenced in Kiev: historian Yuriy Badzyo (7 years in prison plus 5 of internal exile) and Ukrainian Helsinki Group member Yuriy Litvin (3 years in labor camp).
- 24 Ukrainian Helsinki Group member Oles Berdnyk sentenced to 6 years' strict-regime labor camp plus 3 years' internal exile on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.
- 24 Lev Regelson, member of Believers' Rights Committee, arrested in Tallinn, Estonia.

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January

- 8 Vladimir Burtsev, founding member of Orthodox Seminar, arrested in Moscow.

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January

- 8 T. Shchipkova, member of Orthodox Seminar, sentenced to 3 years in labor camp for hooliganism.
- 22 Sakharov stripped of state awards and prizes and exiled to Gorkiy without trial. Following day, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, President of the French National Assembly, cut short his visit to USSR in protest against Soviet action.
- 24 Soviet activist A. Tverdokhlebov emigrated.
- 27 V. Shelkov, head of Soviet Seventh Day Adventists, died in labor camp.
- 28 Presidium of USSR Academy of Sciences censured Sakharov.

February

- 1 Family of Soviet activist A. Ginzburg emigrated.
- 4 Bolshoy Ballet teacher Sulamif Messerer (70) and son Mikhail (31) defected in Tokyo from Bolshoy Ballet touring group. Immediately thereafter, the group postponed a March tour of France.
- 12 Dissident Vyacheslav Bakhmin arrested; apartments of three other dissidents searched.
- 26 In public statement, Sakharov demanded that authorities put him on trial for alleged crimes against the state; he also returned his internal passport with request that Moscow, not Gorkiy, be entered as his official city of residence.

March

- 3 International Sakharov Committee headquarters in Copenhagen announced it had sent a cable to Sakharov in Gorkiy, inviting him and his family to reside in Denmark.
- 4-6 Sakharov not permitted to attend three-day general meeting of USSR Academy of Sciences.
- 7 Prominent human rights activist M. Landa arrested; sentenced on March 26 to 5 years of internal exile.

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March

- 12 Viktor Kapitanchuk, member of Believers' Rights Committee, arrested.
- 13 Estonian activist Dr. Yuriy Kukk arrested.
- 18 Jewish activist Igor Guberman sentenced to 5 years in labor camp for dealing in stolen ikons.
- 27 V. Borisov, a leader of unofficial labor union SMOT, arrested in Leningrad.

April

- 2 US State Department announced that Soviet ballet dancer Yuriy Stepanov, who had been given asylum in the US, had decided to return to the USSR. (Izvestiya April 10 charged US tried to enlist him as a spy.)
- 15 Ukrainian activist Vyacheslav Chornovil arrested while serving term in internal exile.
- 22 Moscow Hebrew teacher Leonid Volvovskiy arrested.
- 29 Aleksandr Lavut, an investigator of psychiatric abuses and defender of Crimean Tatars, arrested.
- 29 Estonian activist Mart Niklus arrested.

May

- 6-8 Massive but brief strikes reportedly occurred at Togliatti auto plant, allegedly triggered by production pressures and food shortages (story appeared first in London Financial Times on June 13); work stoppage in Chelyabinsk also reported).
- 9 Ukrainian Helsinki Group member Vasyl Stus arrested.
- mid-May Lithuanian activist Vitas Abrutis arrested.
- 17 Pentecostal believers in Moscow announced formation of a 7-member human rights group to publicize repressive actions against members of Pentecostal Church.
- 17 Father Vasiliy Fonchenkov, member of Believers' Rights Committee, issued statement that in event of

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May

arrest, any statements attributed to him should be disregarded.

- 20 Sakharov's stepson Sergey Alekseyev emigrated.
- 24 Ye. Bonner's mother Ruf Bonner emigrated.
- 27 Moscow Helsinki Group member Tatyana Osipova arrested.

June

- 4-6 Ukrainian Helsinki Group member V. Chornovil, while serving term of internal exile in Mirnyy, Yakutiya, was tried on charges of rape and sentenced to 5 years in strict-regime labor camp.
- 11-13 Moscow Helsinki Group member V. Nekipelov tried and sentenced to 7 years in labor camp plus 5 years of internal exile.
- 12 Ukrainian Helsinki Group member Oksana Meshko arrested in Kiev and sent to a psychiatric hospital for two months of observation.
- 13 Founding member of Moscow Helsinki Group's Psychiatric Abuses Commission A. Podrabinek arrested on charges of slandering the USSR while serving term of internal exile.
- 19 TASS denied Western press reports of factory work stoppages; Pravda printed workers' letters from Gorkiy (June 20) and Togliatti (June 21) claiming all had been normal in their respective factories.
- 20 Moscow radio and television broadcast recantation of dissident Orthodox priest Father Dmitriy Dudko.
- 22 V. Borisov, a founder of the unofficial trade union SMOT, expelled from USSR and arrived in Vienna.

July

- 1 Seventh Day Adventist activist R. Galetskiy arrested.
- 9 Moscow Helsinki Group member Yuriy Yarym-Agayev arrived in Vienna after being given a choice by KGB between arrest or emigration.

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July

- 18 TASS reported that Orthodox activist Father Dudko, (who recanted earlier on Soviet television) had written a letter to Patriarch Pimen begging forgiveness for having become involved in political activities.
- 20 Three Leningrad feminists--Tatyana Goricheva, Natalya Malakhovskaya, and Tatyana Mamonova arrived in Vienna after being forced to emigrate.
- 22 Dissident writer V. Aksyonov accompanied by wife and family departed for Paris on 2-year visa.
- 23 Human rights activist Irina Kaplun died in automobile accident in Lithuania. (Kaplun was the wife of V. Borisov, a leader of the unofficial labor union SMOT who was expelled by Soviet authorities in June.)
- 28 Tens of thousands of Muscovites turned out for funeral of Soviet actor and bard Vladimir Vysotskiy, despite police efforts to deter crowd.
- 29 Sakharov proposed 7-point plan for settlement of Afghan situation in open letter to Soviet leaders.

August

- 16 Pravda article by M. Stepichev outlined problems between Georgians and Abkhazians, suggesting that nationalistic difficulties (which caused a flareup in 1978) still persist.
- 20 USSR resumed jamming of foreign news broadcasts (VOA, BBC, Deutsche Welle) for first time since 1973.
- 21 Pentecostal leader Boris Perchatkin arrested in Nakhodka.
- 25-28 Trial of G. Yakunin, Russian Orthodox priest and founding member of Believers' Rights Committee, opened in Moscow; on August 28, he received 5 years of labor camp and 5 years of internal exile on charges of anti-Soviet activities.
- 26 Izvestiya article accused Amnesty International of being branch of Western intelligence services; also

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August

accused exiled dissident V. Bukovski of having created terrorist groups while in USSR.

27-29

Tatyana Velikanova, member of Moscow Helsinki Group, tried in Moscow; sentenced to 4 years of labor camp and 5 years of internal exile on charges of anti-Soviet activities.

September

5

Religious Seminar founder A. Ogorodnikov sentenced to 6 years in labor camp plus 5 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.

9

CSCE preparatory session opened in Madrid.

16

Psychiatric Abuses Commission member Irina Grivnina arrested.

20

Five-day trial in Vilnius ended with conviction of Lithuanian activists Antanas Terleckas (3 years of hard labor plus 5 years of internal exile) and Julius Sasnauskas (18 months of labor plus 5 years of internal exile).

22

L. Regelson, member of Believers' Rights Committee, received 5-year suspended sentence after pleading guilty to anti-Soviet slander.

22

Psychiatric Abuses Commission member V. Bakhmin sentenced to 3 years of labor camp on charges of anti-Soviet slander.

October

1

Viktor Sokirko, editor of samizdat journal Poiski, pleaded guilty to charges of defaming Soviet Union and received 3-year suspended sentence; Valeriy Abramkin pleaded guilty on same charge but was sentenced to 3 years in labor camp.

2

Kiev court sentenced dissident V. Stus to 10 years in labor camp plus 5 years of internal exile.

9

Yuriy Grimm, Poiski contributor, sentenced to 3 years in labor camp for libeling USSR.

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October

- 9 V. Kapitanchuk, member of Believers' Rights Committee, received 5-year suspended sentence after pleading guilty to charges under Article 70 (anti-Soviet activities).
- 16-18 Kalinin court sentenced Iosif Dyadkin to 3 years in labor camp for slandering Soviet Union. (He had prepared a demographic study of population losses during the Soviet period.)
- late Oct. Anti-Soviet rioting reportedly occurred in several localities in Estonia.

November

- 11 139 Soviet Jews in several Soviet cities announced 3-day fast; more than 100 Jews demonstrated at USSR Supreme Soviet building to protest restrictions on emigration.
- 11 Members of Pentecostal Church began 5-day fast to protest refusal of Soviet authorities to allow their emigration.
- 11 CSCE review conference opened in Madrid.
- 11 Exiled dissident A. Amalrik died in auto accident en route to Madrid CSCE conference.
- 12 Dissident writer L. Kopelev and wife departed Moscow with 1-year exit visas; arrived in Frankfurt as house guests of writer Heinrich Boll.
- 13 Veteran refusenik activist Viktor Braylovskiy, leader of an unofficial scientific seminar, arrested under Article 190.1 (slandering the USSR).
- 18 Soviet Minister of Culture Demichev warned during visit to Czechoslovakia that "forces of reaction" were using slogans like "free trade unions" and "human rights" to undermine communist unity.
- 20 USSR Supreme Soviet decree stripped writer V. Aksyonov of Soviet citizenship while he and his family were traveling abroad.

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November

25 Sakharov released text of his letter to USSR Academy of Sciences President Aleksandrov calling upon him and the Academy to support Sakharov's demand for a public trial.

27 Pentecostal leader N. Goretoy sentenced to 7 years in labor camp plus 5 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.

late Nov. Four Lithuanian activists went on trial for reproducing and circulating samizdat periodical Chronicle of the Lithuanian Catholic Church.

November Western media reported formation of an unofficial "Committee of Separated Spouses."

December

early Dec. Estonian nationalist Viktor Nitsoo arrested.

2 Mathematician Yazif Meilanov sentenced to 7 years' strict-regime labor camp plus 2 years' internal exile for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. (In January Meilanov had demonstrated in Makhachkala, Dagestan, against the internal exile of Sakharov.)

10 Activists attempting to observe Human Rights Day in Moscow's Pushkin Square dispersed by militia.

16 Human rights activist Genrikh Altunyan arrested.

21 Writer V. Voinovich and family emigrated to FRG.

21 Writer Nadezhda Mandelshtam died (widow of poet Osip Mandelshtam).

21 Georgian CP First Secretary Shevardnadze called for struggle against ideological subversion.

22 Lithuanian activist and US citizen Vytautas Skodzius sentenced to 7 years of labor camp plus 5 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.

24 Lvov court sentenced 3 editors of Ukrainian samizdat journal Ukrainskiy Vestnik.

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December

- 26 Human rights activist Leonard Ternovskiy sentenced to 3 years of labor camp for anti-Soviet slander.
- 26 Refusenik A. Lavut sentenced to 3 years of labor camp for anti-Soviet slander.

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January

- early Jan. Ukrainian Helsinki Group member O. Meshko sentenced to 6 months of prison and 5 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.
- 6 Psychiatric Abuses Commission founder A. Podrabinek sentenced to 3.5 years of strict-regime camp while serving term in internal exile.
- 8 F. Serebrov, last free member of Moscow Helsinki Group's Psychiatric Abuses Commission, arrested in Moscow.
- 9 Kiril Podrabinek (brother of Aleksandr) sentenced to 3 years in strict-regime labor camp for slandering USSR, before expiration of his previous term.
- 12 L. Kopelev and wife Raisa Orlova deprived of Soviet citizenship while visiting in FRG.
- 13 Sovetskaya Estoniya reported trial and conviction of Estonian nationalists Yu. Kuk (arrested in March 1980), sentenced to 10 years of labor camp plus 5 years of internal exile), and M. Niklus (arrested in April 1980), sentenced to 2 years of labor camp.
- 15 TASS attacked Raoul Wallenberg hearings in Stockholm as "provocative anti-Soviet action" designed to damage Soviet-Swedish relations.
- 21 Baptist pastor Dmitriy Minyakov arrested in Rostov.
- 27 CSCE second session opened in Madrid.

February

- 11 Soviet Foreign Ministry called in Washington Post reporter Kevin Klose for oral reprimand for "slandorous assertions about Soviet life."

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February

- 13 Psychiatric Abuses Commission consultant psychiatrist Anatoliy Koryagin arrested.
- 17 Iosif Mendelevich released from confinement pre-term and deported to Israel; only 2 participants in the 1970 skyjacking case, Aleksey Murzhenko and Yuriy Fedorov (both ethnic Russians), remained in confinement.
- 19 Vasiliy Barats, Pentecostal member of Committee for the Right to Emigrate, arrested.

March

- Following public protests in March, authorities in Kazakhstan reportedly permitted Kazakh soldiers killed in Afghanistan to be buried in Alma-Ata Muslim cemetery.
- 5 International Labor Organization censured USSR for repressing independent trade unions.
- 7 Veteran human rights activist A. Marchenko arrested in Karabanovo, Vladimir oblast.
- 8 Demonstration by 11 Pentecostal women in front of Moscow's USSR Supreme Soviet on International Women's Day dispersed by militia; women released with assurances that their emigration applications would be reviewed.
- 13 Pravda article on 26th CPSU Congress restated Brezhnev's congress enjoinder to combat anti-Semitism in USSR.
- 20 V. G. Titov, former KGB agent and born-again Baptist, arrested on charges of anti-Soviet activities and transferred to psychiatric hospital.
- 21 Pentecostal leader Ivan P. Fedotov arrested in Maloyaroslavets.
- 23 Sakharov issued statement from Gorkiy accusing KGB of stealing from his apartment a briefcase containing personal papers.
- 24 Ukrainian Helsinki Group member Ivan Kandyba arrested near Lvov.

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March

- 25 Dissident sources reported recent death of Estonian activist Yu. Kukk following hunger strike in Soviet labor camp.
- 25 Lithuanian Helsinki Group members V. Vaiciunas and M. Yuryavichius arrested.
- 30 Georgian students and intellectuals demonstrated in Tbilisi to protest increased emphasis on study of Russian in Georgian SSR.
- 31 Veteran human rights activist G. Altunyan sentenced in Kharkov to 7 years in labor camp plus 5 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.
- late March Vladivostok court sentenced Pentecostal leader B. Perchatkin to 2 years in labor camp for anti-Soviet slander.
- Mar 31-
Apr 2 Series of articles in Sovetskaya Estoniya accused Western intelligence services of using religion as tool for ideological subversion.

April

- 2 T. Osipova sentenced to 5 years in labor camp plus 5 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.
- 4 CPSU Central Committee decree called for more responsive official attitude toward written and oral complaints from public.
- 10 Human rights activist A. Bolonkin informed 10 days before completing 3-year sentence that he faced new charges of anti-Soviet activity.
- 12 Conductor Maksim Shostakovich (42) and son Dmitriy (19) requested political asylum in FRG.
- 14 Sovetskaya Rossiya reviewed book by V. Chkhikvadze on status of human rights in USSR.
- 16 Thirteen Soviet ethnic Germans in Dushanbe demonstrated for right to emigrate to FRG.
- 26 Refuseniks' Sunday Scientific Seminar, founded by V. Brailovski, broken up by militia.

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April

late April Demonstrations in Abkhaz Autonomous SSR again protested alleged oppression of Abkhazians by Georgians and demanded that Abkhazia secede from Georgian SSR and join RSFSR.

May

early May Fifty Soviet Jews marched through center of Kishinev wearing Star of David to protest visa denials and anti-Semitism. Two participants, Vladimir Tsukerman and Osip Lokshin, arrested and charged with organizing an attempted public disturbance and "anti-Soviet slander."

3 Authorities prevented scheduled commemoration of Holocaust by Jews in forest near Moscow by making threats and closing the area for "sanitary cleaning."

4 Twelve political prisoners in Perm camp #37, including Yu. Orlov and G. Yakunin, began hunger strike to obtain recognition of their status as political prisoners.

13-17 Group of Baptists reportedly went on trial in Omsk.

15 Estonian activist Tiit Maddison sentenced to 4 years in labor camp plus 2 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.

17 Militia raided refusenik seminar in Leningrad, arrested Yevgeniy Lein.

26 Jewish activist Vladimir Kislik sentenced to 3 years in labor camp for hooliganism.

28 Mikhail Yakovlev, writer and contributor to unofficial journal Poiski, arrested.

June

2 Soviet Jewish writer Anatoliy Rybakov cancelled official trip to England because authorities refused to let wife accompany him.

5 Psychiatrist A. Koryagin, consultant to Psychiatric Abuses Commission, sentenced to 7 years in prison and 5 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet activity.

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1981
June

- 5 A Latvian court sentenced Juris Bumeisters to 15 years of hard labor and 10 years of internal exile for allegedly maintaining contact with Social Democrats in Sweden and passing information to foreign intelligence services. Co-defendant Dainis A. Lismanis sentenced to 10 years of hard labor. (Bumeisters' father founded the Latvian Social Democratic Party in interwar period.)
- 7 Pravda Vostoka attacked Crimean Tatar emigré spokeswoman Ayshe Seitmuratova.
- 18 V. Braylovskiy sentenced to 5 years of internal exile under Article 190.1 (slandering the USSR) after 2-day trial in Moscow.
- 23-24 USSR Supreme Soviet adopted law on Legal Status of Foreigners in the USSR containing sanctions against anti-Soviet behavior.

July

- 4 Ballerina Galina Chursina defected from Bolshoy Ballet troupe in Istanbul.
- 14-15 I. Grivnina, member of Psychiatric Abuses Commission, sentenced to 5 years of internal exile under Article 190.1 (slandering the USSR).
- 16 Soviet Council of Psychiatry Chairman Eduard Babayan denied in New Times interview use of drugs on political dissidents.
- 17 Writer V. Voinovich stripped of Soviet citizenship by action of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium while living in FRG.
- 20-21 F. Serebrov, member of Psychiatric Abuses Commission, sentenced by a Moscow court to 4 years of labor camp and 5 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.
- 21 Refusenik Stanislav Zubko sentenced in Kiev to 4 years of labor camp for possession of a pistol and hashish. (Ukrainian Jewish activists charged frame-up by authorities.)

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1981
July

- 24 Ukrainian activist Ivan Kandyba sentenced to 10 years of labor camp plus 5 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.
- 28 Madrid CSCE talks recessed until October 27.
- 28 Maloyaroslavets court sentenced Pentecostal Bishop I. Fedotov and Pentecostal minister Vladimir Murashkin to 5 years in labor camp for proselytizing children.

August

- 4-5 Leningrad court tried refusenik Ye. Lein under Article 191.1 (interference with duties of militia) and imposed sentence of 2 years in labor camp.
- 4-6 In 2-part article, Vecherniy Leningrad accused NYC-based Jewish organization Al-Tidom of sending emissaries into USSR disguised as tourists with "ideological contraband" for "paid agents."
- 11 Russian nationalist A. M. Ivanov arrested on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.
- 13 Dushanbe court sentenced ethnic German Artur Marshall to 2.5 years of labor camp for slandering USSR.
- 17 Six ethnic German refuseniks arrested in Moscow's Red Square after brief demonstration.
- 25 Moscow Helsinki Group member I. Kovalev arrested and charged with anti-Soviet activities (Article 70).

September

- 2 Veteran dissident A. Marchenko convicted of anti-Soviet activities in Vladimir court and sentenced to 10 years' confinement in strict-regime camp and 5 years' internal exile as repeat offender.
- 8 Solidarity Congress in Poland issued appeal to workers in Eastern Europe and USSR.
- 10 Western media reported that in early September Raisa Rudenko, wife of convicted founding member of

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September

Ukrainian Helsinki Group M. Rudenko, tried and sentenced to 3 years in labor camp and 5 years of internal exile for anti-Soviet slander.

- 10 TASS called Polish Solidarity Congress "anti-Soviet orgy," including its "appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe."
- 16 Izvestiya article recounted efforts by Sheremetyevo Airport customs agents to stop smuggling of anti-Soviet literature, art, and currency.
- 16 Orthodox activist priest G. Yakunin began hunger strike in labor camp to protest confiscation of his bible.
- 17 Parovir Airikyan sentenced to 3 years of labor camp plus 3 years of internal exile for attempting to bribe guard. (He was arrested in 1973 for membership in an Armenian nationalist organization and was close to completing his term.)
- 19 Novosti Press Agency announced publication of Politburo member Chernenko's book on human rights observance in USSR.
- 28 Refusenik Aleksandr Paritskiy reported arrested in Kharkov, charged with anti-Soviet slander.
- 28 KGB Chairman Semen Tsvigun's article in Kommunist (No. 14, September) announced victory over dissent but warned of continuing subversive activities.

October

- 8 Izvestiya article attacked increasing attraction of religion for Soviet youth.
- 13 About 100 Soviet Jews demonstrated in Moscow's USSR Supreme Soviet building.
- 13 London Times reported recent anti-Soviet demonstration at basketball match in Estonia.
- 13 Georgian nationalist Z. Gamsakhurdia reportedly arrested.

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1981
October

- 15 KGB raided apartments of 3 Jewish refuseniks: Pavel Abramovich, Leonid Tesminskiy, and Natalya Khasina; seized books, tapes, records, and bibles.
- 15 Western media reported massive rioting in Ordzhonikidze (North Ossetian ASSR) in late October, involving clashes between Ossetian and Ingush ethnic groups.

November

- 11-13 Court in Kharkov sentenced Jewish refusenik A. Paritskiy to 3 years in labor camp for slandering Soviet system.
- 13 Western media published psychiatrist A. Koryagin's appeal from labor camp to Western psychiatrists regarding use of psychiatry in USSR for repression of dissent.
- 16 Eight ethnic Germans arrested in Red Square for displaying banners demanding emigration.
- 22 Sakharov and wife Ye. Bonner began hunger strike to protest refusal of Soviet authorities to allow emigration of daughter-in-law Liza Alekseyeva.
- 24 Lithuanian Helsinki Group member Father Bronius Laurinayicius killed by truck.

December

- 1 Strike called by leaflets in Estonia failed to materialize.
- 1 TASS reviewed book Religion and Church in the Soviet State by Chairman of State Council for Religious Affairs Vladimir Kuroyedov.
- 4 Izvestiya article attempted to discredit Sakharov, described L. Alekseyeva as ineligible to emigrate and her application as fraudulent.
- 4 Leningrad court sentenced historian Arseniy Roginskiy to 4 years in camp for forging official documents.

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1981
December

- 4 Izvestiya reported that Sakharov and wife Ye. Bonner had been hospitalized in Gorkiy for prophylactic treatment.
- 5 L. Alekseyeva, Sakharov's daughter-in-law, forcibly escorted from Yaroslavskaya Railway Station by plainclothesmen, driven 30 kilometers from Moscow, and left to make her own way back.
- 7 Writer and theater director Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy arrested and charged with anti-Soviet propaganda.
- 8 Moscow city court ruled that it lacked jurisdiction in first known civil case against KGB, filed by Viktor Tomachinskiy.
- 9 L. Alekseyeva reported she would be granted exit visa and Sakharovs had ended their hunger strike; developments confirmed by Moscow media.
- 14 Alekseyeva received exit visa valid through December 21.
- 19 Alekseyeva departed Moscow for US.
- 23 Vsevolod Kuvakin, member of independent trade union SMOT, given 1 year in labor camp and 5 years' internal exile for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.
- 24 Sakharov returned to his Gorkiy apartment after recovering from hunger strike in hospital.
- 25 Pentecostal Avgustina Vashchenko began hunger strike in American Embassy.
- 28 Pentecostal Lidiya Vashchenko joined mother in hunger strike in American Embassy.
- 28 USSR began jamming of Polish-language VOA broadcasts.

1982

January

- 4 Prison authorities permitted Shcharanskiy to have 2-hour meeting in Chistopol prison with mother and brother.

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1982
January

- 9 Sovetskaya Kirgiziya reported trial in Kantskiy Rayon of Baptist brothers Yakov (30) and Sergey (19) Mikhaylenko for religious activities; Yakov sentenced to 24 months in prison, and Sergey to 18 months.
- 13 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deprived Yelena Ulmann and Lyudmila Myussigmann of Soviet citizenship, "for acts harming Soviet prestige." Both resident in FRG.
- 15 Former President Carter telephoned Pentecostals A. and L. Vashchenko but failed to persuade them to end hunger strike.
- 19 Pravda published letter of worker N. I. Kvitka to President Reagan, rejecting US defense of human rights in Poland and USSR.
- 20 Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya reported the Kishinev trial of Evangelical Baptist M. Khorev, a contributor to the illegal Vestnik Istiny (Herald of Truth), and referred to illegal Bulletin of Council of Prisoners' Relatives.
- 22 Literaturnaya Rossiya article by V. Kassis and L. Kolosov asserted in review of L. Korneyev's book on Western intelligence services that Sakharov was "co-opted by Zionist-imperialist intelligence services with the aid of the pro-Zionist, anti-Soviet Yelena Bonner."
- 27 Inna Lavrova ended hunger strike when Soviet authorities issued visa to French fiancé.
- 28 Izvestiya featured exposé of Soviet emigré criminals in Los Angeles underworld.
- 30 Hunger striker L. Vashchenko taken to Botkin Hospital from American Embassy.

February

- 2 Leningradskaya Pravda announced that 1,500 arrests had been made to date under "Operation Dragnet" in drive against illegal street trading.

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1982
February

- 5 Apartment of dissident writer and head of Amnesty International in Moscow Georgiy Vladimov searched for evidence in case of arrested writer Ye. Kozlovskiy.
- 11 Moscow TV rebroadcast of 1961 film denigrating Pentecostals. Pentecostal hunger striker L. Vashchenko left hospital and returned briefly to American Embassy before flying next morning to rejoin relatives in Chernogorsk.

March

- 2 V. G. Ushakov and wife crashed car through gate of American Embassy in search of asylum, then left premises.
- 10 V. Tomachinskiy, arrested in December 1981 after attempting to sue KGB, sentenced to 5 years of internal exile on charges of parasitism.
- 13 Natalya Lazareva of feminist club in Leningrad arrested following interrogation of 2 German tourists.
- 17 Aleksandr Glessner, currently resident in Italy, deprived of Soviet citizenship.
- 26 I. Nudel completed 4-year term of internal exile.
- 28 Mikhail Tsivin, 18-year-old Soviet Jew, arrested in Red Square for hoisting placard asking for right to emigrate to Israel.

April

- 2 Dissident I. Kovalev received sentence of 5 years in camp and 5 years' internal exile at close of 3-day trial in Moscow, on charges of anti-Soviet activities.
- 6 Authorities raided about 50 Moscow apartments in search of samizdat material, arresting religious activists and members of previously unknown group of "young socialists."
- 7 Political prisoner A. Bolonkin recanted on Soviet television his activities as dissident.

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1982
April

- 9 Wife of Yu. Orlov appealed in letter to Brezhnev to pardon her husband.
- 16 Jewish protestors chained themselves to fence of St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow.
- 19 Western press reported that 7 West European radicals demonstrated in Red Square against nuclear arms and were immediately arrested.
- 20 "Fascists" reportedly demonstrated in Moscow's Pushkin Square.
- 21 Viktor Grinev arrested on charges of slandering USSR, for writing letter to authorities renouncing his Soviet citizenship.
- 22 Wife of Georgian refusenik Isai Goldshteyn attacked at Tbilisi airport and robbed of internal passport, thus preventing planned flight to Moscow.
- 23 Members of Vashchenko family beaten in Chernogorsk when they attempted to demonstrate.
- 28 Group of Pentecostals rushed past guard into British Embassy in Moscow but later left premises.
- 28 Soviet opera singer Vladimir Popov asked for asylum in Rome.

May

- 4 Sergey Khodorovich, administrator of Solzhenitsyn's Russian Social Fund, briefly detained by authorities.
- 8 Militia dispersed usual Saturday crowd outside Moscow's Choral Synagogue after services.
- 9 American evangelist Billy Graham preached at Moscow Baptist Church and Orthodox Yelokhovskiy Cathedral.
- 11 President Reagan received group of Soviet emigré dissidents at White House luncheon.
- 10-14 International religious conference, Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life from

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1982
May

Nuclear Catastrophe, met in Moscow at initiative of Russian Orthodox Church.

12 Literaturnaya Gazeta article by Zoriy Balayan criticized emigration of Soviet Armenians to US.

13 Russian nationalist Leonid Borodin arrested.

16 Group of ethnic Germans demonstrated in Moscow's Red Square for right to emigrate.

19 Literaturnaya Gazeta article by Igor Belyayev accused American diplomats of urging Billy Graham to "behave provocatively" during his Moscow visit.

20 Pentecostal Pyotr Golikov arrested in Rostov for disseminating "religious propaganda."

26 Literaturnaya Gazeta published interview with Billy Graham.

June

4 Sergey Batovrin announced at press conference formation of unofficial Group to Establish Trust between the USSR and the US.

9 Wife, son, and stepmother of defected chess master Viktor Korchnoy received emigration visas (arrived in Vienna July 4).

12 Authorities warned members of unofficial peace group to discontinue activities.

17 Activists of unofficial trade union SMOT, Vladimir Gershuni, Nikolay U Khanov, and Valeriy Senderov, arrested for preparing study indicating anti-Semitic discrimination in selection examinations of the Mathematics Department of Moscow State University.

17 Western media reported that Estonian nationalists were urging boycott of coming elections for local soviets, as well as subsequent republic and all-union level elections.

20 Successful hunger striker Andrey Frolov left Moscow for US to join American wife.

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1982

June

- 21 Mathematician Boris Kanyevskiy arrested on charges similar to those involving V. Gershuni, N. Ukhanov, and V. Senderov the previous week.

July

- 1 N. Lazareva, Leningrad feminist writer, recanted and received reduced sentence--4 years' imprisonment and 2 in exile under Article 70.
- 2 Ye. Kozlovskiy confessed guilt in Moskovskaya Pravda and was released, after having been arrested in December 1981 on charges of slandering USSR.
- 2 Three ethnic Germans demonstrated for 30 seconds in Red Square for right to emigrate, before police intervened.
- 6 Western media reported a self-immolation on Moscow's Red Square.
- 9 At press conference, Sergey Fadeyev, chief of foreign section of Moscow OVIR (Interior Ministry's Department for Visas and Registration), announced that hunger strikers Sergey Petrov and Yuriy Balovlenkov were denied visas for security reasons. (Both were seeking to emigrate to be reunited with American wives.)
- 15 USSR began to reduce number of automatic telephone circuits to West.
- 15 Vatican named apostolic administrators Bishops Vincentas Sladkevicius and Antanas Vaicius to 2 dioceses in Lithuania.
- 16 Two Soviet dissenters for peace charged with hooliganism; received 15-day sentences.
- 17 Three hundred Scandinavian women began March for Peace in USSR.
- 21 Hunger striker S. Petrov ended fast without receiving permission to join wife in US.
- 22 Rostislav Yevdokimov arrested in Leningrad on charges of anti-Soviet activity.

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1982
July

- 25 Three hundred Scandinavians and 10 Americans marched through Moscow in officially permitted anti-nuclear demonstration.
- 28 KGB searched homes of ethnic Germans in Novosibirsk who were seeking to emigrate to FRG.
- 30 Pravda reported Central Committee resolution tightening party control over literary journals and requiring writers to emphasize socially significant themes.

August

- 2 Newsweek correspondent Andrew Nagorski expelled from USSR.
- 3 Unofficial artist Iosif Kiblitskiy left USSR to join wife in FRG after lengthy struggle to secure permission to emigrate.
- 4 Zoya Krakhmalnikov, editor of religious samizdat journal Nadezhda, arrested on charges of slandering USSR.
- 6 Mathematician Vadim Yankov arrested in Moscow on charges under Article 70 for writing and distributing a "Letter to Russian Workers" about events in Poland.
- 6 Ukrainian Helsinki Group member Yu. Litvin faced new charges under Article 60 of Ukrainian Criminal Code (equivalent to Article 70, RSFSR Criminal Code), before completing labor camp sentence on August 6.
- 6 Unofficial peace group member S. Batovrin arrested for draft evasion and subsequently put into Moscow Psychiatric Hospital No. 14 for 1 month.
- 8 Free trade union SMOT activist Albina Yakoreva arrived in Vienna after expulsion from USSR while husband, painter Valeriy Kalyagin, was still in labor camp; she charged in France-Soir article that 90 percent of gas pipeline workers were prisoners.
- 9 Pentecostal and member of Committee for the Right to Emigrate V. Barats arrested and beaten in Rovno.

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1982
August

- 12 TASS reported publication of calendar of Judaic religious holidays.
- 14 Pentecostal Tarasenko reportedly murdered near Moscow under circumstances suggesting KGB involvement.
- 17 Astrophysicist Leonid Ozernoy began 10-day hunger strike to win right to join parents in US.
- 18 Lvov newspaper Vilna Ukraina accused Solzhenitsyn's Russian Social Fund for aiding political prisoners and their families of being supported by CIA.
- 18 Editor of samizdat journal Poiski Pavlovskiy sentenced to 5 years of internal exile for slandering USSR.
- 20 USSR Minister of Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises B. V. Shcherbina in interview with TASS and Novosti News Agency denied USSR used forced labor in construction of gas pipeline to Western Europe.
- 26 Yelena Kuzmenko (US wife of Yu. Balovlenkov) returned to US after husband ended hunger strike and began to recover.
- 31 Unofficial peace group member S. Batovrin, in tape smuggled out of psychiatric hospital, claimed he was being forced to take brain-killing drugs.
- late Aug. Olena Krasivska, wife of Ukrainian Helsinki Group member Zinoviy Krasivskiy, arrested for involvement in Solzhenitsyn's Russian Social Fund.

September

- 6 Member of Moscow Helsinki Group Sofiya Kallistratova indicted for slandering USSR.
- 7 Chess Grandmaster and refusenik Boris Gulko arrested in Moscow after holding up banner outside hotel demanding right to emigrate.
- 7 Unofficial peace group activist S. Batovrin released from psychiatric hospital.

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1982
September

- 8 Ye. Bonner announced dissolution of Moscow Helsinki Group after learning that 75-year-old member S. Kallistratova faced trial for slandering the state.
- 10 Dissident Aleksey Smirnov arrested and apartments of 5 friends searched by police.
- 10 Novosibirsk refusenik Feliks Kochubiyevskiy arrested and charged under Article 190.1.
- 12 Two members of Canadian Jewish Congress attacked, beaten, and robbed on way to call on refusenik in Leningrad.
- 14 Literaturnaya Gazeta criticized President Reagan for inviting group of emigré dissidents to White House luncheon.
- 17 Poet Irina Ratushinskaya arrested in Kiev for anti-Soviet activities (apparently for her poetry).
- 23 Refusenik scientist A. Lerner announced that he had been ordered by KGB to break off all contact with foreigners.
- 26 Western media reported arrest of Sergey N. Semanov, a chief editor of Molodaya Gvardiya (Young Guard) publishing house and chief editor of Chelovek i Zakon (Man and Law) for involvement with clandestine Russian nationalist youth groups.
- 26 Shcharanskiy began hunger strike to protest denial of his correspondence and visiting rights by camp administration.
- 27 Moskovskaya Pravda article attacked foreign anti-Soviet broadcasts, warned Soviet citizens against contact with Americans, and named US diplomats and military attachés who used their official status for spying and subverting careless citizens.
- 28 Authorities refused to allow mathematician Vladimir Arnold to go to Stockholm to receive Swedish Academy of Sciences Crafoord Prize for mathematics--apparently because Arnold had signed petition

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1982
September

(c. 1970) protesting incarceration of Soviet mathematician in psychiatric hospital.

- 29 V. Grinev, arrested April 21, sentenced to 3 years in labor camp for slandering USSR, because he sent letters to authorities renouncing his Soviet citizenship.

October

- early Oct. Two-part article in Vecherniy Leningrad strongly criticized unofficial, unregistered segment of Baptist Church.
- 1 Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya article called Solzhenitsyn "literary traitor" and denounced his Russian Social Fund as a CIA-financed criminal organization, citing confession of dissident A. Bolonkin as evidence.
- 4 Pravda criticized US State Department and a Frankfurt human rights group for charging that prison labor was being used on East-West gas pipeline.
- 5 Western media reported that Swedish Russian-language broadcasts were being jammed for first time.
- 13 Moscow Radio reported that a second, revised edition of Chernenko's book The CPSU and Human Rights had been published.
- 14 Exhibit of nonconformist art opened in Leningrad.
- 15 Members of unofficial Invalids' Rights Group V. Fefelov and Olga Zaytseva emigrated to Munich.
- 18 Third Conference of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakh SSR opened in Tashkent.
- 23 Izvestiya accused Zionist organizations of sending spies into USSR disguised as tourists.
- 23 Sakharov sent letter to KGB Chairman Fedorchuk asserting hundreds of documents had been stolen from him October 11 in Gorkiy. Sakharov also appealed to Western leaders to save life of Shcharanskiy, then engaged in hunger strike.

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1982
October

28 Unofficial peace group member Oleg Radzinskiy arrested under Article 70.

November

1 Plainclothes police barred press from conference of Group for the Establishment of Trust Between the USSR and US.

4 Unofficial peace group addressed appeals for peace to Brezhnev and Reagan.

5 Ye. Bonner reported that authorities warned Sakharov to stop making public statements.

5 Yuriy Khronopoulo of unofficial peace group received KGB warning to stop activities or face prosecution.

7 Arrest of I. Begun in Leningrad reported; he allegedly was taken to Vladimir to be tried under Article 70.

7 Andropov answered French Communist leader Marchais' inquiry about status and health of Shcharanskiy.

9 USSR invited representatives of International Labor Organization to inspect working conditions on East-West gas pipeline.

9 Activist of unofficial Baptist Church Nikolay Khrapov died in labor camp.

10 Vatican announced appointment of Monsignor Joannes Cakuls as auxiliary bishop in Dioceses of Liepaja and Riga in Latvia.

15 Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz visited Pentecostals in American Embassy.

15-21 Unofficial sources reported protest demonstrations in Riga to mark November 18 Independence Day.

18 Lithuanian activist Jonas Sadunas arrested and placed in psychiatric hospital.

24-25 Working Presidium of Moscow Patriarchate's Peace Conference (May 1982) met to discuss continuation of conference's work.

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1982
November

- 25 One-day exhibit of art by avant-garde artists at Moscow's House of Artists.
- 26 TASS correspondent Yu. Kornilov blasted USSR unofficial peace movement, alleging it was US-inspired.
- 27 Refusenik chess master B. Gulko ended hunger strike on 40th day without receiving permission to emigrate.
- 30 Ten members of Vashchenko family arrived in Moscow from Chernogorsk to visit Vashchenkos in American Embassy, but refused to observe visiting rules required by Embassy and departed without meeting them.

December

- 7 Ye. Bonner searched en route to Moscow from Gorkiy; papers and tapes by Sakharov confiscated, including his appeal to USSR Supreme Soviet to amnesty political prisoners.
- 8 Leader of unofficial trade union SMOT L. Volokhonskiy arrested.
- 10 In quiet and efficient operation, militia detained about 60 people in Moscow who attempted to mark UN Human Rights Day.
- 12 Soviet pianist Regina Shamvili left USSR for residence in Austria.
- 12 Successful hunger striker Tatyana Lozanskaya and daughter arrived in US after several years' struggle to join emigré husband Edward Lozanskiy.
- 16 American correspondents Gillette and Wiesniewski questioned in Moscow prosecutor's office about letter allegedly written by peace activist Yuriy Medvedkov and 12 other refuseniks to President of Israel.
- 19 According to Western sources, Estonian singer Tarmo Urb arrested while attempting to cross border illegally into Finland.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAKHAROV

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAULA DOBIRANSKY

FROM: JOHN M. POINDEXTER

SUBJECT: Secretary Shultz's Evening Report of

The following excerpt is for your information only. Please do not refer to it in any discussions.

4. Sakharov's Wife to Plead with Soviets for his Release. Yelena Bonner, the wife of Dr. Andrey Sakharov, has been told by Moscow doctors that she must stay in Moscow for treatment of her heart condition. She, however, fears for her husband's health if he remains alone, and plans to ask the Soviet authorities on Tuesday to release her husband from internal exile and allow him to return to Moscow. If Mrs. Bonner's request is denied, she will hold a press conference on Wednesday, May 18, the same day as the White House ceremony which will declare May 21 National Sakharov Day. We will be making a demarche in Moscow, we will take up the matter with Dobrynin in the next day or two, and we are asking Max Kampelman to raise it in Madrid. (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NLS File-114/6#9450BY LOT NARA, DATE 12/13/07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
MESSAGE CENTER

SAKHAROV
~~INCOMING~~
TELEGRAM

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ SECTION 01 OF 02 MOSCOW 06229

EXDIS
E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: SHUM, UR
SUBJECT: NORWEGIAN AND AUSTRIAN INVITATIONS TO SAKHAROV
REF: MOSCOW 05547 EXDIS

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. FOLLOWING IN PARAS. 3 AND 4 ARE THE EMBASSY'S INFORMAL TRANSLATIONS OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT'S INVITATION TO SAKHAROV TO EMIGRATE TO NORWAY AND THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY'S NOTE TO THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY INFORMING IT THAT VIENNA UNIVERSITY HAS INVITED SAKHAROV TO ACCEPT A TEACHING POSITION DURING THE 1983-1984 SCHOOL YEAR. MRS. BONNER GAVE US COPIES OF THESE DOCUMENTS (COPIES ARE BEING POUCHED TO EUR/SOV) WHICH SHE RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NORWEGIAN AND AUSTRIAN EMBASSIES, RESPECTIVELY. THE NORWEGIAN EMBASSY MAILED A COPY OF THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT'S INVITATION TO SAKHAROV IN GOR'KIY ON APRIL 30 (REFTEL). IT HAD NOT YET ARRIVED WHEN BONNER LEFT GOR'KIY THE EVENING OF MAY 10 TO RETURN TO MOSCOW.

3. BEGIN TEXT. TO DOCTOR ANDREI SAKHAROV, THE CITY OF GOR'KIY, MOSCOW, APRIL 29, 1983. ESTEEMED DOCTOR SAKHAROV: AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF NORWAY, MR. SVENN STRAY, I HAVE THE HONOR TO DIRECT TO YOU (ATTACHED) THE MINISTRY'S LETTER OF APRIL 24 OF THE PRESENT YEAR (TO YOU), ALONG WITH A TRANSLATION INTO RUSSIAN. WITH RESPECT, DAGFINN STENSET, THE AMBASSADOR OF NORWAY TO THE USSR.

(TRANSLATION FROM THE RUSSIAN) OSLO, APRIL 25, 1983.
ESTEEMED DOCTOR SAKHAROV: I HAVE THE HONOR TO INFORM YOU OF THE FOLLOWING.

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION DIRECTED TO ME IN THE NORWEGIAN

DECLASSIFIED

NLS F06-714/6#9451

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BY LOJ, NADA, DATE 12/13/07

EXDIS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 02 OF 02 MOSCOW 6229

DTG: 181701Z MAY 83 PSN: 033479

PARLIAMENT (STORTING); I ON FEBRUARY 16 OF THE PRESENT YEAR EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO RECEIVE YOU IN NORWAY IN CASE OF A DESIRE ON YOUR PART TO COME TO OUR COUNTRY TO TAKE UP PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

I AFFIRM RECEIPT BY THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT OF YOUR LETTER OF FEBRUARY 24, 1983, IN WHICH YOU STATED THAT YOU KNEW OF MY STATEMENT IN THE STORTING AND THAT YOU ACCEPTED THE NORWEGIAN INVITATION.

IN A LETTER OF MARCH 10, 1983 TO HIS EXCELLENCY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS GROMYKO, I INFORMED HIM OF OUR INVITATION AND SIMULTANEOUSLY REQUESTED THE POSITIVE CONSIDERATION BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES OF A POSSIBLE APPEAL BY YOU ON EMIGRATION TO NORWAY.

I REQUEST THAT YOU ACCEPT THIS LETTER AS A FORMAL INVITATION TO YOUR WIFE AND YOU FROM THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT TO COME TO NORWAY AS PERMANENT RESIDENTS. IT WOULD GIVE ME GREAT SATISFACTION TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO GREET YOU IN NORWAY. WITH RESPECT, SVENN STRAY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. END TEXT.

4. BEGIN TEXT. UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN. TO THE SECTION OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE USSR FOR CULTURAL TIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, THE CITY OF MOSCOW. THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA IN THE USSR EXPRESSES ITS RESPECT FOR THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE USSR AND HAS THE HONOR TO INFORM (THE MINISTRY) THAT THE PHYSICS SECTION OF THE FACULTY OF FORMAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES OF VIENNA UNIVERSITY HAS TAKEN A DECISION TO INVITE DOCTOR ANDREI D. SAKHAROV TO WORK AS A PROFESSOR DURING THE 1983-1984 ACADEMIC YEAR, WHICH BEGINS ON OCTOBER 1, 1983. IT IS ENVISAGED THAT HE WILL TEACH IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

- HOUR-LONG LECTURES IN THE AREA OF "THE PHYSICS OF PARTICLES AND COSMOLOGY";
- AN HOUR-LONG SEMINAR ON THE LECTURES ON "THE PHYSICS OF PARTICLES AND COSMOLOGY"; AND
- A FOUR-HOUR PHYSICS LAB UNDER THE TITLE OF "NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICS."

THE EMBASSY WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR THE RECEIPT OF AN ANSWER IN THE NEAR FUTURE IN ORDER TO MAKE IT KNOWN TO
BT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01
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C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 02 OF 02 MOSCOW 06229

EXDIS
E. O. 12356: DECL: OADR
TAGS: SHUM, UR
SUBJECT: NORWEGIAN AND AUSTRIAN INVITATIONS TO SAKHAROV
VIENNA UNIVERSITY.

THE EMBASSY AVAILS ITSELF OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO REITERATE
TO THE MINISTRY THE ASSURANCES OF ITS HIGHEST
CONSIDERATION.

THE CITY OF MOSCOW, MAY 3, 1983. END TEXT.
ZIMMERMANN
BT

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE SAKHAROV
6

NSC/S PROFILE

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ID 8303475

RECEIVED 20 MAY 83 12

TO

CLARK

FROM DARMAN, R

DOC DATE 19 MAY 83

KEYWORDS: USSR

CONGRESSIONAL

SAKHAROV, ANDREI

SUBJECT: SJR-51 / SAKHAROV DAY

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

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3475

Document No. _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUMDATE: May 19 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____SUBJECT: S.J. Res. 51 - Andrei Sakharov Day

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	GERGEN	☐	☐
MEESE	☐	☐	HARPER	☐	☐
BAKER	☐	☐	JENKINS	☐	☐
DEAVER	☐	☐	MURPHY	☐	☐
STOCKMAN	☐	☐	ROLLINS	☐	☐
CLARK	☐	☒	WHITTLESEY	☐	☐
DARMAN	☐ P	☐ SS	WILLIAMSON	☐	☐
DUBERSTEIN	☐	☐	VON DAMM	☐	☐
FELDSTEIN	☐	☐	BRADY/SPEAKES	☐	☐
FIELDING	☐	☐	ROGERS	☐	☐
FULLER	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

Remarks:

Please note the Congressional requests (Sections 2, 3 and 4) that were part of S.J. Res. 51, which the President signed yesterday.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

Ninety-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the third day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three*

Joint Resolution

Designating May 21, 1983, as "Andrei Sakharov Day".

Whereas Andrei Sakharov has earned the admiration and gratitude of all the peoples of the world for his tireless and courageous efforts to secure basic human freedoms for the peoples of the Soviet Union, including those rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed at Helsinki, August 1, 1975; and Whereas Andrei Sakharov has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace for "his love of truth and strong belief in the inviolability of human beings . . . his courageous defense of the human spirit . . ." and a life that has made him "the conscience of mankind"; and

Whereas Andrei Sakharov, in direct consequence of his tireless work for world peace and human rights, has been illegally confined by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the remote city of Gorky, where, on May 21, 1983, he will spend his sixty-second birthday in almost total isolation; and

Whereas even under conditions of isolation and harassment by Soviet authorities, Andrei Sakharov has continued to speak with eloquence and great moral force for the causes of human rights and world peace, for amnesty for all prisoners of conscience, and for full compliance by all signatory states with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That May 21, 1983, is designated "National Andrei Sakharov Day" and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Sac. 2. The President of the United States is authorized and requested to call upon all nations of the world to designate May 21, 1983, as "National Andrei Sakharov Day" within their respective nations.

Sac. 3. The President of the United States is authorized and requested to urge the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to permit Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Elena Bonner, freely to choose their place of residence.



S.J. Res. 51-2

SEC. 4. The President of the United States is authorized and requested to direct the American delegation to the United Nations to introduce a resolution in the General Assembly calling upon that body to designate May 21, 1983, as "International Andrei Sakharov Day", to be observed by the United Nations with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Thomas S. Owens
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Strom Thurmond

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate pro tempore*

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

20 May

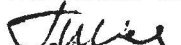
Paula,

RE: Sakharov

This may be the last thing you want to hear about now, but it went well-- beautiful weather out in the Rose Garden, 7 Members of the Congress plus the two fellows from the Sakharov Institute "gracing" the steps, along with Efrem and Tatiana, while RR told it like it (unfortunately) is...

Attached, FYI, are the President's remarks, as delivered; the proclamation; and a few related press clips.

Welcome back,


Julie

FILE -
SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 18, 1983

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
IN SIGNING CEREMONY FOR S.J. RES. 51
HONORING ANDREI SAKHAROV

The Rose Garden

10:48 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: A brilliant scientist, dissenter and defender of human rights, Andrei Sakharov, has been called by the Nobel Committee "the conscience of mankind."

Andrei Sakharov has chosen a life of conscience, explaining why with these simple words: "I felt that I did not have the right to keep silent."

The bold and penetrating voice of Andrei Sakharov is now in danger of being stilled. Not only is he denied his freedom, but his health is in danger, jeopardized by constant harrassment and by the lack of decent medical attention. That's why we've gathered here, to honor him, to acknowledge the world's debt to him and to do all in our power to prevent him from being silenced.

Members of the Congress who passed this resolution, like all of you who are here, are individuals of greatly differing backgrounds and persuasions. We are especially pleased to have with us today Mr. Sakharov's daughter, Tatiana, and his son-in-law, Efrem, as well as the Congressional sponsors of this resolution, Senators Dole and Moynihan and Representative Kemp. Unfortunately, Representative Solarz couldn't be here with us. But other members of the Congress are here as supporters of this proclamation.

The diversity of this distinguished group is testimony to the appeal of Andrei Sakharov's life. It's also a tribute to the majesty of his principles, the principles he stands for.

But Andrei Sakharov's voice is not just the solitary voice of principle of one man with courage; it is also the free voice of his people. A great, good and noble people who long for freedom and just rule.

Andrei Sakharov speaks for those in the Soviet Union and elsewhere who yearn for fulfillment of their human rights. No one knows this better than those who now attempt to stifle his spirit, to silence him. Rulers of totalitarian states, however great the danger that they pose to the rest of mankind, are aware of the shakiness of their rule and the fragility of their claims of legitimacy. And that's why they seek to stifle dissent.

MORE

And that's why we must never stand by in silence as they do. The words of Andrei Sakharov that I quoted earlier remind us that speaking the truth is more than a right or privilege -- it's an obligation and a duty.

In this, we must follow his lead. So, today, we bear witness to these truths, that Andrei Sakharov is a man of uncommon courage and decency and that all who value freedom and human dignity must speak out now in his defense and in his behalf.

Today, we call upon the Soviet leaders to give Andrei Sakharov his freedom. The world needs his learning, his wisdom, his nobility. In observing National Andrei Sakharov Day, May 21st, we urge the American people and all the peoples of the world to speak for him, for in doing so we speak for ourselves, for all mankind and for all that is good and noble in the human spirit.

And I shall now sign this proclamation with great pleasure.

END

10:52 A.M. EDT

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 18, 1983

NATIONAL ANDREI SAKHAROV DAY

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Dr. Andrei Sakharov has earned the admiration and gratitude of the people of the United States and other countries throughout the world for his tireless and courageous efforts on behalf of international peace and on behalf of basic human freedoms for the peoples of the Soviet Union. In recognition of this work, Dr. Sakharov was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. Soviet authorities prevented Dr. Sakharov from receiving this award in person by prohibiting him from leaving the Soviet Union.

In the face of continuous harassment and mistreatment by the Soviet authorities, Dr. Sakharov has continued his work for peace and individual human rights. Despite his exile to the remote city of Gorkiy on January 22, 1980, and despite continued efforts by the Soviet authorities to deny Dr. Sakharov the means of continuing his work and of maintaining contact with the outside world, the example of Andrei Sakharov's courage continues to shine brightly.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 51, has designated May 21, 1983 as "National Andrei Sakharov Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day. On this occasion, Americans everywhere are given the opportunity to reaffirm that, despite attempts at repression, the ideals of peace and freedom will endure and ultimately triumph.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 21, 1983 as National Andrei Sakharov Day. I call upon the American people to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and seventh.

RONALD REAGAN

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Reagan Urges Soviets To Release Sakharov

United Press International

President Reagan called on the Soviet Union yesterday to release human-rights activist Andrei Sakharov, and urged the peoples of the world "to do all in our power to prevent him from being silenced."

Reagan, calling Sakharov "a man of uncommon courage and decency," signed a proclamation honoring the exiled physicist during a White House ceremony attended by members of Congress and Sakharov's daughter, Tatiana Yankelevich.

Sakharov bears witness to Soviet flaws: Reagan

BY A WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF WRITER

President Reagan proclaimed May 21 "Andrei Sakharov Day," telling a White House audience the continued internal exile of the noted Soviet physicist is a testament to the "shakiness" of the Soviet political system.

"The bold and penetrating voice of Andrei Sakharov is now in danger of being stilled," the president said at a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Sakharov's family and a group of senators and representatives.

"Not only is he denied his freedom, but his health is in danger, jeopardized by constant harassment and the lack of decent medical attention," Reagan said. "That's why we've gathered here, to honor him, to acknowledge the world's debt to him, to do all in our power to prevent him from being silenced."

Sakharov, a principal developer of the Soviet hydrogen bomb and winner — in absentia due to Soviet government restrictions — of the Nobel Peace Prize, was exiled to the Soviet city of Gorky in January 1980.

Reagan said, "Rulers of totalitarian states, however great the dangers they

pose to the rest of mankind, are aware of the shakiness of their rule and the fragility of their claims of legitimacy. And that's why they seek to stifle dissent."

Tatiana Yankelevich, Sakharov's stepdaughter, told reporters following the ceremony that her stepfather had suffered two heart attacks following a 17-day hunger strike in 1981.

Yankelevich said she welcomed a remark by a Soviet official that no obstacles would be placed in Sakharov's way if he chooses to leave the Soviet Union, despite a commentary by the Soviet news agency, Tass, denying the possibility. "Recently my mother ... stated clearly that the risk of losing citizenship no longer exists because the risk of losing their life is much more evident right now," said Yankelevich, who declined to respond when asked if the United States is doing enough to urge the Soviets to allow Sakharov's emigration.

Meanwhile, Norway's Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm said that Sakharov has accepted an invitation from the Norwegian government to come and live in Norway with his family.

Reagan Urges Soviets To Release Sakharov

United Press International

President Reagan called on the Soviet Union yesterday to release human-rights activist Andrei Sakharov, and urged the peoples of the world "to do all in our power to prevent him from being silenced."

Reagan, calling Sakharov "a man of uncommon courage and decency," signed a proclamation honoring the exiled physicist during a White House ceremony attended by members of Congress and Sakharov's daughter, Tatiana Yankelevich.

Sakharov Said to Accept Norwegian Invitation

OSLO, May 18 (Reuters) — Norway said today that Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist now in internal exile in the Soviet Union, had accepted an invitation to settle in the country.

Dr. Sakharov, who has been exiled to the closed city of Gorky, was recently offered a university post in Vienna, but the Soviet authorities said he could not leave the country because he knows state secrets.

Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm told Parliament he had written to Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko informing him of the invitation and calling on his Government to allow Dr. Sakharov and his family to leave.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (Reuters) — President Reagan today condemned the Kremlin's treatment of Dr. Sakharov and called for the immediate end of his exile. Mr. Reagan spoke at the signing of a proclamation designating this Saturday, Dr. Sakharov's 62d birthday, as National Sakharov Day.

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Honoring Andrei Sakharov

It is eminently fitting that President Reagan has proclaimed tomorrow to be a day of observance and respect for Andrei Sakharov. The designation of honor might seem pro forma, an easy obeisance to a dissident far away. That would be a mistake.

It behooves Americans, so profoundly favored in this vicious world and often so complacent in our rare fortune, to reflect on the continuing ordeal the Soviet Union is visiting upon those of its citizens who are audacious enough to defy totalitarianism. Sakharov is a poignant symbol of the courage such defiance requires — and the crushing callousness with which the communist state responds to such courage.

Sakharov, of course, was a principal developer of the Soviet hydrogen bomb. His stature as humanist and campaigner for basic rights in a state where such activity is considered aberrant was recognized with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1980 — which Sakharov was presented in absentia because the Soviet chieftains had sent him off to internal exile. His exile in Gorky, from friends and colleagues and work, is intended to send an unmistakable message to citizens tempted to emulate his actions: Yuri Andropov does not intend to tolerate dissidents.

The Soviets made that moral even clearer when Sakharov recently was invited to accept a guest post at Vienna University. Forget it, the Kremlin said. Sakharov ain't

going nowhere because he possesses critical military and state secrets. Sakharov's wife, Yelena Bonner, said the argument was nonsense since her husband had not had access to such information since 1968.

Now, Sakharov has just received a second invitation, this time from Norway to settle there. The Norwegian government has written the Soviets, informing them of the invitation, that Sakharov has accepted it, and urging Moscow to permit him and his family to leave the country.

While Yuri and his pals are ruminating on the Norwegian letter, it is worth recalling a comment a week ago by Sakharov's wife. If Western interest in her husband diminishes, the secret police "will one day come and kill him." That makes President Reagan's designation of an "Andrei Sakharov Day" substantial as well as symbolic. Even tyrants prefer to do their nasty work when little attention is being paid.

The treatment of Sakharov, Reagan said, demonstrates that the communists "are aware of the shakiness of their rule and the fragility of their claims of legitimacy. And that's why they seek to stifle dissent."

The values Sakharov is gallantly upholding at his peril, let's remember, are those that critically underwrite any free society, and the United States has a profound obligation to sustain them everywhere.

And that's why we must never stand by in silence as they do. The words of Andrei Sakharov that I quoted earlier remind us that speaking the truth is more than a right or privilege -- it's an obligation and a duty.

In this, we must follow his lead. So, today, we bear witness to these truths, that Andrei Sakharov is a man of uncommon courage and decency and that all who value freedom and human dignity must speak out now in his defense and in his behalf.

Today, we call upon the Soviet leaders to give Andrei Sakharov his freedom. The world needs his learning, his wisdom, his nobility. In observing National Andrei Sakharov Day, May 21st, we urge the American people and all the peoples of the world to speak for him, for in doing so we speak for ourselves, for all mankind and for all that is good and noble in the human spirit.

And I shall now sign this proclamation with great pleasure.

END

10:52 A.M. EDT

May 26, 1983

Kay,

Here are the names and addresses of the "non-Hill" people, also see Paula's identifying chart:

Dr. Sheldon Lee Glashow
(President, Sakharov International Committee, Inc.)
Department of Physics
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Mr. and Mrs. Efraim Yankelevich
54 Maplewood Avenue
Newton, Massachusetts 02159

(she Sakharov's daughter Tatiana)

Dr. Edward D. Lozansky
(Executive Director, Sakharov International Committee, Inc.)
4201 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Apt. 1405W
Washington, D.C. 20016

*Kay - I'm also going to send these addresses to
Linas Kojalis so that they will receive
copies of Presidential Proclamation,*

Ken

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1983

Paula:

I need ID on the people in the attached photographs. I also need addresses on the people shaking hands with the President.

I do recognize Kennedy, Moynihan, Dole and Kemp.

Any persons who are not Congressmen or Senators I will also need addresses for.

Thanks

Kay

