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RECEIVED 13 SEP 83 17

TO PRESIDENT

FROM GONZALEZ, FELIPE

DOCDATE 19 AUG 83

HILL, C

09 SEP 83

KEYWORDS SPAIN

USSR

GONZALEZ, FELIPE

HUMAN RIGHTS

CSCE

HS

SUBJECT LTR TO PRES FM PM GONZALEZ RE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN USSR

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ACTION PENDING STATE DRAFT / RECOM DUE: STATUS D FILES

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FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

STATE

SOMMER

MATLOCK

RAYMOND

LENCZOWSKI

DOBRIANSKY

COMMENTS

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ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

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DISPATCH \_\_\_\_\_ W/ATTCH FILE \_\_\_\_\_ (C)



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 9, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Robert M. Kimmitt  
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Alerting NSC on Presidential  
Correspondence

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to President Reagan from Foreign Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain which is transmitted for your information.

This document was received in the Executive Secretariat Information Management Section on September 8, 1983.

*Charles G. Jackson Jr for*  
Director, S/S-I  
Information Management Section  
Executive Secretariat  
ext. 23836

UNOFFICIAL SUMMARY

Dear Mr. President:

I have received through your special ambassador, Walter Stoessel, your letter dated July 2 concerning the human rights situation in the Soviet Union and in which you asked me how we might deal with the Soviet authorities on these themes.

The Spanish government and Spanish public opinion, because of having recently completed a long period without liberties, have a special sensibility and show a marked interest in human rights.

The concern of the Spanish government with the nations of the East has focused principally upon those of Spanish origin who, because of our war, immigrated or were taken to the Soviet Union as children. My government has taken actions to find a satisfactory solution with the Soviet authorities for the problems which affect these groups. Of particular importance for us is the transfer of pensions to persons of Spanish nationality who retire, want to return to Spain, and to continue receiving here the fruit of their many years of labor in the Soviet Union.

In general, we have dealt with our human rights problems in a bilateral context, addressing specific, concrete cases. Nevertheless, we have been willing to use the multilateral route when the circumstances required it, utilizing as a possible forum the CSCE. There, for example, we raised the issue of transfer of pensions which has been recognized in the draft final document

of the CSCE Conference in Madrid.

The fight for the defense of human rights will always have a supporter in my government, constantly seeking to improve the human rights climate throughout the world.

Before closing, I must tell you that Spanish public opinion allows a special importance to human rights questions in the Latin American continent, from whose countries have come a large number of refugees to Spain.

Finally, I too want to express my satisfaction with my recent visit to Washington. I also believe that our conversations can contribute in a decisive way to the strengthening of Spanish-American ties.

Complimentary closing,

Felipe Gonzalez

8327229

Felipe González Márquez

*El Presidente del Gobierno*

Madrid, 19 de agosto de 1983

Excmo. Sr. Ronald Reagan  
Presidente de los Estados Unidos  
Washington

Querido Señor Presidente:

He recibido por conducto de su Embajador en Misión Especial, Sr. Walter Stoessel, su carta de fecha 2 de julio, relacionada con la situación de los derechos humanos en la Unión - Soviética y por la que me pedía mi opinión sobre la forma en que podemos tratar estos temas con las autoridades soviéticas.

Tanto el Gobierno español como la opinión pública de mi país -entre otras razones, por haber salido España recientemente de un largo periodo de oscurecimiento de las libertades- tienen una especial sensibilidad y muestran un marcado interés por los derechos humanos.

En lo que respecta a los países del Este en general y a la Unión Soviética en particular, la preocupación de las autoridades españolas se ha centrado fundamentalmente en las personas de origen español que, con motivo de nuestra guerra, emigraron o fueron llevadas de niños a la Unión Soviética. Mi Gobierno ha realizado gestiones entre las autoridades soviéticas con objeto de tratar de encontrar una solución satisfactoria a los problemas que afectan a estos grupos de personas. Reviste especial importancia para nosotros la transferencia de pensiones a personas de nacionalidad española o de origen español - que, al llegar a la edad de la jubilación, desean volver a España y seguir percibiendo aquí el fruto de sus muchos años de trabajo en la Unión Soviética.

En general, para la solución de problemas que caen dentro del ámbito de los derechos humanos, hemos utilizado habitualmente la vía bilateral mediante el planteamiento directo -

.../...

*El Presidente del Gobierno*

..!..

de casos concretos ante las autoridades soviéticas. Sin embargo no hemos dudado igualmente en recurrir a la vía multilateral cuando las circunstancias lo aconsejaban, utilizando, como posible foro de entendimiento, la Conferencia de Seguridad y Cooperación en Europa. Así lo hemos hecho por ejemplo en el caso de las transferencias de pensiones, tema que, a iniciativa precisamente de mi Gobierno, ha sido recogido en el proyecto de documento final de la Reunión de Madrid de la C.S.C.E.

La lucha por la defensa de los derechos humanos encontrará en mi Gobierno un valedor permanente, intentando buscar la eficacia en las acciones, así como crear una sensibilidad cada vez mayor en la opinión pública mundial que nos permita ampliar el campo del respeto a estos derechos tan frecuentemente conculcados.

Antes de terminar, Señor Presidente, no puedo dejar de señalarle que la opinión pública española, por razones históricas y culturales, fácilmente comprensibles, concede una especial relevancia a las cuestiones relativas a los derechos humanos en el Continente iberoamericano, de cuyos países procede un importante contingente de refugiados que eligen a España como lugar de -- asilo.

Por último, yo también quiero manifestarle mi satisfacción por el desarrollo de mi reciente visita a Washington. Coincido en estimar que el resultado de nuestras conversaciones puede contribuir de forma decisiva al fortalecimiento de los lazos hispano-norteamericanos.

Aprovecho esta oportunidad, Señor Presidente, para reiterarle los sentimientos de mi más alta consideración.

Felipe González

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DRAFT <sup>FILE</sup> 1

SUSTAINING PUBLIC INTEREST IN SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS PERFORMANCE

Sustained public interest and activism in support of improved Soviet human rights performance is key to Western efforts to press the Soviets to live up to their obligations under the CSCE Helsinki and Madrid accords and other international agreements. Through the past decade and a half of private Western activism, the Soviet government has shown itself sensitive to public opinion. Western Governments recognize that their ability to maintain a consistent and forceful position on human rights issues will depend in part on sustained public interest and commitment to this aspect of East-West relations. The need for public awareness and activism was a recurrent theme in Ambassador Stoessel's recent consultations with European government leaders.

In the United States, vocal human rights activists have successfully made Soviet human rights performance a centerpiece in public perceptions of the Soviet Union. Their efforts have helped to ensure that specific human rights cases, general human rights conditions, and Soviet emigration policy enjoy high-level US Government attention and figure prominently in the agenda of US-Soviet discussions.

In Europe, the level of public interest and activism on behalf of human rights in the USSR has been markedly less. If we are to bring to bear the full weight of Western opinion and to maintain a united allied stand on Soviet human rights performance, greater and sustained European public awareness and action must be stimulated. More active European organizations to monitor, publicize, and organize political action in response to Soviet human rights performance are needed on regional and national levels. Like their counterparts in the US, these groups would both supplement government monitoring and help to energize official activism on this issue.

Part of our objectives for the follow-up to the Stoessel Mission is to stimulate more private activity in Europe. This objective can only be met through the combined efforts of public and private US leaders. Initially we must seek to gain the interest and activism of key European opinion leaders and then work with them to organize appropriate regional and national bodies.

The best first step might be a meeting among US and European leaders to consider Soviet human rights performance,

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Authority NSC/DOS Waiver  
BY JN NARA DATE 2/28/2019



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

and the most effective means to engage and sustain public interest. We would hope that the meeting would agree on a set of principles to guide public activism and devise a national action program of private initiatives. Private initiatives might include follow-on national conferences; establishment of a information clearing house which would monitor and publicize Soviet human rights developments; and, foundation of an umbrella organization of opinion leaders to help stimulate and coordinate publicity and political action on key human rights issues. (This opinion leaders group could be called Charter 1984.)

US public and private funds may be available to meet many of the costs of the initial US-European organizing conference. The conference could be scheduled for spring 1984 in Europe, and attended by approximately 40 human rights activists and opinion leaders, with a handful of government officials participating at appropriate points in the conference. Private US groups, such as Helsinki Watch, would take the lead in designating foreign participants and working with their foreign counterparts to organize the substance of the sessions. A foreign institute with conference facilities might be enjoined to donate use of their center for the meeting.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
SECRETARIAT

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SECSTATE FOR EUR/SOV FOR HILLAS  
TEL AVIV FOR LEININGER

E.O. 12356: DECL: OADR  
TAGS: CVIS, SHUM, UR (BALOVLENKOV, YURIY)  
SUBJECT: HUNGER STRIKE OF YURIY BALOVLENKOV

REF: (A) MOSCOW 6136 AND PREVIOUS (B) TEL AVIV 7257

1. ON MAY 15 CONOFF AND CONSUL GENERAL VISITED HUNGER STRIKER YURIY BALOVLENKOV IN AN ATTEMPT TO CONVINCE HIM TO DISCONTINUE HIS HUNGER STRIKE.

2. CONSUL GENERAL POINTED OUT THAT BALOVLENKOV'S HUNGER STRIKE HAD ATTRACTED A GREAT DEAL OF ATTENTION TO HIS PLIGHT AND THAT OF OTHER DIVIDED SPOUSES, AND THAT IT HAD BEEN DISCUSSED WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS. HE CONTINUED BY SAYING THAT YURIY'S FAMILY AND MANY FRIENDS WERE DEEPLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE STATE OF HIS HEALTH AND ALL URGED HIM TO STOP THE HUNGER STRIKE BEFORE HE INCURRED FURTHER DAMAGE TO HIS HEALTH.

3. A NERVE SPECIALIST WHO HAS BEEN TREATING HIS MOTHER EXAMINED BALOVLENKOV MAY 15 AT HIS MOTHER'S REQUEST. ACCORDING TO BALOVLENKOV'S MOTHER, THE DOCTOR STATED THAT BALOVLENKOV HAD SERIOUSLY ENDANGERED HIS HEALTH. BALOVLENKOV SAID THAT HIS MOTHER BEGAN A SYMPATHETIC HUNGER STRIKE AFTER HER TRIP TO THE OFFICE OF VISAS AND REGISTRATION ON MAY 11, BUT SHE HAS NO PLANS FOR ANNOUNCING HER HUNGER STRIKE.

4. BEGIN UNCLASSIFIED. BALOVLENKOV SPOKE WITH HIS WIFE, ELENA, MAY 14 AND HE AGREED THAT HER DECISION TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE HER EFFORTS ON HIS BEHALF WAS THE WISEST COURSE OF ACTION. HE ASKED TO PASS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO HIS WIFE: BEGIN QUOTE: I THINK OF YOU AND THE CHILDREN ALL OF THE TIME. I KNOW THAT IN SEVERAL DAYS, IT WILL BE MASHA'S BIRTHDAY, AND I WANT TO WISH HER A HAPPY BIRTHDAY. I HOPE THAT WE WILL ALL MEET SOON AND BE HAPPY TOGETHER. MAY GOD HELP US. END QUOTE.

5. FOR LEININGER FROM ZAJAC: I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT WE ARE DOING EVERYTHING WE CAN FOR YURIY. I DELIVERED YOUR MESSAGE TO HIM ON MAY 15 AND HE ASKED THAT WE CONVEY THE FOLLOWING RESPONSE: BEGIN QUOTE: I HAVE ALWAYS REMEMBERED YOU BOTH AND ALL OF THE HELP AND SUPPORT YOU PROVIDED FOR ME AND MY FAMILY. I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS THE AFFECTION AND SINCERE FEELING THAT I HAVE FOR YOU. I WOULD LIKE TO ASSURE THAT I WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE. EMOTIONALLY AND PHYSICALLY, TO GUARD MY HEALTH AND TO BE UNITED WITH MY FAMILY. END QUOTE. KAMMAN  
BT

*File USSR  
Human rights*

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BY JN NARA DATE 2/26/2019

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 26, 1986

Editorial 0-1681 (2UR42)

WAITING AT THE GATE

Annrc:

Next, a VOA Editorial, reflecting the views of the U.S. Government.

Voice:

Human rights monitors in the Soviet Union report that Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky has recently been sentenced to a new six-month term in a penal labor camp. In March, he will have spent nine years in confinement under the most difficult conditions. He is only one of a number of Soviet Jews now imprisoned for attempting to exercise a fundamental right of all people: the right to travel and emigrate to any foreign nation willing to admit them.

According to a report filed by the committee of the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly last September, at least eighteen Jews were then imprisoned for attempting to emigrate or to improve the difficult conditions of life for their co-religionists. The COE report also stated that more than half a million of the USSR's estimated two and one-half million Jews sought to leave the country between 1968 and 1984. Yet less than half that number have been granted exit permits. In 1985, the Soviets released only eleven hundred and forty Jews, according to the Intergovernment Committee for migration. Many thousands of the unsuccessful applicants endure punitive unemployment and other forms of persecution while they wait for the Soviet government to honor the commitment it made in Helsinki almost eleven years ago.

Among those waiting at the gate are Naum and Inna Meiman. The

seventy four year old Meiman applied for permission to emigrate with his wife to Israel eleven years ago. He was among the original group of courageous Soviet citizens who attempted to monitor their government's compliance with the human rights guarantees of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe.

By September, 1982, most of the original monitoring groups, including the Meimans, were effectively broken by arrests, surveillance, and other forms of police-state harassment. In an appeal forwarded in April, 1984, to Congressman Dante Fascell, Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Meiman reported that his wife was seriously ill and needed advanced cancer treatment not available in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Meiman had been invited by concerned humanitarians in Sweden to be treated in that country. But the Soviet government refused, alleging that her cancer treatment in Sweden or any Western country would constitute a threat to the security of the USSR. Perhaps some day Soviet authorities will learn that the best security any government can have is the support of a free people: a people free to emigrate, to travel and to worship as their conscience directs.

Anncr:

That was VOA Editorial, reflecting the views of the U.S. Government.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~SECRET~~

October 16, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: JACK MATLOCK *JM*

SUBJECT: State Paper on Human Rights Given Gorbachev

We have reviewed the paper which, on Secretary Shultz's recommendation, the President presented to Gorbachev in Reykjavik October 11. A copy was provided us only after it was presented, so that we had no opportunity to review it in advance. Unfortunately it is seriously flawed and does not make the most persuasive case for the individuals listed.

Any paper presented to the Soviets, particularly on a subject as delicate as human rights, must be carefully prepared so that it is scrupulously accurate, avoids use of terminology which is offensive to Soviet authorities, and provides enough information about individuals so that cases can be "staffed" without extensive research. Ideally, such material should be in Russian so that the Soviets do not have to arrange for a translation before it can be used in the bureaucracy. The State paper meets none of these criteria.

Most seriously, three persons on the list are identified as spouses of "defectors" -- a pejorative term in Soviet eyes, and one which should never be used in official representations if our desire is to assist resolution of the problem. Even if the spouse is a "defector" in common parlance, neutral terms should be used such as "resident of U.S. since 1956," rather than "defected in 1956." The point is not that we can conceal the circumstances of the spouse's departure from the Soviet Union from the Soviet authorities, but rather that using such terms in a quasi-official document is clearly prejudicial to the case.

Second, the information given is meager. In no case is the Soviet address of the individual listed. In many cases the name of the spouse is not provided. Furthermore, when information is given it is sometimes prejudicial, as for example the comment that Bogdan Kuzmin "has stopped applying for emigration." (If he has stopped applying, why should the Soviets approve a non-existent application?) It is also noted that Elena Kaplan was "attacked in the Soviet press."

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Authority F06-114/5 #8622 DUP  
BY RTW NARA DATE 3/14/11  
JN 2/28/2019

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Declassify: OADR

Finally, the lists do not make clear exactly what we are requesting in all cases. For example, Irina Ratushinskaya is included on a list of persons who wish to leave the Soviet Union. So far as we are aware, she has never requested to leave the Soviet Union. Our representations have been (or should have been) directed at securing her release from imprisonment. (She was in fact released shortly before the Reykjavik meeting began, but the list was not revised to reflect this fact, even though it would have been a simple matter to do so.)

While nothing can be done to improve this particular paper, since it has already been presented, I believe it is important to call State's attention to its deficiencies and to insist that, in the future, the preparation of materials for the President's use be coordinated with us in advance. (You should be aware that we attempted repeatedly to obtain these materials from State and to participate in developing them, but met a stonewall, with the result that nobody on our staff had an opportunity to review them in advance.)

Paula Dobriansky <sup>PD</sup> and Judyt Mandel <sup>JEM</sup> concur.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you authorize Rod McDaniel to send the memorandum at Tab I to Nick Platt.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments:

Tab I                    McDaniel-Platt Memorandum  
Tab A                    State Paper Presented in Reykjavik

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~SECRET~~

October 16, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR NICHOLAS PLATT  
Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Paper on Human Rights Presented to Gorbachev in  
Reykjavik (S)

A copy of the paper which the Department supplied to the President to present to Gorbachev in Reykjavik was received by the NSC staff only after the paper was presented. We realize that preparations for the meetings in Reykjavik proceeded at a rapid pace which may have made difficult full consultation in advance, but -- for future guidance -- believe that the following NSC staff comments on the paper may be useful. (S)

Given the delicacy of the human rights issue in the Soviet political system, it is important that U.S. representations, particularly those in written form, be scrupulously accurate, be edited so as to avoid information and comments the Soviets might consider prejudicial to the individuals, and contain sufficient information about the individuals so that extensive staff research on the Soviet part is not required to identify them. Such lists are most effective if they are prepared in Russian, so that the Soviets do not have to arrange for translations before they can be used. (S)

The paper in question does not fully meet these criteria. Most seriously, it identifies three spouses of American citizens as married to "defectors," a pejorative term in Soviet parlance. While the Soviet authorities certainly know who the spouses are and the circumstances of their departure from the Soviet Union, it is clearly preferable in a document presented to Soviet authorities to avoid such terminology. It should be sufficient to note that the spouse has been resident in the United States (or a citizen of the United States) since a given date. (S)

Aside from the use of the term defector, other information is provided which does not seem designed to induce a favorable Soviet reaction. For example, pointing out that Bogdan Kuzmin "has stopped applying for emigration," provides the Soviet authorities with a convenient pretext for not approving a non-existent application. Nor is it clear what reminding the Soviets that Elena Kaplan was attacked in the Soviet press was designed to achieve. (S)

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Declassify: OADR

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Authority FOI-114/5 #8621  
BY CS NARA DATE 11/29/07  
JN 2/28/2019

15

While these possibly prejudicial pieces of information were included, other information which would facilitate bureaucratic handling in the Soviet system was omitted. It would have been helpful, for example, to include the Soviet address of separated spouses and divided families, and also the name of the spouse or family member in the United States. (The latter was included in some instances and not in others.) (S)

Since it is likely that it will be desirable in the future to prepare written presentations for the President and other senior officials to convey to the Soviet authorities on human rights cases, it would be appreciated if the Department would review its procedures and facilities for preparing such presentations, so that Soviet attitudes and bureaucratic procedures are taken into account in making the most effective presentation. (S)

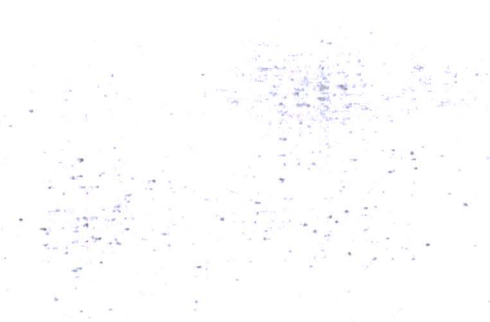
Needless to say, in the future, we would expect to have the opportunity to review in advance material prepared specifically for Presidential use. (S)

Rodney B. McDaniel  
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

TAB A Copy of Presentation on Human Rights Presented to the Soviets in Reykjavik October 11, 1986





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Authority

FD6 - 114/5 # 8629

BY CS

NRADATE

11/29/2007

JW

2/28/2019

Exempt to Soviet

11 Oct. 1986

Reykjavik

### SOVIET JEWRY

-- I want to discuss the subject of Jewish emigration from your country.

-- I'm raising this issue, not to cause controversy, but because I want you to understand its importance to me and my countrymen.

-- Our concerns have grown since our last meeting as the number of Jews permitted to leave has steadily declined.

### INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

-- I know that sometimes your officials claim that raising this issue is "interference in your internal affairs."

-- Raising this issue is perfectly legitimate. Both our Governments have signed politically binding international instruments which require respect for basic human rights.

In the Helsinki Final Act, we agreed to respect basic human rights and to promote family reunification.

We also agreed to act in conformity with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which guarantees the right to leave one's country and to return.

### TRENDS IN JEWISH EMIGRATION

-- Jewish emigration is of deep concern to the American people and to me personally. The decline in emigration is a serious obstacle in our efforts to improve our relations.

-- I want to briefly review the trends in emigration.

In the 1970s your Government permitted more than 250,000 Jews to emigrate.

In the peak year, 1979, more than 51,000 emigrated.

-- These developments were welcome although even then substantial numbers of Soviet Jews were denied the right to emigrate.

In the 1980s the numbers began to plummet.

By 1984, the total had dropped to 894, down 98 percent from the 1979 high.

So far this year only 631 Soviet Jews have been allowed to leave.

19

If this unfortunate trend continues, 1986 could be the lowest in 20 years.

CLAIMS THAT ALL WHO WISH HAVE ALREADY LEFT

-- Your officials sometimes claim this fall in emigration resulted from the fact that all Soviet Jews who wish to leave have already done so.

But we know the names and addresses of approximately 11,000 Soviet Jews who have applied for and been denied permission to emigrate. These are the "refuseniks."

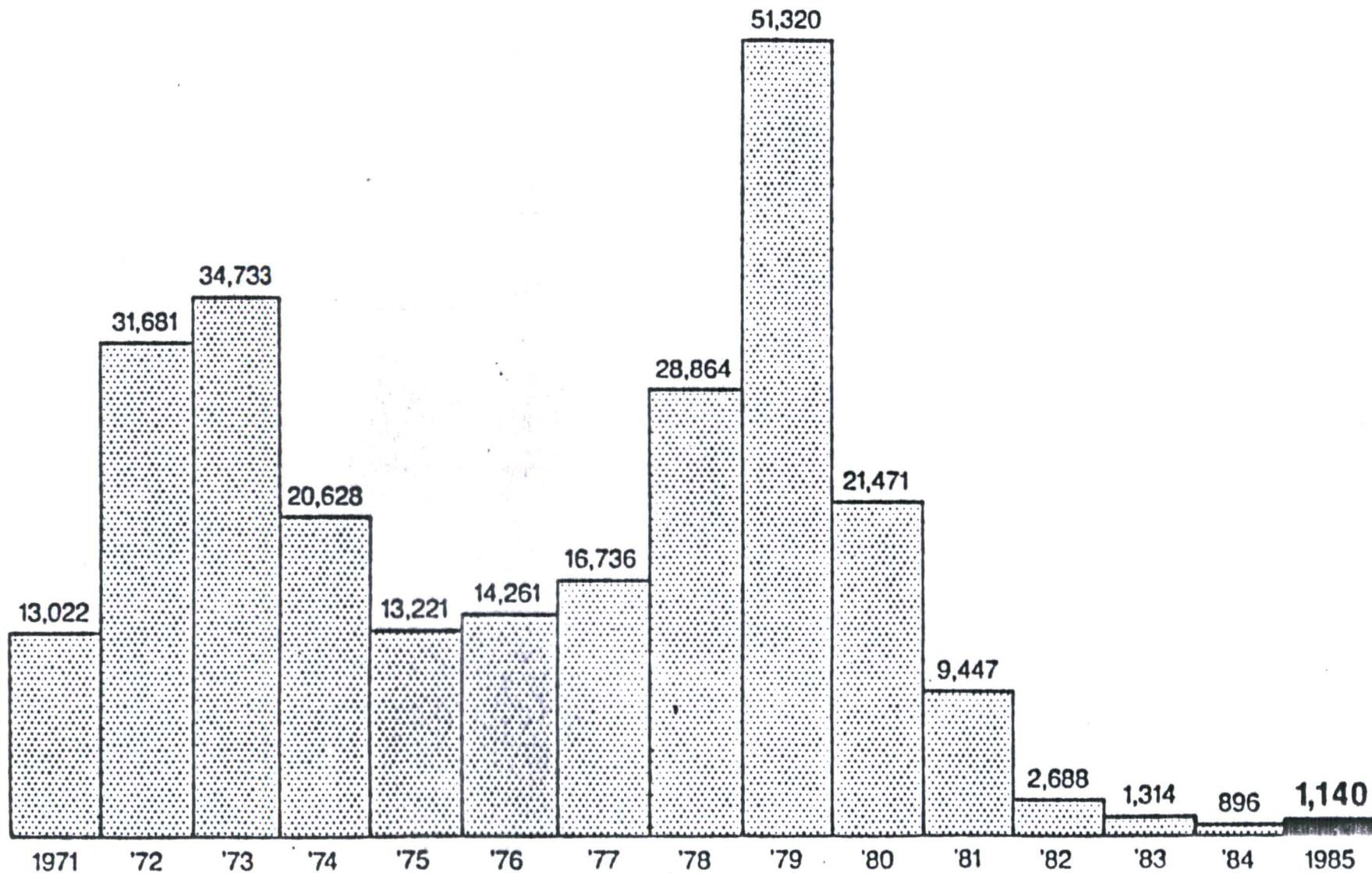
We can confirm that approximately 380,000 additional Soviet Jews have requested the invitations from abroad that are the first step in the long and cumbersome Soviet process of obtaining permission to leave the USSR.

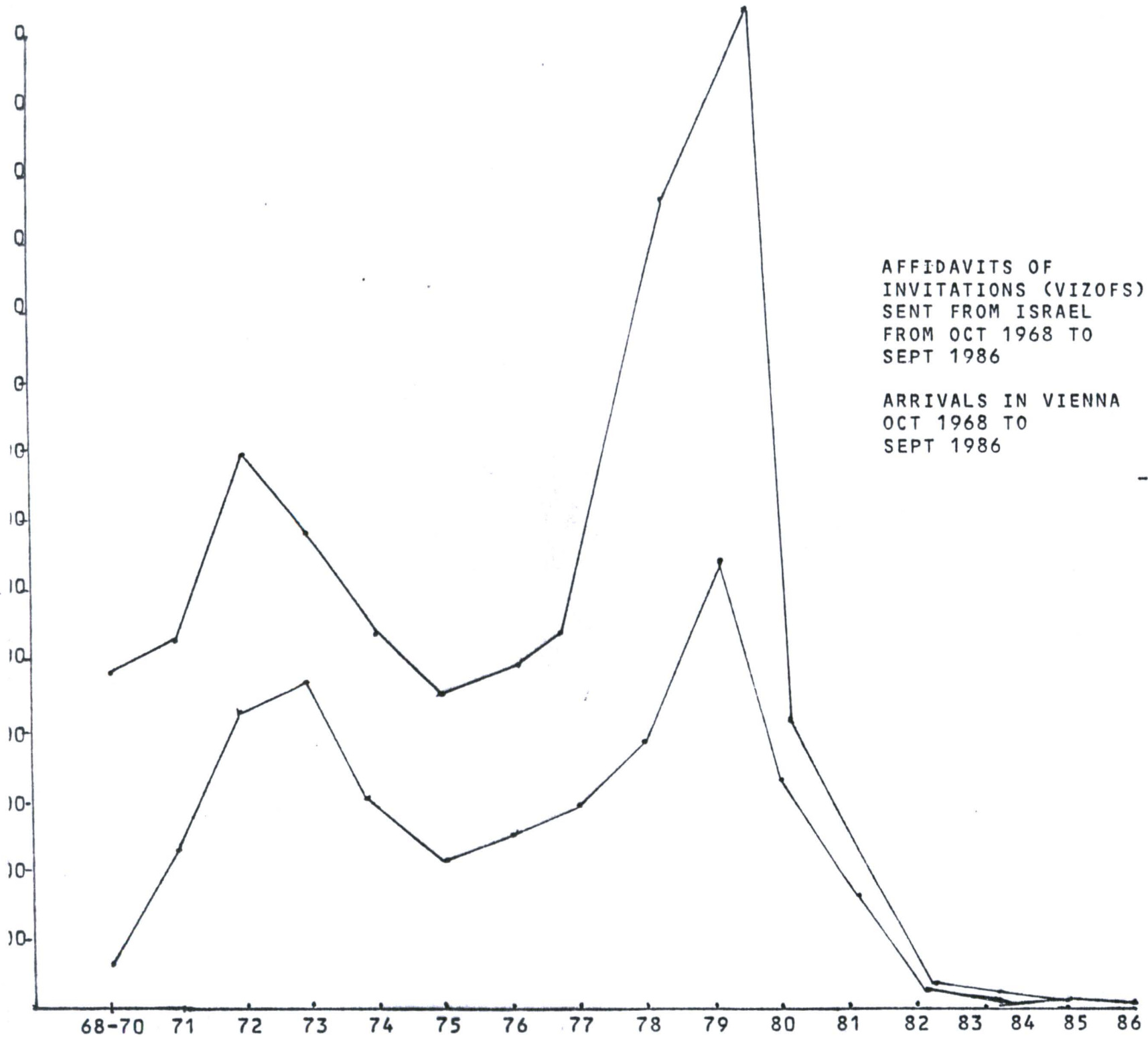
Some of these people may not have applied for exit permission because they fear the consequences of becoming "refuseniks." Some have been fired from their jobs, harassed or even imprisoned.

-- There is, then, a very serious problem of Jewish emigration, of deep concern to me, to American Jews and to members of Congress. If there isn't progress on this soon, it could jeopardize our efforts to improve relations.

JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM THE SOVIET UNION

ands





AFFIDAVITS OF  
 INVITATIONS (VIZOFS)  
 SENT FROM ISRAEL  
 FROM OCT 1968 TO  
 SEPT 1986 648,824

ARRIVALS IN VIENNA  
 OCT 1968 TO  
 SEPT 1986 266,288  
 -----  
 382,536

TOTAL  
JEWISH  
POPULATION

21

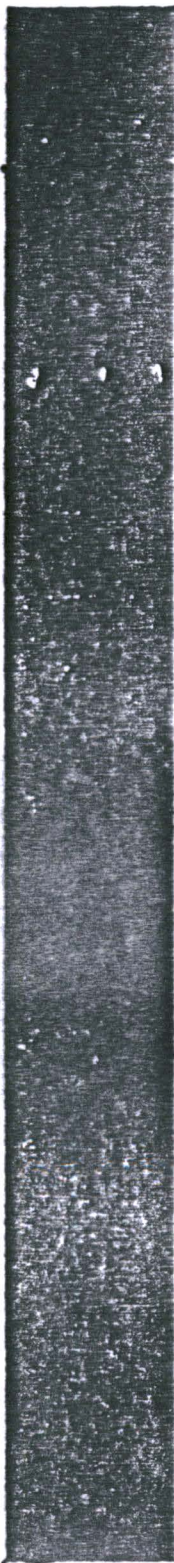
JEWISH POPULATION OF THE SOVIET UNION

REQUESTED  
VYZOVS

EMIGRATED  
1968-1986



1,800,000



380,000



266,000

REFUSENIKS



11,000

EMIGRATED  
1985



1,140

22

Selected Representational List Cases  
Presented to Foreign Minister Shevardnadze  
September 19-20, 1986

American Citizens (Dual Nationals)

Abe Stolar: Soviets promised his case would be resolved, but have denied his daughter-in-law permission to depart with Stolar and his family.

Garo Chrovian: Was told in January his case would be resolved. Thus far, no action.

Separated Spouses

Matvey Finkel: Married since 1979 to American citizen Susan Graham. First child expected in December. Finkel has applied 10 times.

Yuri Balovlenkov: Married 1978 to American citizen Elena Kusmenko Balovlenkova. Two daughters, only one of whom has ever seen her father. Two hunger strikes, most recently in 1985.

Galina Goltzman: Separated from her husband, defector Anatoliy Michelson, since 1956.

Sergei Petrov: Married 1981.

Divided Families

Isabella Livshits and family: U.S. informed twice this year their cases would be resolved, but family has had no confirmation.

Bogdan Kuz'min and family: Refused repeatedly. No reasons ever given. Reportedly "lost hope" earlier this year and has stopped applying for emigration.

Faina Glukhova and family: Repeated refusals have resulted in three nervous breakdowns. July 1986 application refused because of "state of relations between U.S. and USSR."

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Remaining 18 Separated Spouse Cases

Balovlenkov, Yuri  
Married 1978. Two young daughters; only one has seen father.

Bogomolov, Mikhail  
Married 1985.

Braun, Svetlana Ilyinichina  
Married 1984.

Finkel, Matvey  
Married 1979. One of cases raised by Secretary with Shevardnadze in September. First child by American wife Susan Graham expected in December.

Goltzman, Galina  
Most long standing case. Husband, Anatoliy Michelson, defected 1956. One adult daughter and grandson also want to leave.

Jachno, Lydia Mikhailovna  
Husband defected 1981.

Jurgutiene, Mariya  
Husband defected 1974. Mariya lost job; she and daughter harassed.

Kaplan, Elena  
Married 1974. Attacked in Soviet press.

Koldre, Valentin  
Married 1982.

Kostin, Vladislav  
Married 1979.

Krylova, Yelena  
Married 1983.

Melnikova-Eichenwald, Sonia  
Married 1985. Husband reports she is deeply depressed, possibly suicidal.

Pakenas, Petras Tuozo  
Married March 1986. Lost job as lawyer; now clerk in meat factory.

Petrov, Sergei  
Married 1981.



Rezian, Poghos

Has been informed case will be resolved.

Smith, Nina

Married 1981.

Vlasenkov, Dmitriy

Married 1981.

Zhukovskiy, Evgeniy Aleksandr

Has been informed case will be resolved.

AK

25

Persons of Special Interest to the U.S.  
List Given to Foreign Minister Shevardnadze  
September 19-20, 1986

Ida Nudel

Naum and Inna Meiman

Josef Begun and family

David and Tsitsilia Goldfarb

Vitautis Skuodis and family

Anatoliy Marchenko and Larisa Bogoraz

7, Irina Ratushinskaya and Igor Gerashchenko

Leyla Ali-Guseynova Gordievskaya and daughters Mariya and Anna

# CREED NEWS

File  
Human Rights  
USSR

FALL 1983

## SENATOR ARMSTRONG MEETS RUSSIAN CHRISTIAN IN MOSCOW

In June 1983 CREED was invited to brief Senator William Armstrong on religious persecution in the Soviet Union for a trip he planned there later that month.

CREED asked Senator Armstrong to contact, by phone or in person, the spouses of four imprisoned believers, and to represent CREED's concern for them and others in his meetings with Soviet officials.

At the top of CREED's priority list was a man named Andrei Kistyakovsky, a translator of some reknown in the Soviet Union, who recently had taken over administration of the Russian Social Fund.

CREED's briefing book explained that the Russian Social Fund was established in 1974 by Alexander Solzhenitsyn to aid the destitute families of prisoners of conscience in the USSR. Always harassed by Soviet authorities, the Fund has come under increasing attack from Andropov, resulting in the imprisonment of its Leningrad administrator, and its chief administrator in Moscow, Sergei Khodorovich. Kistyakovsky's decision to take over the Fund from his imprisoned friends was particularly courageous and dangerous.

Inquiry of the Solzhenitsyns and others confirmed the advisability of a personal visit to Kistyakovsky, which would symbolize Western concern and hopefully, therefore, encourage Soviet circumspction.

Senator and Mrs. Armstrong met with Kistyakovsky for more than an hour in his Moscow apartment. He told the Senator of the events leading up to Khodorovich's imprisonment, his own interrogation, and the KGB's confiscation of his typewriter (his livelihood) and his life's savings during their search of his apartment.

After about 30 minutes of conversation, he excused himself for several moments and then returned with his wife and daughter. His daughter is 17 and apparently a promising linguist. Her father is very concerned that his decision to take on the work of the Fund will destroy her chances to be accepted into a Soviet university.

William and Ellen Armstrong left the meeting deeply moved by Kistyakovsky's calm and resolute courage, and by his sense of hopefulness in the face of such danger.

Before they left Senator Armstrong told him, "Thousands of people in the West are praying for you and the people you are helping. We will not forget you."



(from l. to r., Andrei Kistyakovsky, Ellen Armstrong, William Armstrong)

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FROM THE  
PRESIDENT



My dear friends,

Recently James Schenk of Orville, Ohio, received a letter from Father Emeric Ambrus Cernat in Romania. The letter had been taken to Poland and mailed from there. In it Father Cernat told of how he had committed himself to Christ as a faithful witness. He taught young people and comforted the sick and the lonely. For doing so he was classified as a subversive. He, Liviu Negoita and Viorel Dumitrescu, members of the "Army of the Lord" -- a renewal movement within the Orthodox Church -- were treated as enemies of the state. In November 1981, Father Cernat was arrested, taken to the headquarters of the security police and beaten with a rubber truncheon. As the consequence of continued beatings he signed a letter under duress stating that he had the freedom to engage in his pastoral pursuits. This "freedom" included loss of home and salary, harassment, arrests and more torture. He was forced also to sign another document denying his wish to emigrate.

At the close of his letter to Mr. Schenk, Father Cernat wrote, "It is our desire to emigrate if possible. We no longer know how to survive in this situation...We plead with Christians in the West to help us...We suffer from hunger, persecution, cold and injustice."

At the end of May, I met with the Romanian Ambassador, Mircea Malitza, in Washington to discuss the possibilities of negotiating for the well-being of certain people about whom CREED was concerned. I submitted to him a list of those people. Within a month I met with him again. He indicated that permission to emigrate would be granted to the first four on the list. The first name was that of Father Cernat, the next two were his friends Dumitrescu and Negoita. The fourth was Maria Harangus. With the blessing of the Ambassador I visited Romania in August. I learned that the four indeed had received

the permission they had hoped against hope for.

When I visited Maria Harangus in the company of our good friend, John Crossley, of East Watch International, I learned that the local authorities had advised her in early June that she would never be allowed to emigrate -- she had been trying to obtain permission for eight years. Within two weeks after my last meeting with the Ambassador, she was summoned to begin emigration procedures.

I wish I could say that our success in negotiating was 100%. Another name on our list to the Ambassador was that of Father Georghe Calciu. Father Calciu was sentenced in 1979 to ten years imprisonment for his leadership of the Orthodox renewal movement, the Army of the Lord, and for his activities in behalf of the Solidarity-type free trade union, S.L.O.M.R. Father Calciu, 59, has spent a total of 20 years in prison.

His wife finally had been allowed to visit him prior to my visit. She has reported that his hands and arms were black and blue and swollen from a beating he had received. All because he had made the sign of the cross. Since my meetings with the Ambassador, Father Calciu has been removed to the prison hospital for treatment of the severe arthritis he developed as a result of being imprisoned for many years in an unheated cell below ground.

Pray for Father Calciu, for the other four, and for all involved in this mission of freedom.

*Emeric Ambrus Cernat*

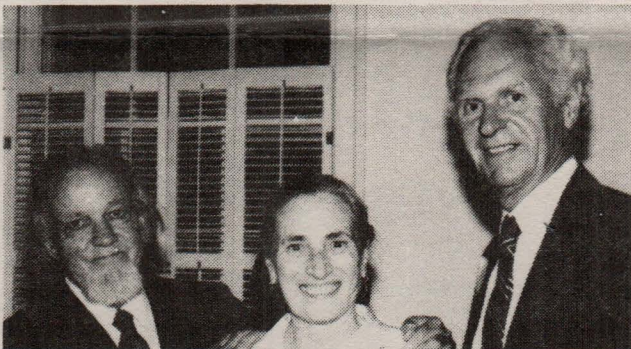


(Father Emeric Ambrus Cernat)

## SCHAEFFER RECEPTION

Dr. Francis Schaeffer endorsed the mission of CREED in the strongest and most encouraging terms to more than 125 people attending CREED's reception honoring he and his wife, Edith, on June 15th, at the Washington home of John McCullough.

In his remarks at the reception, Dr. Schaeffer urged Christians never to minimize the oppression felt by our brothers and sisters; to identify and support particular persecuted individuals; and to encourage our country's leaders to speak on their behalf at every possible occasion in meetings with foreign leaders.



(from l. to r. Francis, Edith Schaeffer, Ernest Gordon)

## CREED TESTIFIES AT POSTAL HEARING

Dr. Ernest Gordon was a primary witness at a hearing held by the U.S. Congressional Post Office Committee on Soviet interference with international mail. At the October 4th hearing Dr. Gordon submitted as evidence returned letters and undelivered registered mail, which represented CREED's frustrated attempts (and those of our members) to communicate with Christians in Soviet prisons and their families.

One former Soviet prisoner, Sergei Soldatov, to whom CREED had been writing, submitted testimony from West Germany about letters written him in prison from concerned people in the West, which he never received.

The purpose of the hearing was to call international attention to increasing Soviet disruption of letters and parcels into and out of the USSR. Any letters returned to you from the USSR should be sent intact to the CREED office. CREED will be monitoring this situation for future hearings.

PRISONER

PROFILE



Soviet concern about the situation in Poland appears to be behind recent arrests in another predominantly Catholic country, Lithuania. Although Lithuania was annexed by the USSR in 1940, strong national and religious sentiment persists.

On May 6, 1983, Father Alfonsas Svarinkas, 58, was sentenced to seven years in prison and three years internal exile. His arrest sparked a dramatic protest in Lithuania where 38,000 people signed petitions of protest to Andropov and nine believers asked to take his place in prison.

This beloved priest was ordained in a Soviet labor camp where he spent ten years for protesting the Soviet annexation of Lithuania. There he was loved by even the worst criminals for his unfailing kindness and humility.

Father Svarinkas has a special affinity with young people. In his first parish, children would come after school (many still wearing Young Communist pins) to help him clean the church; at night they would gather in his room to talk. These kinds of activities displeased the authorities who arrested him in 1958 for an anti-state sermon he allegedly delivered (although on the day in question there was no sermon given at all). He was sentenced to six years.

After his release Father Svarinkas was assigned to a series of parishes; in each he transformed a deserted church into an overflowing one. In 1978 he was one of five priests who founded the Catholic Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights.

Before he was arrested, Father Svarinkas told a friend, "The KGB is itching to get rid of me, but what can they do? Shut me up in prison? Priests are needed there, also. Hang me? I would be closer to heaven. Most of all, we need martyrs, Ideals people die for do not die."

**PLEASE MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW:**

A CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP SPONSORED BY CREED  
"The Witness of the Persecuted Church — And Our Response"  
November 10, 1983 9-4 p.m. National Presbyterian Church  
4101 Nebraska Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

This will enable you to intercede through faith and action for our  
persecuted brothers and sisters.

Registration: \$20 per person (includes lunch) Please call: 549-0047

**CREED**, the Christian Rescue Effort for the Emancipation of  
Dissidents, is a community of concerned people engaged in the  
mission of freedom. **CREED** serves as a link between private citizens  
and congressional and governmental leaders in order to intervene in  
behalf of those who are imprisoned, refused emigration or suffer other  
forms of persecution for their faith.

— **CREED NEWS** —

Christian Rescue Effort for the  
Emancipation of Dissidents  
112 Quay Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314

✓ File USSR Human Rights 27

# Foreign Affairs Note



United States Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

## NEW SOVIET LEGISLATION RESTRICTS RIGHTS, STRENGTHENS INTERNAL SECURITY

July 1984

Recent changes in Soviet criminal law have further restricted the rights of Soviet citizens, increased penalties for offenses, and tightened state controls. Some of the new provisions open the door to a revival of Stalinist practices and reflect the increase in KGB power and influence during the brief Andropov era.

The U.S.S.R. law on "state crimes," as amended in January 1984, has placed sweeping powers in the hands of the authorities. Its provisions have broadened the definition of treason to include acts threatening "state security" and the definition of "state secret" to include the concept of "work-related secret." As a result, Soviet citizens face the possibility of criminal charges if they provide virtually any kind of information to a foreigner without official authorization.

Another article of the criminal code ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda") frequently used as the basis of criminal charges against political and religious dissidents—including Jews seeking emigration—has been more broadly defined and changed to make the acceptance of funds or other material aid from abroad an aggravating circumstance allowing the imposition of a heavier sentence.

The trend to restrict contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners continued when a U.S.S.R. decree of May 25, 1984, established fines for Soviet citizens who invite foreigners to stay overnight in their homes or help arrange their transportation needs "in violation of the established regulations."<sup>1</sup>

How these changes in criminal law will be implemented in the post-Andropov period remains to be seen. Their very existence, however, is sure to have a chilling effect on contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners. Their enforcement could place at risk all Soviet citizens who engage in unofficial contacts with foreigners and so affect those who travel to the U.S.S.R. as tourists or to meet relatives or who engage in business, exchange, or academic activities there.

Moscow's effort to isolate its citizenry from foreign contacts also was evident in the June 1981 Law on the Status of Foreigners in the U.S.S.R., which included a section on the expulsion or criminal prosecution of foreigners found guilty of

transgressing "... rules of the socialist community [or] the traditions and customs of the Soviet people or of endangering state security." Now, the U.S.S.R. has laws aimed against both foreigners and Soviet citizens who engage in unofficial contacts.

Other changes in the criminal code have simplified the legal procedure for sentencing labor camp inmates to an additional term of imprisonment before completion of their original sentences and have subjected members of the Soviet Armed Forces to harsher punishment for infractions of military discipline.

### Stalinist Norms in Law on "State Crimes"

The decree concerning changes and revisions to the law of December 25, 1958, "On Criminal Liability for Crimes Against the State," was approved by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium and signed by Andropov on January 11, 1984. It greatly strengthened and broadened those provisions dealing with treason, sabotage, anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, the transmittal of "work-related secrets" and economic data to foreigners, and discipline in corrective labor camps. The changes entered into force February 1—an unusually short time after enactment. They were published, like all official actions of the Presidium, in its official gazette, but apparently without any preliminary public discussion or subsequent media publicity to inform the Soviet public.

The principal changes to the original 1958 law include:

**Article 1—Treason.** The definition of treason has been broadened to include acts threatening "state security." This change allows virtually any political offender to be charged with treason, given the all-encompassing meaning of "state security" in Soviet usage. The specified punishment of up to 15 years imprisonment plus 5 years of internal exile and confiscation of personal property, or death, remains unchanged.

**Article 5—Sabotage.** Sabotage now includes any act "aimed at the mass destruction of people, the causing of bodily harm, or any other harm to health." Thus, the charge of sabotage (rarely invoked after Stalin's death) now appears applicable to such acts as aircraft hijacking resulting in loss of life, political terrorism, or responsibility for disasters, including major environmental pollution. The penalty remains the same as that for treason.

<sup>1</sup>In a related change of policy, Soviet authorities announced at the end of April 1984 discontinuance of a practice permitting customs duties on parcels sent from abroad to recipients in the U.S.S.R. to be prepaid by the sender. After August 1, 1984, the high Soviet customs duties on such parcels will have to be paid by recipients in the U.S.S.R.

### **Article 7—Anti-Soviet Agitation and Propaganda.**

One of the activities constituting this offense—the preparation, dissemination, or possession of anti-Soviet “literature”—has been expanded to include “materials . . . in written, printed, or other form.” The new formulation can serve as the basis for prosecution of the author or owner of any written material, reproduction, object, or art form deemed to be “anti-Soviet” by the authorities, even if it was never shown or given to another person.

Equally significant was the change in Par. 2 of Article 7. In its original form, Par. 2 treated as an aggravating circumstance violations of Article 7 committed by those previously sentenced “for especially dangerous crimes against the state or committed in wartime” and imposed heavier punishment of up to 10 years deprivation of freedom (rather than the maximum of 7 years under Par. 1) plus 5 years of internal exile. As amended, Par. 2 also specifies the heavier punishment for “actions carried out with the use of funds or other means of material value received from foreign organizations or from persons acting in the interest of such organizations.” The new language is so broad that it can be applied against any Soviet citizen who arouses official displeasure and who is found to have received support from abroad: for example, independent writers who receive payments from foreign publishers; recipients and distributors of aid from the Russian Social Fund to Aid Political Prisoners and Their Families (also known as the Solzhenitsyn Fund); and even refuseniks who receive parcels or other aid from Western Jewish organizations or private individuals, including foreign citizens who provide such aid while visiting the U.S.S.R. Such foreigners need not even be members of “foreign organizations”; it is enough if they are found to be “acting in the interest” of foreign organizations.

### **Article 13.1—The Transmission of Information Constituting a Work-Related Secret to Foreign Organizations.**

The addition of this new article to the criminal code expanded the definition of “state secret” to include the concept of “work-related secret” (*sluzhebnyaya tayna*). The “transmission or collection, with the aim of transmission to foreign organizations or their representatives, of economic, scientific-technical, or other information constituting a work-related secret by a person to whom this information was entrusted owing to service or work or to whom the information became known in any other way” is now punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 3 years or by correctional work for a period of up to 2 years. The same actions entailing significant material damage to state or social organizations, or other serious consequences, are punishable by deprivation of freedom of up to 8 years.

The decree left in force the provisions of Article 1 of the Law on Crimes Against the State (“Disclosure of State or Military Secrets to a Foreign Country”), Article 12 (“Disclosure of State Secrets”), and Article 13 (“Loss of Documents Containing State Secrets”). This suggests that the primary purpose of the new Article 13.1 was to disrupt contacts between activists and foreigners.

In a broader context, the language of Article 13.1 reflects the traditional regime attitude that all information about the Soviet Union is a state secret unless it has been approved officially for release. Depending on the political atmosphere prevailing in Moscow, its enforcement can be expanded to isolate foreign diplomats, journalists, academics, and business representatives in the U.S.S.R. from normal contacts with Soviet citizens. Indeed, the language of Article 13.1 is open ended in that it can serve as the basis for prosecuting anyone for divulging any kind of information ac-

quired in any way whatever; it makes virtually any Soviet citizen having contact with a foreigner potentially vulnerable to criminal charges.

The concept of a “work-related secret” can also be used by emigration authorities to justify refusing an exist visa to an applicant whose past employment involved access to unclassified but “work-related” information. Given the fact that the great majority of Soviet citizens are employees of the Soviet Government or one of its agencies, most Soviets can be said to have such access.

The decree of January 11 also specified that Article 13.1 is to be added to the articles listed in Article 28 of the U.S.S.R. Code of Criminal Procedure (“Organs of Preliminary Investigation”). According to Article 28, cases involving charges under the listed articles are to be investigated by organs of state security rather than the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which has jurisdiction over ordinary criminal cases.

The addition of Article 13.1 to Soviet law stands in flagrant contrast to the U.S.S.R.’s commitment, as a signatory to the Final Act of the Helsinki agreement, “to facilitate freer and broader dissemination of all forms of information with other countries.”

**Article 14.1—Actions Serving To Disorganize the Work of Corrective Labor Institutions.** The original text of this article specified severe punishment—up to 15 years or death—for acts of terrorism by “especially dangerous recidivists . . . in places of confinement” or for organizing or participating in such acts directed against inmates who have started on the path of rehabilitation or against the camp administration. When Article 14.1 was added to the basic criminal code in May 1961, it was aimed against the activities of a special caste of professional criminals who formed a significant part of the penal population at the time and who systematically terrorized other inmates.

As amended by the decree of January 11, 1984, Article 14.1 is now directed against a more current target. A new paragraph specifies punishment of 3–8 years’ deprivation of freedom for “persons” (rather than “especially dangerous recidivists”) charged with the same list of transgressions. The new formulation seems designed to protect camp informers (i.e., those who have “entered on the path of reform”) from reprisals by inmates, including political prisoners. It can also be used to punish inmates for any show of solidarity or organized opposition to the camp administration, whether by joint protest, hunger strike, or the preparation of signed declarations.

### **New Controls on Contacts With Foreigners**

Another U.S.S.R. decree, issued May 25, 1984, and scheduled to go into effect on July 1, made Soviet citizens liable to fines of up to 100 rubles for violating so-called “rules for stay in the U.S.S.R. by foreign citizens or stateless persons.” Its purpose was to discourage still further contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners.

The decree specified fines of 10–50 rubles for Soviet citizens who provide foreigners with “housing or means of transportation or . . . other services in violation of the established regulations . . .” As with many Soviet laws, its imprecise language failed to explain or define the reference to “established regulations.” The decree is ostensibly intended to discourage Soviet citizens from inviting foreigners to stay overnight in their homes without the required preliminary registration with authorities or providing foreigners with other services, such as the use of a car or assistance in purchasing train or airline tickets.



At the same time, its provisions can be used to discourage a wide range of contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners, even those occurring in the context of officially sanctioned activities and involving visiting relatives from abroad, long-term foreign residents in the U.S.S.R. (business representatives, students, journalists), or those who come as members of scientific delegations or other exchange activities.

The reference to "stateless persons" also may be intended to include a category of Soviet Jews who had renounced Soviet citizenship as a condition of emigration and who for some reason then failed to leave the U.S.S.R. Such persons become virtual outcasts—even more so than those who apply to emigrate—having lost their internal passport, employment, personal possessions, former apartments, and even their right to remain in their former locality of residence. The decree, therefore, can be used to penalize those (often friends or relatives) who extend help to such "stateless persons." Higher fines (up to 100 rubles) were authorized for violations by officials who provide foreigners with services in their official capacity. The decree also stipulated that fines are to be imposed administratively by local Ministry of Internal Affairs officials "if these violations do not by their nature entail a criminal charge. . . ."

### **A New Law Against Prisoners of Conscience**

One week after the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) adjourned in Madrid on September 9, 1983, the Russian Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) added to its criminal code a new Article 188.3—"Malicious Disobedience of the Administration of Corrective Labor Institutions"—which made infractions of labor camp regulations by inmates a criminal offense.

The decree issued by the R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium on September 13, 1983, authorized administrators of corrective labor camps and other penal institutions to charge inmates with "malicious disobedience to its lawful demands," provided the inmate already had been punished for such an infraction by solitary confinement or transfer to a regular prison during the previous year. Conviction carries a maximum punishment of 3 years or up to 5 years if the offense was committed by an "especially dangerous recidivist or person convicted of a grave crime."

Article 198.2, passed at the same time, made individuals who had been sentenced to unconfined corrective labor or internal exile liable to up to 3 years imprisonment for evading administrative surveillance or for failing to report on time to the prescribed area of residence following release from confinement. Both articles came into force on October 1, 1983.

Previously, violations of corrective camp regulations were handled by imposing administrative rather than judicial punishment. The R.S.F.S.R. Corrective Labor Code authorized camp commanders to punish inmates with solitary confinement, loss of privileges, or transfer to a prison (where the regime is stricter than in a labor camp). The incorporation of labor camp infractions into the criminal code places inmates at the mercy of camp commanders, who now have the power to add a further term to a prisoner's current sentence simply by initiating criminal charges; submitting a report of insubordination to the local prosecutor's office; and providing supporting testimony at the trial. An APN (Novosti) commentary of December 20, 1983, denied that Article 188.3 could be invoked administratively and affirmed the necessity of a formal judicial process. Nevertheless, the article provides authorities with a simplified legal procedure for adding a new term to a prisoner's original sentence. This revives a practice

of the Stalin era, when political prisoners were often resentenced before the expiration of their sentence to prevent their release.

Filing new criminal charges against a prisoner for crimes—such as murder, theft, or assault with serious bodily injury committed in labor camp—has always been legally possible, but bringing new political charges remained a relatively rare occurrence during the 1960s and 1970s. In the 1980s, however, observers have noted more frequent instances of political and religious prisoners being put on trial, either on fabricated criminal charges, or for slandering the Soviet system (Article 190, R.S.F.S.R. Criminal Code) before other inmates. Such charges required authorities to provide witnesses to testify at the trial. Even though criminal inmates were often recruited to perform this service, the method was not infallible; in several known instances, uncooperative witnesses disrupted the scenario of the trial. Article 188.3 promises to eliminate this possibility because the evidence it requires would be provided primarily by representatives of the camp and prison administration.

There is little doubt that Article 188.3 is aimed primarily against political and religious prisoners. They are generally highly motivated, often engage in prohibited activities, and are frequently singled out for punishment for insubordination or failure to "reform." Such actions as disputes over prisoners' "rights," collective protests, and the smuggling of messages out of camp—including political statements and reports on camp conditions—which previously were punished by solitary confinement or deprivation of parcels or of family visits, now can earn an additional term of imprisonment. Moreover, political and religious prisoners convicted under articles of the criminal code defining "especially dangerous crimes against the state" qualify under Article 188.3 for the maximum sentence of 5 years.

Thus, the new article simplifies the procedure for keeping in confinement those whom the authorities do not wish to release and subjects inmates to even greater pressure to conform. At the same time, it gives labor camp administrators new arbitrary powers that invite abuse. According to reports from emigre and dissident sources, labor camp officials have already begun to threaten inmates with application of the law.

### **Changes in the Armed Forces Disciplinary Code**

Changes in the Law on Criminal Responsibility for Military Crimes, approved by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium on December 15, 1983, increased the penalties and strengthened the language of several articles of the disciplinary code. In some instances, the changes seem designed to meet the needs of military commanders in Afghanistan for tighter discipline. One change—broadening the responsibility of border guards—may have been implemented as part of a wider realignment in the wake of the Korean Air Lines incident.

A journal intended for circulation among military personnel (*Znamenets*, March 1984) explained the changes by a need for stronger discipline and increased vigilance in the context of "the aggressiveness of world imperialism, of U.S. imperialism in particular." It also hinted at the existence of poor morale and lack of cohesion in military units by noting that the "bonds of military comradeship" were so sacred that their observance had to be insured by the establishment of legal liability for violations: "This is . . . very important for the cohesion of a military collective and for increasing its fighting efficiency."

The principal changes include the following:

**Article 8.** The old article imposed relatively light sentences of deprivation of freedom for up to 1 year for the use of force by one member of the Armed Forces against another not involving a relationship of subordination or command. The revision broadens the definition of the offense to include violations of "prescribed rules of behavior between military personnel not involving a relationship of subordination"; provides a more differentiated range of circumstances that would constitute an offense; and increases the punishment to a maximum 12 years for assault involving the use of force "by a group or with the use of weapons and entailing serious consequences."

**Article 15.** The old article dealing with "deliberate destruction or damage to military equipment" has been supplemented by a new Article 15.1 covering "violations of rules for handling weapons and dangerous substances and items of equipment." It prescribes penalties ranging from 1 year for lesser infractions to 15 years for violations causing death or serious injury to several persons.

**Article 19.** Revised language in the article dealing with "violations of prescribed rules for guard duty" increases the maximum punishment for infractions causing "harmful consequences" from 5 years to 10 years.

**Article 21.** This article deals with the responsibilities of military personnel performing guard duty along Soviet borders. In a significant revision, they are now responsible

not only for "safeguarding the inviolability of land, sea, or air space of the U.S.S.R." (old version) but also for "ascertaining" border violations "in a timely manner" (new version).

**Article 24.** Formerly entitled "abuse of authority, exceeding authority, and negligence in the performance of duty," the article has been split into two—Article 24, "abuse of authority, exceeding authority, or failure to exercise authority," and Article 24.1, "negligence in the performance of duty." The maximum penalty for violations of Article 24 in time of war or under combat conditions is increased from 3–10 years or death to 5–15 years or death.

#### Republic Criminal Codes Amended

To be enforced, Soviet laws regarding state and military crimes require implementing legislation on the Union Republic level. Accordingly, the R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium amended the republic's criminal code on January 30, 1984, to bring it into conformity with the changes in the basic U.S.S.R. law. The articles of the R.S.F.S.R. criminal code relating to state security affected by changes contained in the January 11, 1984, decree of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium included Article 64 (Treason), 68 (Sabotage), 70 (Anti-Soviet Agitation and Propaganda), and 76 (Loss of Documents Containing State Secrets), where a new Article 76.1 was added entitled "The Transmission of Information Constituting a Work-Related Secret to Foreign Organizations." Similar implementing action was undoubtedly also being taken in the other Soviet republics. ■

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Washington, D.C. 20520

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## APPEAL

Mr. Gorbachev:

We would like to address you with regard to our relatives and friends who after submitting applications to leave for the State of Israel found themselves in prison. They are:

ABRAMOV	LEVIN	VIRSHUVSKY
BEGUN	NEPOMNIASCHY	VOLVOVSKY
BERENSHTEIN	ROZENBERG	YAKIR
BRODSKY	SCHARANSKY	YELCHIN
EDELSHTEIN	SHEFER	ZELICHONOK
FRADKOVA	SHNIRMAN	ZISELS
FRENKEL	SHREYER	ZUNSHINE
KHOLMIANSKY	TARNOPOLSKY	

We consider that their release and the concomitant satisfaction for exit could contribute to the establishment of a more favorable international atmosphere and would so make clear the evidence of humanity and good will of the Soviet government.

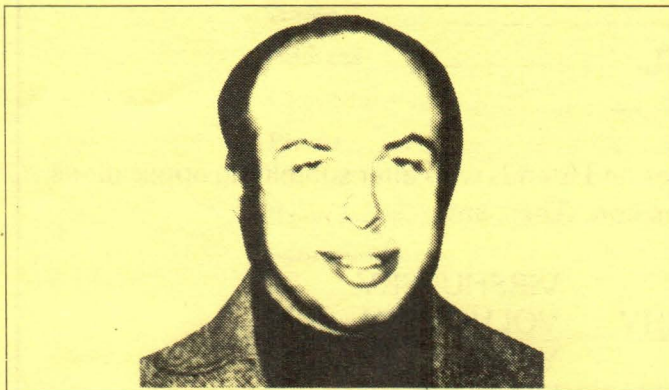
Signatures:

Moscow: Sud, L.; Zolotarevsky, M.; Berenshtein, Y.; Degterev, V.; Geizel, M.; Lorensten, A.; Murinson, A.; Dudelsak, A.; Sultanova, B.; Begun, I.; Lubenskaya, L.; Sud, A.; Polanker, E.; Gorelik, R.; Kholmiansky, M.; Fulmacht, V.; Nekrassov, M.; Nekrassova, I.; Beckman, N.; Khinich, V.; Kosharovskiy, Y.; Khassina, N.; Volvovskaya, L.; Ratner, N.; Chorney, I.; Brisken, V.; Vlaskovsky, A.; Rodniy, Y.; Yusefovich, L.; Glozman, A.; Shipov, M.; Chernobilsky, B.; Chernobilskaya, I.; Kopelman, Z.; Kopelman, E.; Ghinis, B.; Ghinis, I.; Sorin, V.; Sorina, I.; Piatigorsky, R.; Ioffe, O.; Gurvich, I.; Gurvich, I.; Klotz, B.; Lugovik, Y.; Lantsman, K. Leningrad: Gorodetsky, Y.; Gorodetsky, P.; Vasserman, G.; Ksido, S.; Shvartzburg, E.; Chechik, A.; Chechik, O.; Vainerman, B.; Vainerman, T.; Rocklyn, L.; Akhiezer, O.; Borovinsky, S.; Segalov, L.; Slobodan, A.; Shaiken, R.; Alievskaya, I.; Smirnov, I.; Friedman, B.; Averbuch, M.; Piken, P.; Salmon, M.; Gorodnitsky, V.; Novikova, E.; Kluzner, E.; Shachnovitch, E.; Lochshin, B.; Kleyman, N.; Peisin, D.; Reznick, M.; Dolganov, V.; Dolganov, E.; Tsvin, M.; Kelman, B.; Beizer, M.; Frumpkin, E.; Makushkin, M.; Kotz, M.; Lendler, L.; Elman, M.; Noyfield, D.; Kleinman, L.; Borshtein, E.; Borshtein, A.; Astrahan, A.; Knokh, V.; Levin, E.; Knobel, A.; Manusevich, F.; Matskyn, E. Riga: Zunshine, T.; Zagoria, L.; Uritsky, A.; Gamarnik, R.; Gamarnik, A.; Shmirnova, D.; Goldberg, E.; Goldshtein, G.; Buckhold, G.; Metin, V.; Gaibovitch, S.; Fabricant, L.; Fabricant, O.; Lebedeva, I.; Koplans, R.

To: Secretary General Gorbachev  
Congress of the Presidium of the Communist Party

On the occasion of the February meeting of the Party Congress we call upon the Soviet Government to set free and provide exit visas to those men and women who have been arrested because of their intent to emigrate to Israel.

### LET OUR PRISONERS GO!!



Anatoly Scharansky, who was 38 years old on January 20, has begun his 9th year in prisons, solitary confinement dungeons, and labor camps and faces four more long and dangerous years. Anatoly has been given a second six month sentence in a special punishment cell which, again, deprives him of daily food rations, regular correspondence, and visits with his mother. Anatoly's health condition is extremely serious.

Anatoly Scharansky  
USSR  
Permskaya Oblast 618810  
Chusovskoy Rayon  
Stantsiya Vsiesvyatskaya  
Uchr. VS 389/35



Josef Begun, 54, is in the 4th year of his seven year prison sentence, after which he must serve five years of exile. This is the third sentence he has received for teaching Hebrew. In May, 1985, Joseph was transferred to Chistopol from Perm according to the verdict of Permskaya Region Court for three years of very hard regime. Like Scharansky, he has been put in a special punishment prison for six months.

Joseph Begun  
Chistopol Prison  
USSR  
Tatar ASSR  
Chistopol 422950  
UCHR. UE-148/St-4

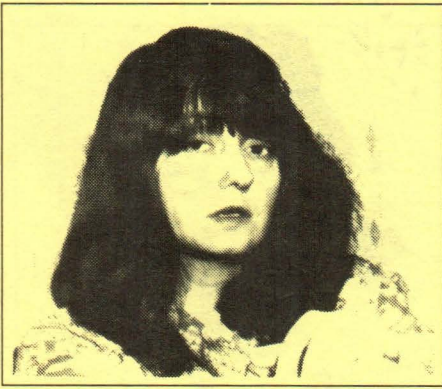


Avital, Scharansky's wife, left the USSR on July 5, 1974, the day after their wedding. Soviet authorities promised her husband could join her shortly after. Avital continues to work tirelessly in her efforts to achieve freedom for her husband.



On January 19, the anniversary marking the completion of the second year of his unjust sentence, Inna Begun held a prayer-fast to protest the Soviet accusation that the teaching of the Hebrew language is anti-Soviet.

Inna Begun  
Raketny Blvd. 11/1/15  
Moscow 12943, USSR



Nadezhda Fradkova  
 UG 42/15 Severo Onetsk  
 Plesetsky Rayon PGT  
 164 Arkhangelskaya Oblast, USSR

Three times Nadezhda Fradkova was forcibly interned in hospital psychiatric units and psychiatric hospitals, where she was tortured with mind altering drugs. She was then transferred to prison where she was told that she could prove her sanity by standing trial. To keep her friends out of the courtroom, the KGB packed it with 8th and 9th graders. Fradkova is serving a two year sentence in the frozen region near the Artic Circle. She is without family and has not been heard from in many months.

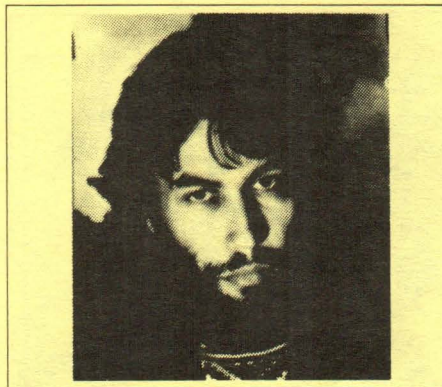


Roald Zelichonok  
 Write: Minister of Health  
 Sergei P. Burenkov  
 3 Rakhmanovsky Per.  
 Moscow, USSR

Roald Zelichonok has begun his three year sentence in labor camp, in Komi ASSR. Despite hypertensive disease which sends his blood pressure to the dangerous level of 190/110, he is deprived medication, special diet, and is forced to work three grueling shifts per day. His wife, Galina, says her husband who is a PhD in Electronics was sentenced to labor, not capital punishment.



Galina Zelichonok, Naberezhnaya Reki  
 Karpovki 19, Apt. 56, Leningrad 19702,  
 USSR

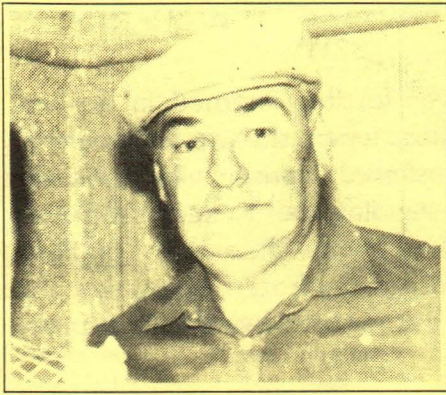


Zachar Zunshine  
 USSR  
 666111 Irkutskaya Obl,  
 Ekhyrit Bulagatsky Rayon  
 Pasiolok Bazoi  
 E.K. 272/40

Zachar Zunshine has suffered much of the first half of his sentence in solitary confinement dungeons and punishment cells. Due to the unsterile procedures and unsanitary practices of the camp medical staff, he contracted infectious hepatitis "B" and must have a sustained program of special diet and rest. His wife, Tatiana, is regularly harassed and threatened by KGB.



Tatiana Zunshine  
 Kakhovaka 4, Apt. 131  
 Riga, Latvian SSR, USSR



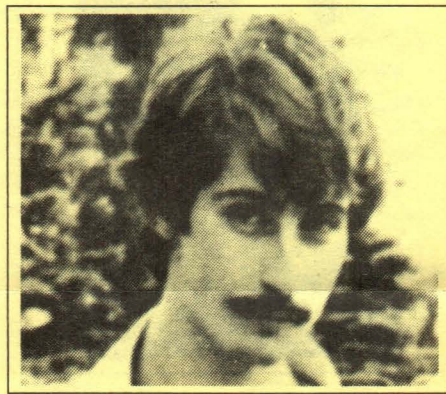
Mark Nepomniaschy  
USSR

Ukr. SSR, Krimskaya Oblast  
Simfoeropol 33000/OU-8578 2/22

Mark Nepomniaschy has finished the first of three years of labor camp. Mark, a Hebrew teacher in Odessa, was arrested after the arrest of his son-in-law, Yakov Levin.

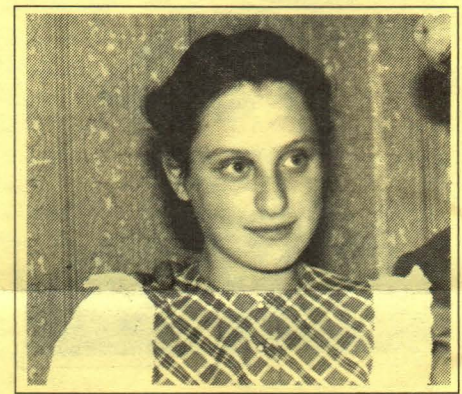


Hana Nepomniaschaya  
Gagarina 16/4, Apt. 5  
Odessa 39, Ukr. SSR, USSR



Yakov Levin  
Tzerjensk UE 312/2  
Donetskaya Oblast  
343550

Yakov Levin, 27, was arrested to prevent the first religious wedding in Odessa, in many years, fulfilling promises of KGB officers, Krasnov and Kniasev. Only in prison did they let Yakov marry Yehudit Nepomniaschaya, Mark and Hana's daughter. Now, both Yehudit's husband and father are serving three year sentences.



Yehudit "Eda"  
Nepomniaschaya Levin  
(same address as above)

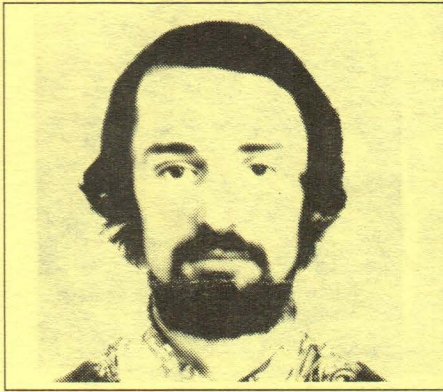


Yuli Edelshtein  
Write: Minister of the Interior  
Vitaly Fedorchuk  
6 Ogareva St.  
Moscow, 103009, USSR

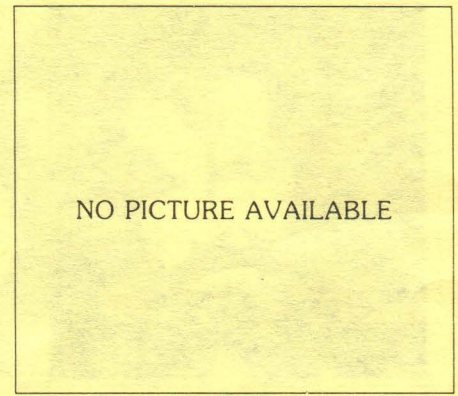
Yuli Edelshtein, a 26 year old Hebrew teacher, was accused of possessing drugs which were planted in his apartment. The accusation recreated the old Tzarist blood libel with a diabolic modern twist: the drugs were said to be used by Jews for religious rituals. His wife, Tatiana carried out a hunger strike in protest of the absurd accusation.



Tatiana Edelshtein  
Leningradskaya Pr. 33  
Korp. 6, Apt. 505  
Moscow 125284



Alexander Kholmiansky, a 36 year old Hebrew teacher, was arrested on July 7, 1984. In September, he began a hunger strike that was to continue 8 months to protest the gun which was planted in his apartment. Kholmiansky suffered the agony of force-feeding and lost one-quarter of his body weight during his ordeal.



NO PICTURE AVAILABLE

Alexander Kholmiansky  
Write: Rozelia Kholmiansky (mother)  
Generala Belova St. 33  
Korp. 19, Apt. 96  
Moscow 115563

Mikhail Kholmiansky  
(Alexander's brother)  
Kizovgradskaya 24  
Korp. 1, Apt. 191  
Moscow



Leonid "Ari" Volvovsky was arrested after an 11 year struggle to emigrate to Israel. To dramatize the importance of his Israeli citizenship to the Soviet government and the free world, he conducted his defense during the trial in Hebrew. A respected religious Jew and Hebrew teacher, Ari has ignited a wave of hunger strikes among Refuseniks throughout the USSR. He faces three years in labor camp.



Leonid Volvovsky  
Write: Minister of the Interior  
Vitaly Fedorchuk  
6 Ogareva St.  
Moscow 103009, USSR

Mila Volvovsky  
Krilova St. 14A  
Apt. 115, Gorky, USSR

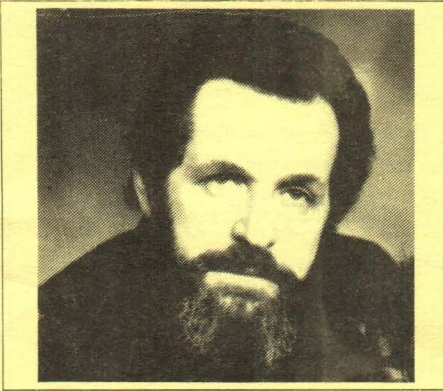


Vladimir Brodsky, a 42 year old anesthesiologist was fired from his job because his terminally ill patients were dying. He was physically assaulted, threatened, and was sentenced in July to three years of camp. His wife, Dina Zisserman, gave birth prematurely to a daughter after Vladimir's arrest.



Vladimir Brodsky  
USSR  
Tomskaya Oblast  
Asina  
P.O. Box Ya U. 114/2D

Dina Zisserman  
Academica Anokhina  
St. 38-2-343  
Moscow 117602, USSR

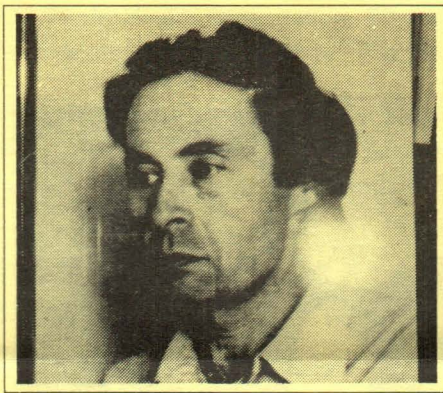


Josef Berenshtein  
Write: Minister of the Interior  
Vitaly Fedorchuk  
6 Ogareva St.  
Moscow 103009, USSR

Josef Berenshtein was hideously beaten his first night in prison after his trial, severely impairing his vision. Four years earlier, Ukrainian KGB promised that unless Josef's emigration activity ceased, his daughter would be raped and disfigured. This was a promise transferred, but kept. Josef, a 49 year old Hebrew teacher, faces three more years of prison camp where he labors carrying heavy loads despite his poor vision and diabetes.



Fanya Berenshtein  
ul. Entuziastov 30  
Apt. 140, Kiev 147, UKR. SSR

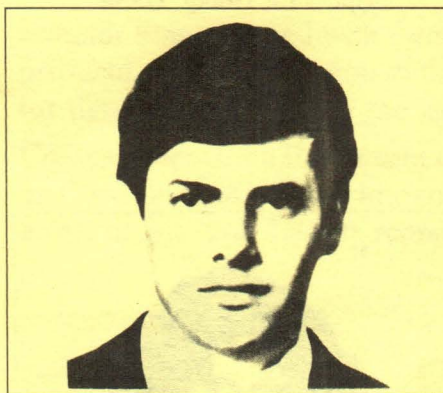


Yuri Tarnopolsky  
672022 Chita  
P/Ya G14/6  
5th Group

Yuri Tarnopolsky, a 49 year old chemist, is due to be released in 1986, after serving a three year sentence in Chita. However, after meeting with Yuri, his wife reports an unidentified growth covering his body.



Olga Tarnapolsky  
Krasnoznamenny Per. 2  
Apt. 17 Kharkov 310002  
Ukrainian SSR



Alexander Yakir  
Lipetsk Region

Alexander Yakir, 31, was sent to prison camp in the Lipetsk region for two years because he refused the draft notices based on his intent to emigrate. Alexander is the son of Evgeny and Rimma, who first applied 13 years ago.

Lev Shefer  
SSSR, RSFSR 518810  
Chusovskoy Rayon  
P/O Vsesvyatskoye  
Uchr. VS 389/35

Lev Shefer, 55, has finished four of the five years of strict regime in Perm Labor Camp. He has tuberculosis of the spine and is disabled from the aftermath of polio. His poetry was used as evidence against him.

Vladimir Yelchin  
422950  
Tatarskaya ASSR  
g. Chistopol  
Uchr. UE-148/st-4

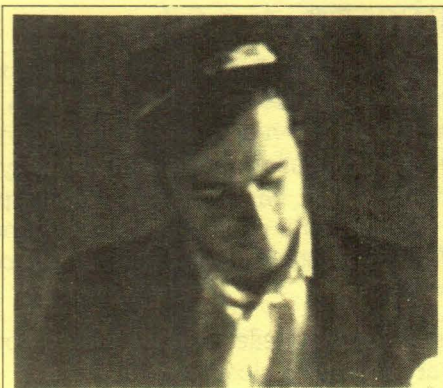
Vladimir Yelchin, 46 was given a five year strict regime sentence and is due for release in 1986. He was tried with L. Shefer. Ten years ago, Yelchin served a six year sentence.

Alexander Virshuvsky  
Alexander Virshuvsky, 22, is religious and is serving out a sentence based on the pretext that he stole religious books, "contraband" at the Kiev Synagogue.

Vladimir Frenkel  
Vladimir Frenkel is serving a one and half year sentence at a labor camp despite his very poor health condition. He is separated from his brother who lives in Israel. His mother in Riga:

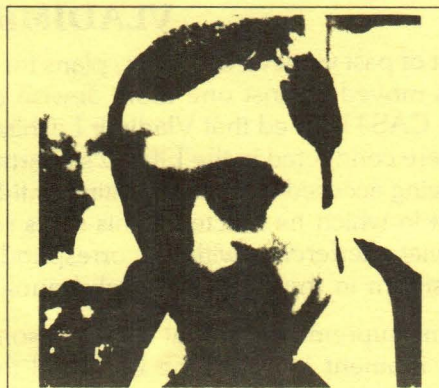
Maria Frenkel  
Moskovskaya ul. 198, Apt. 49  
Riga, 19, Latvian SSR





Moshe Abramov  
USSR  
Uzbekskaya SSR  
Katta Kurgan

Moshe Abramov, 32 has completed two years of a three year sentence. A religious Jew from Samarkand, Moshe studied at the "official" Yeshiva in Moscow. He refused to accept the KGB offer of an official position in the Jewish community and immediately applied for emigration. He was arrested shortly thereafter.

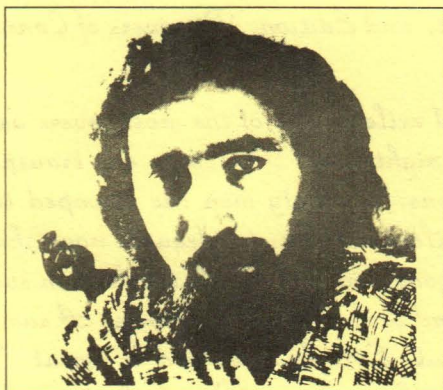


Simon Shnirman  
UV 301/806  
Vinnitsa Camp  
Ukr. SSR

Simon Shnirman's father cabled Stalin in 1948 after Soviet recognition of the State of Israel to request permission to emigrate. Simon Shnirman has served two full prison terms for refusing to submit to military draft based on his intent to emigrate. He has a wife and a daughter and is due for release in January 1986. His father recently died in Israel where he finally arrived more than two decades later.

RELEASED

The following Chernovtsy arrests took place in early November, 1985, at which time the local authorities organized numbers of house searches. However, during the year preceding the arrests of Zisels, Shreyer and Rozenberg, all three Refuseniks began an investigation of the desecration of the Jewish cemetery in Chernovtsy and were involved in the protests of Jewish families whose children had been beaten in the High School. They are: Iosif Zisels, Leonid Shreyer, and Yakov Rosenberg.



Iosif Zisels

Write: Chief of Dept. of Prisons and Labor Camps  
Bogdanov  
Bolshaya Brommaya 23  
Moscow USSR

Iosif Zisels, 40 is serving a second term, this time for three years. The evidence against him was based on testimony of four prisoners from his former camp who accused him of slandering the USSR by saying "Jews are the chosen people."

Wife, Irina Zisels,  
ul. Gaidara 9, Kv. 23,  
g. Chernovtsy, Ukrainian SSR  
USSR

Leonid Shreyer  
Uchr. MKh-324/31, g. Izyaslav  
Khmelnitskaya Oblast, Ukr. SSR 281200

Leonid Shreyer, was accused of slandering the USSR. He was accused of stating that the Soviets organized the Olympic boycott in Los Angeles.

Yakov Rosenberg  
Uchr. MKh-324/78-41  
pos. Raikovtsy  
Khmelnitskaya Oblast  
Ukr. SSR 281428

Yakov Rosenberg is serving a two year sentence for the same accusation as Shreyer.

## VLADIMIR LIFSHITZ ARRESTED!

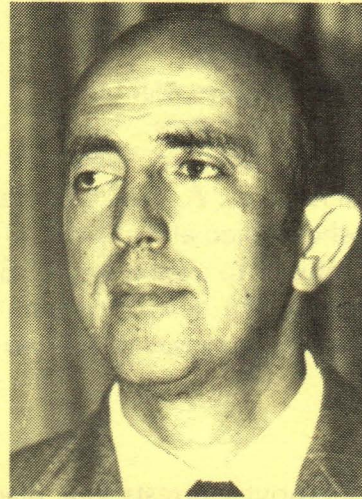
In the midst of past Geneva optimism, plans for increased Soviet trade, and increased cultural and student exchanges, the Soviets moved against one more Jewish activist, a Hebrew teacher who has Israeli citizenship. In a call from Leningrad, CASJ learned that Vladimir Lifshitz was arrested on January 8, 1986, on his way to work. Shortly after, searches were conducted in the Lifshitz's apartment and in the apartments of Mikhail Averbuch and Evgeny Kluzner. Lifshitz is being accused of "disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda," Article 190/1, based on (1) his correspondence to the West in which he reacted to his son's rejection from the Leningrad Institute of Fine Mechanics and Optics; and (2) Soviet interference with his correspondence to and from the West. Lifshitz's private correspondence is being held against him in the same way Zelichonok's was used to imprison him.

It is the same supreme irony that these personal contacts are being used to indict, silence and isolate Soviet Jews at the very moment at which the U.S. and the Soviet governments are pursuing closer contacts!

Act now on behalf of Lifshitz!

Secretary of State George Schultz  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Minister of Foreign Affairs  
E. A. Shevardnadze  
The Kremlin  
Moscow, USSR



Vladimir Lifshitz

### *From prisons and camps . . .*

*Transport of Prisoner (based on Amnesty International Report, 2nd Edition, Prisoners of Conscience in the USSR):*

*Prisoners of conscience regard transport to and from prison and exile as one of the most severe aspects of the imprisonment experience. It is known as a brutalizing nightmare. Prisoners are transported over long distances in railway cars known as "Stolypin wagons." Thirty men are cramped into a compartment for 8 - 10 prisoners. Deprivation of water and toilet facilities, inadequate nourishment, spoiled rations, and hunger are characteristic. The Stolypin wagons, made of metal, overheat in summer and the overcrowding, provisions of thirst inducing salted fish, and lack of water is torture. A samizdat account follows . . . "Fifteen people in a sleeping compartment. Everybody bathed in sweat. Food spoiled. For two days they did not take the prisoners to the lavatory. People had to use the corridors . . . the windows were sealed shut . . . people were lying around naked on the floor. Dirt. Stink. Suffocation. One man died during the transportation. It was a terrible torture . . ." It is quite normal for prisoners in transit to remain in these conditions for a month or more.*

*Jewish prisoners are frequently singled out for abuse. Sender Levinson, is a former Jewish POC, now in Israel, wrote, "The streams of blood spilled, the violence I witnessed during the trip was incredible. In Odessa and Kharkov we were beaten with wooden hammers for our complaints about the sanitary conditions and poor quality of food."*

*Dr. Vladimir Brodsky just finished his transport and has arrived . . .*

*Dr. Leonid Volvovsky has not yet arrived, his torture continues . . .*

## *Transit prisons . . .*

*Dirty, insect infested, overcrowded - 25 people in a cell meant for four. In transit, the guards and criminal prisoners are intimidating and sometimes violent. Rigid security includes repeated body searches, the use of guard dogs, and the rule that prisoners must keep their hands behind their backs when outside their compartment or cell. In a transit prison in 1977, Leningrad Poet Yuliya Okulova witnessed guards tormenting female prisoners by making the shower water alternately boiling and frigid, driving them naked down a corridor in front of male guards and prisoners, making them run before guards who beat them with fists, keys, and hosepipes, then crowding them into tiny "box" cells where they were further abused. (Issue 47; A Chronicle of Current Events)*

*Nadezhda Fradkova, in what condition is she being held?*

## *The labor camps . . .*

*Ordinary and strict regime camps have overcrowded barracks with insufficient heating and toilet facilities. Many camps are in areas affected by severe cold but prisoners are forbidden to use more than one blanket. Standard clothing is issued. Lack of hygiene, shortage of soaps, unhygienic bathing areas are common.*

*In special regime camps, prisoners are confined in cells equipped with a bucket instead of a toilet. Political prisoner Alexander Ginsburg's cell "was kept so damp that water drips down the walls and the plaster is crumbling off. Mice run about."*

*Hunger is an essential part of most of the punishments regularly imposed on prisoners, and prisoner's regular diet is also such as to cause hunger and malnutrition.*

*The following account is by Vladimir Bukovsky who spent from 1972 - 1976, in Vladimir Prison and Perm Camps (where Scharansky is today): "I can't say that prison hunger was particularly agonizing - it wasn't a biting hunger but rather, a prolonged process of chronic undernourishment. You very quickly stopped feeling it very badly . . . and only after several months did you realize that your bones were sticking out." October 8, 1976, A Chronicle of Current Events.*

*Prisoners generally suffer severe weight loss, ulcers, and sometimes scurvy.*

*Perm (from the First Guidebook to Prisons and Concentration Camps of the Soviet Union by Avraham Shifrin): The facilities for the political prisoners are without exception forced-labor camps. The inmates there are exposed to systematic abuse. Kept in a state of permanent hunger, they are forced to perform hard-labor duties. Cases of merciless beatings of the prisoners by the guards are rather frequent. Anatoly Scharansky is in Perm - in special isolation prison for a second six month term for attempting a hunger strike in protest of the interruption of his letters.*

*Chistopol (from Avraham Shifrin's account, see above): The prisoners here work in the cells in which they live. Authorities censor the prisoner's family and especially foreign correspondence. Meetings between the prisoners and their families are severely hampered. Josef Begun is in Chistopol, in a special punishment cell for six months.*

-----Clip and Save-----Clip and Save-----Clip and Save-----

Soviet officials responsible for prisons and camps:

Minister of the Interior, Aleksandr V. Vlasov, 6 Ogareva Street, Moscow 103009, USSR

Colonel, Medical Department, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Prison and Labor Camp Administration, Alexander Yakovlevich Gluzhkov, 6 Ogareva Street, Moscow 103009, USSR

Chief of Labor Camps and Prisons, General Bogdanov, Bolshaya Brommaya 23, Moscow, USSR

Chief Bureau for Observation of the Fulfillment of Laws of Prisons and Camps, Mr. Pobezhnimov, Pushkinskaya 15a, Moscow 103009, USSR

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, The Kremlin, Moscow 103132, USSR

Procurator General of USSR, Alexander Rekunkov, Pushkinskaya 15a, Moscow 103009, USSR

Head of Medical Administration, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Leonid Kirilovitch Karavanov, ul. Dzershinskogo 13, Moscow, USSR

Chief of Perm Camps, Nos. 36, 37, 38, Kholkov, Uchr. VS 389/36, p/o Kopalno, Chusovskoy Rayon, Permskaya Oblast, RSFSR 518810, SSR - Camp 36

Additional influential offices:

Edgar Bronfman, President World Jewish Congress, 1 Park Avenue, Suite 418, New York, N.Y. 10016

World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Oppia, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Alexander Hay, President, The International Committee of the Red Cross, 17 Avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland

USSR Red Cross, Kuznutzky Most 18/8, Moscow, USSR

William Falsgraf, President, American Bar Association, 1800 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Chief Consultant for Department of Jurists, Ministry of Justice, ul. Obukha 4, Moscow 129028, USSR, phone number 206-0554

Minister of Justice, B.U. Kravtsov, ul. Obukha 4, Moscow, USSR

Supreme Court of Soviet Union, Kuiburisheva 317, Moscow 103289, USSR

Minister of Health, S.P. Burenko, Per. Rakhmanovsky 3, Moscow, USSR

**From Washington:**

Senator Paul Simon was coordinator of Hill activities at a Capitol Hill press conference on behalf of Ina Meiman, coordinated by the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews on January 7, 1986.

Senator Simon joined with Senator Grassley to send a letter to Attorney General Meese in regard to the prosecution and conviction of the Maccabee 5, the Washington area Rabbis and clergy, who were arrested for demonstrating before the Soviet Embassy.

Congressman John Porter sent telegrams on behalf of Zachar Zunshine in December. Congressman Porter, as Co-Chairman of the Human Rights Caucus, sent a telegram to Secretary General Gorbachev on the arrest of Vladimir Lifshitz representing the Caucus and over 140 members of Congress.

EMIGRATION UPDATE FOR  
1985  
December - 92

Arrivals: Lev Goldfarb, Yakov Mesh, and Ilya Essas have arrived in Vienna with their families.

## Media Underscores Plight of Soviet Jews

CASJ extends a very special thank you to the media who have provided the Refuseniks with continual television and newspaper exposure.

In the past few months, the New York Times, Chicago Tribune, News Voice, and CBS-TV have taken the initiative to contact us for information, statistics and professional viewpoints. Their in-depth exposure of the importance of our work deserves to be recognized.

Lee Hill, Lerner Papers, maintains direct contact with CASJ. Her news articles are exemplary. She has visited our office, and has experienced, first-hand, the experience of telephoning a Soviet Jew in Moscow.

Last, but not least, is NBC-TV and Rich Samuels. Rich has filmed and reported from our office several times in the past six months. He has spoken to Abe Stolar in Moscow, and monitors Abe's complex and frustrating attempts in leaving the Soviet Union. The publicity he has given Abe and CASJ is immeasurable in terms of educating the public. In July, Good Morning America presented one of Rich's films of Abe Stolar and Chicago Action for Soviet Jewry nationally.

From all the Refuseniks in the Soviet Union, CASJ applauds the good work of all our friends in the media. Without you, we need to shout to be heard - with you, we need only whisper.

*From all the officers and volunteers of Chicago Action for Soviet Jewry, a heartfelt "Thank you" for the financial support we received from all our members and friends. Without your continued financial support we would not be able to do our job. We have saved a great amount on postage by not mailing out thank you notes for every donation. We do hope you understand that this has enabled us to apply these savings to direct aid.*

## **BAR/BAT MITZVAH TWINNINGS - SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1985; JANUARY, 1986**

<b>American Child</b>	<b>Soviet Child</b>	<b>Synagogue</b>	<b>American Child</b>	<b>Soviet Child</b>	<b>Synagogue</b>
Shira Wachtel	Olga Bialik	Sinai Temple	Elisa Horwitz	Diana Bukhman	Or Torah
Mitchell Feinberg	Arthur Finkelstein	B'nai Tikvah	Michelle Popper	Masha Grivnina	B.J.B.E.
Reni Dickman	Anna Adamov	B.J.B.E.	Karyn Gross	Toma Matveyev	Temple Chai
Rachel Rohr	Anna Adamov	Sinai Temple	Paul Chakrin	David Lifshitz	Oak Park Temple
Aaron Weiner	David Lifshitz	N.S.S. Beth El	Pauline Koffman	Marina Glazer	Beth El, Chicago
Todd Klein	Bagrat Prober	Temple Jeremiah	Leah Fried	Marina Glazer	Oak Park Temple
Sarah Weinberg	Marina Glazer	B'nai Yehuda	Laurie Karm	Diana Furman	B.J.B.E.
Deborah Wohlstadter	Elena Gorodetsky	N.S.S. Beth El	Wendy Kanter	Elena Gorodetsky	J.R.C.
Sean Lager	Alexander Berenshtein	Beth Shalom	Tracey Newman	Diana Bukhman	B.J.B.E.
Brian Greene	Igor Shnol	Beth Shalom	Jonathan Stein	Vadim Shrago	Etz Chaim
Jodi Sacks	Alexandra Patsiernik	Temple Chai	Nicole Labovitz	Sasha Fruman	N.S. Cong. Israel
Jodie Muenz	Alexandra Patsiernik	Temple Beth El	Todd Schmarak	Boris Osnis	B'nai Tikvah
Matthew Warnick	Leonid Gelfgat	N.W. Sub. Jew. Cong.	Michael Keener	Alik Kats	N.W. Jew. Cong.
Julie Robbin	Asya Fedotov	Temple Chai	Steven Kane	Igor Vaisman	Beth-El Zedek
Douglas Simon	Yuri Gruzglin	N.S. Cong. Israel	Brian Jakobson	Arthur Finkelstein	Beth-El Zedek
Deborah Greenberg	Asya Fedotov	B'nai Yehuda	David Chotiner	Vladislav Genis	Beth Shalom
Robert Horton	Leonid Lipovetsky	Etz Chaim	Jessica Bennett	Bella Khayimov	Beth-El Zedek
Jason Allen	Leonid Lipovetsky	B'nai Torah	David Levine	David Lifshitz	B.J.B.E.
Keri Lynn Lopatin	Masha Grivnina	Beth-El, Indiana	David Paget	Vadim Shrago	B'nai Torah
Dani Genin	Alexandra Perepletchik	B.J.B.E.	Jamie Friedlander	Evgeny Pekar	Spring Hill Temple

**American Child**

Adam Mednick  
 Steven Pearlman  
 Adam Moschin  
 Neil Rosengard  
 Jessica Rosengard  
 Ilissa Kabak  
 Diane Hakimi  
 David Ennis  
 Richard Richker  
 Patrick Kaplan  
 Jodi Salomon  
 Francine Rosenthal  
 Minette Goldstein  
 Michale Minkus  
 Ari Rotenberg  
 Melissa Goldfine  
 Hilary Goldsmith  
 Joey Chervin  
 Sarah Galanter  
 Gary Axelrod  
 Stephen Hoenig  
 Scott Polen  
 Douglas Silk  
 Mark Galsky  
 Melissa Kuhn  
 Sarah Hutner-Hughes  
 Deborah Williams  
 Joel Mehr  
 Sarah Burstein  
 Nathaniel Saltz  
 Bradley Gerstein  
 Debra Cohen  
 Adam Goldberg  
 Marcus Droker  
 David Axelrod  
 John Moeley  
 Brian Shankman  
 Martin Davids  
 Leslie Harris  
 Corey Fisher  
 Emily Stern  
 Marissa Green  
 Brian Frank  
 Amy Wax  
 Jason Brooks  
 Sara Simon  
 Gregory Slegman  
 Brian Winger  
 Linda Goldberg  
 Joshua Cohen  
 Beth Leader  
 Heather Altman  
 Chad Hornick  
 Jenny Wulfstat

**Soviet Child**

Vladislav Genin  
 Vadim Shrago  
 Dmitry Borovsky  
 Leonid Lipovetsky  
 Maria Liakhovetsky  
 Bella Khayimov  
 Olga Bialik  
 Mikhail Dorfman  
 Evgeny Pekar  
 Vadim Shrago  
 Alexandra Patsiernik  
 Svetlana Mullokanov  
 Olga Bialik  
 Igor Shnol  
 Yuri Gruzglin  
 Asya Fedotov  
 Anna Adamov  
 Leonid Lipovetsky  
 Toma Matveyev  
 Leonid Lipovetsky  
 Eugene Stetsenko  
 Eugene Stetsenko  
 Eliahu Chmelinsky  
 Eliahu Chmelinsky  
 Galya Fruman  
 Alexandra Patsiernik  
 Alexandra Patsiernik  
 Dmitry Borovsky  
 Diana Furman  
 David Lifshitz  
 Vadim Shrago  
 Anna Adamov  
 Dmitry Borovsky  
 Dmitry Borovsky  
 Dmitry Borovsky  
 Alexander Avrutzky  
 David Lifshitz  
 Vadim Shrago  
 Marina Glazer  
 Gennady Liubensky  
 Elena Gorodetsky  
 Maria Liakhovetsky  
 Boris Osnis  
 Janna Makovoz  
 Alexei Lein  
 Masha Grivnina  
 Itzak Muleris  
 Leonid Gelfgat  
 Paula Kun  
 Vladislav Genin  
 Elena Gorodetsky  
 Anna Aynvarg  
 Vadim Shrago  
 Margarita Litvak

**Synagogue**

Solel  
 Beth Shalom  
 Niles Township  
 Beth Shalom  
 Beth Shalom  
 Or Shalom  
 Beth Shalom  
 Spring Hill Temple  
 B.J.B.E.  
 N.S. Jew. Cong.  
 B.J.B.E.  
 B.J.B.E.  
 N.S.S. Beth El  
 N.S.S. Beth El  
 N.S.S. Beth El  
 N.S. Cong. Israel  
 Agudas Achin  
 Am Echod  
 Beth Israel, WI  
 B.J.B.E.  
 Am Yisrael  
 N.S.S. Beth El  
 Temple Chai  
 B'nai Shalom  
 B'nai Torah  
 Oak Park Temple  
 B'nai Yehuda  
 B'nai Shalom  
 Cong. Shalom  
 J.R.C.  
 N.S.S. Beth El  
 Moriah  
 B.J.B.E.  
 Beth-El Zedek  
 Beth Emet  
 Agunas, Akim, Iowa  
 Beth Shalom, Tenn.  
 Beth Shalom  
 Or Shalom  
 N.S.S. Beth El  
 B.J.B.E.  
 B'nai Torah  
 Beth Emet  
 Emanu-El WI  
 N.S. Cong. Israel  
 Beth-El Zedek  
 B'nai Tikvah  
 Beth-El Zedek  
 Beth-El Zedek  
 Niles Township  
 B'nai Tikvah  
 B'nai Tikvah  
 B'nai Tikvah  
 B'nai Torah

**American Child**

Todd Gardner  
 Nancy Balter  
 Mark Melamut  
 Mark Sack  
 Michael Glass  
 Wendy Mintzer  
 Kenneth Sarnoff  
 Eric Wolfson  
 Sandi Jacobson  
 Daniel Barnett  
 Kevin Friedman  
 Brad Goldstein  
 Pamela Newberger  
 Adam Pickljin  
 Joseph Stein  
 Hillary Finder  
 Laura Wolfson  
 Craig Gurwich  
 Joshua Denlow  
 Jonathan Friedman  
 Erika Pearlman  
 Jodi Farber  
 Allison Kamen  
 Eric Meadow  
 Barrett Kaiz  
 Elizabeth Stein  
 Leah Dicker  
 Robin Silbergleid  
 Jeff Finkelstein  
 Lisa Pinsky  
 Joshua Abrams  
 Stephanie Reinish  
 Gretchen Wallerstein  
 Brad Rubin  
 Matthew Zaner  
 Alison Buchalter  
 Marina Levitin  
 Felicia Goldberg  
 Marc Metz  
 Dr. Irving Cohen  
 Jonathan Domsy  
 Gregory Borak  
 Jonathan Blumberg  
 Jeff Strauss  
 Laura Schneiderman  
 Mark Mosbacher  
 David Miller  
 Sara Eckerling  
 Amy Freed  
 Elisa Gallo  
 Joshua Baron  
 Aaron Shapiama  
 Eric Gold  
 Gregory Kinross

**Soviet Child**

Mikhail Goltzman  
 Ann Bochlin  
 Vladislav Genin  
 Igor Vaisman  
 Igor Shnol  
 Svetlana Mullokanov  
 Gennady Liubensky  
 Alexander Avrutzky  
 Toma Matveyev  
 Karmi Elbert  
 Leonid Gelfgat  
 Leonid Gelfgat  
 Diana Furman  
 Eliahu Chmelinsky  
 Igor Shnol  
 Marina Glazer  
 Olga Bialik  
 David Lifshitz  
 Alik Kats  
 Alexander Avrutzky  
 Olga Bialik  
 Anna Aynvarg  
 Masha Grivnina  
 Alexander Berenshtein  
 Alexander Berenshtein  
 Larisa Ozernoy  
 Balla Khayimov  
 Bella Khayimov  
 Arthur Finkelstein  
 Olga Bialik  
 Vitaly Eliashberg  
 Elena Gorodetsky  
 Elena Gorodetsky  
 Boris Osnis  
 Igor Vaisman  
 Olga Bialik  
 Asya Fedotov  
 Asya Fedotov  
 Mark Buzharsky  
 Alexander Avrutzky  
 Valdislav Genin  
 Alexander Berenshtein  
 Vladislav Genin  
 Vladislav Genin  
 Asya Fedotov  
 Yuri Gruzglin  
 Gennady Liubensky  
 Alexandra Pereplechik  
 Diana Bukhman  
 Diana Bukhman  
 Igor Shnol  
 Igor Shnol  
 David Lifshitz  
 David Lifshitz

**Synagogue**

Beth-El Zedek  
 Oak Park Temple  
 Spring Hill Temple  
 Cong. Shalom, WI  
 Cong. Shalom, WI  
 Solel  
 N.S. Cong. Israel  
 Beth Shalom  
 Cong. Shalom, WI  
 N.S.S. Beth El  
 B'nai Torah  
 Indpls. Heb. Cong.  
 Beth Emet  
 B.J.B.E.  
 B'nai Torah  
 Am Yisrael  
 B'nai Yehuda  
 Cong. of Moses, MI  
 Beth Emet  
 Beth Am  
 B'nai Israel  
 N.W. Sub. Jew. Cong.  
 N.S.S. Beth El  
 N.W. Sub. Jew. Cong.  
 B.J.B.E.  
 N.S. Cong. Israel  
 Oak Park Temple  
 Beth Shalom  
 B'nai El. MO  
 Temple Jeremiah  
 B.J.B.E.  
 Am Shalom  
 Sinai, IN  
 B.J.B.E.  
 Temple Chai  
 Beth Shalom, Tenn.  
 Temple Menorah  
 N.W. Sub. Jew. Cong.  
 B.J.B.E.  
 Beth El Ner Tamid  
 N.S.S. Beth El  
 Spring Hill Temple  
 Moriah  
 Beth-El Zedek  
 Beth Hillel  
 B'nai Yehuda  
 B'nai Torah  
 N.S.S. Beth El  
 Beth Emet  
 N.S. Jew. Cong.  
 Temple Chai  
 Judea Mizpah  
 Temple Chai  
 Waverley Syn.

American Child	Soviet Child	Synagogue	American Child	Soviet Child	Synagogue
Melissa Shaprio	Larisa Ozernoy	B'nai Tikvah	Eric Berkson	Leonid Litvak	Hillel
Michael Schmerling	Alexander Avrutzky	Shalom, WI	Amy Bloom	Mila Smirnov	Solel
Melissa Kelz	Alexandra Patsiernik	J.R.C.	Victoria Rappin	Elena Cherniak	Temple Shalom
Scott Lifchez	Vitaly Eliashberg	Am Yisrael	Jennifer Kaye	Elena Cherniak	B.J.B.E.
Alison Levin	Larisa Ozernoy	Beth El	Elizabeth Fishman	Rachel Genusov	Anshe Emet
Robert Baum	Igor Shnol	Or Torah	Jennifer Stone	Julia Chudnovsky	Am Shalom
Daniel Mitan	Igor Vaisman	Solel	Brian Black	Evgeny Vassershtein	N.S. Cong. Israel
Rob Lissner	Leonid Lipovetsky	Temple Jeremiah	Jeffrey Winicour	Mikhail Putelov	N.S. Cong. Israel
Joshua Fine	Benjamin Berenfeld	Temple Shalom	Michelle Friedman	Alla Aizenberg	N.W. Jew. Cong.
Ethel Sklar	Anna Gruzglin	Or Torah	David Allen	Mark Krivopal	Skokie Central
Aaron Feldman	Igor Shnol	Moriah	Jennifer Settlow	Ann Levine	Sha'arai Shomayim
Daniel Kamensky	Mark Krivopal	Beth Shalom	Mindy Brill	Ilana Solodnik	Shalom, WI

With the cooperation of CASJ, Jewish children in the Republic of South Africa are participating in the twinning program. The names of the children who had their Bar/Bat Mitzvah in 1985 and adopted a Soviet "twin" follow:

#### September, 1985

Tania Cohen	Melory Gien	Jodi Hepker	Peppa Hurwitz	Joanne Katz	Leanne Jacobson
Loren Klass	Kelly Perlman	Natalie Preshow	Tanya Socks	Tanya Schwitz	Lauren Wolf
Leigh Weitzman	Brett Goldberg	Adam Shevel	Mark Pamensky		

#### October, 1985

Tenor Basserable	Richard Greenhill	Shawn Rosenberg	Lisa Cohen	Vicki Tempkin	Terri Goldstein
Tammy Defries	Jacqui Slovin	Cecile Skaragod	Kerry Malet	Wendy Davis	Robyn Solomon
Lynda Solomon	Toni Sochs	Charleen Utian	Franki Kessler	Ronell Klingman	Lindsay Cohen
Laia Bernhard	Aviva Nates				

#### November 1985

Sanchia Bourgestein	Simone Chaitowitz	Gila Cohen	Joanne Dinner	Peto-Lee Eiser	Lisa Friedlander
Lisa Harris	Melissa Janet	Robyn Jankelowitz	Leesa Kohn	Daniella Kluk	Leanne Mandim
Chantelle Nahman	Shelly Passman	Karen Socher	Shelley Rosen	Kerry Lee Saloner	Tessa Lynn Solomon
Nicole Zier	Craig Feigen	Yoni Meltz	Michael Shishler	Saul Tobias	Brent Lewis
Frank Wolpert					

#### December 1985

Michael Goldstein	Stephen Kupshik	Gavin Abro	Mathew Bonner
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Pamela Cohen, Marilyn Tallman

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