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INFORMATION FROM
THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

WEEKLY UPDATE

Anatoly Shcharansky

Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Shcharansky was convicted in 1978 on charges of "treason" and "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to thirteen years in labor camp. Prior to the trial, Shcharansky was held incommunicado for sixteen months.

The 35 year old computer scientist and chess master had become the unofficial spokesman of the Jewish emigration movement through his activities as a member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group until his arrest on March 15, 1977. On July 4, 1974, he married his beloved Avital. The following day, she was forced out of the Soviet Union, and is now living in Jerusalem where she spends every waking moment working for Anatoly's release.

In October, 1981, he was subjected to a five minute "trial" with no defense permitted and then transported to the notorious Chistopol Prison for a three year sentence.

His 77 year-old mother Ida Milgrom and brother Leonid were permitted to visit Anatoly at Chistopol in January 1982. They reported that his health had been devastated by 185 days in the solitary confinement cells of the Perm labor camp during 1981. In solitary, Shcharansky was on a "starvation diet," being fed once every other day.

There has been no direct contact with Shcharansky since that visit.

On September 27, 1982, Anatoly began a hunger strike to protest the Soviet authorities' confiscation of his mail and the official banning of family visits, despite such allowances under the Soviet penal system.

In October and November of 1982, Mrs. Milgrom had a series of meetings with Soviet officials. They refused her demand that she be permitted to visit her son, and would give no indication as to the state of his health.

In December 1982 Mrs. Milgrom and Leonid met with Konovolov, an officer in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, USSR, who issued them permission to visit Anatoly on January 4, 1983, one year to the day since their last visit. They were told that authorization would be forthcoming. They did receive official authorization, and on January 3, embarked on the arduous 500 mile journey to Chistopol Prison. Upon their arrival, they met with Camp Commandant Romanov. He denied them permission to visit Anatoly, saying "you are entitled by law to have a visit, but I need instructions from Moscow. You wouldn't want to see him anyway,

because he does not look like you or me." Romanov confirmed that Shcharansky was still on hunger strike and was being force-fed once every third day.

Leonid returned to Moscow on January 6. He went to the Communist Party Central Committee and the Main Administration of Prisons where he was informed that the decision to allow a visit rested with the Camp Commandant.

On January 18, Ida Milgrom returned to Moscow from Chistopol.

According to former POC Iosef Mendelevich, under Soviet law a person in the fourth month of a hunger strike must be fed twice a day. Although Soviet authorities have confirmed that he is alive, their continued inhumane treatment of Anatoly Shcharansky suggests that his life is in grave danger.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg recently declared: "We wish to emphasize how thoroughly we deplore the Soviet authorities' willful abuse of Mr. Shcharansky's rights which has led to this desperate situation. We call on Soviet authorities to reconsider their treatment of Mr. Shcharansky and restore his ability to be allowed to communicate with friends and relatives."

Anatoly's closing statement at his trial in 1978 is particularly poignant today in light of his deteriorating condition:

"For more than 2000 years the Jewish people, my people, have been dispersed. But wherever they are, wherever Jews are found, each year they have repeated, 'Next year in Jerusalem.' Now, when I am further than ever from my people, from Avital, facing many arduous years of imprisonment, I say, turning to my people, my Avital: Next year in Jerusalem! And I turn to you, the court, who were required to confirm a predetermined sentence: to you I have nothing to say."

Anatoly Shcharansky
Uchr. 5110/1 UE
Moscow
RSFSR
USSR

Anatoly Scharansky's day in an American court

By Don Lattin
Examiner staff writer

Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Scharansky, who has served nearly six years of a 13-year prison term for "high treason," had his conviction overturned last night by a distinguished but powerless panel of California judges.

It is unlikely that Soviet officials will abide by the decision handed down by state Supreme Court Justice Stanley Mosk, former Justice Frank Newman and San Francisco Municipal Court Judge Lillian Sing.

The jurists comprised an "International Tribunal" formed to review the evidence from Scharansky's July 1978 trial. The panel said Scharansky had not received a fair trial. The proceedings, which had no international legal standing, were intended to focus public attention on the plight of the 35-year-old dissident.

About 350 people packed the Fort Mason Conference Building to hear three hours of testimony, including a plea by Scharansky's wife, Avital, who flew in from Paris hours before the tribunal convened.

Scharansky, whose four-month hunger strike to protest conditions of his imprisonment has reportedly left him in "very marginal" health, was represented by Irwin Cotler and Alan Dershowitz, who prepared an exhaustive brief on Scharansky's case. They had attempted to represent him at his 1978 trial in Moscow.

Cotler, a professor of law at McGill University, and Dershowitz, a professor at Harvard Law School, based their arguments on legal protections guaranteed by the Soviet constitution and the international human rights provisions of the Helsinki Agreement.

Earlier in the day, a court processor tried to serve a summons and 800-page legal brief on the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco. After it was refused, the document was tossed over the fence into the consulate yard.

Mosk opened the proceedings by asking if anyone had come to represent the Soviets. Hearing no one, Mosk appointed a San Francisco attorney and former Soviet citizen — who spoke with a slight Russian accent and went by the name Mr. Boris — to represent the Soviet Union.

Boris began by asking the tribunal to throw out the case on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

"Each sovereign state has a right under international law to determine its own internal affairs," he said.

Dershowitz argued that the Soviet Union protested the 1972 California trial of Angela Davis, and got

involved in several other cases of alleged racist treatment of minority defendants in U.S. courts.

Mosk, who pointed out that the tribunal's legal power was only that of a "board of inquiry," took the jurisdictional argument under submission.

Scharansky's attorneys outlined nine examples of how the Soviet Union allegedly violated its laws in denying the Jewish dissident's request to emigrate to Israel in 1973; violated his human and civil rights after he became a founding member of the Committee for the Implementation of the Helsinki Agreement; denied his right to a fair trial on charges of passing classified material to U.S. reporters; violated his religious freedom and subjected him to inhumane treatment during six years of imprisonment.

Cotler said in his opening argument that the Scharansky affair was "a litany of prosecutions and persecutions for activities protected by the Soviet constitution."

Boris countered that he would show the tribunal that Scharansky's guilt "was fully established as it is understood by the Soviet judiciary."

"We are dealing with a society where the rights of individuals are not primary to the society," he said. "They are derived from the society and are therefore secondary."

International law, Boris argued, can only be applied to the individual "through the lens of different cultures and societies."

Professor Allen Pollack, a Russian history expert, testified that Jews have always been a favorite target of Soviet officials wanting to set an example for citizens.

The charge of passing classified information to Los Angeles Times reporter Robert Toth, Pollack said, was designed to discourage other Jewish "refuseniks" from establishing contacts with Western correspondents.

Avital Scharansky testified that Anatoly, a computer specialist who had written his master's thesis on using computers in chess games, never had access to classified information.

"They bought the computers in his school from the United States," she said.

Mrs. Scharansky said her husband became friendly with Toth and other Western reporters after she emigrated to Israel and he became active in the Jewish emigration movement.

"Anatoly felt himself very lonely and he played with the children of Robert Toth," she said.

Mrs. Scharansky said her husband was denied the right to receive and send mail, or to be visited by his mother and brother in the Soviet Union.



Examiner/Kurt Rogers

AVITAL SCHARANSKY, WIFE OF THE DISSIDENT SOVIET JEW
Her husband had no secret information to give Americans

NRC fearful of substandard steel in plants

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission fears that substandard steel components may have been used in the construction of nuclear power plants, an NRC spokesman says.

Frank Ingram, a spokesman for the federal agency, said yesterday the commission is probing whether the steel materials had been marked fraudulently.

"We are investigating safety issues," Ingram said. "Is there a safety hazard? We think probably not, but it's too early to tell."

Ingram said "paper records" indicate there have been some substandard steel components used in nuclear plants. The components were said to include pipes, tubes and pipe fittings.

The commission has determined pipe fittings sold as being able to withstand 3,000 pounds of pressure can endure only 150 pounds, the New York Times reported yesterday.

Only a fraction of the fraudulently marked steel has been found, so the NRC plans to send out notices to all utilities Wednesday seeking their help to track down the materials, the report said.

Rep. Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y., chairman of a House energy subcommittee, questioned the NRC's ability to ensure the safety of nuclear plants, the report said.

In a letter written to NRC Chairman Nunzio Palladino, Ottinger said, "This is but the latest of a series of discoveries that display inadequacies in the ability of the commission's quality assurance program to detect defects in the construction of nuclear facilities."

The components, purchased since 1960 by more than 50 companies, originally were sold by Ray Miller Inc. of West Caldwell, N.J., the Times reported.

New Jobless Mark In Western Europe

Brussels

The Common Market yesterday reported a record 10.5 percent unemployment in December, representing an army of 12 million jobless and new gloom for Western Europe's economic outlook.

There were 277,000 more people out of work in the trade bloc last month than in November, the eighth straight month of declining employment. In a year, the jobless rolls have swelled by 1.7 million people.

The monthly rates were higher for every country except France, which showed a modest decline from 9.5 to 9.4 percent of the workforce.

The British government in London, meanwhile, announced its annual inflation rate fell to a 13-year low of 5.4 percent last month.

In West Germany, the one-time economic miracle of Europe, the ranks of the jobless swelled in December by 180,000. That's more than the total unemployment roll in West Germany a decade ago.

Belgium led the trade bloc with 15 percent joblessness, followed by Ireland at 14.7 percent, the Netherlands and Britain at 12 percent and Italy with 11.5 percent.

Denmark had a 9.9 percent rate, West Germany 8.4 percent, Luxembourg 1.6 percent and Greece 2.4 percent.

Associated Press

2 Former Cabinet Ministers Resign in Irish 'Watergate'

Dublin

Ireland's Watergate-type bugging scandal, which has already toppled two police chiefs, forced the resignation yesterday of two former Cabinet ministers from their lead-

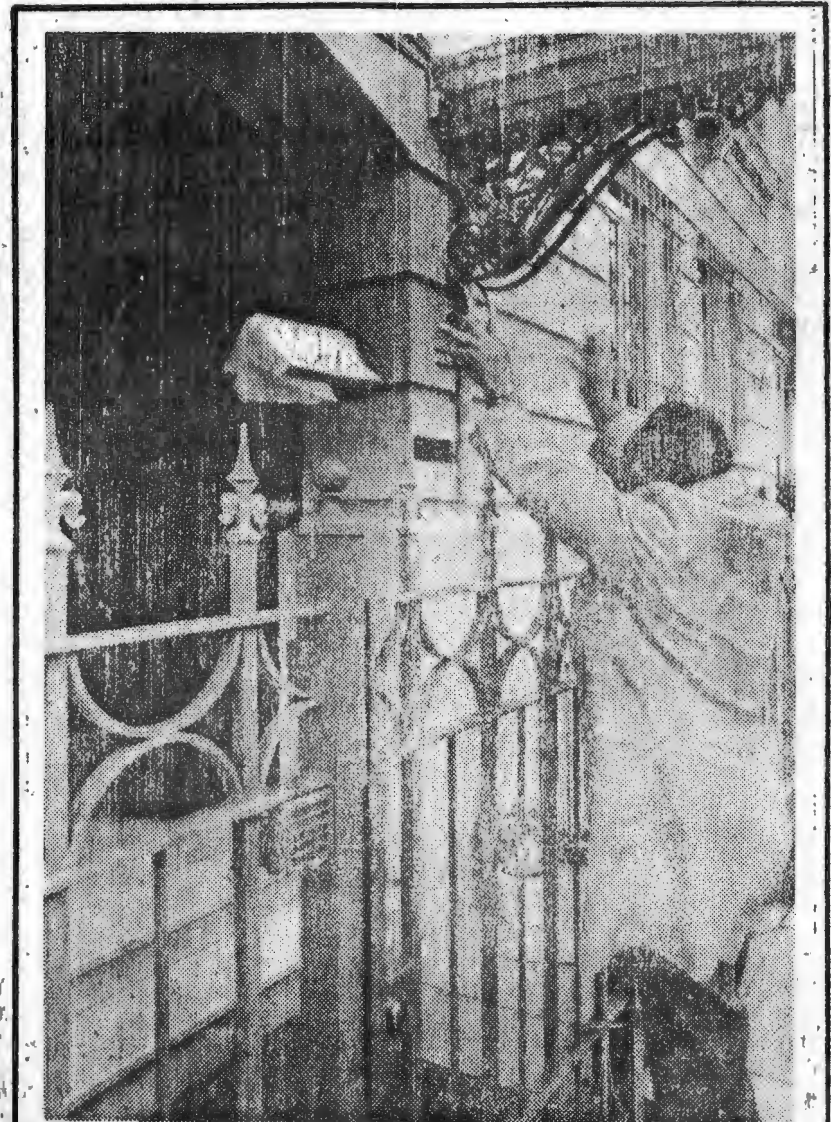
ership posts in parliament.

Former Deputy Premier Ray McSharry, who resigned as opposition spokesman on finance, admitted he bugged a telephone conversation of a political colleague while in government last year.

McSharry said he recorded his conversation with former Education Minister Martin O'Donoghue, but denied any wrongdoing.

Sean Doherty, the former justice minister, who allegedly set up

Britain Warns Argentina of



By Arthur Fritsch

Freedom Pitch

Process server Wallace Levin delivered a legal brief yesterday on behalf of Anatoly Shcharansky, the imprisoned Soviet Jewish dissident, by tossing it over an iron fence at the Soviet Consulate on Green Street after officials declined to accept the document. The case of Shcharansky, who is serving a 13-year sentence on charges of treason, will be the subject of an international tribunal tomorrow at the Fort Mason Conference Building, starting at 7 p.m.

A GUIDE TO CONGRESSIONAL ACTION FOR SOVIET JEWS

Produced by the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews

INTRODUCTION

INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSIONS

TRAVEL TO THE SOVIET UNION

LETTERS TO THE SOVIET UNION

CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTIONS & LEGISLATION

COMMUNICATION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION

CONGRESSIONAL VIGIL

This booklet is dedicated to those Members of Congress who have worked on behalf of Soviet Jewish refuseniks.

Members of the United States Congress have provided invaluable support for refuseniks in the Soviet Union. These Jews, who have been denied exit visas, are generally the subject of harassments, loss of job and often imprisonment. Congressional involvement with the refusenik's plight eases their situation and often expedites their departure from the USSR.

Various types of involvement are described on the following pages. Specific information on such activities can be obtained from the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews.

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CONGRESSIONAL VIGIL

International meetings often serve as a forum for the United States to speak out on human rights. Congressional delegations have used these opportunities to meet with the Soviets and to discuss our concerns with our allies.

The Madrid Review Conference, the United Nations Human Rights Commission Meetings, and Congressional delegations visiting the Soviet Union have had a significant impact in pressuring the Soviet government to adhere to its international obligations.

Madrid

November 23, 1982

Remarks of Senator Robert Dole (R-Kans.) Before the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

Plenary Session

Mr. Chairman,

Today we meet in the shadow of a fallen leader; on behalf of my colleagues and the American people we represent, may I extend to the Soviet delegation our condolences on the death of President Brezhnev. To General Secretary Andropov and the Soviet delegation, I would like to convey our hope that together we might transform this moment of international uncertainty into one of opportunity.

But before going further, may I also express our appreciation to the Government of Spain for the outstanding work it has done in playing host to this meeting. I doubt whether any delegation could have anticipated that this second follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would last over two years — a period of time eased considerably, I am told, by the generous hospitality and smooth organization of our Spanish

hosts. As Vice-Chairman of the United States delegation, I would like to convey my gratitude.

It is both a pleasure and a challenge for me to share my thoughts on the CSCE process, along with those of my colleagues in the United States Senate. A pleasure because the very dialogue that takes place in this hall is one instrument of a peaceful world. Initiated in Helsinki, maintained in Belgrade, and now continued in Madrid, this frank exchange of views may sometimes seem to illuminate our differences more than to resolve them — but how much better it is to throw a light on matters otherwise confined to the dark rooms of suspicion of distrust.



Anatoly Scharansky

INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSIONS

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LETTERS TO THE SOVIET UNION

CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTIONS & LEGISLATION

COMMUNICATION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION



Representative William Brodhead (D. MI) meets with Ida Milgrom and Leonid Shcharansky, mother and brother of Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Shcharansky, in Moscow.

Direct contacts between Western statesmen and refuseniks do much to strengthen the Jewish emigration movement. In recent years several groups of senators, representatives and governors have traveled to the Soviet Union and met with Jewish activists.



Senator William Bradley met with refuseniks Alexander Yampolsky and Lev Israelev in front of the Leningrad synagogue.

Such trips both offer the visitors a first hand encounter with the realities of a refusenik's situation and make a statement to Soviet officials on U.S. solidarity with the refusenik's plight.

TRAVEL TO THE SOVIET UNION

LETTERS TO THE SOVIET UNION

CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTIONS & LEGISLATION



The effect of letters to both refuseniks and Soviet officials cannot be underestimated. A message from Alexander Roisman, formerly of Novosibirsk, Siberia and now a resident of Ramla, Israel, describes it best, "Your letters are a real help for us. Your relationship warms us in spite of the hardest Siberian frost and we feel the warmth of your hearts upon ours. All that helps us to keep our faith and overcome obstacles and we are certain our desire will come true."

JAMES H. JONES
 4000 PHOENIX BUILDING
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20518
 (202) 462-4111

Congress of the United States
 House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Congress of the United States
 House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Congress of the United States
 House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20518

October 7, 1982

His Excellency Anatoly Dobrynin
 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
 Embassy of the U.S.S.R.
 1125 16th St., NW
 Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

We, the undersigned Members of the United States House of Representatives, are writing to urge your government to act swiftly and favorably to allow Yakov and Tatiana Kogan of Yaroslava Gashak 2, Apt. 163, Leningrad, to emigrate to Israel to be reunited with Tatiana's parents and sister.

Yakov served in the Soviet Army in the rocket division, completing his service in 1969. At that time, he signed a document stating that he would not go abroad for five years due to his prior access to "secret" information. However, when Yakov and Tatiana applied for permission to emigrate to Israel seven years later in 1976, they were refused. Authorities cited Yakov's previous army service. Yakov and Tatiana were told to reapply in six months. When they did so, they were notified of the refusal of their application by telephone without any reason given.

Since his army service, Yakov has worked at odd jobs. Tatiana lost her position when it was learned that she had applied to emigrate. Their persistence in seeking visas is clear evidence that they continue to wish to emigrate.

Mr. Ambassador, we most respectfully request your assistance in gaining a favorable ruling on Yakov and Tatiana Kogan's application for a visa thereby allowing them to emigrate to Israel. We look forward to hearing from you on this matter in the near future.

Sincerely,

Mr. Yuri Andropov
 President of the Union of Soviet
 Socialist Republics
 The Kremlin
 Moscow
 U.S.S.R.
 U.S.S.R.


Dear President Andropov:


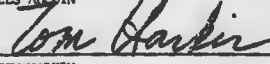
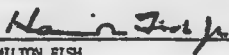
I write to you today to ask that you personally intercede on behalf of Mr. Leonid Lubman, a prisoner in poor health who has been unjustly incarcerated for 13 years on a trumped up political charge.

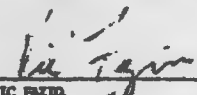
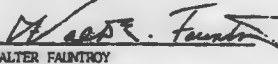

I have heard you speak of your desire for detente between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. I would like very much to believe that your objective is peace among men and nations. Mr. Lubman's imprisonment, however, is a good example of why our two countries have such difficulty ironing out our differences. As you must know, Mr. Lubman's "crime" was his attempt to exercise free speech, a basic human right enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, signed by you in 1975.

I hope to hear from you soon concerning Mr. Lubman's case. A favorable outcome in reconsidering his sentence and those of the many other political prisoners in your country would be of great help in our common pursuit of peace and understanding.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

 JAMES H. JONES
 Member of Congress


 LES AU COIN

 TOM HARKIN

 HAMILTON FISH


 VIC FAZIO

 WALTER FALINTROY

 SILVIO CONTE

Signed by 31 U.S. Senators

LETTERS TO THE SOVIET UNION

CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTIONS & LEGISLATION

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. SCHROEDER (for herself, _____) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

JOINT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of the Soviet Union should respect the rights of its citizens to practice their religion and to emigrate, and that these matters should be among the issues raised at the 38th meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights at Geneva in February 1982.

Whereas the Soviet authorities have mounted a triple assault on its Jewish community, for example: (1) exit permits have dropped to less than 100 families per month and are still declining, with the result that the emigration rate currently is 10 percent of that for 1979, (2) ceaseless harassments, arrests, and trials have become an almost daily occurrence, and (3) unparalleled assaults on Jewish self-study groups occur in the major urban areas; and

Whereas such harassment and obstacles to free movement violate the obligations of the Soviet Union to respect the rights of freedom of thought, conscience, expression, religion, and emigration, as provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Final Act of the Conference on Security

and Cooperation in Europe at Helsinki, and the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Now, therefor, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the sense of the Congress that —

(1) the President should instruct the United States delegation to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights meeting in Geneva in February 1982 to carry to the Commission the message that the Soviet Union should respect the rights of its citizens to practice their religion and to emigrate, should stop its harassments, arrests, and trials of the members of its Jewish community, and should stop its assaults on Jewish self-study groups;

(2) the Government of the Soviet Union should comply with its obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe at Helsinki, and the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by ceasing the indiscriminate arrest and trials of Jewish activists, by ending the assaults on Jewish self-study groups, and by opening its doors to those who wish to emigrate;

Resolutions and legislation in Congress on behalf of Soviet Jewry publicly affirm our country's outstanding position on human rights. Many, including the Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the 1974 Trade Act, received strong bi-partisan.



(3) the President should express to the Government of the Soviet Union the strong and continuing opposition of the United States to such harassment of its citizenry, and the obstacles it presents to those who wish to emigrate; and

(4) the President should reiterate to the Government of the Soviet Union that the United States, in evaluating its relations with other nations, will consider the extent to which they honor their commitments under international law, particularly their commitments concerning human rights.

SEC. 2. The President shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Ambassador of the Soviet Union to the United States and to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1982

Dear Barney:

Thank you for your letter of June 23 concerning the current emigration situation of Soviet Jews and the cases of Valera Posner, other refusniks, and the Nepomnyaschiy family. The failure of the Soviet regime to respect such basic human rights as family reunification and freedom of movement, contrary to their undertakings in the Helsinki Final Act, remains a matter of deep U.S. concern.

The United States Government has consistently encouraged Soviet authorities to be less harsh and more responsive toward Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate. U.S. officials at the highest level have made known our beliefs on this matter to top Soviet officials. Unfortunately, the Soviet Government has not been responsive to our efforts, contending that emigration is strictly a matter of its own internal affairs. The Soviet authorities severely curtail emigration through a variety of procedural obstacles and arbitrary decisions. Harassment and beatings, such as in the case of Valera Posner, occur all too often. Suppression of Jewish religious and cultural activities, such as happened in the case of the Nepomnyaschiy family, happens frequently, and is certainly in violation of the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The names of Yakuv Mesh, Alexander Kushnir, and Valery Posner are included on the Department of State's list of Soviet Jews who have been denied emigration to Israel despite repeated applications. The Nepomnyaschiy family's names will be added. We present this list periodically to high Soviet officials to emphasize U.S. concern for those who are forced to stay in the USSR against their will. Names will remain on the list until their cases are resolved favorably.

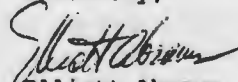
Alexander Prudkov is now applying for emigration to the U.S., but we have received no word on the response to his U.S. application. We have no information on Uri Stern, but would appreciate any which you can provide.

The United States will continue to raise the issue of freedom of movement, as well as other human rights, in every appropriate forum. And, as you may know, it was raised in every meeting between Secretary Haig and Foreign Minister Gromyko. Although the present heightened tensions in U.S.-Soviet relations make it unrealistic to anticipate a more responsive Soviet emigration policy in the near term, we shall persist in our efforts in support of all those who are being denied their rights in the USSR.

Please do not hesitate to contact us in the future if we can be of assistance in this or any other regard.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,



Elliott Abrams
Bureau of Human Rights and
Humanitarian Affairs

Congress, as the most direct representative of the American people, has often acted as the conscience of the Administration on human rights issues.

JOHN A. DURKIN
100 HARRISON

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

June 8, 1979

Honorable Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We respectfully request that you raise the case of Mr. Yosef Mandelovich with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev when you meet with him later this month. It is important that our concern, your concern, and the concern of all the American people for Mr. Mandelovich be relayed directly to Mr. Brezhnev, and that he know that it is important to freedom loving people everywhere that Mr. Mandelovich be released from prison and allowed to emigrate.

Mr. Mandelovich, not yet 32 years old, has spent nine years in Soviet prisons. He is one of the so-called Leningrad Group which in 1970 reportedly attempted to take over an empty Soviet plane to leave the Soviet Union after his family's fourth application to emigrate had been denied. Originally sentenced to 15 years, his term was reduced to 12 years under the pressure of public opinion. But he continues to lead an intolerable existence in a Soviet labor camp, having served three-fourths of his sentence.

What makes Mr. Mandelovich's imprisonment particularly difficult is his strong religious belief, and his personal commitment to observe the laws and customs of Judaism. The decision to be a religious Jew early in his life exposed him from his earliest years to harassment. In prison, his religious beliefs create an impossible situation. For simply wearing his skullcap--yarmulke--prison authorities have retaliated against him. The same thing has occurred because of his adherence to the rules of Kosher--Kashrut. Because he refused to work on the Jewish Sabbath, he has been transferred to the worst of the Soviet prison camps, most recently the Chistopol prison in Central Russia where he is today.

Mr. Mandelovich's continued imprisonment concerns us greatly considering that the so-called leaders of the Leningrad Group, Eduard Kuznetsov and Mark Dymshits, who were originally sentenced to death and whose sentences were reduced to 15 years--more than Mr. Mandelovich--were recently pardoned, released, and left the Soviet Union. We are pleased that those men are free, but the only possible explanation for Mr. Mandelovich's remaining in Soviet Prison camps is that he is being singled out for his religious beliefs and his desire to practice his religion.

The Congressional Vigil for Soviet Jewry, now entering its eighth year, is a program designed to recognize and remember the efforts of brave refuseniks and prisoners of conscience who are seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Each week throughout the 98th Congress, statements regarding specific Soviet Jewry cases will be entered into the Congressional Record by Members who have adopted an individual of family.

This Vigil has been a particularly useful vehicle for bi-partisan Congressional involvement with the Soviet Jewry movement. I would urge all Members, especially my new colleagues, to join this effort by contacting my staff for details concerning the Congressional Vigil. Congressional participation has grown throughout the Vigil's history and I hope that this year will see an even greater Congressional commitment to Soviet Jews.

Timothy E. Wirth
Member of Congress
Chairman, 1983 Congressional Vigil for Soviet Jewry.

Excerpts from the Congressional Record

THE PLIGHT OF EVGENII CHUDNOVSKY

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 1982

● **Mr. STUDDS.** Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to participate in the Congressional Vigil for Soviet Jewry.

The Congressional Vigil is a chance for us all to join voices in protest against the gross violations of human rights in the Soviet Union. The freedom to choose one's place of residence and allegiance is the most basic and fundamental of civil liberties. To deny this right—as the Soviet Union has repeatedly done by refusing emigration visas to Soviet Jews—is to demand the attention and condemnation of free peoples everywhere.

There are hundreds of Soviet Jews who currently find themselves in the unenviable predicament of being mistreated in their home country and yet not allowed to leave. Today I would specifically like to address the plight of one of these men—a Evgenii Chudnovsky of Kharkov.

Mr. Chudnovsky was a research physicist at Kharkov State University prior to applying for permission to emigrate in 1979. Mr. Chudnovsky had received an invitation to join his uncle in Israel for a "reunification of the family." Upon receiving the invitation, his

JEWRY IN THE U.S.S.R.

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 1982

● **Mr. PHILLIP BURTON.** Mr. Speaker, in May of last year, as part of the congressional vigil on Soviet Jewry, I spoke of the plight of Eitan and Alexandra Finkelshtein and their young daughter Miriam.

I am greatly distressed that, as I participate in the Vigil again this year, this courageous family still suffers at the hands of the Soviet Government.

Eitan Finkelshtein, a member of the Lithuanian Helsinki monitoring group, has been trying to emigrate to Israel since 1971. He has not only been denied an exit visa but he has not been allowed to work in his professional field, physics, since he first applied for an exit visa.

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CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE, VIGIL, 1982

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 2, 1982

● **Mr. LENT.** Mr. Speaker, as this second session of the 97th Congress gets underway, it is imperative that we in the Congress intensify our efforts to combat the appalling rise in anti-Semitism within the Soviet Union.

Increasingly, those who seek the freedom to practice the religion of their choice in the country of their choice have incurred the vengeful wrath of the heartless regime ruling the Soviet Union.

For example the most recent report of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews informs us that emigration of those Soviet Jews who are, grudgingly, permitted to leave Russia dropped below 10,000 in 1981, the lowest level since the inception of the Soviet Jewry movement more than a decade ago.

Still worse, anti-Semitism in the government-controlled media and professions within the Soviet Union has increased dramatically. Tragically, so have arrests of key activists. And heightened persecution and harassment have been brought to bear on all who have the courage to speak out for their rights.

With this ominous background, Mr. Speaker, I ask every one of my col-

The Congressional Vigil for Soviet Jewry, now entering its eighth year, is a program designed to recognize and remember the efforts of brave refuseniks and prisoners of conscience who are seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Each week throughout the 98th Congress, statements regarding specific Soviet Jewry cases will be entered into the Congressional Record by Members who have adopted an individual of family.

This Vigil has been a particularly useful vehicle for bi-partisan Congressional involvement with the Soviet Jewry movement. I would urge all Members, especially my new colleagues, to join this effort by contacting my staff for details concerning the Congressional Vigil. Congressional participation has grown throughout the Vigil's history and I hope that this year will see an even greater Congressional commitment to Soviet Jews.

Timothy E. Wirth
Member of Congress
Chairman, 1983 Congressional Vigil for Soviet Jewry.

Excerpts from the Congressional Record

THE PLIGHT OF EVGENII CHUDNOVSKY

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 1982

● Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to participate in the Congressional Vigil for Soviet Jewry.

The Congressional Vigil is a chance for us all to join voices in protest against the gross violations of human rights in the Soviet Union. The freedom to choose one's place of residence and allegiance is the most basic and fundamental of civil liberties. To deny this right—as the Soviet Union has repeatedly done by refusing emigration visas to Soviet Jews—is to demand the attention and condemnation of free peoples everywhere.

There are hundreds of Soviet Jews who currently find themselves in the unenviable predicament of being mistreated in their home country and yet not allowed to leave. Today I would specifically like to address the plight of one of these men—a Evgenii Chudnovsky of Kharkov.

Mr. Chudnovsky was a research physicist at Kharkov State University prior to applying for permission to emigrate in 1979. Mr. Chudnovsky had received an invitation to join his uncle in Israel for a "reunification of the family." Thus planning to relocate his family in the Holy Land, Mr. Chudnovsky applied for emigration visas for himself, his wife Marina, and their 9-year-old daughter Yulia. The visas

JEWES IN THE U.S.S.R.

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Tuesday, September 28, 1982

● Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, in May of last year, as part of the congressional vigil on Soviet Jewry, I spoke of the plight of Eitan and Alexandra Finkelshtein and their young daughter Miriam.

I am greatly distressed that, as I participate in the Vigil again this year, this courageous family still suffers at the hands of the Soviet Government.

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Because of his concerns for human rights, because of his own desire to exercise the right to emigrate to Israel, Eitan Finkelshtein has lost his profession, been fired from even short-term menial jobs, and he and his family must live in virtual isolation.

This gross violation of human rights is the concern of all persons of good will the world over.

I strongly urge the Soviet Govern-

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This gross violation of human rights is the concern of all persons of good will the world over.

I strongly urge the Soviet Government to end its harassment of the Finkelshtein family immediately and allow them to immigrate to Israel.

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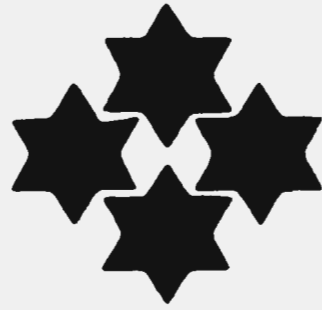
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With this ominous background, Mr. Speaker, I ask every one of my colleagues to join in a united congressional effort to assist the courageous men and women suffering from increased oppression in the Soviet Union. Join in our Congressional Call to Conscience, Vigil, 1982.

CONGRESSIONAL VIGIL



THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

1411 K Street, N.W. • Suite 402 • Washington, D.C. 20005 • (202) 393-4117

INFORMATION FROM
THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

WEEKLY UPDATE

Shcharansky turns 35

Mother and Brother Denied Visit



Anatoly Shcharansky

ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY will be thirty-five years old on January 20. That same day will mark the 116th day of his hunger strike.

At the end of December, IDA MILGROM and LEONID SHCHARANSKY met with Konovolov, an officer in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, USSR, who issued them permission to visit Anatoly on January 4, 1983, one year to the day since their last visit. They were told that the authorization would be forthcoming. They did receive official authorization, and on January 3, left on the 500 mile journey to Chistopol Prison. Upon their arrival, they met with Camp Commandant Romanov. He denied them permission to visit Anatoly, saying "you are entitled by law to have a visit, but I need instructions from Moscow. You wouldn't want to see him anyway, because he does not look like you or me." Romanov confirmed that Shcharansky was still on hunger strike and was being force-fed once every third day.

Leonid returned to Moscow on January 6 in an effort to investigate the reason for Soviet authorities' sudden reversal of their decision to grant a family visit. He went to the Communist Party Central Committee and to the Main Administration of Prisons where he was informed that the decision to allow a visit rested with the Camp Commandant.

At this writing, Ida Milgrom remains at Chistopol Prison in the hope that she will finally be permitted to see her son.

According to former POC IOSEF MENDELEVICH, under Soviet law a person in the fourth month of a hunger strike must be fed twice a day. The continued inhumane treatment of Anatoly Shcharansky is yet another vivid demonstration

of Soviet authorities' blatant disregard of their own laws and of all accepted international norms of civilized behavior.

Urgent Appeal for Begun

Soviet authorities continue to hold YOSEF BEGUN in Vladimir Prison. The UCSJ received the following urgent appeal from INNA SHLOMOVNA SPERANSKY.

*To the Procurator of the Vladimirskaya Oblast
To the Procurator of the RSFSR
To the Procurator General of the USSR*

I consider that the activities of my husband in the field of Jewish culture does not constitute any element of criminality. I am convinced that the desire to emigrate to Israel cannot be a crime against the state of the USSR.

The answer that my husband is in the possession of any state secrets, when in fact he has had no contact of any such kind for the last 15 years is an excuse with no foundation and can only be considered by people of unclear conscience who do not wish to go to the heart of the matter.

I earnestly beg you to let me have an answer as to where my husband's guilt really lies.

*Inna Shlomovna Speransky
January 12, 1983*

1982: Emigration Plummetts

Soviet Jewish emigration reached its lowest level in twelve years. Only 2,670 Jews were allowed to emigrate from the USSR in 1982. This represents a 95% drop since 1979 when over 51,000 Jews left the Soviet Union.

The State Department, voicing deep concern over this precipitous decline, pledged to continue its efforts to convince the USSR to lift its stringent restrictions on emigration. Spokesman Alan Romberg said, "The severe constriction of emigration by the Soviet authorities in recent years is a matter of deep concern to the U.S. government and this concern has been communicated to the Soviet government at every level, both in public forums and through diplomatic channels. We regard the Soviet reductions in emigration as clearly contradictory to the principle of freedom of movement and family reunification contained in the Helsinki Final Act to which the USSR is a signatory."

Deterioration has occurred in every facet of Soviet Jewish life:

- o ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY continues to languish on hunger strike, while ALEXANDER PARITSKY was resented to punishment cell for six months.
- o Over ten refuseniks from Moscow and Leningrad were issued final refusals for exit visas. They were told, "Don't reapply, you will never get visas."

- o Arrests of prominent activists continued in 1982 with IOSEF BEGUN, FELIKS KOCHUBIEVSKY, and ALEXANDER KREMEN. In Odessa, seven refuseniks including YAKOV and MARINA MESH, YURI and LIDIA PEVZNER and ALEXANDER KUSHNIR were threatened with arrest in retaliation for their appeal for Shcharansky.
- o "Guardian Angel" IDA NUDEL was released from exile only to be denied a residency permit in both Moscow and Riga; she has been forced to settle in Bendery, Moldavia in order to avoid rearrest.
- o Jewish cultural expression has been nearly extinguished. Hebrew teachers and seminar participants have been harassed relentlessly and interrogated by the KGB.

The desperate situation of Soviet Jews is poignantly expressed in a letter recently received by long-term refuseniks VLADIMIR and IZOLDA TUFELD of Moscow. . . .

. . . We believe this holiday of Hanukkah with miracles helps for our family reunion as miracles were done for our people before now. . . . I'd like to write to you good news but I must write otherwise because we have a very difficult life here and so we decided to share it with you, our friends.

About a week ago we spoke to our son Igor. He, his wife Anna, our little grandson Danik (he was born on January 12, 1982) are well but they are very worried about us; we're not able to be with them at this difficult time. Danik is very active but we cannot enjoy him. It will soon be six years since Igor left Moscow for Israel. We miss Igor's family terribly. Reuniting our family is the biggest dream of our whole life. We did not receive Igor's letters or he from us since February although we are writing to each other regularly.

Now we are waiting for an answer from OVIR again and we don't give up hope for the best and our family reunion in the near future.

News Briefs

*The KGB visited LEONID BRAILOVSKY in an investigation to determine whether his father, VICTOR, should be released from prison ahead of schedule. Leonid was told, "People who recant their crimes and reform are entitled to early release. Your father has not done so and therefore he is not entitled to early release."

*POC VLADIMIR TSUKERMAN is meeting with his parents on January 10th to the 13th.

*Former POC SIMON SHNIRMAN of Zaprohzia, who served two and a half years in labor camp because of his refusal to join the army, was called up again last month. If he does not comply this time, he could face five years of imprisonment.

*Fifteen year old EMMA SHIFRIN was recently threatened with arrest by KGB officers, who accused her of "spreading propaganda." Soviet official harassment seemingly has no limits.

*POC VLADIMIR YELCHIN, who was sentenced to five years in labor camp for "defaming the Soviet state" in May 1982 has been denied correspondence for the next two years. POC LEV SHEFER, sentenced at the same time on a similar charge was beaten up by criminal elements in his labor camp.

*Seventeen year old SASHA KREMEN was recently arrested under Article 146 of the Soviet Criminal Code, "assault with the attempt to commit robbery." This charge carries the sentence of three to six years. His father MIKHAIL fears that the photographic equipment which was confiscated from his apartment (ALERT 12/10/82) will be used against Sasha as evidence of smuggling.

*FELIKS KOCHUBIEVSKY's appeal was supposed to have been heard at the court in Moscow on January 10th.

*Fifteen more refuseniks in Moscow were called to the OVIR and were given "life refusals", according to the decision of the Interior Ministry. Among them are YURI ILIN-ADAYEV and ISSAK KAIZLIN.

*The following note was written by YURI TARNOPOLSKY after he ended his unsuccessful forty day hunger strike which he undertook in the hope of winning permission for him and his family to emigrate.

". . . . I thank you and all other people who are struggling for our freedom. . . . I am all right. I didn't want to harm myself though I admitted that possibility. I didn't want to trouble my friends. I simply couldn't live without protesting this outrage. . . ."

Around the Country

The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews will hold its fourth biennial Congressional Briefing on Soviet Jewry, dedicated to Soviet POC Anatoly Shcharansky, on January 26, 1983. Guest speakers at the Briefing will include representatives from the Helsinki Commission, State Department, and the National Security Council. Also included in the program will be Harvard law professor Alan Dershowitz, and former refusenik professor Mark Azbel. The briefing is co-sponsored by Senators Alan Cranston (D-CA) and Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY) and Representatives Tim Wirth (D-CO) and Norman Lent (R-NY).

*Senator Paul Tsongas (D-MA) has filed an appeal for POC ALEXANDER PARITSKY, according to the Soviet Jewry Legal Advocacy Center. Tsongas, who holds a power of attorney from Paritsky's brother in Israel, has submitted the brief to the Soviet Embassy for forwarding to the highest Soviet law enforcement official, the Procurator General.

The Public International Law Committee of the Boston Bar Association has joined in the petition of Senator Tsongas in seeking the release of Paritsky.

*A 15-member Congressional delegation led by Representative Tom Lantos (D-CA) visited the Soviet Union January 8-11, 1983. They met with several refusenik families in Moscow and Leningrad, and raised the issue of Soviet Jewry with officials in both cities.

Shcharansky's Wife Asks Mitterrand for Help

By E. J. DIONNE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Jan. 12 — Avital Shcharansky, wife of the imprisoned Soviet dissident Anatoly B. Shcharansky, urged President François Mitterrand of France today to ask Soviet leaders to free her husband.

"I hope President Mitterrand can act quickly," she said during an interview on French television. "If not, I'm afraid it will be death."

New York Times
1/13/83

Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced in 1978 to 13 years at hard labor on charges of spying for the United States. He has been on a hunger strike for three and a half months.

"I'm very afraid, and I am not the only one," she said. "His mother, his brother, the whole family in the Soviet Union and all those who are interested in him are afraid that something has already happened, or could happen in the next few days. It could be too late very soon."

'They Don't Dare Show Him'

Mrs. Shcharansky, who also held a news conference here, said she learned that her husband was being force-fed

once every three days. She added that no one had seen him or received a letter from him in a year, and that the authorities had denied Mr. Shcharansky's mother the right to see him.

"He must be in such a state that they don't dare show him to his mother," she said.

At her news conference, Mrs. Shcharansky said that although she did not believe, as some have said, that the new Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, espouses "liberalism," she hoped that Mr. Andropov would respond to appeals by Mr. Mitterrand and others.

"The fate of my husband," she said, "today symbolizes the fate of the Jews from the Soviet Union."

Alexander Paritsky's Chanukah

During this year's celebration of Chanukah, the Jewish feast dedicated to a people's unending fight for freedom, the fate of Alexander Paritsky has been of especial concern.

It is now just a year since Paritsky, a 45-year-old ocean engineer, was sentenced to three years in a Siberian labor camp on charges of anti-Soviet agitation which were initiated after he and his family had applied for permission to emigrate to Israel. Reports reaching his friends in the Boston area indicate that his health is failing and that he has been placed in an isolation cell for not fulfilling his assigned work quota in a lumber mill.

Some efforts have been initiated by his supporters to secure his release. Sen. Paul Tsongas and the Boston-based Soviet Jewry Legal Advo-

cacy Center have filed an appeal of his conviction, arguing that the "evidence" — a petition which he signed complaining about delays in securing exit visas and a school essay written by his daughter Dorina expressing a wish to live in Israel — did not prove the charge that Paritsky had knowingly disseminated false statements about the Soviet state.

Elie Wiesel, the historian of the Holocaust, sees Paritsky — like Chanukah itself — as a symbol of his people's "struggle of the few against the many, the weak against the mighty, the human spirit against the inhuman system of oppression." That is every people's struggle, and one in which we all can join — perhaps tonight by lighting the Chanukah candles which Alexander Paritsky cannot light himself.

Rise of KGB Officers to Top Soviet Posts May Mean Increased Use of Forced Labor

By DAVID SATTER

Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, who has begun to consolidate his hold on power with the help of important officers in the country's KGB security police, may soon decide whether to resort to coercion in an attempt to improve the faltering Soviet economy.

Although Mr. Andropov hasn't announced any concrete steps intended to improve the performance of the Soviet economy, which is expanding at its slowest rate since World War II, he has solicited suggestions from Soviet citizens.

The answers include not only the traditional calls to eliminate corruption and alcoholism but also several unusual suggestions for increasing the already tight policy control over ordinary Soviet citizens.

In the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda there have been demands that quitting a job be forbidden outright and that the vagrancy laws be tightened so that a person out of work only two weeks could be arrested. These suggestions come at a time when the influence of the KGB in the Soviet political hierarchy has never been stronger. Mr. Andropov has made only a few important appointments but, for the first time in Soviet history, past and present KGB men are on the verge of taking over all of the principal nonmilitary posts in the Soviet government.

The accession of Mr. Andropov himself, who was head of the KGB for 15 years, from 1967 to 1982, is the realization of the longstanding aspiration of the security police to dominate the Communist Party.

The most important of the new appointments announced by Mr. Andropov's Politburo so far has been that of Getdar Aliyev who was named a first deputy prime minister. Mr. Aliyev is a former head of the KGB in the Soviet republic of Azerbaïdhan.

If, as is expected, Mr. Aliyev, who led a drive against corruption in Azerbaïdhan, succeeds 77-year-old Nikolai Tikhonov as Soviet prime minister, it would complement KGB control of the party by establishing a KGB career officer as the supreme administrator of the centralized Soviet economy.

Another sign that Mr. Andropov plans to run the country with the help of KGB career officers was the appointment of Vitaly Fedorchuk, who succeeded Mr. Andropov as head of the KGB last year, to be the new minister of internal affairs.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is responsible for the thousands of prisons and labor camps in the Soviet Union and the three million to five million ordinary convicts who participate as forced laborers in the Soviet economy.

Not Since Stalin's Time

The appointment of Mr. Fedorchuk to head the Internal Affairs Ministry represents the first time in 30 years that the separation between the KGB and the Internal Affairs Ministry, which was established by Stalin's successors to prevent any group from gaining too great a concentration of police power, has been breached.

It is difficult to predict what the promo-

tion of KGB career officers to high positions in the government will mean, but KGB men are generally believed to be better informed and quicker to resort to coercion than their frequently more corrupt counterparts in the Communist Party.

In 1982, industrial production, the heart of the Soviet annual plan, grew by only 2.8% against a planned rise of 4.7%. This was the worst result since the war, and because Soviet production figures include shoddy goods that were produced but never purchased, it doesn't accurately reflect the level of consumption, which in 1982 probably didn't rise at all.

Agricultural production in 1982 didn't increase significantly and this can only mean that the food shortages in the Soviet provinces won't be allayed in 1983.

Blame Put on Workers

When Mr. Andropov made his first major speech to the Communist Party Central Committee in November, he called for greater economic efficiency and hinted that there might be greater reliance on punishments to compel Soviet workers to perform conscientiously.

"Shoddy work, inactivity, and irresponsibility should have an immediate and unavoidable effect on the earnings, social status and prestige of workers," he said.

Other suggestions of ways to compel Soviet workers to work harder are now appearing in the Soviet press in articles with headlines such as "Be Intolerant Toward Violators of Discipline," "Strengthen Discipline," and "no Loafers in the Brigade."

The thrust of these articles has been to place the blame for the Soviet Union's economic stagnation on the laziness and inefficiency of Soviet workers, rather than on any fault in the centralized Soviet economic system, a further indication that the new Soviet leadership isn't considering fundamental economic changes.

Many of the articles have referred to the tendency of Soviet workers to change jobs, sometimes as often as two or three times a year. One suggestion to the newspaper Pravda, coming, ostensibly, from "coal miners" in the Ukraine, was that workers be forbidden to quit their jobs.

More Forced Laborers?

This would appear to suggest that workers be tied to their factories in the same way in which ensnared farmers in the Soviet Union are tied to their collective farms.

The appearance of such letters in a Soviet newspaper is never accidental. The letters often are written by party officials and signed by workers, who fear the consequences of not signing. In a sense, letters in the Soviet press are a vehicle for the party to prepare the public for potential policy changes.

A letter to Pravda from workers in Siberia, apparently officially inspired, suggested that the time to find a new job be reduced from four months to two weeks. The practical effect of such a ruling would be to render almost all of the Soviet Union's large number of transient workers vulnerable, at almost any time, to be put in a labor camp.

Other suggestions called for a crackdown on the black market operators who sell fruit and vegetables in the private markets, not by improving the goods available in the state stores but rather by putting the speculators to work, a suggestion that also seemed to hint that an increased use of forced labor was being considered.

Foreign Insight



THE WASHINGTON POST, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1982

R. Emmett Tyrrell

Andropov's Next PR Stunt

Did it ever occur to you that this whole Cold War potter extending from the 1940s to the present could have been avoided if Stalin or one of his successors had been astute enough to hire a sharp New York PR agent? The idea is not all that silly. Surely it has crossed the mind of that eminent student of Soviet affairs, George F. Kennan. He and many like him see much of the friction between the United States and the U.S.S.R. as the painful consequence of two nations' failure to communicate. Well, I hereby offer my services to Soviet party leader Andropov on a pro bono basis.

His proposal to reduce the U.S.S.R.'s European arsenal of over 600 medium-range nuclear missiles to the 162 presently maintained by Britain and France was a splendid public relations gesture. I congratulate him; but there is something else he can do: he could free a sick and anguished man now wasting away in one of his modern prisons, Anatoly Scharansky.

Scharansky, once something of a whiz kid on the Helsinki Watch Committee, was arrested five years ago and sentenced to 13 years in prison. Since then, a growing international chorus composed of practically every element of political expression, from Ronald Reagan to Francois Mitterrand, has sought his release. The catalyst of all this has been Scharansky's wife, a very sympathetic lady who so far as I can tell is no political threat whatsoever to Andropov and the colleagues. Releasing Scharansky now would be a very savvy act.

When it comes to politics, Westerners are stupendously optimistic given the paucity of good news they have had to go on. There is no nation on earth, at least no socialist nation, that they are not willing to see in a new light if

only some pretty music can be played. Andropov's promise to reduce his nuclear force was a lovely lilt, a trio by Schubert on a cold Bavarian night. Now, why not raise Scharansky from his cell; send him to Zurich on the first plane. Let him grumble about the treatment he has been getting. The Solzhenitsyn lament has already, it seems, been played out in the West. Scharansky has been on a hunger strike and is in dreadful physical condition. Surely the Soviet government can deprecate his complaints as the delusions of a sick man or a spoilsport.

Western intellectuals of a distinctly anti-Soviet passion are getting a lot of mileage out of Scharansky's imprisonment; I counsel releasing him post-haste.

Recently, the Wall Street Journal's Suzanne Garment alleged that Soviet rulers under Andropov's direct control have been particularly cruel: raising Scharansky's expectations for amelioration of his penal regimen and then plunging him into the most ghastly form of solitary confinement, starving him, isolating him bringing him close to death with "the worst possible treatment." Scharansky's wife insists "they were playing with him." Well, by freeing him, Andropov would both rekindle Western optimism and shut off such troublesome animadversions.

By virtue of 15 years as head of that incomparable information-gathering device the KGB, Andropov is reputed to understand the West well. If he does, he must also understand the vast dimensions of his public relations problems. Many in the West cannot understand why the Soviets maintain such a huge military force. They remember that after World War II Washington cheerfully reduced its forces from 12 million to 1.5 million in seven months while the Soviets inexplicably reinforced their armies and gobbled up practically all of Hitler's East European acquisitions. Then they kept getting into rows even farther from their borders. Their troops were soon in trouble in Berlin and West Germany; their spies were being picked up in the capitals of their erstwhile allies.

Since those early days, many Westerners have been alienated by such Soviet policies as sending the Red Army with yellow rain into Afghanistan. They believe the Soviet Union is a police state that by nature must be armed to the teeth and in iron control of all that lies at its borders. I suggest that Andropov try again to demonstrate the error of this grim characterization. Hand out a "U.S.S.R. Love It or Leave It" sign, and let this fellow Scharansky leave it. Not only will the conservative Reagan be charmed but so will millions of other optimistic Westerners.

For Soviet Jews, increasing peril

By Vladimir Solovyov

ONE HUNDRED years ago, one of Emperor Alexander III's closest advisers, High Procurator of the Holy Synod Konstantin Pobedonostsev, predicted that the Jewish question in Russia would soon be solved: one-third of the Jews would leave Russia, one third would die out, and one-third would be assimilated. All of these processes have actually taken place, but not in the proportions predicted.

After the defeat of Hitler and the death of Stalin, Russian Jews were no longer destroyed physically. The process of assimilation, which before the October Revolution depended only on the Jews (it sufficed to convert to Christianity), was in Soviet times blocked by the requirement that, on one's passport and in questionnaires, one's "nationality" be shown. Finally, Jewish emigration, which only recently was a mighty flow by Soviet standards, has been transformed into a little rivulet that may at any moment dry up completely.

Recently, only a few hundred Jews have been arriving in Vienna each month, 10-to-12-times less than in, say, 1979, when 51,000 people emigrated from Russia. Everything indicates that the Soviet authorities are stopping Jewish emigration.

A YEAR AGO in Moscow, a rumor was circulating to the effect that Galina Brezhnev had advised one of her Jewish acquaintances to hurry up and apply for an exit visa: "When papa goes out of commission, it will be too late." Yet it has already become too late while Brezhnev is still alive, an indirect indication of the weakening of his power.

The cutting off of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is more alarming than might appear at first glance: for the Jewish question remains one of the country's most acute—along with chronic poor harvests, demographic problems, alcoholism, the fear of China and military rivalry with the U.S.

With emigration cutoff and assimilation impossible, the country's constantly growing anti-Semitism may reach any excesses. It has already reached verbal excesses, and they have become a norm of Soviet propaganda.

For example, "The Weapon of the Doomed," a book by Ivan Artamonov recently published in Minsk, contains "discoveries" that would have been impossible in the Soviet press a few years ago. Does the reader know, as Artamonov "discloses," that the Zionists welcomed Hitler's advent to power and used the services of the German military, including the SS and the dreaded Gestapo? That Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, chief of the Wehrmacht's counterintelligence service, sent Jewish spies into the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition? That the Zionists sent their agents to death camps, helping to send old men, women and children to Maidanek and Auschwitz? That Adolf Eichmann knew Hebrew and Yiddish and was close to the Zionists? That the tragedy of Babi Yar near Kiev, where 70,000 Ukrainian Jews were destroyed, was an embodiment not only of the cannibalism of the Hitlerites but of the indelible disgrace of their accomplices and followers among the Zionists? That one of them, Menachem Begin, considers Hitler and Mussolini his idols and is similar to them?

If this book were the only example, one could write it off as a clinical case—but it is only one among many.

THE NEWSPAPER Komsomolskaya Pravda pedantically counts how many Jews, half-Jews and converts are in the American government. Another recently published book, "Alien Voices on the Air," recounts how the Jews have taken

over radio, television and newspapers in the U.S. Even Pionerskaya Pravda, a newspaper for children, warns its young readers that funds from the sale of Levi jeans are used in the subversive activities of the Zionists.

Consider, too, three other books published recently: Lydia Modzhoryan's "Zionism as One Kind of Racism and Racial Discrimination" and Vladimir Begun's "Creeping Counter-revolution" and "Intervention with Weapons." The latter, recommended as a manual for new recruits, suggests the rehabilitation of the concept of pogroms as "an elemental reaction of the oppressed laboring masses to their barbarous exploitation by the Jewish bourgeoisie."

Another of the books declares, "Today we are not sorry that our fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers treated their oppressors without any respect."

The question then arises: How far is it from justifying pogroms to renewing them?

Knowing their people, the authorities are not too anxious to let the genie out of the bottle. As one highly placed Communist Party member on the Leningrad regional committee said, "Today they are beating up Jews; tomorrow it will be communists."

A certain restraining influence is exercised by the Kremlin gerontocrats, one of whom, Brezhnev, is married to a Jewess. Ironically, such a mixed marriage today would block even the most modest party career. The gerontocrats, however, don't live forever, and chauvinism and anti-Semitism are on the rise among the party elite.

In view of Russia's economic failures and the discontent of the population, the need for a scapegoat—historically tested and hence a sure thing—may outweigh all other considerations.

MEANWHILE, THE authorities are intensifying and diversifying anti-Semitic measures. Now, for instance, they are purging the scientific disciplines of Jews. In mathematics, "problems for geniuses" are given to Jews taking entrance examinations for state scientific institutes. One such problem could not be solved even by the noted physicist Andrei Sakharov. Also, arrests of Jews wanting to leave the country, have been stepped up.

For one noted Russian Jew, Anatoly Shcharansky, serving a 13-year term for the stereotyped Jewish "crime" of treason, his conditions of confinement were recently worsened, so that his health has suffered.

Along with many of their lesser-known brethren, other leading Soviet Jews have been sentenced to various prison terms on the basis of plainly fabricated charges: mathematician Alexander Lavut; engineer Kim Friedman; electronics engineer Vladimir Slepak; physicist Vladimir Kislik; computer specialist Victor Brailovsky; historian Arseny Roginsky; and poet Igor Guberman.

Interestingly, immediately after the inauguration of Ronald Reagan, Soviet authorities sharply increased the emigration quota. Unlike his three predecessors, however, Reagan remained indifferent to that proffered olive branch decorated with 2,000 Jewish emigrants. Soviet Jews had ceased to be a medium of exchange in Soviet-American relations.

In the Kremlin, Soviet leaders are apparently rethinking their belief in the omnipotence of the Jewish lobby in the U.S., now regarding it as exaggerated.

Under the conditions of a stepped-up cold war, Soviet Jewry is increasingly imperiled. With the cutting off of massive emigration and the relentless growth of traditional Russian anti-Semitism, Soviet Jews find themselves in a trap from which there is no way out internally. Only international intervention will work.

Vladimir Solovyov is a Russian-born historian and journalist. He recently completed a book, "Russian Paradoxes," in collaboration with his wife, Elena Klepikova.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

George F. Will

A Question for Andropov: Where Is Raoul Wallenberg?

The gauze of lies that the Soviet regime wraps around reality has never been thick enough to muffle this question: Where is Raoul Wallenberg?

Now it is asked again, in the wake of the most recent in a long series of tormenting reports. A Russian immigrant in Israel says that when he was hospitalized in 1972 on the way to prison, he met a man who "looked Jewish, so I asked who he was. He answered in accented Russian that he was Swedish and was there because he helped the Jews. He said his name was Raoul Wallenberg." That occurred a quarter of a century after 1947, the year the Kremlin says Wallenberg died.

Last May, when tardily releasing documents about the Wallenberg case, a Swedish official said, "We are working on the supposition that he is still alive." (Sweden's lethargy concerning the case—lethargy born of cowardice—hardly constitutes "working.") If alive, he is 70. It is 38 years since he disappeared from Hungary into the Soviet Union.

On Jan. 17, 1945, he was seized by Soviet forces that were "liberating" Hungary from their former allies, the Nazis. Three weeks later he was in the emblematic institution of the Soviet regime, Moscow's Lubyanka prison.

At 32, representing neutral Sweden, Wallenberg was in Budapest at America's request, working with breathtaking bravery and saving scores of thousands of Jews from Adolf Eichmann's final chapter of the "final solution," the destruction of Hungarian Jews. He bought buildings and draped them with Swedish flags as diplomatically protected territory. He dressed "Aryan-looking" Jewish men in SS uniforms to protect Jewish havens. He distributed fake passports, and used sheer audacity to intimidate Nazi soldiers into opening the doors of cattle cars. Thanks to him, the 120,000 Jews in Budapest were the most substantial Jewish community surviving in Europe when the war ended.

One certainty is that Andrei Gromyko lied in the



1957 memorandum asserting that Wallenberg's "sojourn in the Soviet Union"—Gromyko's words—ended with a heart attack in prison in 1947. This memorandum came after 12 years when Kremlin denials that Wallenberg had ever been in Soviet hands. Gromyko cited the evidence of two Soviet functionaries, both conveniently dead, and said the body had been cremated—a transparent fabrication, given Soviet practices.

There has been a steady trickle of reports about Wallenberg, first from returning German prisoners of war, then from released political prisoners and Jewish emigrants. The reports give dates and places—prisons, cell numbers—that trace a tantalizing trail across the years and through the gulags.

For example, in 1961 a Soviet professor of medicine told a visiting Swedish physician that he had recently examined Wallenberg in a "mental hospital." In 1977 a Muscovite just released from the gulag called his daughter in Israel and mentioned meeting in a Moscow prison a Swede "who had served 30 years." Two years later the Muscovite was back in prison because, his wife said, he wrote a letter about Wallenberg. Sources in Eastern Europe report that in 1981 Wallenberg was moved to a prison hospital near Leningrad.

Why was he arrested in the first place? The Soviet machinery of brutality operates so automatically it leaves little room for, and certainly does not require, much mind. But Soviet repressors certainly did not want brave witnesses to the breaking of Eastern Europe. Why was he kept? Perhaps, in part, to show contempt for Western disapproval. Why did Soviet troops using horses and ropes drag away the statue erected to him in Budapest in 1948? Because the Kremlin disapproved of what he did.

It is prudent that we insistently ask what happened when Wallenberg ended his dance of death with the Third Reich and fell into the hands of its moral twin. When the Soviet Union gets away with such acts—acts that are as contemptuous as they are contemptible—it gets the idea that it can unleash "yellow rain" and can shoot the pope with little to fear from the West's fitful disapproval.

Besides, if this case is not America's business, what is? On Oct. 5, 1981, Wallenberg became only the second person (Winston Churchill was the first) to be made an honorary American citizen.

Signing the bill conferring this honor, President Reagan said "we're going to do everything in our power" to locate Wallenberg. But we have not done that. So before Reagan agrees to meet with Yuri Andropov, he should receive an answer, beyond the routine mendacities, to this question: Where is Raoul Wallenberg?

Union of Councils for Soviet Jews

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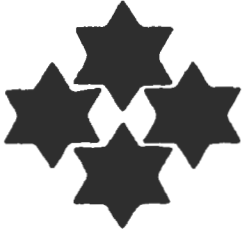
Inside Today's Alert

Shcharansky Turns 35.	Pg 1
Urgent Appeal for Begun.	Pg 2
1982: Emigration Plummets.	Pg 2
News Briefs.	Pg 3
Around the Country.	Pg 4

The Alert is published by the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, an organization dedicated to helping the Jews of the Soviet Union, especially those desiring to leave.

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NEWS RELEASE

Union of Councils for Soviet Jews

1411 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005

Date: January 26, 1983

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Paul W. Meek, Executive Director
UCSJ (202) 393-4117

Statement by UCSJ President Lynn Singer

Soviet Jewry is in a state of crisis. Jewish emigration is at its lowest point since 1970. In 1982, only 2,670 Soviet Jews emigrated; this compares to 9,447 in 1981, 21,000 in 1980, and 51,000 in 1979.

Accompanying this 95% drop in exit visas has been a qualitative and quantitative increase in the level of repression directed against Jewish activists. The breakup of Jewish cultural and scientific seminars, the confiscation of personal property, the continuation of a virulent anti-Semitic media campaign, the stripping of academic degrees, the denial of university education to refusenik children, and the arrest of prominent advocates for Jewish cultural rights and emigration-- all of these conditions characterize life in the Soviet Union for Soviet Jews.

The Congress has always been the focal point for governmental advocacy of the Soviet Jew's plight. Through the Congressional Vigil on Soviet Jewry, letters to Soviet and American officials, travel to the USSR to visit refuseniks, resolutions, Dear Colleague letters, and meetings with Administration officials, the Congress has been on the front lines in the battle for the freedom of Soviet Jewry.

Your help and concern are needed now more than ever before. The new Soviet regime shows no signs of being more receptive to human rights concerns. In fact, in the first four months of Mr. Andropov's tenure, we have seen emigration cut even further and the arrest of two prominent activists, Iosef Begun and Feliks Kochubievsky.

The most chilling indication of the new Soviet government's behavior has been their inhumane treatment of Anatoly Shcharansky. Shcharansky began a hunger strike last September to protest the denial of visitation and correspondence rights by his mother and brother. The Soviet authorities' response has been to continue denying family contact and to force-feed Anatoly every three days. There is no doubt in my mind that Shcharansky is in grave physical condition. We must therefore combine the considerable resources of the Congress and American public opinion to send an emphatic and crystal-clear message to the Soviets-- their treatment of Shcharansky is totally unacceptable and we will not rest until he is free to join his wife Avital in Jerusalem.

(more)

APPEAL FOR IOSEF BEGUN

On November 6, 1982 Iosef Begun, my father, was arrested by the KGB. Now he's in jail and there is a trial on his case. He is suspected in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

My father is Master of Science in Engineering, he's an engineer-mathematician.

Eleven years ago, in April 1971, he applied for permission to emigrate from Russia to Israel, but he didn't get the permission til now. During all these years all his activities were dedicated to the problems of Soviet Jews, to propagation of national culture, to teaching of Hebrew language, to fighting for unhindered departure from the USSR. All this wasn't liked by the Soviet authorities. My father was called to offices, he was given notices (warnings), fired from work, even imprisoned for 15 days. When some years ago there was decided to hold a symposium on Jewish culture in Moscow, its organizers and my father among them were forced to stay under home arrest for several days.

In 1977 my father was sentenced by the court to exile to Siberia as a parasite. But the real reason for the exile was his private teaching of Hebrew language, for the authorities refused to registrate his teaching as a job and my father was accused by the court as a person who lived on non-working income. In 1978 he was exiled for the second time to the same place for "violation of the passport regime." It meant he was in Moscow at the time the authorities didn't want him to be there. In 1980 my father was released from exile. But now he is in prison again. His arrest was preceded by search in my father's wife's apartment. The KGB people took her books, photocopies of books, typed materials on Jewish culture, history, also materials of annihilation of Jews and about Jewish resistance during the second World War. They also took away "Our Inheritance," a collection of translated materials which had been composed by my father. (By the way, they also held a "clarificational talk" with my father concerning this book).

Father's wife was arrested and she was in jail for 3 days. By threatening and blackmailing her and old mother the KGB people hoped to get indication that all those things belonged to Begun.

"Let no one be mistaken, if my activities are represented as hostile to the Soviet regime, it will be a trial of Jewish culture."

These words were said by my father before his arrest.

Boris Begun
Moscow
November 15, 1982

INFORMATION FROM
THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

WEEKLY UPDATE

Alexander Paritsky

Kharkov activist and long-term refusenik Alexander Paritsky was sentenced in November 1981 to three years in prison for "defaming the Soviet state" (Article 190-1 of the Soviet criminal code and 187-1 of the Ukrainian criminal code). Alexander is married to Polina, and the couple has two children-Dorina, age sixteen and Anna, age eleven.

Three charges were brought against the forty-four year old electronics engineer: writing protest letters to Soviet officials; forcing his daughter Dorina to write a composition criticizing Russia as her homeland while exalting Israel; and writing a letter to his brother Isaac, in Israel, in which Alexander allegedly asked for money. The letter was never mailed, nor did it contain any requests for money.

Following Paritsky's arrest, his family was subject to continual harassment, and his wife was warned that the children would be taken away from her, after she was detained and searched en route to Moscow. Moreover, authorities terrorized the children directly by seeking to illegally search the Paritsky home while Dorina and Anna were there alone, and by visiting Dorina at school and threatening to separate her from her parents.

At Alexander's trial, Polina was permitted into the courtroom only at the conclusion of the session. Paritsky defended himself. Vexed by testimony by a police inspector and Dorina's teacher, who vouched for the family's good conduct, the judge nevertheless mentioned that Paritsky needed "three years to think." The verdict was thus offered before the end of the trial.

Paritsky has suffered from a serious heart condition and high blood pressure, and spent the past summer in and out of the camp hospital. Despite his weakened condition, camp authorities continued to assign him to hard labor, and singled him out for especially harsh treatment. In a final act of inhumanity, Alexander was placed in punishment cell in the camp for six months, from October 13, 1982 to April 13, 1983. Generally, punishment cell conditions involve solitary confinement, being fed once every two days, and the denial of warm clothing.

To make matters worse, Polina was recently informed by officials that they have opened up a file on her for staying in the camp vicinity for such extended time periods. She returned home to Kharkov where she now remains.

Alexander wrote the following letter to Polina, apparently anticipating the grim conditions he would soon face. . . .

My dear and beloved family:

I hope you are all in good health. I was just notified that during today's second shift, which begins in two hours, I will be required to work again carrying heavy wooden planks (these could weigh up to 185 lbs. each). As you can see, they have refused all my requests to lighten my work load. Evidently the administration is satisfied with this situation and so am I. Therefore, I will go to the punishment cell for 15 days once or twice more. Then, solitary confinement, which could be 2, 3, or even 6 months. Later, most likely, as a malicious offender, I will be sent (after a trial) to prison. That's what I foresee.

What exactly happens, only time will tell.

I want you to know, my dear ones, that my prospects for the future don't frighten me. I am ready to put myself in God's hands and accept the fate that he has planned for me. I am prepared to endure all the future ordeals that await me. Please don't worry about me.

You, my dear Politchka, take good care of yourself and of our children. They should become healthy and honest people so that we would always be proud of them. I want them to be good students and to respect you and help you in everything.

Now that Anitchka has decided to live according to God's laws and has chosen a religious way of life, she will inevitably face great difficulties in school and in the community. Please help her to overcome these difficulties and to remain steadfast in her struggle for her new and honest way of life.

Dorushinka is now at a turning point in her life. She has a lot of worries and anxieties that are typical of a young girl her age. Help her to deal with these difficulties. Remind her of her responsibilities as a daughter, as a sister and as an honest person.

My dearest and beloved Politchka....forgive me for anything wrong that I might have done to you. I thank you for your selflessness in your struggle for me. I want you to have the same strength for yourself and for our children.

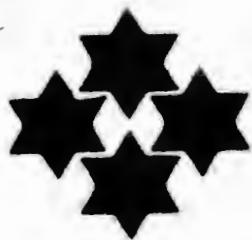
May you and the children be healthy and happy until 120!

If this letter sounds strange to you, it is because I don't know when I will have the chance to write again to you. Be healthy and happy. I love you all very much.

Sasha
September 1982

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Kabanskii Rayon
67H11
ASSR
Buryatskaya
USSR

Polina Paritsky
Tankopia 19/2 Kv. 48
Kharkov
Ukr. SSR
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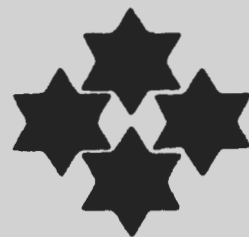


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4. Head of the KGB
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1. Mođovia

- A. Camp No. 3 (men)
SSSR
RSFSR
431200, Mordovskaya ASSR
Tengushevsky Rayon
S. Barashevo
Uchr. Zh Kh 385/3-5.
- B. Camp No. 1 (special Regime)
Director M. Kropotov
SSSR
RSFSR
431120, Mordovskaya ASSR
Zubovo-Polyansky Rayon
S. Sosnovka
Uchr. Zh Kh 385/1-6
- C. Camp No. 19 (Strict Regime)
SSSR
RSFSR
431170, Mordovskaya ASSR
Zubovo-Polyansky Rayon
St. Potma, p/o Lesnoy
Uchr. Zh Kh 385/19

2. PERM

- A. Camp No. 35 (Strict Regime)
Director Capitan Polyakov
SSSR
RSFSR 518810
Permskaya Oblast
Chusovskoy Rayon
p/o Vsesvyatskoye
Uchr. VS 389/35
- B. Camp 36 (strict Regime)
SSSR
RSFSR 518810
Permskaya Oblast
Chusovskoy Rayon
p/o Kopalno
Uchr. VS 389/36

C. Camp 37 (Strict Regime)

SSSR

RSFSR 518810

Permskaya Oblast

Chusovskoy Rayon

S. Polovinka

Uchr. VS 389/37

D. Director of Medical Services for the Penal Colonies at Perm

Dr. Shcheliya

SSSR

RSFSR

Permskaya Oblast

Chusovskoy Rayon

g. Chusovoy

Uchr. VS 389

3. Director of Vladimir Prison

Lieut.-Colonel Ugodin

SSSR

RSFSR

600020 Vladimir - 20

Uchr. OD-1/ST-2

4. The Central Administration of the Labor Colonies

SSSR

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Bolshaya Bronnaya d.3

Clavnoye Upravleniye ITU

Nachalniku.

5. Central Writing address for Prisoners

SSSR

g. Moscow

Uchr. 5110/1

(Code of the Establishment -

Zh Kh for Mordovia

VS for Perm

OD-1/ST-2 for Vladimir Prison

Name of the Prisoner

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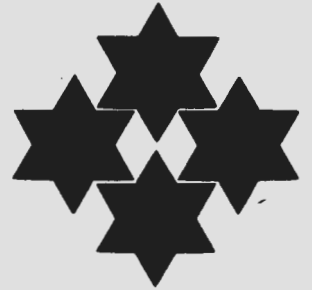
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CONTENTS

- I. A GUIDE TO CONGRESSIONAL ACTION FOR SOVIET JEWS
- II. JEWISH PRISONERS IN THE USSR
- III. SOVIET OFFICIALS LIST
- IV. ALERT MAGAZINE-- SPECIAL ISSUE ON SOVIET ANTI-SEMITISM
- V. FOCUS ON SOVIET JEWRY
- VI. ALERT WEEKLY UPDATE
- VII. QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS
- VIII. UPDATE: ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY
- IX. UPDATE: ALEXANDER PARITSKY
- X. APPEAL FOR IOSEF BEGUN
- XI. STATEMENT BY UCSJ PRESIDENT LYNN SINGER

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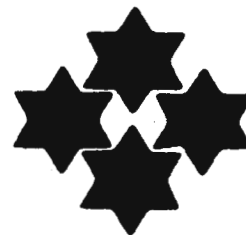
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THE ALERT MAGAZINE

A BI-MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

Vol. 1, No. 4

SPECIAL ISSUE



STEIN '78
ROCKY MTN. NEWS



SPEECH ON ANTI-SEMITISM

This speech was made on December 1, 1981, in Madrid, by the U.S. Ambassador to the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Max M. Kampelman.

Mr. Chairman:

Today is the ninth day since Dr. Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Elena Bonner, began a hunger strike in the city of Gorky, where he has been exiled by the authorities of the Soviet Union. A week ago today, the United States Senate unanimously—Republicans and Democrats, liberals and conservatives, representing all of our fifty states—adopted a resolution associating itself “fully and completely” with that protest. They joined in his condemnation of the Soviet Union for its “flagrant violation of the Helsinki Accords.” I have no doubt that the Senate, in doing so, spoke for an outraged American people indignant at the harassment inflicted on Dr. Sakharov and his family.

We have noted on several occasions during the past year that harassment and mistreatment and repression have intensified in the Soviet Union. There is persecution of individuals and persecution of groups. Many ethnic and religious minorities have been particular victims.

The pattern of ethnic and religious oppression, officially sanctioned, takes many forms: the repressive legal restrictions on Crimean Tatars which prohibit them from returning to their historic homeland; forced Russification of the Baltic States; biased employment practices against Evangelical Christians; prohibition against manifestations of Ukrainian culture. We have talked of these and of others.

Last fall, the delegate of Belgium eloquently addressed a particularly pernicious aspect of Soviet repression: anti-Semitism. The Delegate of the United Kingdom has forcefully, on a number of occasions, brought this problem to our attention as well. Last Friday he did so again. This distasteful phenomenon has grown in intensity and in ugliness.

Speaking personally for a moment, I am Jewish by ancestry and commitment. My personal stake in this subject is, therefore, clear. Wherever anti-Semitism exists, Jews elsewhere react with concern and with the thought, “There but for the grace of God go I.”

My intervention today, affected as all our statements may be by our personal values and beliefs, is nevertheless an expression of *my government's* deep concern.

The roots of anti-Semitism run deep in the human experience. It has commanded the attention and the profound intellectual energies of experts in psychology, sociology, religion and politics. The phenomenon is not yet fully understood, but we do know that the human being requires an avenue of release for his personal frustrations; and that, through a confluence of accidental and historical forces, the Jew often has become the focus of the anger associated with that frustration and disappointment.

The task of civilized society has been to harness and redirect the energy of that anger into more constructive channels, so that the basis of frustration may be understood and thus overcome. Regrettably, all too often totalitarian societies—unable to resolve the internal problems which beset them—have diverted the attention of their citizens away from the actual source of their frustration by finding targets on which to place the blame. Time and again, that scapegoat has been the Jew.

History has taught us that anti-Semitism is a contagious disease, a virus that endangers not only Jews but also the societies in which they live. It becomes our concern here in Madrid when and where anti-Semitism has government sanction. In that form, it is destructive to the Helsinki Final Act.

It is with regret that our delegation has concluded that the Soviet Union is clearly identified with a pattern of anti-Semitic behavior that could not function without government support and acquiescence.

Despite Soviet protestations to the contrary; despite the Soviet Constitution's prohibition of any “advocacy of racial or national . . . hostility”; despite Chairman Brezhnev's call at the 26th Party Congress in February

(continued on page 10)

Passover, 1982 SPECIAL ISSUE

The *Alert Magazine* is published bi-monthly by the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, an organization dedicated to helping the Jews of the Soviet Union, especially those desiring to leave. Editor: Jeri Cohen; President: Lynn Singer; Vice Presidents: Ruth Newman, Joel Sandberg, Morey Schapira and Pam Cohen. The views expressed here are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the opinion of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews.

Antisemitica Sovietica: New Intensity in an Old Campaign

by Betsy Gidwitz

Among the paintings in an official Minsk art exhibit in 1979 was a canvas that portrays alleged Nazi-Jewish collaboration during World War II. A pile of naked corpses is flanked by a Nazi officer and a Jewish prison camp trusty (the latter with prominent nose and wearing an inmate's uniform with a six-pointed star), the two men grinning at each other as if pleased with a task well executed.

Paintings are only one vehicle for Soviet claims of Nazi-Jewish collaboration; similar charges have been made in feature articles in *Pravda* and other newspapers, in mass-circulation periodicals and specialized journals, in books, and before the United Nations Security Council. To charge that an identifiable group of Soviet citizens collaborated with the hated invaders in the perpetration of Nazi crimes during the Great Patriotic War (Soviet title for World War II) is to invite, even demand, hatred and abuse of that group.

The latest Soviet anti-Jewish campaign dates from the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Before the end of that summer, the first evidence of a coordinated attack had appeared. An article entitled "What is Zionism?" was published during the first week in August in major provincial newspapers throughout the Soviet Union. Zionism was compared with the Mafia and depicted as a global conspiracy that aimed to control the entire world. The article abounded with anti-Semitic stereotypes of greedy Jews.

Subsequent propaganda expanded on the same theme "attacking it with the same clichés leveled at Judaism in czarist years. Traditional charges expressed in the forgery *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, such as those of an international Jewish financial network and a Jewish master plan for world domination, were now ascribed to Zionism.

As the propaganda campaign intensified, it soon became obvious that Soviet anger embraced more than "international Zionism" and Israel. The term "Zionist" was being employed as a euphemism for "Jew" in much the same way that "rootless cosmopolitan" was used during the last years of Stalin. Although the anti-Zionist euphemism persists to this day, it has been joined since the mid-1970s by blatant racist attacks on Jews and Judaism without anti-Zionist camouflage.

Reviving Old Stereotypes

Judaism is assailed as a religion in much more vicious terms than other faiths. The Torah, wrote one Soviet propagandist in a book titled *Invasion Without Arms*, is an "unsurpassed textbook of bloodthirstiness, hypocrisy, treachery, perfidy, and moral degeneracy—all the basest human qualities." Echoing medieval anti-

Semitic charges, contemporary Soviet propaganda also ascribes to Judaism a cult of money and economic exploitation.

The history of Jews has been rewritten to depict Jews as an extraordinarily wealthy and internationally powerful class during the nineteenth century. According to these interpretations, their vast resources and global connections enabled the "international Jewish bourgeoisie" to command significant influence over entire empires. The Jews of Russia are portrayed as rich, supportive of the imperial family, and exploitive of Russian peasants. The massacres of more than 100,000 Jews by the Cossack forces of Bogdan Khmel'nitsky in the seventeenth century are justified as an expression of class struggle against Jewish economic exploiters.

Mixed Mass Media

The Soviet Union has mobilized mixed mass media and personnel to disseminate its anti-Semitic disinformation and propaganda to the far reaches of the USSR and even beyond its borders. Articles appear frequently in newspapers, including such national stalwarts as *Pravda* and *Izvestia*; republic and local newspapers; and special interest newspapers, ranging from the intellectual *Literaturnaya Gazeta* to the narrowly-focused *Gudok (Whistle)* newspaper for railroad workers. Journals and magazines publishing anti-Semitic articles include popular weeklies (particularly the mass-circulation pictorial *Ogonyok*), literary magazines, and scholarly and legal journals. Of special note are the youth and military publications that carry either especially strong or exceptionally large numbers of anti-Semitic articles. The publishing house of the prestigious Academy of Sciences, Nauka (Science), has issued a half dozen or so anti-Semitic books, each in the style of a scientific treatise. Translations of numerous anti-Semitic works, including Arabic versions, have been exported, and a variety of anti-Semitic foreign-language booklets and bulletins have been distributed abroad at no charge by Soviet embassies and other official missions.

In addition to conventional printed media attacks on Jews and Judaism, Soviet authorities also exploit television and film for propagation of anti-Semitism. A notorious television special called "Traders of Souls" was shown twice during prime time in 1977. In this special, a number of Soviet Jewish activists, identified by name and address, were portrayed as currency speculators, hooligans, drunks, and CIA agents. Another anti-Semitic television special, "Lies and Hatred," was aired in 1980. A limited circulation film, "Secret and Open Things," has been shown in some public theaters, but its main audience are closely-controlled



The Jewish Peril

groups, such as army units. Reportedly, the message of the film is so stridently anti-Semitic that authorities fear that unrestrained common citizens might be propelled into pogroms after watching it.

A peculiarly Soviet vehicle of this anti-Semitic campaign is the national Znaniye (Knowledge) Society. Among the tasks of this group is the transmission of approved knowledge in the form of political lectures in workplaces, community halls, and almost any available venue. (Similar programs are operated by the Party itself and by other groups). Attendance at such lectures is technically voluntary, but Soviet citizens wishing to get ahead or simply avoid harassment know that it is wise to be seen at a fair number of these functions. Because the lectures are not publicized among foreigners and, in theory, nothing of their content reaches the West, they are frequently used to convey to the Soviet people information that, for one reason or another, is not suitable for publication in the open press. More than print or other visual media, such lectures are crucial to the formation of Soviet public opinion.

Judaism and Zionism are frequently addressed at Znaniye lectures. According to recent emigres and a few foreign correspondents familiar with Znaniye meetings in the Moscow area, topics of lectures during the 1970s included blood libel charges, assertions that

Israel plans to expand its "empire" to an area just south of Kiev, and claims that Jews control eighty percent of the international economy and plan total world domination by the year 2000. A Western listener at a 1978 Moscow University Znaniye lecture recorded the following statements by the speaker: Zionists manipulated Richard M. Nixon (then still a favorite of the Soviets for his detente policy) and were responsible for his misfortunes; the Zionist-controlled press hounded Nixon out of office; Zionists have fostered a myth that six million Jews were slaughtered during World War II; World War II was the outcome of a Zionist-Hitler conspiracy; and a Zionist-Maoist conspiracy was behind the United States human rights campaign.

Institutionalized Anti-Semitism

Disinformation and propaganda form only one component of the Soviet anti-Semitic assault. Intensified application of anti-Semitic quotas in educational institutions and in career selection is widespread. False charges, rigged judicial proceedings, and subsequent harsh prison sentences have claimed a number of Jewish victims, of whom Anatoly Scharansky is the best known. Punitive military conscription has been applied much more frequently to would-be Jewish emigrants than to others desiring to leave, such as Volga Germans. Jews are subject to frequent anti-Semitic verbal attacks by passersby on the street and fellow employees at places of work. Physical assaults, especially on children, are not uncommon.

Although permission to travel abroad is tightly controlled for all citizens, opportunities to travel outside the Soviet Union are even more circumscribed for Soviet Jews. Jewish specialists invited to present papers or receive awards at various conferences abroad are frequently denied the right to attend these events.

Considered by official Soviet ideology to constitute both a religious group and a nationality group, Jews are accorded the rights of neither. Unlike other religious groups in the Soviet Union, Jews have no national organization, no institution for the training of clergy, no relevant publications, and no contacts with co-religionists abroad. Unlike other groups regarded as nationalities in the Soviet Union, Jews alone lack an infrastructure that would facilitate and encourage the development of their national heritage.

Why Now?

Official documentation of party leadership deliberation about the intensification of anti-Semitism is not available. But a number of explanations for the current rash of official and popular manifestations can be inferred from the *antisemitica* itself. Perhaps the most obvious reason for Soviet anti-Semitism is the history and tradition of Russian anti-Semitism. Its roots in czarist days have left a strong legacy of official and folkloric prejudice. Russian expansionism in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries brought Russian rulers their first contact with large Jewish communities. Acquisition of Jewish subjects was not greeted with particular favor. Immediately after Russian troops conquered Polotsk in 1563, Ivan the Terrible ordered

that all Jews who refused baptism should be drowned in the Dvina River. There followed, to cite only some of the more dramatic occurrences: the Cossack massacres of 1648-1651; the expulsion of 35,000 Jews from Livonia by Empress Elizabeth in 1744; proclamation of the "Pale" of Jewish settlement by Catherine II in 1772; anti-Jewish pogroms from 1881 until World War I; publication of the forgery *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion* in 1895 and its subsequent reprinting by the government press; the Beilis trial in 1911; large-scale cooperation by Russians, Latvians, and others with Nazi death squads during World War II; and anti-Semitic measures implemented by Iosif Stalin, particularly those undertaken between 1948 and his death in 1953. Anti-Semitism has been a constant reality through much of Russian history, passed on from one generation to another.

Russophilism

Related to the historical expression of anti-Semitism is a deep-rooted popular sense of Russian cultural identity—a perception of homogeneity so strong that non-Russians are viewed not only as *others*, but also as *aliens*.

In the czarist period, Russian identity was nurtured by the separateness of Russian Orthodox Christianity, surrounded in the West by Catholicism and Protestantism and in the south and east by Islam and other unfamiliar rites. The nature of the Russian economy, productive rather than commercial in emphasis, limited its trading capacity, thereby further isolation itself in the world arena.

In the Soviet period, a sense of separate identity has been nurtured by a distinct ideology, rejected in most of the industrialized world, and by a centrally-directed siege mentality suggesting that any diminution in "vigilance" against the "enemies of socialism" might lead to war. The role of the Soviet economy is little changed from that of its Russian predecessor.

Although Russian youth may clamor for the accoutrements of the international youth culture, blue jeans and Western music have not reduced the pull of Russian nationalism. Widely noted in the Western press, ethnic Russian chauvinism has increased markedly in recent years and is a second important contributing factor in the intensification of Soviet anti-Semitism.

Contemporary Soviet Russophilism contains several elements: a veneration of traditional—and greatly romanticized—Russian values; an abandonment of Marxism, however defined; a firm belief in the innate moral superiority of the Russian people and its messianic role in history; an almost mystical awe of the hardships Russians have endured—from cold winters to the Great Patriotic War; a corresponding denigration of other Soviet ethnic groups and foreigners generally; and anxiety, supported by census data, that the Russians may soon become a minority in the Soviet Union as a result of declining birthrate in European sections of the country and high reproduction in Soviet Central Asia.

Many Russian nationalists, inside Russia and in exile, accuse Jews of forcing communism on Russia, an ideology now perceived as alien to the Russian people. In

fact, Jews were not attracted to the Bolshevik party in large numbers, but the small elite group that controlled the Party did include a larger proportion of Jews (perhaps twenty-five percent) that might have been expected according to the Jewish share of the pre-1917 Russian population (three to four percent). Until the mid-1930s, Jews constituted about thirty percent of the key figures in the secret police apparatus. Persons from other minority ethnic groups, particularly Poles and Latvians, exceeded their relative populations in secret police and other suppressive activity by even greater proportions, but this seems little remembered. Jews are widely perceived as the major perpetrators of the 1917 Revolution and of the excesses of the Soviet regime.

Another perception that has gained broad currency among Russians is that Jews are cowardly and sat out the Great Patriotic War. That this perception is officially promoted or at least tolerated is evident from the omission and/or falsification of information about Jews in the tide of Soviet literature extolling the "fighting brotherhood" of Soviet citizens during the Great Patriotic War. Although statistics on Jewish participation in the war effort were included in several postwar publications, the Soviets apparently are reluctant to acknowledge now that the more than 500,000 Jews who served in the Soviet armed forces during the Great Patriotic War won a disproportionately high number of combat awards, ranking them fourth highest among all Soviet ethnic groups in this category. (They were seventh highest in actual population.) To recognize the Jewish contribution to the war effort might cast doubts on Soviet assertions that Jews and Nazis collaborated during the war. Moreover, it may denigrate the Russian role in victory, and give credence to reports that Israelis are good fighters.

Finally, the Soviet Russian fear of demographic disaster is spurred by Sino-Soviet border tensions. Sino-



The Israeli Arms-Bearer

Soviet ideological differences, and the Russian historical memory of Ghenghis Khan and the Mongol hordes sweeping through Russia in the thirteenth century. Soviet Russians view Soviet Asians in ill-disguised racist terms and speak of the Chinese with contempt, nervously joking about the hundreds of millions just perched on the Soviet border waiting to invade. Recent Soviet propaganda has included accounts of alleged Israeli-Chinese military collusion and has compared Jewish and Chinese diasporas, accusing each of fifth-column activity in their countries of residence. Citing reported ties between Israel and China (or Zionists and Maoists), Soviet authorities further separate Jews from mainstream Soviet society and ascribe to them commonality and collaboration with the hated Chinese.

Protecting the Empire

Soviet Russian attitudes toward Soviet Central Asians, Jews, and other Soviet ethnic groups, individually and as they relate to each other, reflect problems of the Soviet domestic or internal empire. The unsolved—indeed, insoluble—issues of domestic empire constitute a third reason for intensified anti-Semitism.

Of all the subject peoples, the Jews are the most heavily urban-settled, most concentrated in the Soviet capital, best educated, and best served by support groups abroad. Exploiting these advantages, Soviet Jews have managed to publicize their grievances and to generate foreign pressure on the Soviet government. In so doing, they call attention to the fact of Soviet empire

and, whether deliberately or not, encourage other ethnic groups to increase their own domestic resistance and seek international backing. (The efforts of Lithuanians, Ukrainians, and Crimean Tatars are especially noteworthy.)

The retention of strong ethnic identities and separatist objectives by minority peoples more than sixty years after the 1917 Revolution exposes the absurdity of the Soviet claim that communism solves nationality conflicts. That the limited success of Soviet Jews has drawn attention to other Soviet ethnic groups seeking independence or other opportunities for expression of national identity increases Soviet anger. The Soviet Union considers itself challenged on a major point of fundamental policy. It is reacting with an intensification of its longstanding "divide and rule" practice, an element of which requires the discrediting of Jews and Jewish causes.

Poland and Czechoslovakia

Judaism and Zionism are perceived as useful in explaining difficulties with the East European empire. Unrest in Poland and Czechoslovakia has been blamed on Jews and then cited as "proof" of the worldwide conspiratorial character of Zionism. Both the Slansky trials in 1952 and Soviet recriminations after the 1968 invasions of Czechoslovakia contained many blatantly anti-Semitic charges. In the East European empire as in the domestic empire, anti-Semitism is instigated to deflect anti-Soviet feelings on to another target, the Jews.

Letter to Ida Nudel

Former Prisoner of Conscience Ida Nudel was sentenced to four years of internal exile for "malicious hooliganism" in 1978. Ida was released on March 25, 1982 and is still awaiting a visa for Israel. The following message to Ida Nudel was signed by the entire Beth El Hebrew Congregation.

Dear Ida: This message comes to you from the entire congregation of Temple Beth El in Alexandria, Virginia, U.S.A., with our love and our prayers for your good health and spirits and to let you know that we are thinking of you. We would also like to send to you, as our way of sharing our Judaism, greetings for all our special holidays for you to hold in your heart and to think of whenever you need to.

On Rosh Hashana, we shall pray that you and others everywhere who are persecuted for their religious beliefs, be inscribed in the Book of Life to continue to be a beacon for all of us. On Yom Kippur, we shall look into our own hearts and see reflected there your vision of a world free of suffering and injustice. We know that your struggle is our struggle as well. Your sacrifices are not in vain. We hear your call and we sound the shofar on behalf of freedom.

On Chanukah we shall light the candles hoping to shed the light of liberty through the dark skies,

knowing full well that though you may not be able to kindle the Chanukah lights, you are the flame whose bright spark is seen round the world; whose glow is not forgotten.

On Purim we shall celebrate our people's victory over tyranny long ago as we dream of the day when your release will be yet another victory over tyranny for all humankind.

On Passover we shall remember our people's exodus from bondage. We shall taste the bitter herb and drink the salt tears in the knowledge that as long as one Jew remains in bondage, we are all enslaved.

On Shevuoeth we shall recall the covenant made at Sinai that links the Jewish people for all time; thus we renew our commitment to you and with you to end forever injustice and oppression, for we are children of the covenant together.

So until the time of rejoicing in freedom, of celebrating in the promised land is reached, we shall give you our holidays of the heart to celebrate and we shall hope that they may lift your spirits and renew you in times of despair. For we too, believe, as you have said, that someday your heart will be full of triumph. We here are working toward that end, and we pray with you that the day be soon.

Jews as Specialists

Anti-Semitism may be a response to perceptions of a disproportionately large number of Jews occupying important and prestigious positions in the national economy. Indeed, Jews do hold more scientific degrees and occupy more "specialist" posts than their numbers in the entire Soviet population would suggest. Although long displaced in a number of employment sectors—most notably the Party and government apparatus, diplomacy, foreign trade, and military and security services—Jews have achieved remarkable success in cultural, scientific, and technological fields. Intensified application of anti-Semitic quotas in university admissions in recent years reflect a basic mistrust of Jews in response to both Jewish emigration and the Soviet Union's own anti-Semitic propaganda. Moreover, the desire to "Russify" higher-level positions for domestic political reasons and to increase the educational level of local nationality in non-Russian territories as a means of satisfying local nationalist demands vis-a-vis Russian domination, has contributed to the increase in Jewish quotas.

A conspicuous reduction of Jewish personnel in specific fields, accomplished through limiting their access to appropriate education and otherwise restricting their employment opportunities, may itself increase anti-Semitism. By excluding Jews from academic institutions and prestigious professions, Jews are made to appear to be unacceptable. Observing the absence of Jews in significant sectors of society, others can only conclude that Jews are undesirable and that it is unwise to associate with them.

Totalitarianism

The totalitarian nature of the Soviet state is a key element in the current Soviet anti-Semitic campaign. No totalitarian regime claiming a monopoly on truth and justice can tolerate internal competition that claims an independent source of truth and justice. It is this need for monopoly, a sort of ideological insecurity, that motivates the crude attacks on Torah and Talmud.

Hannah Arendt has noted that totalitarianism requires an "objective enemy" who, like the carrier of a disease, is a "carrier" of dangerous alien "tendencies" that alone are capable of obstructing the "scientifically" planned programs of the totalitarian regime. Jews constitute a suitable "outside" force to be labeled scapegoats for problems in achieving the domestic and foreign policies of the regime.

Arab Apologists

Anti-Semitism, anti-Zionism, and general excoriation of Israel are all perceived as useful tools of foreign policy. Through propagation of such concepts, the Soviets hope to gain favor in the Middle East and in the Islamic world generally. Several Arab states have printed and distributed anti-Jewish material and routinely discriminate against Jewish citizens and would-be Jewish visitors. Doubtless they welcome Soviet efforts in support of anti-Semitism. It is no accident, as the Soviets themselves would say, that



Poisonous Mushrooms

Arabic is a frequent language of translation for Soviet anti-Semitic books sold abroad.

Beyond providing an exportable ideology, anti-Semitism is useful in supporting the Arabs in the Arab-Israeli conflict. By ascribing to Jews in general, and Israelis in particular, various forms of barbaric behavior—racism, collaboration with Nazis, routine brutality by Israeli soldiers, etc.—the Soviets try to explain away Arab military failures and to isolate Israel in world public opinion. In addition to assuaging Arab sensitivities, such propaganda is also intended to diminish Israel's stature. In weakening the esteem of Israel, the Western world to which Israel belongs is itself weakened, not least the United States, Israel's patron and the Soviet Union's chief adversary.

As compatible as Soviet anti-Semitism is with contemporary Soviet foreign policy, caution should be exercised in attributing to the relationship a sense of permanence or consistency. The longest lasting and most severe previous period of intense official Soviet anti-Semitism, from the late 1930s to Stalin's death in 1953, endured major realignments in USSR international policy—pro-West collective security, pro-Nazi Ribbentrop-Molotov non-aggression pact, pro-West wartime alliance, and anti-West postwar isolationism. It began before the establishment of the state of Israel, flourished during a period of strong Soviet support for



Reflection in the Mirror

Israel in 1948 and 1949, and started to wane in the mid-1950s although Soviet Middle East policy became strongly pro-Arab during the same period.

It is not impossible that the Soviets might seek to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel while maintaining strident anti-Semitism at home. They can explain to the Arabs that Soviet-Israeli ties would allow the USSR stronger (pro-Arab) influence in peace negotiations. They can entice the Israelis to ignore Soviet domestic anti-Semitism in exchange for promises of increased emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

Ideology

Finally, an explanation for the intensification of Soviet anti-Semitism may be sought in ideology. Soviet sociopolitical theory on Judaism derives from Marxist concepts on religion and nationality. Religion is viewed as a set of irrational beliefs sustained by man's need to escape the exploitation and alienation inherent in capitalist society. Religious observance lacks its own internal dynamic and will disintegrate under communism. Therefore, the persistence in the Soviet Union of Jewish belief is an anachronism, practiced only by the elderly whose roots are in another era. Nationhood, according to Marxists, is accorded to those groups of people who share three characteristics—a common language, a common territory, and ties to the soil

through a productive agricultural tradition. Lacking these attributes, the Jewish people are not considered a nation at all. In any case, nationalism, like religion, is obsolete.

In reality, Marx and his followers judged some nationalisms less disagreeable than others. If a nationalist movement weakened czarism or served other revolutionary interests, it was tolerated or even favored according to its perceived utility. Polish nationalism, which was viewed as contributing to the destruction of czarism, was approved. Similarly pragmatic, Lenin recognized that the Russian Jewish masses retained a strong sense of ethnic identity that would not easily be discarded. Although continuing to favor total assimilation as an ultimate goal, he advocated an interim phase of national and ethnic group development that itself would facilitate eventual assimilation. Once attaining power, the Bolsheviks granted full civic and national rights to the Jews. The new regime proceeded to create its own centrally-controlled "national" Jewish organizations while simultaneously destroying independent Jewish institutions that survived the 1917 Revolution or were created shortly thereafter. Chief among the new associations were the Yevseksia (Jewish sections of the Party, 1918-1930) whose principal task was to force the secularization of Soviet Jewry and its adaptation to Soviet conditions.

The proclamation of Birobidzhan as an area of Jewish settlement in the Soviet Far East (1928) and the establishment of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee (1942-1948) followed in the same path of centrally-operated (and manipulated) national Jewish associations. The latter organization was clearly designed to encourage domestic and foreign Jewish support for the Soviet armed forces during World War II. Both the organization and the Jewish intellectuals around it were liquidated when their services were no longer required. Birobidzhan still exists in 1982 as the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, something of a farce as Jews constitute only 5.4 percent of its total population. Jewish ethnicity remains an official Soviet nationality and one's nationality is still inscribed in the fifth paragraph of the internal passports (identity cards) carried by Soviet citizens. Jews, however, are permitted none of the infrastructure promoting national identity (publications in a widely understood language, national organizations, etc.) which is provided other Soviet nationalities.

If communist ideology appears irrelevant, and Soviet Middle East policy more concerned with strategic questions than with bigotry, explanations for Soviet anti-Semitism can be found in Russian nationalism, centrifugal forces of domestic and foreign empire, a need to deflect antigovernment antagonisms, and general internal repression.

Until the Soviet Union solves these problems, each of which is inherent in the nature of the regime, anti-Semitism is likely to remain a prominent characteristic of Soviet life. Circumstances may demand periodic intensification or reduction in the virulence of its official expression, but its presence will be constant. Meanwhile, if Soviet foreign affairs specialists had cautioned against an anti-Semitic campaign ten years

ago, they have much less reason to be concerned about international reaction now. The growing isolation of Israel (sanctified by the Soviet-encouraged 1975 United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism and enforced by Arab oil power) and the not unrelated new chicness of the PLO in widely separated areas of the world, coupled with the rise of neo-Nazism in Europe, and an upsurge of anti-Semitism in many western countries all indicate that anti-Semitism is no longer the object of scorn that it once was. ■

Betsy Gidwitz is a Soviet area specialist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a lecturer of Aeronautics and Astronautics. This article is excerpted from a longer monograph by Professor Gidwitz. Copies of the original manuscript, which includes extensive footnotes and additional historical information, are available from the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews for \$15 each.

Departure from Moscow*

It was a night of watching unto the Lord for bringing them out of the land of Egypt; this same night is a night of watching unto the Lord for all the children of Israel throughout their generations.

Exodus 12:42

Our ancestors of beloved memory,
shoulders burdened by the
unleavened dough wrapped in homespun cotton,
nostrils filled with the dust raised
by herds of weary cattle,
fled, terrified, the familiar bitterness
of Egypt, into freedom.

No more would they stumble barefoot
on the red boulders
of Pharaoh's quarries,
prying precious stones for his fabulous tomb.

No more would they abandon
at the overseer's whim,
their tiny farms at harvest
to haul brick,
each yellowed rectangle stamped with
Pharaoh's cartouche.

But they must force themselves
up out of slavery and into freedom.
With Moses' help,
they must bleach humiliation and fear
from their minds
throughout the years in the desert;
they must learn freedom.

In haste, Elena Tsypkin, you
carried the remnants of your life
unbelievably up the staircase
at Sheremetevo International Airport.
Behind your eyes.

the woods and balconies of Moscow,
a bottle of champagne on the windowsill.

The leather suitcase bit your fingers.
Your body throbbed,
trembling at the last sight
of two people who
knew you before your birth.

The Kaddish for your past
was spoken in the embraces and tears
of those who love you.
The scenes that nourished your childhood
will remain behind
with your days of suffering in this place,
the chaotic farewell.

You have chosen to be free!
Courageously you thrust yourself
into the future;
there is no Moses to lead you
but your heart.

We will not forget your pain.

May the journey bring you peace,
and to all who are enslaved,
hope for the end of their oppression.

This poem was inspired by a young Russian refusenik's account of how she left the U.S.S.R. when her visa finally came through.

SPEECH ON ANTI-SEMITISM, *continued from page 2*

to "fight resolutely against . . . anti-Semitism"; despite these words, government-condoned and government-propagated anti-Semitism flourishes in the Soviet Union today.

The anti-Semitic campaign has intensified since the first CSCE review meeting. It has become more fearsome during our meeting here in Madrid. This latest surge, I assert without hesitation, is an officially sanctioned campaign, stimulated by state-controlled publication and exhibition of overtly anti-Semitic books, articles, cartoons and exhibitions.

The issue, Mr. Chairman, is too serious to exaggerate, and I will do my utmost not to do so. The label of anti-Semitism is too terrible to apply loosely, and I will guard against doing so. I proceed, therefore, with care to address this problem as a problem that dares not be ignored. The evidence is overwhelming. I will refer to only a few out of the hundreds of examples:

Fact: A book published in 150,000 copies in Moscow in 1977 and republished in 1979, written by Vladimir Begun and entitled *Invasion Without Arms*, characterizes the Torah, the Old Testament of the Bible, as, among other things, "an unsurpassed textbook (of) . . . hypocrisy, treachery, perfidy and moral degeneracy—all the basest human qualities." He writes: "Jewish and Christian hypocrites alike keep silent over this."

Fact: There are frequent cartoons—we have them here—representations in the official Soviet press portraying Jews with large hooked noses and evil-looking unshaven jowls. Indeed, in September 1975, after the Helsinki Final Act was signed, the *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* reproduced a cover cartoon of the 1934 edition of the notoriously poisonous "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," depicting an evil-looking Jewish figure under the caption, "The Jewish Peril," digging his fingers into a globe of the world and making it bleed.

Fact: A 1979 exhibition of paintings in Minsk by the official Soviet artist Mikhail A. Savitsky included a canvas depicting the brutalities of the Nazi occupation of Byelorussia. The painting, entitled "Summer Theater," showed a pile of naked corpses in a concentration camp. Standing over them and grinning sadistically at each other are a helmeted Nazi officer and a Jew with the stereotype hooked nose and wearing a Star of David, presumably a camp trusty. Despite protestations against the work's blatant anti-Semitic character, a reprint of the painting also appeared in the Byelorussian Ministry of Culture's official journal.

Fact: Jews are repeatedly characterized in Soviet articles as criminals and gangsters. One illustration, an article by A. Filipenko, "Zionism and Crime," states that although "myth has become established that gangster bands consist exclusively of Italians, the facts prove that an active role is also played in the United States criminal syndicates by persons of Jewish origin." There are references in other Soviet publications to "the Jewish-Sicilian Mafia" (L. Korneyev, "The Most

Zionist Business," in *Ogonyok*, November 28, 1978; and, same author, "Leaders—Gangsters" in *Medelya*, pp. 21-27, November 1977).

Fact: Reference to Jewish ownership of "death concerns," to "growing financial might," to the "Zionist Mafia of death," to Jewish control of media and banks and crime and multinational corporations, government, and the theater—all these abound. (L. Korneyev, "The Secret Wars of Zionism," *Neva*, No. 4, 1978; L. Korneyev, "The Most Zionist Business" (part one), *Ogonyok*, No. 28, 1978; V. Meshcheryakov, "With Someone Else's Voice," *Zhurnalist*, No. 4, 1976; and B. Antonov, "America in the Web of the Zionists," *Moskovskaya Pravda*, March 1, 1978.)

Fact: Soviet authorities in 1979 issued the *White Book*, which purported to reveal, as the subtitle states, "Espionage and Deception in the Name of Defense for Human Rights." Instead, the publication is replete with preposterous accusations and anti-Semitic attacks on Soviet Jewish activists and Western correspondents of Jewish origin. The *White Book* was first published by the Juridical Literature Printing House and edited by the director of the prestigious Association of Soviet Jurists. Even after this dispicable work received worldwide condemnation, a second edition was released in December, 1979.

Fact: Last year, it was announced that the book *Judaism and Zionism* by Trofim K. Kichko was to be published. Designed for a "mass audience," the book pretends to "unmask the criminal activities of various Zionist organizations and Zionist-oriented Judaism." The author's previous work of seventeen years ago, *Judaism Without Embellishment*, was so virulent in its anti-Semitism that after international protests were made—including some from the major Western Communist parties—Soviet authorities were forced to withdraw the book for "erroneous statements."

Fact: Articles accusing Jews of collaborating with Hitler to destroy the European Jewish community, to destroy the Soviet Union, and to strengthen a Jewish state are disseminated widely. Jews have furthermore been accused in the Soviet press of stimulating anti-Semitism and setting fire to synagogues in order to settle in Israel. (L. Korneyev, "The Sinister Secrets of Zionism" (part two), *Ogonyok*, No. 35, 1975; (Colonel) I. Tsvetkov, "The Tool of Imperialist Aggression," *Krasnaya Zvezda*, October 27, 1976; *Kino*, August 1975, a review of the anti-Semitic film "The Secret and the Overt"; L. Korneyev, "Zionism's Octopus of Espionage," *Ogonyok*, No. 5, 1977. V. Chernyavski, "Conversations with a Reader," *New Times*, No. 37, 1977; T. Kichko and D. Koretsky, "Trap for the Youth," *Dniipro*, No. 7, 1975.)

Fact: Anti-Jewish material has been distributed to Red Army recruits and is published in official journals of the Soviet armed forces. (Captain Y. Makulin, "Rabbis and Soldiers" in *Sovietskyroin*, November 10, 1976.)

Fact: Jewish history is deleted from Soviet elementary and secondary school textbooks. Indeed, the Russian pogroms of the late 19th Century against the Jews are justified in a Soviet publication as part of the class struggle. (V. Ya Begun, *Ibid.* pp. 55-56.)

Fact: The Soviet Union—with the third largest Jewish community in the world—is the only country with a Jewish population in which there is not a single approved Jewish school and no means for teaching Jewish history and tradition. The private teaching of Hebrew is outlawed, while the official study of the language is restricted to a very few non-Jews. In recent weeks, over eighty Jewish teachers of Hebrew, in Moscow alone, received threats of prosecution and banishment should they continue their instructions.

Mr. Chairman, all of the evidence for the above facts reflects events taking place after the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. During the past fifteen years, a total of at least 112 Soviet books and brochures with anti-Semitic overtones of various degrees have been identified, some of them printed and reprinted in editions of 150,000-200,000 copies. Anti-Semitic propaganda is also carried out through lectures, stimulated by the Communist Party and the state.

Soviet anti-Semitism is not limited to domestic consumption. It is also widely exported to Arab, African and other Third World countries. The writings of outspoken Soviet anti-Semites—Kichko, Begun, Korneyev and others—have been featured prominently in publications of the PLO, for instance. In addition, their writings are often published in English and distributed throughout the English-speaking world.

A publication of the Novosti Press Agency, the 77-page *Sword of David* by Leo Korn, has been widely distributed at Soviet Embassies and international fairs. Clearly aimed at Western readers, the pamphlet purports to reveal the "monstrous lie of Zionism" which is called "the most reactionary force of Jewish bourgeois nationalism." The booklet alleges that anti-Semitism is, after all, the fault of the Jews themselves, an understandable "result of the non-Jewish workers' hatred of their exploiters who belonged to the rich Jewish bourgeois caste." Canadian authorities demanded the publication's removal from the Ontario Science Center in 1978, where it was being given away by Soviet representatives.

In March of 1979, this same author raised the spectre of an international Jewish conspiracy, a familiar anti-Semitic theme, in the journal *Communist of the Armed Forces*. In an article entitled "Zionism—The Tool of Imperialistic Expansion and Neo-Colonialism," he wrote: "The Jewish financiers and industrialists strive to direct the domestic and foreign policies of the U.S.A.,

England, France, the FRG, Belgium and of other capitalist states"

Now, it may be said that these books, articles and films are mere reflections of their authors, who have the right to their own opinions, no matter how repulsive. But we all know that nothing can be published openly or distributed in the Soviet Union without the official imprimatur of the government censoring agency, Glavlit. Indeed, the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Printing, in justifying the Soviet banning of Western publications at the September 1979 International Book Fair in Moscow, cited legislation prohibiting books on racism and those that "stir up hatred and hostility between people." It is significant that anti-Semitic books, pamphlets, films and articles published in the Soviet Union are not required to meet that noble standard.

This is not a pretty picture that we have painted, Mr. Chairman. We have done so with profound regret and sadness. We have cited but a few deplorable examples. At our last session, the delegate from the United Kingdom cited others. There are many other instances of blatant government-condoned anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. These are accompanied by harassment and imprisonment of Jewish leaders, discrimination against Jews in education and employment, active and frequently violent interference with the study of Hebrew and the possession of articles of prayer, and by a drastic reduction in the number of Jews being allowed to escape this pervasive anti-Semitism through emigration.

I respectfully suggest that there should be no room for anti-Semitism in a society that professes its commitment to the teachings of Marx, a Jew. The early roots of socialism were idealistic. They had their philosophic justification in a commitment to human brotherhood and to the dignity of the individual. Where there is anti-Semitism, Mr. Chairman, there is a corruption of those ideals.

I make this plea once again. The Soviet Union is a society that is large and powerful and has existed for more than sixty years. There is no need for that society to crush human beings, small and insignificant as they may appear in the broader perspective of history. There should be no need to stimulate hatred among peoples.

It is time for that society to develop a stronger faith in itself and in the inner strength of its people. The world, and certainly my Government, would welcome a Soviet decision to mobilize its resources and its people constructively to help meet its internal problems without the use of diversionary hate tactics. This is the only way we can ever hope to achieve the spirit of understanding mandated by the Helsinki Final Act that we all seek and that eludes us.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

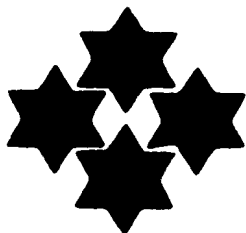
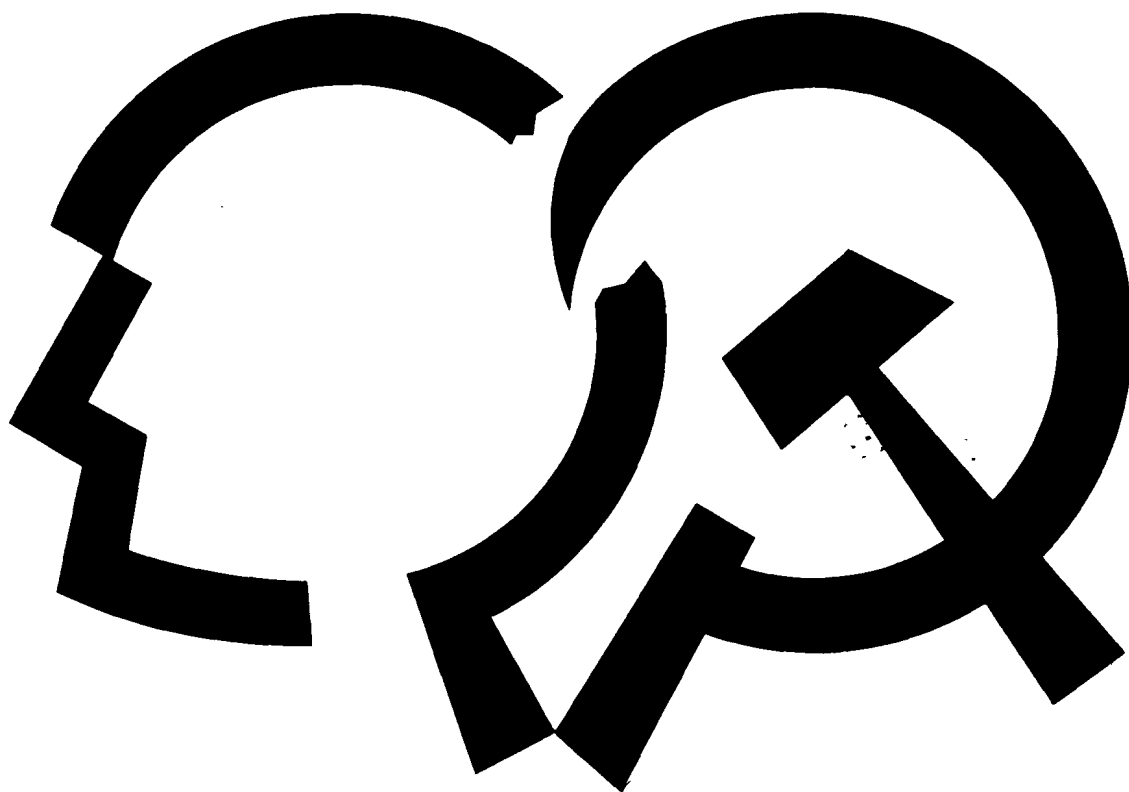


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Updated September, 1982

Prisoners listed as being held at the Potma and Perm labor camps and Chistopol prison can receive mail at these addresses.

Potma = Name of Prisoner	Perm = Name of Prisoner	Chistopol = Name of Prisoner
Uchr. 5110/1 Zh. Kh. Moscow RSFSR USSR	Uchr. 5110/1 VS Moscow RSFSR USSR	Uchr. 5110/1 UE Moscow RSFSR USSR

ABRAMZON, ARKADY AND ZINA. Address unknown. Home address (daughter): USSR/Ukrainian SSR/Ivano-Frankovsk 284025/ul. Dzerzhinskovo 89/71
Charge: "Possession of resources." Arrested: 10/5/79.
Trial: 10/80. Sentence: Arkady-14 years. Zina-7 years.

AHRENBURG, VADIM AND ALEXANDER. Vadim's address: unknown, but in Volgogradskaya Oblast Region. Alexander: Perm, no. 36.
Charge: Charges include treason, anti-Soviet activity, theft drawing minors into criminal activity, possession of firearms and marketing of pornographic materials. Arrested: January 5, 1979.
Sentence: unknown. Former POC Iosef Mendeleovich knew Vadim in prison. He is very religious. Alexander was only sixteen when he was arrested.

ANTSUPOV, EVGENY. Prison address: USSR/431200 Mordovskaya ASSR/Tengushskiy Rayon/Pos. Barasherovcher. Home: USSR/Ukrainian SSR/Kharkov/Prospekt Traktorostroitelei 65/193/Semyannikova/Antsupov, Elena. Charge: Anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. Arrested: April 24, 1981. Trial: August 1981. Sentence: 6 years in prison, 5 years in exile.

ARONSON, ADOLPH. Address: USSR/Ukrainian SSR/Kharkov/Kholodnay Goza Prison. Charge: Bribe-taking. Trial: 9/11/79.

BILETSKY. Address unknown: Charge: Bribe-giving. Sentenced with Shmul Rosenberg in Tashkent for giving obligatory bribe to head of OVIR for exit visas for family. Trial: 5/5/80. Sentence: 8 years.

BRAILOVSKY, VIKTOR. Address (wife-Irina): USSR/RSFSR/Moscow/apt 128/Korp 1/Vernadsky Prospect 99-1. Arrested: November 13, 1980.
Charge: Article 190-1 "defaming the Soviet State." Trial: June 1981.
Sentence: 5 years in internal exile.

DAVID-ZADE, VLADIMIR. Labor camp: USSR/RSFSR/Moscow/Uchr. 5110/1 UA 38/3. Brother's address: USSR/Azerbaijian SSR/Baku/apt 2/Inglad 59/Mikhail David-Zade. Wife's address: Lilia David-Zade/Merkaz Klita Mevaseret Zion/Jerusalem. Charge: Embezzlement. Trial: 1976.
Sentence: 10 years. Birthdate: 5/27/42. Suffers from glaucoma with no medical treatment.

DUMANIS, ARKADY. Address: USSR/Mordovskaya ASSR/Zubovo-Polyansky Rayon/Posiolok 1e Play/Uchr. Zh. Kh. 385/5. Charge: Bribery. Arrested: late 1979. Sentence: 2-1/2 years.

EDELMAN, DR. From Kishinev. Charge: Accepting a gratuity.
Trial: 1973. Sentence: 10 years.

FEDEROV, YURI. Address: Perm. Non-Jew arrested with Leningrad
group. Charge: Articles 64-15, 70, 72, 93-1. Trial: 12/15/70.
Sentence: 15 years-special regime.

FELDMAN, ARKADY. Address unknown. Was arrested after he, Alexander
Milner and Yankel Groberman fought back against anti-Semites who
taunted them as they celebrated Feldman's receipt of an exit visa
in a cafe. Trial: 4/13/79. Sentence: 4 years.

FINKEL, BORIS. From Ungany, Moldavian SSR. Sentence: 8 years.

GLIKHMAN, YEVGENY. Charge: Article 190-1. Publicly defended Israel.
Trial: 3/21/72. Sentence: unlimited. Instead of labor camp,
sentenced to mental hospital in Glevakna, near Kiev.

GOLDBERG, NATHAN. Home: USSR/RSFSR/Moscow/Leningradskoye Shosse
122/Korp 2/ apt 164/Liudmilla Goldberg. Charge: Bribe-taking.
Sentence: Ten years in prison.

GREYNITZ, ARKADY. Address in Tashkent unknown. Charge: Disseminating
Zionist literature. Trial: 5/5/79. Sentence: Psychiatric
hospital in Tashkent.

GRIVNINA, IRINA. Prison address: USSR/Kazakh SSR/Kochetavskaya
Oblast/Kochetavskaya Rayon/S. Krasny Yar Do Vostrebovaniya.
Husband's address: USSR/RSFSR/Moscow 129164/Novoalekseevskaya
5/66/Volodya Grivnin. Trial: July 15, 1981. Charge: Slander.
Sentence: Five years in internal exile.

GROBERMAN, YANKEL. Prison address: USSR/Moldavian SSR/Posiolok
Krikovo Prison. Wife's address: Nina Groberman/Rothschild
110/ apt 1/Rishon L'Zion/Israel. See ARKADY FELDMAN listing
for story. Trial: 4/13/79. Sentence: 4 years.

GUBERMAN, IGOR. Address: USSR/RSFSR/Rybinsky Rayon Krasnoyarsky
Kray/Pos. Borodino/Obshchezhitie 6, Komn/13. Home address(wife):
USSR/RSFSR/Moscow/Tselinogradskaya 23/corp. 2/apt 173/Tatyana Guberman.
Charge: Dealing in stolen icons. Trial: 3/19/80. Sentence:
Five years, strict regime. Amnestied and released from prison 11/80.
Sentenced: to exile for sixteen months.

ILIAZAROV, MANSUR. Address (wife): USSR/Azerbaijan SSR/Baku/
Dimitrova Tupik 2/corp. 2/apt 2/Natasha Iliazarov. 1976.
Sentence: 15 years. Transferred from prison to mental hospital.

KANDINOV, YAKOV. Labor camp address: USSR/Uzbekskaya SSR/Bukharskaya
Oblast/g. Navoi 5/Ya-64/29E/(Uchr. U. Ya-64/39., Posiolok Shaykhaili,
Karshi 16/Uzbek SSR.) Charge: Bribery. Trial: 2/9/78.
Sentence: 8 years, reduced to five. Arrested 8 days before
scheduled exit to Israel.

KAPLAN, JAN. Address unknown. A former prisoner rearrested after telling his daughter in Israel by phone that he saw a man who might be Raoul Wallenberg during his previous imprisonment.

KAZACHKOV, MIKHAIL. Address: USSR/Zona N 35/St, Vsevyatskaya/Perm territory/Yasyuzovsky Regiment/BC 389/35. Mother's address: USSR/RSFSR/Leningrad/Pushkinskaya 15/apt 19/Dora Kazachkova. Charge: Treason. Trial: 9/27/76. Sentence: 15 years strict plus 3 years for "violating prison regime."

KISLIK, VLADIMIR. Prison address: USSR/Ukr.SSR/Zhdanov 24/Do Vostrebovaniya (Poste Restante). Wife and son in Israel. Home address: USSR/Ukrainian SSR/Kiev/Rusonovsky Blvd 10/apt 122. Tried: May 26, 1981. Charge: Malicious hooliganism. Sentence: 3 years in a labor camp. Suffers from a chronic heart condition.

KREMNEV, VICTOR N. Prison address: USSR/Drogobych/Lvovskaya Oblast/Utch. V.L. 315-40-17. Central address: USSR/RSFSR/Moscow/p/ya 5110/1. Wife Ella and son Ruslan in Israel. Charge: Robbery. Arrested: January 11, 1981. Sentence: Five years. Arrested at station on the way to Israel.

KUTCHUK, YECHIEL. Camp location unknown. Home address (wife): USSR/Moldavian SSR/Kishinev/Kievskaya 3, apt. 1/Sara Kutchuk. Charge: Evidently economic crime. Arrested three hours before scheduled departure for Israel. Trial: 10/74. Sentence: 10 years.

LOKSHIN, OSIP. Prison address: USSR/RSFSR/Cheboksary 428016/Pos. Lapsary/Uch. 34-1/A. Arrested: May 30, 1981. Charge: Violating public order. Sentence: 3 years in labor camp.

LUBMAN, LEONID. Address: Potma. Parents' address: USSR/RSFSR/Leningrad/Podkovirova 4/apt 36/Yakov and Raiza Lubman. Charge: Article 64/treason. Arrested for seeking to send abroad a manuscript on the Soviet economy. Trial: 1978. Sentence: 13 years.

MAGIDOVICH, ALEXANDER. Address: U. Ya. 400 Tula. Arrested: May 1980. Charge: Article 190. Trial: 1/8/81. Sentence: 2-1/2 years.

MORDUCHAYEV, IZGIL. Address: USSR/RSFSR/Makhachala/Bakinskikh Komissarov/apt 23/Semion Morduchayev (brother). Charge: Economic crime. Trial: 1973. Sentence: 10 years.

MILNER, ALEXANDER. Address unknown. See ARKADY FELDMAN listing for story. Trial: 4/13/79. Sentence: 6 years. From Beltsy. Father in Israel.

MOSES, VICTOR. In Belie Stolbi mental asylum near Serpuchov.

MURZHENKO, ALEXEI. Address: Perm. Home address (wife): USSR/Ukrainian SSR/Kiev/Rusanovsky Blvd. 5/apt 58/Lubov Murzhenko. Non-Jew arrested with Leningrad group. Charge: Articles 64-15, 70, 72, 93-1. "Malicious hooliganism." Trial: 12/15/70. Sentence: 14 years special regime.

PARITSKY, ALEXANDER. Prison address: USSR/Buryatskaya/ASSR. 67H11/Kabanskii Rayon/Stantsya Pocht. Ya 94/4/Otryadz. Home address: USSR/Ukr. SSR/Kharkov/Tankopia 19/2 Kv. 48/ Polina Paritsky. Arrested: 9/4/81. Charges: 190-1/ disseminating slander about USSR. Sentence: Three years in a labor camp.

PILNIKOV, VALERY. Address: USSR/Ukrainian SSR/Kiev/Vasilkovskaya 55/apt 14. Charge: Malicious hooliganism. Trial: 7/80. Sentence: 5 years.

PODRABINEK, ALEXANDER. Home address (wife): USSR/Yakutskaya ASSR/ Oimyakonskii Rayon/UstNera/Do Vostrebovaniya/Alla Khromova. Arrested: May 14, 1978. Trial: August, 1978. Sentence: Five years internal exile. Rearrested: June 1980. Charge: Anti-Soviet slander. Trial: January, 1981. Sentence: Three years additional in exile.

PODRABINEK, KIRILL. Address unknown. Charge: "Possession of firearms." Sentence: 2-1/2 years in prison. Released July, 1980 and rearrested two hours later. Charge: Anti-Soviet agitation (Article 190-1). Trial pending.

ROMBE, SAMUIL. Wife's address: USSR/RSFSR/Moscow/Miklukho Maklaya 29/276/Irina Rombe. Charge: Speculation in goods for profit. Arrested: August, 1981. Trial: January, 1982. Sentence: Three year suspended sentence. Rombe is living in Gorky where 25% of his salary is deducted and his personal belongings have been confiscated.

ROGINSKY, ARSENY. Wife's address: USSR/Leningrad 196135/U1. Gagarina 21, Kv. 252/Natasha Roginsky. Charge: Forgery of official letters to archives. Arrested: August 12, 1981. Trial: November 26, 1981. Sentence: unknown.

SHCHARANSKY, ANATOLY. Address: Chistopol. Home address (mother): USSR/RSFSR/Moscow Oblast/Istra/Cooperativnaya 8/apt 4/Ida Milgrom. Wife's address: Avital Shcharansky/70/30 Ben Zakai St./Gonen/ Jerusalem/Israel. Charges: Treason; anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. Trial: 7/10/78. Sentence: Thirteen years, strict regime. On hunger strike since September 26, 1982.

SHEFER, LEV. Prison address: unknown. Home address: USSR/RSFSR/ Sverdlovsk/Metallurgov 22/apt 1. Charge: "Defaming the Soviet State." Arrested: August, 1981. Trial: May, 1982. Sentence: Five years in a labor camp. Shefer was imprisoned on the same charge in 1964.

SOKOLOVA, VALENTINA. Address (husband): USSR/RSFSR/Leningrad/U1. Furmanov 92a/Mikhail Aronovich. Arrested: 10/3/79. Charge: Smuggling antiques.

SULIMANOV, BORIS. From Tashkent. Charge: Embezzlement. Sentence:
4 years.

TSUKERMAN, VLADIMIR. Prison address: USSR/RSFSR/Tuvinskaya ASSR/
Kyzyl/Ya/S306I. USSR/Moldavian SSR/Kishinev/Bulvar Gargarina 9/3.
Wife and son in Israel: 47 Habiluim St. Ramat Gan, Israel.
Arrested: May 30, 1981. Charge: Violating public order.
Sentence: Three years in a labor camp.

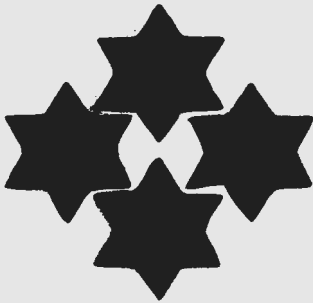
TSYATSKIS, ISAAC. Home address (wife): USSR/Ukrainian SSR/Kiev 111/
Shcherbakovskaya/49-B/apt 58/Vera Tivrets/Polya Tsyatskis.
Charge: Anti-Soviet agitation; had spoken to Western newsmen
about his exit refusal. Held without trial in Lukryanovskaya
Prison.

VEKSLER, YOSEF. Home address (wife): USSR/Moldavian SSR/Kishinev/
Bubnovskaya 5/3 apt 89/Mira Veksler. Sentence: 5 years.

YELCHIN, VLADIMIR. Prison address: unknown. Charge: "Defaming
the Soviet State." Arrested: August, 1981. Trial: May, 1982.
Sentence: Five years in a labor camp. Yelchin was imprisoned
on the same charge in 1964.

ZALMANSON, SAMUEL. Labor camp: USSR/Latvian SSR/Yelgava/Uchr.
OTS 78/4-3. Charge: Misappropriating state funds. Trial: 2/77.
Sentence: 10 years.

ZUBKO, STANISLAV. Prison address: USSR/Ukr. SSR/Sumskaya Oblast
245980/Romensky Rayon/Selo-Perekrestaka/Uch. - VS. 319/56-7-72.
Mother's address: USSR/Ukrainian SSR/Kiev/Dnieprovskaya NAB 11/
apt 15/Anna Levitskaya. Trial: July 21, 1981. Sentence: Four
years in labor camp.



FOCUS ON SOVIET JEWRY

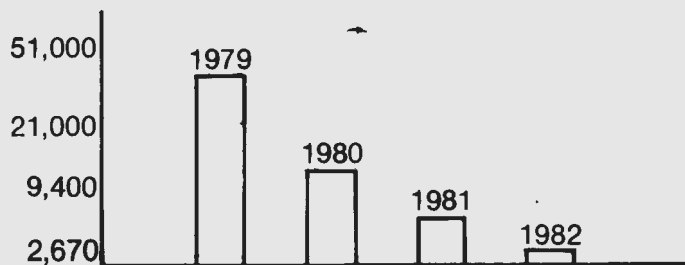
Union of Councils for Soviet Jews

1411 K St., NW, Suite 402, Washington, DC 20005, 202-393-4117

Soviets Strangle Emigration

Only 2,670 Soviet Jews emigrated in 1982. This compares with 9,400 in 1981, 21,000 in 1980, and 51,000 in 1979.

Years 1979-1982



What makes this figure so disturbing is the almost complete absence of emigration by long-term (those waiting five years or more) refuseniks. Although there have been some success stories, such as Gregorii Kanovich, Oleg Popov, and Evgeny Barras, the overall hardship and numbers of the long-term refuseniks has increased dramatically.

The notorious "first-degree" relative regulation for receiving vizovs has now been restricted in most cities to parents and children. This has prevented thousands of Jews from applying to emigrate.

KGB Mounts Campaign Against Hebrew Teachers and Cultural Seminars

In an ongoing attempt to stop all Jewish activity throughout the Soviet Union, unofficial Hebrew teachers in all the major cities have been called into the KGB and warned to cease their activities. Until recently, Hebrew classes had been proceeding relatively unhindered in Leningrad despite the harassment in Moscow and the larger Ukrainian cities.

Many students have stopped studying Hebrew, and Hebrew teacher Pavel Abramovich has been forced to terminate all of his Hebrew classes.

In Riga and Leningrad the KGB has initiated a

concerted campaign to stop all cultural activity, including the popular Purimshpiel which has traditionally been performed in private apartments and attended by hundreds of people. Unofficial Leningrad Jewish Theatre organizer Leonid Kelbert was detained for fifteen days and Boris Fridman, the leader of the Jewish Choral Group, was placed under house arrest and warned against continuing his performance. Children of refuseniks were similarly harassed when the Moscow Jewish kindergarten (Gan) was raided and forced to close down.

Jewish Scientists Stripped of Their Degrees

Several Jewish scientists have been deprived of their doctorates and M.A. degrees, and have been confronted with the choice of leaving their universities or staying on in a junior capacity. Many Jewish scientists who requested exit visas have been summoned to their institutions and advised to withdraw their request to emigrate. Scientists who have refused to comply are labeled "unpatriotic" and relegated to academic "nonentities" by having their academic degrees rescinded by farcical hearings in front of their colleagues.

Two of the POCs sentenced at the 1970 Leningrad Trials are still being held in very harsh conditions — Yuri Federov and Alexei Murzhenko have several years of prison life ahead of them. Anatoly Shcharansky continues on a hunger strike begun in September 1982; Soviet authorities have denied his mother and brother the right to visit him since January 1982. Alexander Paritsky, suffering from a heart condition, was sentenced within his labor camp to six months in punishment cell. Long-term refusenik Feliks Kochubievsky of Novosibirsk was sentenced to 2½ years in labor camp. Long-term refusenik and activist Iosef Begun, who has already served two terms in Siberian exile, is now in Vladimir prison awaiting trial.

Prisoners of Conscience

Continued Perversion of Psychiatry

Psychiatry is used to silence dissent in the Soviet Union. Avoiding the publicity of trials, the government psychiatrists sometimes declare dissenters insane. These psychiatric prisoners are then incarcerated in hospitals under the control of the KGB. They are treated with drugs and intense pressure to make them conform to acceptable modes of political thoughts. Those who have worked to expose this treatment have themselves been arrested, exiled and imprisoned, such as Irina Grivnina who was sentenced to five years in internal exile. The last member of the Working Commission to Investigate the Uses of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, Feliks Serebov, has been sentenced to nine years in prison.

Soviet Anti-Semitism

The press and periodicals in all republics of the Soviet Union have substantially increased their anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist propaganda, frequently mentioning specified members of the Jewish emigration movement. Lev Elbert, a prominent Kiev refusenik, was referred to as the "main Zionist connection" in a Kiev newspaper. Zionism is termed "the worst enemy of mankind," and many of the themes of the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* are promoted in a constant barrage of articles.

Concern has deepened about the increasingly repressive quotas for Jews attempting to gain university entrance. Grigory Freiman has documented that more difficult entrance exams are given to identifiably Jewish candidates to ensure their failure. Andrei Sakharov took an hour to solve a problem given to Jewish candidates to solve in

twenty minutes!

Even more ominous is the new directive exposing all Soviet Army personnel, officers as well as draftees, to indoctrination of anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist ideology. Soldiers are routinely being shown films which were banned from public ("uncontrolled") circulation because authorities feared that they might lead to pogroms. The message is that Zionism is the principal enemy of the Socialist Motherland and "the poisoned weapon of imperialism."

Max Kampelman, US Ambassador to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, presented a speech to the CSCE plenary in Madrid on December 1, 1981, confronting the Soviet Union with more than twelve detailed examples of officially sanctioned anti-Semitism.

Soviet Stonewalling at Madrid

"... We wanted to assess the atmosphere that we would find here. We hoped that we would discern a more constructive intent to comply with the spirit and words of the Helsinki Final Act, so that we could together proceed to negotiate a substantive and balanced agreement.

"It is with disappointment that we note the absence of that determination. Indeed, judging from events in some of the drafting groups... there has been a deterioration of that spirit, and a retreat from the purposeful dedication that is required of all of us.

I note sadly that the efforts made by many of us to advance the objectives of human rights under the Helsinki Final Act were again characterized in Plenary as "cheap propaganda" and "sterile polemics," as if that is the way to deal with a serious problem of interest to millions of people..."

*Statement by Max Kampelman
Chairman, U.S. Delegation
Plenary Session—CSCE*



Names and Addresses of Member Councils

Alabama Council to Save Soviet Jews
3113 Jasmine Rd., Montgomery, AL 36111
(205) 264-3101

Arizona Council on Soviet Jews
5130 N. 16th Dr., #1, Phoenix, AZ 85015
(602) 274-5922

Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry
106 Baden St., San Francisco, CA 94131
(415) 585-1400

(Boston) Action for Soviet Jewry
24 Crescent St., Suite 3B, Waltham, MA 02154
(617) 893-2331

Chicago Action for Soviet Jewry
474 Central Ave., Highland Park, IL 60035
(312) 433-0144

Cincinnati Council for Soviet Jewry
2615 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45220
(513) 221-7134

Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism
6325 Aldenham Dr., Cleveland, OH 44143
(216) 449-3662

Colorado Committee of Concern for Soviet Jewry
22 S. Jersey St., Denver, CO 80224
(303) 322-7943

Connecticut Committee for Soviet Jews
502 Fountain St., #3A, New Haven, CT 06515
(203) 387-4526

Detroit Committee for Soviet Jewry
163 Madison, Detroit, MI 48226
(313) 962-1880

Soviet Jewry Action Council of Harrisburg
3560 Green St., Harrisburg, PA 17110
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Hawaii Group for Soviet Jews
817 Cooke St., Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 536-7228

Kansas City Council for Soviet Jewry
5812 W. 100th St., Overland Park, KS 66207
(913) 649-0290

Knoxville-Oak Ridge Council for Soviet Jews
7113 Cheshire Dr., Knoxville, TN 37919
(615) 584-6042

Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry
91 N. Franklin St., Hempstead, NY 11550
(516) 538-5454

Los Alamos Committee on Soviet Anti-Semitism
9 Village Pl., White Rock Village, Los Alamos, NM 87544
(505) 672-3783

Minnesota-Dakotas Action Comm. for Soviet Jewry
4330 S. Cedar Lake Rd., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
(612) 377-8330

Newport News Soviet Jewry Committee,
Jewish Federation
114 James River Dr., Newport News, VA 23600

Soviet Jewry Committee of the North Shore
40 Donegal Rd., Peabody, MA 01960
(617) 535-5254

Oceanfront Council for Soviet Jews
4089 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11235
(212) 891-9685

Oklahoma Commission for Soviet Jews
5633 South Gary, Tulsa, OK 74105
(918) 747-6390

Omaha Committee for Soviet Jewry
509 N. 62nd St., Omaha, NE 68132
(402) 558-7087

Soviet Jewry Council of the JCRC
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(215) 545-8430

Pittsfield Council for Soviet Jewry
22 Marlboro Dr., Pittsfield, MA 02101
(413) 448-8043

Sarasota Council on Soviet Jewry
P.O. Box 2778, Sarasota, FL 33578
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Seattle Action for Soviet Jewry
5229 S. Morgan, Seattle, WA 98118
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Soviet Jewry Committee of South Bend
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(219) 234-3829

Southern California Council for Soviet Jews
401 East 6th St., Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 628-2972

South Florida Conference on Soviet Jewry
4200 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, FL 33137
(305) 576-4000

Tucsonans for Soviet Jews and Persecuted Christians
4002 E. Sylvane Dr., Tucson, AZ 85711
(602) 790-3869

The Waco Council for Concern for Soviet Jews
5501 Fairview Dr., Waco, TX 76710
(817) 772-8929

Washington Committee for Soviet Jewry
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