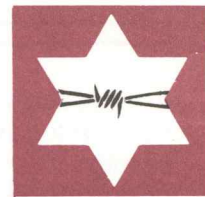


ALERT

INFORMATION FROM THE
UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS
1411 K Street, NW
Suite 402
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 393-4117



The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews is a Washington-based, independent organization dedicated to the freedom of emigration and human rights for all Soviet Jews.

Vol. X No. 6

April 13, 1984

Telephone Call to Fradkova: Mistreatment Revealed During Hospital Stay

Nadezhda Fradkova was finally released from a Leningrad hospital on March 16, where she had been held for 75 days — since January 3rd. Beginning a hunger strike on December 24 in protest of Soviet harassment and repeated refusals to receive permission to emigrate, Fradkova was abducted by Soviet authorities in the stairwell of her apartment building. Taken to the emergency room of the Leningrad hospital, Fradkova was forcibly drugged and fed to break her hunger strike.

A KGB agent was by her bedside for her entire stay in the hospital. At one point, a psychiatrist from a local clinic, Dr. Sivrantzeva, told Nadezhda that she was paranoid for thinking that she was always watched by the KGB! Another psychiatrist told Nadezhda that it was a sign of mental illness that she was not working in her profession.

Nadezhda lost her job as a mathematical linguist several years ago when she first applied to emigrate. Because of her refusenik status, she was unable to keep even menial jobs.

Determined to remain on her hunger strike, Nadezhda received heavy doses of medication in the hospital, including a maximum dose of anesthetic so that she "wouldn't be able to fight them this way".

Her beverages were also drugged with the maximum dosage allowable, and she was given injection by a hospital staff physician, Dr. Udalov, who gave her a steady dose of anti-semitism as well. Just before Nadezhda would lose consciousness from the drugs, Dr. Udalov would issue anti-semitic insults, such as "You Zionist whore! All you Jews are thieves! You always want to take advantage. Why don't you get a job

Continued on page 3

Homes of Ten Soviet Jews Raided: All Religious Materials Confiscated



Odesa police raided the homes of ten Soviet Jews on March 20, confiscating all religious items. With a warrant to "search for weapons", Soviet police left the homes with the mezuzot torn off the doorposts.

Of the ten Soviet Jews, the identity of three are known at this time: David Shechter, Yakov Levine, and Valery Lemelman, clearly Orthodox, practicing Jews.

The UCSJ issued the following statement: "This vicious spreading of anti-Semitism is humiliating and degrading. The Soviets' official anti-semitic policy is obviously 'knock on any (Jewish) door'. Furthermore, this latest incident in Soviet anti-semitism *cannot be considered as anti-Zionist*; rather this incident is clearly an attack on the essence of Jewish life."

Wife of Latest P.O.C. Interrogated & Threatened

Twenty-eight year old Tatiana Zunshine, wife of Riga's latest Prisoner of Conscience Zachar Zunshine, returned to her home after her "disappearance" for two days. Taken by force on March 22, after refusing to respond to repeated summons, Tatiana was interrogated for several hours and advised to stop working on behalf of her husband Zachar Zunshine.

Tatiana's husband was accused of "anti-Soviet slander" under Article 190 of the Russian Criminal Code, and is under pre-trial investigation at prison 78/21 in Riga.

Soviet authorities threatened Tatiana with Article 65 of the Latvian Criminal Code (Article 70 of the Russian Code). In a telephone conversation from Riga, Tatiana related to the UCSJ her words to the Soviet au-

thorities: "I am not doing anything 'anti-Soviet'; I am simply fighting for the right to leave the country and for my husband's release."

Soviet authorities demanded Tatiana stop all conversations with the West — "they'll forget you". But Tatiana said she would not stop.

Other refuseniks tied to the case include Alexander Balter. His wife Polina and her mother were both warned that Alexander must stop helping Zachar. Evgeny Balter, who was badly beaten on February 24, left the hospital where he was recovering from severe injuries because he was afraid that Soviet authorities would place him in a psychiatric hospital.

Zachar Zunshine was recently seen in the Riga prison. He was extremely thin and not allowed to shave. The address is O.C. 78/21. Riga 226009, Latvian SSR, USSR.

SEND TELEGRAMS TO THE PROSECUTOR IN RIGA inquiring as to the

Continued on page 3

NEWSBRIEFS

ALEXANDER BALTER of Riga was arrested and charged with "hooliganism".

VICTOR BRAILOVSKY was released from 3 years of internal exile in the Central Asian Republic of Kazakstan, and has rejoined his family in Moscow. He has received a residence permit.

CHAIM ELBERT, the father of P.O.C. Lev Elbert, suffered a heart attack last month.

NADEZHDA FRADKOVA, released from forced medical treatment in a Leningrad hospital on March 16, is now at home. While in the hospital, her clothing, pocketbook and keys were taken. When she returned home, she found that her apartment had been searched, and all of her letters and her address book were gone. SEND LETTERS OF SUPPORT TO: Nadezhda Fradkova, Zagorodny 15, Apt. 4, Leningrad 191002, RSFSR, USSR. ALSO PROTEST HER MISTREATMENT TO THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, and ask that she be allowed to emigrate. Address: Sergei Burenkov, Rakhmanovsky Pereulok 3, Moscow, RSFSR, USSR.

The Goldshtein family has sent the following message: "All invitations to **AVI GOLDSHTEIN** to visit the U.S. must be sent to the U.S. Embassy in Washington; Then we will take action."

VLADIMIR LIVSHITS of Leningrad, who had been on hunger strike last December to protest Soviet harassment, charges of "parasitism" and four refusals to receive permission to emigrate, went to the Leningrad OVIR last week. The OVIR orchestrated the entire broadcast media to capture the fierce interrogation which Livshits was subject to. Livshits is frightened for what lies ahead, and is fearful of Western contact.

Jewish refusenik and leader of the unofficial Moscow peace movement, **OLGA MEDVEDKOVA**, received a 2½ year suspended sentence, after a 13-hour trial held on March 16, from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Arrested last December for "resistance", Olga credits Western pressure for receiving the reduced sentence of 2½ years of surveillance.

Seventy-three year old Moscow physicist **NAUM MEIMAN** informs us that his wife **INA** is suffering from sarcoma, and can be treated properly only in a U.S. hospital. SEND TELEGRAMS urging that the Meimans be allowed to emigrate to Israel and be allowed the urgent medical treatment which Ina needs. SEND TO: Minister of Health, Sergei P. Burenkov, 3 Rakhmanovsky Pereulok, Moscow, AND TO: Dr. Ovchinikov, Leninsky Prospect, 14 Moscow, USSR. Dr. Ovchinikov is the Vice President of the Academy of Sciences in the USSR.

ALEXANDER PARITSKY was released from internal prison cell.

VALERY SOYFER, hospitalized for over two months with bleeding ulcers is in critical need of stomach medicines.

April birthdays to remember: **LEV BLITSHTEIN**, April 21: USSR, RSFSR/Moscow 129041, Bolshaya Pereyaslavskaya 3/Korp 2/Apt. 2. **IDA NUDEL**, April 27: USSR, Moldavian SSR, Bendery 278100 ul. Sovetskaya 69/2.

Zunshine Continued from p. 1

health and whereabouts of Zunshine. Address: Rinis Street #9, Riga 226158 Latvian SSR, USSR. Tele. 223-534. ALSO SEND LETTERS TO: Guntis Grutup Pre-Trial Investigation, Institution OC 78/21, Riga 226009, Latvian SSR, USSR. Tele. 229-992.

As this goes to press, the UCSJ has learned that Alexander Balter has been charged with "hooliganism". Protest this injustice by sending cables to Ambassador Dobrynin, Soviet Embassy, 1125 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

Fradkova Continued from p. 1

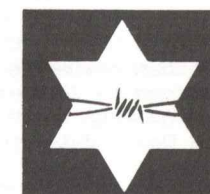
handling corpses (in the hospital)? Lots of people die here. You Jews always want to have prestigious jobs!"

While in the hospital, Soviet authorities brought Nadezhda's father in to talk with her. Nadezhda's parents were divorced when she was an infant. She has had next to no contact with her father, who had moved to another city and remarried when Nadezhda was a young child. Her father asked why she wanted to emigrate to the West: "There is only capitalism there. The Jews are using you. You're just a puppet."

While in the hospital, Nadezhda managed to see her own medical records — which appeared to have been entirely fabricated. There was no record of any medications given despite the hallucinatory and anesthetic drugs she was given.

On March 8, Nadezhda sent an application to the Soviet parliament requesting to denounce her Soviet citizenship.

Fradkova's situation changed when her story was broadcast on Voice of America. Now at home, Nadezhda has been threatened with incarceration in a home for the chronically ill, where only family members can get the "patient" out. But Nadezhda's mother is dead, and her father is estranged. She has no other family. (See Newsbriefs for addresses to send telegrams).



Preface to Olga's appeal: The following appeal from Soviet Jewish refusenik and peace activist, Dr. Medvedkova was received in late March. Dr. Medvedkova, a geographer, was charged with malicious hooliganism by Soviet authorities in reference to her activities as an independent peace activist.

At her trial, March 23, she received a 2½ year suspended prison term. She was warned that she is under surveillance and will be imprisoned if she "steps out of line".

She credits public support in the West for her light sentence.

To all peace organizations, to all peace activists, to all women of the earth

I am Olga Medvedkova. I address you now from a hospital where I am trying to save my yet unborn child. There is a new turn in my fate. I expect a child (in addition) to my struggle against false criminal accusations. Into the initial period of (my) interrogations, during December and January, I kept silent about it. I was too much preoccupied by the most understandable desire to dispute the plot against our trust building peace group (Group to Establish Trust US-USSR, an independent Soviet peace group). I was indignant to hear how false accusations are sounding. I did my best to stand firm in opposing this flow of slander. Presently, however, I feel that the child that grows in me indicates His presences. Much of my strength goes now for serving his life! Isn't it symbolic for me simultaneously to be with the task of defending the right for the unofficial peace activism to exist with the right for my child to be born alive too? I know that if the trial is before the birth of my child the chances for him to be born alive are small. It's terrible to realize it. It's terrible to realize too, that even entirely the pressure of the interrogations and of false accusations all this was created the risk of my coming motherhood, so that hospitalization was urgent. I am trying to recover the (physical) strength to be able both to defend myself from slanderous false accusations and to defend myself as a mother, to defend the right of my yet unborn child to be alive.

I address to all women in our planet to support me in my struggle. Can the enemies of grass-roots peace activism be so all-powerful that even an unborn child may be punished by them? Are all women of the earth not in a position to stop the enemies of grass-roots peace activists from death sentence to my child? Please, help me to save the life of my yet unborn child.

1/31/84 Moscow Hospital
Olga Medvedkova

Action **ALERT**

From Local Councils

UCSJ Local Council Protests Benefit Premier: Armand Hammer Production is "An insult to people who care about human rights"

Boston Action For Soviet Jewry, a member of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, did not let the March 15 Boston premier of Armand Hammer's "Backstage at the Kirov", proceed without protest.

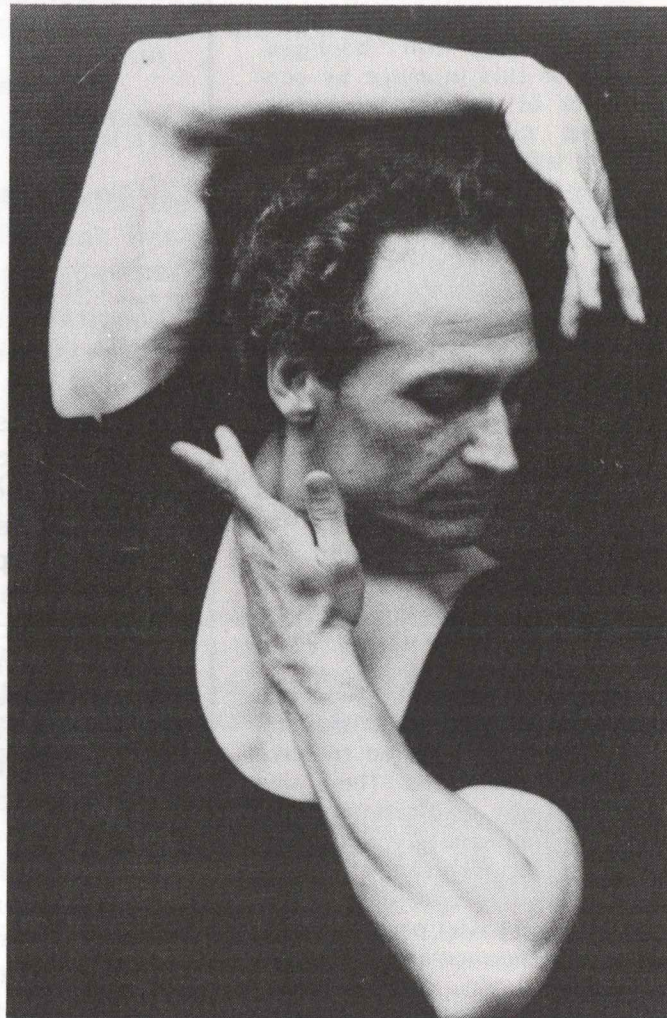
Held to benefit the Boston public radio station WBUR, "Backstage at the Kirov" is "especially insensitive in view of the state of affairs in the Soviet Union," stated Action for Soviet Jewry in an open letter to the radio station manager.

"At a time when Soviet political prisoners such as Anatoly Shcharansky, Alexei Murzhenko, Yuri Federov, Alexander Paritsky, Iosif Begun and dozens of others are being fed substandard prison diets, it is in incredibly poor taste for well-to-do Americans to be feasting on Soviet caviar and vodka," wrote Co-Chairwomen Bailey Barron and Judith Patkin, referring to the cocktail reception held in conjunction with the benefit premier.

According to Action's letter, Valery Panov, former lead dancer with the Kirov, was the victim of "vicious Soviet harassment," and attempts were made "to poison and maim him". Panov, 44, was dismissed by the Kirov Ballet in 1972 after applying to emigrate to Israel.

Short of calling for a boycott of the fundraiser, the strongly worded Action letter asserts "there must be a better way to raise funds from the listeners of WBUR than to support the one-sided view of Soviet society . . . We deplore your choice of program and refreshment. It is an insult to people who care about human rights and it sets a poor example for a major center of intellectual activity in Boston."

Action for Soviet Jewry noted that the sense of outrage following the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner has not only abated but given way to an atmosphere in which many feel comfortable "turning their backs" to Soviet violations.



Valery Panov, former lead dancer with the Kirov, was dismissed by the Ballet in 1972 after applying to emigrate to Israel.



Reprinted from Intermountain Jewish News, March 23, 1984.

On Sept. 13, 1982, Hart received the Legislator of the Year award from the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews in Washington. Making presentation were Phyllis Daniel and co-chairs of the Colorado Committee of Concern for Soviet Jewry, Lillian Hoffman and Rhoda Friedman.

Action **ALERT**

From Local Councils

Reprinted from *The Jewish Advocate*, Thursday, March 15, 1984, Boston, MA

Rights Group Protests WBUR Benefit 'All Things Not Considered,' They Say

By Lawrence Harmon
Advocate Staff

A Waltham-based human rights organization, Action for Soviet Jewry, logged a protest this week against the March 15 Boston premiere of the film, "Backstage at the Kirov," at the Copley Place Theatre, the proceeds of which will benefit public radio station WBUR.

In a March 7 open letter to the station manager of WBUR, the president of Sack Theatres and the president of Boston University, the human rights group cited the fundraiser as "especially insensitive in view of the state of affairs in the Soviet Union."

Action also strongly criticized the plans for a cocktail reception at the Seaside Restaurant at which, spokesmen said, Soviet brands of Romanov caviar and Stolichnaya vodka are to be served.

"At a time when Soviet political prisoners such as Anatoly Shcharansky, Alexei Murzhenko, Yuri Federov, Alexander Paritsky, Iosif Begun and dozens of others are being fed substandard prison diets, it is in incredibly poor taste for well-to-do Americans to be feasting on Soviet caviar and vodka. In addition, it is well known that the Soviet government uses hard currency from exports to support their armed forces," wrote Bailey Barron and Ju-

dith Patkin, Action co-chairwomen.

According to Lynn Graham, a publicist for the Sack Theatres, the private screening will be held for 163 WBUR supporters who will pay fifty dollars each for the evening's entertainment. "Backstage at the Kirov," an Armand Hammer Production, is a behind the scenes look at the Kirov Ballet of Leningrad, which recently celebrated its 200th anniversary.

Graham told the *Advocate* that Sack Theatres chose WBUR as the recipient of the fundraiser after Armand Hammer Productions recommended the Boston premiere be utilized to benefit local public radio. "All money from (March 15) ticket sales goes to WBUR," Graham said.

According to Action's letter, Valery Panov, former lead dancer with the Kirov, was the victim of "vicious Soviet harassment," and attempts were made "to poison and maim him." Panov, 44, was dismissed by the Kirov Ballet in 1972 after applying to emigrate to Israel.

Action also claimed that Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of the Occidental Petroleum Co., has been approached to speak out against human rights violations in the Soviet Union on many occasions but has always refused. Hammer, who is Jewish, has maintained myriad business ventures in the Soviet Union, ranging

from pencil factories to Moscow's equivalent of the World Trade Center.

In 1979, the 86-year-old executive officer formed Armand Hammer Productions, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Occidental Petroleum Corp., which has already produced three dozen nontheatrical and documentary films.

Allison Brennan, a spokesman for Armand Hammer Productions in Los Angeles, stated in a telephone interview that the film should be viewed as "a piece of art" which is "not political." When informed of the concerns of Action for Soviet Jewry, Brennan stated that the production company was not concerned with "other people's political neuroses." When queried about Action's reference to former Kirov star Panov as well as the organization's concern for prisoners of conscience, Brennan stated that the purpose of the film was "to improve cultural understanding between nations."

Jane Christo, station manager at WBUR, stated in a telephone interview that Action's letter reflects "legitimate concerns" which are "perfectly valid." When asked if she shared the concerns of the rights group, Christo replied, "Yes, I share their concerns. I share their general concerns."

Short of calling for a boycott of the fundraiser, the strongly worded Action letter as-

serts "there must be a better way to raise funds from the listeners of WBUR than to support the one-sided view of Soviet society . . . We deplore your choice of program and refreshment. It is an insult to people who care about human rights and it sets a poor example for a major center of intellectual activity in Boston."

When queried about the propriety of the caviar and vodka reception, WBUR's Christo stated, "I'm not going to tell them not to serve it." When questioned if she considered the entire promotional event appropriate in light of Action's objections, Christo told the *Advocate* to ask her a "specific question." When the same question was repeated, Christo again, with some annoyance, told the *Advocate* to ask her a "specific question."

Barbara Palant, executive director of Action for Soviet Jewry, termed the glorification of Soviet culture "symbolic of American amnesia." She noted that the sense of outrage following the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner has not only abated but given way to an atmosphere in which many feel comfortable "turning their backs" to Soviet violations.

"Less than six months ago, Americans were throwing Stolichnaya (vodka) overboard," she noted.



ALERT On Capitol Hill



UCSJ Supports Berman Amendment

As we go to press, the Export Administration Act awaits Conference Committee. The Conference Committee is as follows: Senators Jake Garn, John Tower, John Heinz; Congressmen Tom Lantos, Dante Fascell, Lee Hamilton, Stephen Solarz, Don Bonker, Dan Mica, Michael Barnes, Howard Wolpe, Sam Gejdenson, Howard Berman, Toby Roth, Olympia Snowe, Douglas Bereuter, Gerald Solomon, and Ed Zschau. The UCSJ, together with the SSSJ and the Center For Russian Jewry sent the following message to the conferees: "As an Export Administration Act Conferee, please recognize that the U.S. must be able to exercise some economic leverage on human rights violations and retain important non-military options for presidential conduct of foreign policy. Kindly support the House language affecting controls on existing contracts as it relates to foreign policy export controls."

House "Dear Colleague" on Behalf of Zachar and Tatiana Zunshine

Representative John Porter (R-IL) circulated among House members a letter to Secretary General Konstantin Chernenko concerning the treatment of Zachar and Tatiana Zunshine. "... It appears to us that the harassment and false accusations against the Zunshines and other Soviet citizens are part of an attempt to discourage refuseniks from appealing their refusals for exit visas. This is of great concern to us, since we believe that it is the legitimate right of citizens to use legal means to appeal government decisions, and this harassment is evidently geared to discourage their use of this right. ..." The Letter has over 100 signatures in the House.

Evidence of Soviet Anti-Semitism Distributed to House & Senate Members

Translated from the writings of Russian non-Jewish scholar Dr. Ivan Martynov, who recently renounced his academic degree in protest of the anti-semitic works published by writers as Lev Korneyev, "Documentary Evidence of Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union Today" was distributed to all House and Senate members last month to call attention to the official anti-semitic campaign in the Soviet Union. Coordinated by the CASJ, the 22-page document, excerpted from a larger work entitled, "The Korneyev Case: A Relapse Into the Propaganda of the Black Hundreds" was circulated by Senator Christopher Dodd (D-CT) and Representative John Porter (R-IL). Extra copies are available. "It would be useful for Korneyev to study Article 74 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR which stipulates a three-year sentence for 'the spreading of ideas undermining the confidence and respect for other nationalities and races and arousing national and racial hatreds ... Lev Korneyev should be brought to trial under this Article,'" writes Martynov.

Hart Has Heart For Soviet Jews

U.S. Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who received the UCSJ's Legislator of the Year Award in September 1982, explained his commitment to the Soviet Jewry movement on the occasion of March 15 — the seventh anniversary of Anatoly Shcharansky's arrest: "The plight of Soviet Jews represents the threat to human rights and civil rights that exists in many places in the world today. Every opportunity ought to be taken to secure the very basic freedoms for Soviet Jews that we in America sometimes take for granted."

Washington Talk

On March 15, President Reagan said in a statement issued to mark the seventh anniversary of the arrest of Anatoly Shcharansky, that in dialogues with Soviet authorities, "we have no higher priority" than human rights for Soviet Jews and others in the USSR. . . . Those who care about the fate of Soviet Jews should know that we are with them today, and will be with them tomorrow."

Today is the International Day of Concern for Soviet Jews. It marks the seventh anniversary of the arrest of Anatoly Shcharansky for his activities on behalf of human rights in the Soviet Union. His courage and determination to stand up for those rights have earned him the respect and admiration of countless people worldwide. But he would not want this day to be dedicated solely to him. Rather it is a day when men and women of good will reflect on all the aspects of the situation of Jewry in the U.S.S.R. That situation has deteriorated over the past year. Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union has fallen to its lowest levels since the late 1960s; officially-tolerated anti-Semitism manifesting itself in broadcasts, articles, and the widely-publicized formation of an "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public", has increased; and individual refuseniks continue to be subjected to harassment.

All in all, this is a grim picture. But we will not be disheartened. Soviet Jews value the support of concerned individuals and organizations all over the world. In our country this support reflects the broad, grassroots concern which abuse of human rights elicits in the American public. Outrage where human rights are violated is one of the best American traditions. I endorse the International Day of Concern, and the goals for which it stands.

The United States Government shares these goals. It has actively supported the right of Soviet Jews to practice their cultural traditions freely and to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. if they so choose. This point has been emphasized to the Soviet authorities in many fora and at all levels; it has been conveyed to the new Soviet leadership. It is our sincere hope that the Soviets will ease their repressive human rights policies and fulfill the solemn international obligations they have undertaken, including their commitment under the Helsinki accords. In our dialogue with the Soviet authorities, we have no higher priority. Those who care about the fate of Soviet Jews should know that we are with them today, and will be with them tomorrow.

Washington Talk

Democratic Presidential Hopefuls Air Views on U.S.-Soviet Relations, Helsinki Accords, Jewish Emigration

NEW YORK, March 28 (JTA) — Both former Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart support tying Soviet-American trade relations to free emigration of Soviet Jews, while the Rev. Jesse Jackson believes this policy — known as "Linkage" — would not be necessary "if we could create an atmosphere of solution with regard to arms control and reduction."

Their answers came in response to a questionnaire about U.S. human rights policy and Soviet Jewry issues, which was released today by the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry.

Herbert Kronish, chairman of the Conference, said, "Our organization does not endorse candidates for public office. However, with Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union at a virtual halt — only 1,314 Jews were allowed to leave the USSR in 1983, compared with more than 51,000 persons just five years ago — we feel it is important for people in our area to know where the candidates stand on issues that affect Soviet Jewry."

Among the issues the candidates were asked to discuss, Kronish said, were the linkage of U.S. trade policy to human rights violations, the success or failure of the 1975 Helsinki Accords, and whether the problem of Soviet Jewish emigration should be raised at all bi-lateral discussion between the U.S. and the USSR.

Positions On Jackson-Vanik Amendment

Asked to discuss their positions on the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which the U.S. Congress enacted in 1974, and which calls for linking "most favored nation status" for the Soviet Union with emigration of Jews and other groups from the USSR, the candidates gave the following answers:

Hart: "I support the policy of linkage and maintenance of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment. The principles of morality in foreign policy established by Section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 are laudable goals."

"Effectively, the amendment makes the President responsible for personal involvement, through the certification requirement, in the human rights climate in non-market countries with which we as a nation do business. These trade relationships are important to the Eastern bloc economic well-being; through linkage, we tie their emigration and human rights practices directly to those economic interests, constructively emphasizing our real commitment to basic human values at home and overseas."

Jackson: "If we could create an atmosphere of solution with regard to arms control and reduction, the Jackson-Vanik Amendment would be unnecessary. All questions of international relations are 'linked.' As the general environment of relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. improves, this question will be easier to answer."

Mondale: "I was proud to join with Senator Henry Jackson . . . to tie Soviet Jewish emigration to U.S. Soviet trade relations as an original co-sponsor of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment and I continue to support it. 'Most-favored nation' status should not be accorded to a nation with as dismal a record in the human rights area as the Soviet Union has. Our policy enables us to put our support of the principle of human rights into practice, to show the world that we

mean what we say, to remind human rights violators that their transgressions will be met by our reprisals."

View Of Helsinki Accords

Asked whether the 1975 Helsinki Accords, which U.S. and European leaders hoped would provide certain guarantees on human rights in the Eastern Bloc countries, had proved to be a failure, the candidates replied:

Mondale: "The process behind the Accords resulting from the Helsinki Final Act has not failed. Continued discussion between the Soviet Union and the West is not only healthy, it is necessary. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union doesn't seem to be willing to adhere to the principle of human rights and for this reason, international progress in the field of human rights has not been achieved to the extent desired."

"As President, then, I would institute regular summit meetings between the leadership of the U.S. and USSR, because it is always more dangerous not be talking and because no progress in human rights and the treatment of Soviet Jews can be made in the absence of dialogue. Consequently, we must continue to participate in follow-up conferences to the Helsinki Accords such as the Madrid Conference."

Jackson: "Yes (Helsinki has been a failure). Because our relationship with the Soviet Union has deteriorated, and because we are without a platform for the relations between the two countries, we have no leverage with the Soviets."

"When the international environment is one which includes sincere attempts to dialogue with the Soviets, there is a more relaxed society with regard to human rights. As general discussions with the Soviets are advanced, they would become more responsive to the Helsinki Accords. It is one of the obligations of the United States to strongly pursue and advocate the issue of human rights."

Hart: "The Soviet failure to comply should not be interpreted as a failure of the Helsinki process. If anything, it has allowed the U.S. and other countries to focus their attacks on Soviet human rights violations. Even bearing in mind the many obstacles facing attempts at assurance of compliance, we have to maintain vigilant efforts. As President I would use all the powers of that office to remind the Soviet leadership of our constant attention to this issue."

"The U.S. should continue to participate in followup conferences on the Helsinki Accords. Any perception on the part of the Soviets that we are inconsistent in our belief in the legitimacy of an international monitoring role will be a sign that the U.S. is not truly committed to basic human rights as a primary tenet of our foreign policy."

Mondale said that as President, "I would reinforce our support of human rights principles by introducing the subject (of Soviet Jewish emigration) at all bi-lateral meetings between the U.S. and the USSR."

Hart said, "I would call for a discussion on Soviet Jewish emigration issues and individual cases at all levels of official contact between the two governments, whenever appropriate." Jackson said that the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration "should be raised within any broad-based discussion between the U.S. and the USSR."

Reprinted from JTA

Guest Columnist

How Detente Affects Soviet Jews

A year has passed since the gathering in Jerusalem in March 1983 of some 1,800 Jews and 200 Christians from over 40 nations for the Third World Brussels Conference on Soviet Jews. The excitement and the enthusiasm at that gathering was intense. I know that I shall never forget the exhilaration which I experienced in speaking to a plenary session of this conference.

But tragically the year following this splendid conference has probably been the bleakest period since the modern emigration of Soviet Jews began in 1970. The conferees in Jerusalem remembered the almost incredible figure of some 51,000 Soviet Jews who were able to emigrate in 1979 and the desperately low figure of less than 2,000 that were able to leave in 1982.

"What went wrong?" was the central question. Again that question is being asked all over the Earth. Did emigration dry up as detente deteriorated? Or was Andropov, the cruel head of the KGB for 15 years and a notorious anti-Semite, the reason? Could it be that the Kremlin was angry because in recent years over 60 percent of the talented Soviet Jews who were able to leave went to the United States or elsewhere rather than to Israel? Or was it something more basic like a decision of the Politburo to simply terminate all emigration?

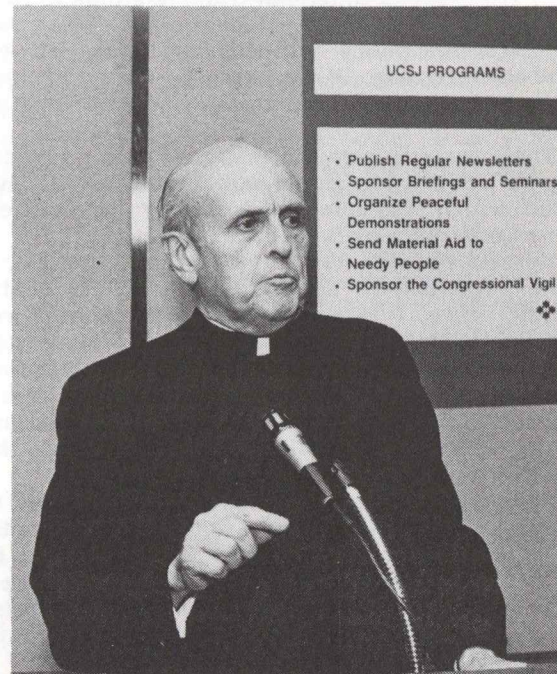
No one can really say for sure which of these reasons brought about at least a temporary halt in the last exodus. I myself am inclined to think that the destruction of detente by the Reagan administration had a more harmful affect on emigration than any other factor. The Soviet leadership is visibly distressed at the harsh words and deeds that have been coming out of the White House for the past three years. No one, of course, condones some of the things that the USSR has been doing. But the practice of detente had become, one would have hoped, a permanent part of U.S. foreign policy. President Nixon implemented detente in 1972 in SALT I with its mutual ban on the anti-ballistic missile. President Ford acted in the spirit of detente when he initiated the agreements at Vladivostok and when he signed the Helsinki Accords on August 1, 1975. President Carter continued the approach based on detente when he signed SALT II with Brezhnev.

It is significant to note that all during these years Soviet Jews were able to emigrate. A miracle happened during these years — over one-quarter of a million Soviet Jews were able to leave.

The Soviet leaders must have been chagrined when the United States Senate refused to ratify SALT II and when a new administration returned to the cold war with rhetoric not heard in many years or even decades. Is it surprising that the number of Soviet Jews able to leave plummeted? Could the Kremlin be expected to allow emigration as usual when the United States was substantially altering its relationship with the Soviet Union?

Should, therefore, those who are deeply anxious for the liberation of the 400,000 Refuseniks in Russia urge a return to detente? The answer to that question is not easy nor will everyone agree. But at least the most intense discussion should be focused on this question.

Not everyone at the Jerusalem conference a year ago was advocating a return to detente. Indeed the anger against the Soviet Union was understandably deep among the 180,000 Soviet Jews in Israel, many of whom are waiting for their relatives in Russia to join them. But Abba Eban in his address to the Third Brussels Conference on Soviet Jews on March 18, 1983, pointed out with his characteristic eloquence that the number of Soviet Jews able to emigrate through the years has been in direct correlation to the level of detente at the time. It is a lesson to be pondered as we wait with undisguised hope for some indication that Mr. Chernenko will allow the Jews of the Soviet Union to go to the country of their choice.



By
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"... we harbor no hostility toward the Soviet Union. But the Anti-Semitism; the new wave of dismissals from employment, and the actions taken to prevent our access to Jewish Culture — all of these make our position unbearable and force us to submit our petition in a new form: to express our desire to emigrate without degrading ambiguities and without reticence. We demand the free repatriation of Jews in Israel."

Mikhail Salman, Yakov Gorodetsky, Lev Furman, Evgenia Utevskaia, Iosef Radomyslsky, Grigory Vasserman and Evgeny Lein were among the over twenty Leningrad refuseniks who signed this declaration to the Supreme Soviet.

7 February 1984, Leningrad

Heard In Israel

Refuseniks say life unbearable

Twenty Leningrad refuseniks have sent a petition to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow stating that their lives have become "unbearable" and demanding the right to emigrate to Israel.

The refuseniks, led by Yvgeny Lev, say that a new wave of firings of Jewish activists from their jobs, as well as the increasing number of anti-Semitic articles in the Soviet press, have made their lives unbearable.

A copy of the petition was received by the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry.

Roy Isacowitz reports from Tel Aviv:

Members of a four-member Soviet delegation which has spent a week in Israel as guests of a public committee of representatives of Israeli peace movements have denied that there is a "Jewish question" in Russia.

Delegation leader Yuri Barabash, chief editor of the *Sovetskaya Kultura* (Soviet Culture) newspaper and president of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People, told *The Jerusalem Post* that, while in Israel, the group had tried to give the "true picture" concerning Soviet Jewry. That picture, he said, is that the Jews in the Soviet Union have no specific problems. The problem is caused by people who do not have accurate information on the subject, or by those with an anti-Soviet bias.

Barabash was not troubled by the small demonstration for Soviet Jewry by the 35s Group outside the headquarters of the Israel-Soviet Friendship League.

Barabash said that the delegation had encountered a lot of goodwill during its visit and had found a desire to better understand Soviet policy. He said that, in his opinion, peace sentiment in Israel was growing, and a considerable majority of the Israeli public disagreed with the "aggressive political trend" in the country.

But he was not optimistic that there would be a thaw in the

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diplomatic freeze between the two countries soon. The resumption of diplomatic relations depended on a fundamental modification of the political trend in Israel and the renunciation by Israel of "anti-Sovietism," he said. He refused to say whether he believed the PLO would recognise Israel. Israel should first recognise the PLO as a negotiating partner and then maybe it would get an answer, he said.

Soviet 'peace group' here on visit

A four-man delegation representing the Soviet Peace Committee is visiting Israel. The hope that the visit will lead to better Israeli-Soviet ties was voiced by Knesset member Ora Namir of the opposition Alignment at a reception for the guests sponsored by a public committee consisting of representatives of Israeli peace movements, of the Labour Party, Mapam, Rakah (Communist), Sheli and Alternative (a party of Sheli breakaways).

Namir called for the renewal of diplomatic relations between the two countries and for Soviet Jews to be permitted to immigrate to Israel and "to study their language — Hebrew."

In reply, the head of the Russian delegation, Yuri Barabash, said the renewal of ties depends on Israel's first changing its "dangerous" policies. As for the Hebrew language, "if Soviet Jews have a mother tongue at all, it is Yiddish and in this language there are newspapers, books, a theatre and artistic activities," he said. Furthermore, he claimed, the study of Hebrew is not forbidden in the

Soviet Union, and is studied in universities and foreign-language institutes.

Barabash is editor of *Sovetskaya Kultura* (Soviet Culture) and head of the Soviet People's Committee for Solidarity with the Palestinians.

The delegation's other three members are: Yuri Drozdov, responsible for Middle East affairs in the Soviet peace committee; Alexander Krasnov, head of the Novosti news agency's African and Middle Eastern Department; and Dr. Wilhelm Gruner.

Jerusalem Post, 3/18-24, 1984

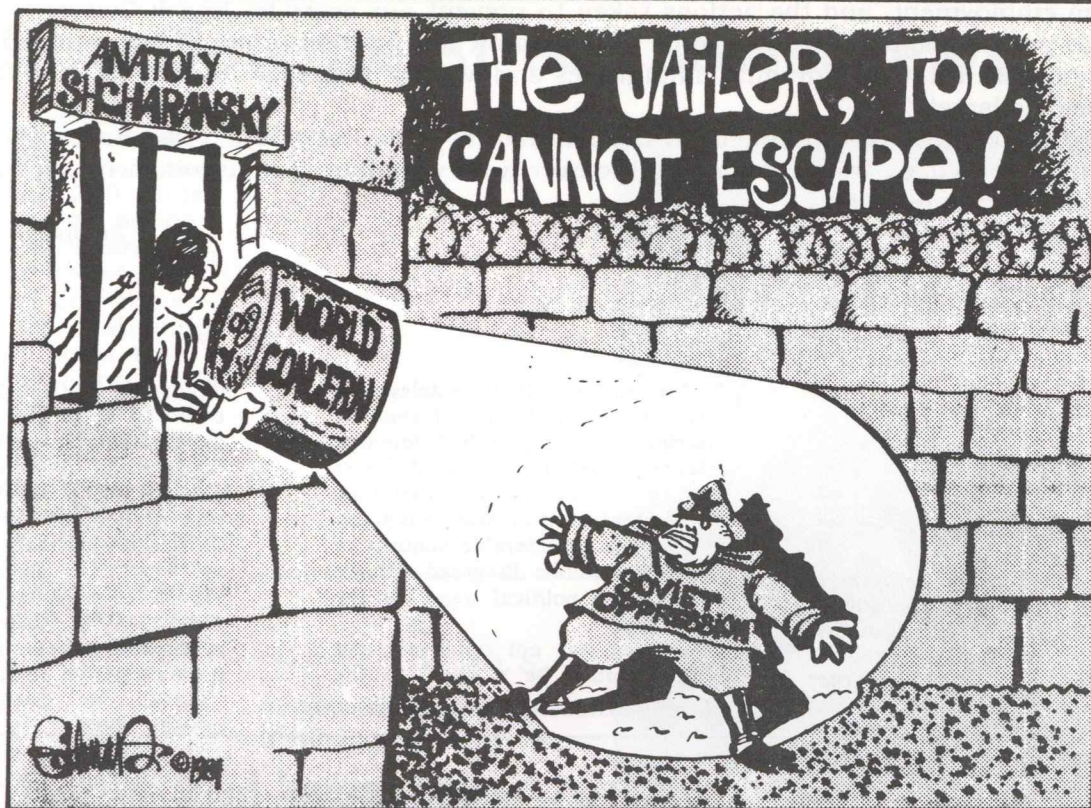
Reprinted from *Washington Post*, 3/16/84

Soviets Accuse U.S. of Anti-Semitism

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union accused the United States of practicing anti-Semitism and said that discrimination against Jews "has struck its deep poisonous roots" everywhere in American society.

"Not a week, perhaps, passes without arsons, demolitions of synagogues, and desecration of Jewish cemeteries in this or that area of the U.S.A., without fascistic thugs' daubing swastikas on houses where Jews live, or without threats of physical violence against Jews—the citizens of 'free America,'" the official news agency Tass said.

It was not clear what prompted the unusually sharp attack. America is more often portrayed in the Soviet press as a society dominated by "Zionist" money and media.



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Inside Today's Alert

Odessa Homes Raided.....	p.1
Fradkova: Mistreatment Revealed	p.1, 3
Zunshine Interrogated.....	p. 1, 3
Newsbriefs	p. 2
Medvedkova Speaks Out	p. 3
Boston Council Protests Kirov Premier	p. 4, 5
Alert on Capitol Hill	p. 6
Washington Talk.....	p. 6, 7
Guest Columnist.....	p. 8
"How Detente Affects Soviet Jews"	
Heard in Israel	p. 9

The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews is composed of 33 local councils, 3 domestic affiliates, 3 international affiliates and 55,000 individual members dedicated to helping Soviet Jews, especially those desiring to emigrate.

Editor: Claudia Zorn.

President: Lynn Singer. Vice Presidents: Hinda Cantor, Pam Cohen, Ruth Newman, Morey Schapira.

51 Jews left Soviet Union in March