

The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews

VLADIMIR KISLIK INCARCERATED IN MENTAL HOSPITAL

In a vicious move this week, Soviet authorities committed activist Vladimir Kislik to Psychoneurological Hospital, No. 21 in Kiev. This Soviet ploy of forced psychiatric confinement has been used in the past to silence opposition. It is particularly dreaded by dissidents and aliyah activists since a person declared insane can be held indefinitely and subjected to mind-altering drugs.

Soviet authorities had sentenced Kislik to 15 days in prison earlier this month on trumped-up charges of hooliganism and added an additional 15 days without explanation. After declaring a hunger strike to protest his treatment, he was transferred to the mental assylum.

Kislik, a refusenik since 1973, has been the subject of vicious attacks in the Kiev newspapers in recent months. A physicist with the Kiev Institute of Nuclear Research prior to his dismissal for applying to emigrate to Israel, he has been forced in recent years to work at menial jobs. His wife and son live in Israel, while he has been living with his father. While a refusenik he has been instrumental in organizing seminars on Jewish culture.

It is urgent that protests of Kislik's confinement be sent to Dr. Anatoly Denisovich Pevenok, head of the hospital, and to Dr. Naum Moisevich Lifshitz, the senior psychiatrist heading the commission which generally decides whether or not a patient is insane. Strong pressure from psychiatrists and psychiatric associations is most effective. Both doctors may be contacted at :

Psychoneurological Hospital No. 21
Frunze 103
Kiev, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

LONG-TERM REFUSENIKS APPEAL TO BREZHNEV ON EVE OF OLYMPICS

The following telegram was sent by 16 Soviet Jews to Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev on the eve of the Moscow Olympics:

July 18, 1980

To Premier Leonid Brezhnev:

Emigration policy is one of the important criteria in measuring the humanity of the Soviet Union. The subject of liberalizing emigration policy has been brought to the attention of the Soviet leaders many times, as well as to social and religious activists in other nations. Now, just before the Moscow Olympics it is extremely important to eliminate circumstances which can cause a cooling of the international climate.

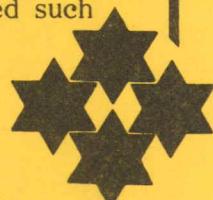
Therefore, we think that showing humanity and good will to those who are in prisons and in exile who were trying to emigrate and also to those waiting many years to join their families in Israel will better the atmosphere in international affairs and will help to avoid many concerns for the participants in the Moscow Olympics.

At this unstable time we demand:

- Release those imprisoned and exiled for applying to emigrate from the Soviet Union
- Grant exit visas to families who are waiting to join their relatives in Israel for more than five years.
- Maximum waiting time for exit visas not to exceed five years.

There is no doubt that when these demands are realized, they will contribute to a better climate during the Moscow Olympics. This improvement will be received enthusiastically in all Western countries and will help the process of detente in which you played such an important role in the seventies.

(continued next page)



These are the names of Jews who are waiting for permission to leave the Soviet Union
[Signed]: Eitan Finkelstein (10 years), Alexander Lerner (9 years), Lev Ovsischer (9 years),
Gregory & Isai Goldstein (9 years), Mark Nashpitz (9 years), Kim Fridman (8 years),
Vladimir Kislik (7 years), Isaac Tsitberblit (7 years), Lev Blitshtein (6 years), Lev Roitburd
(6 years), Arkady Mai (5 years), Elena Seidel (5 years), Hanna Elinson (5 years), Yakov
Alpert (5 years), Abe Stolar (5 years).

REFUSENIK SCIENTIST REINSTATED

Yuri Gol'dfand has been reinstated in his former position at FIAN in Moscow. Despite objections by Academician Basov, Gol'dfand was given back his job without any conditions or demands.

Gol'dfand, a refusenik since 1974, is a 56 year old physicist. Married with one child, Gol'dfand has found only sporadic employment since his refusal six years ago. Gol'dfand's strange turnabout may be related to recent efforts by Moscow authorities to dissuade Jews from efforts to emigrate, as reported in recent ALERTS.

Two other refuseniks who have been approached and asked to reconsider their desire for emigration are Boris Dekhovich of Vinnitsia and Solomon Flaks of Donetsk.

UPDATE ON SOVIET PRISONERS

* Olga Dudnik Pilnikov was not allowed to appeal her husband's shocking five year sentence. Intending to fly to Moscow, she was taken off the airplane by KGB officers and had her copy of the judgment confiscated. Present information indicates that a state-appointed lawyer was present at Pilnikov's trial, and asked for acquittal on the grounds that the supposed "victim" of Pilnikov's assault was unmarked by any sign of the beating. Please send letters of protest to the Kiev Prosecutor and letters of support to the Pilnikov family:

Vladimir Tikhodski
Chief Prosecutor of Kiev
13/15 Reznitskaya St.
Kiev, Ukr. SSR, USSR

Valery & Olga Pilnikov
Vasilkovskaya 55, apt. 14
Kiev 127, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Letters on Pilnikov's behalf has been sent by the Committee of Concerned Scientists.

* As reported last week, Grigory Geyshis has been charged with draft evasion under Article 80 of the USSR Criminal Code. Grigory has taken the required physical, has brought a written statement to the Military Commissar explaining his inability to serve in the Soviet army, and was subject to a personal inquiry commission for a 45 minute grilling. Geyshis cited the deprivation of his citizens' rights to education.(He was expelled from the University after his emigration application was processed.) and his concern that army service will make him privy to secrets. He had been thrice refused permission to emigrate due to his mother's alleged access to classified information. Please protest to the Leningrad authorities: A.E. Solovyov, Procurator of Leningrad, Ul. Yakubovicha 4, Leningrad, RSFSR,USSR.

* Shmil Rozenberg has not been allowed a visit from his wife to date. He is imprisoned in Tashkent with twenty-five other prisoners. His wife had been told she would be allowed a visit on July 10th.

* Yakov Kandinov is reported to be in very poor health and is not receiving any mail.

* The parents of Boris Kalendarov have gone to visit him and have refused to leave until they are permitted to see him.

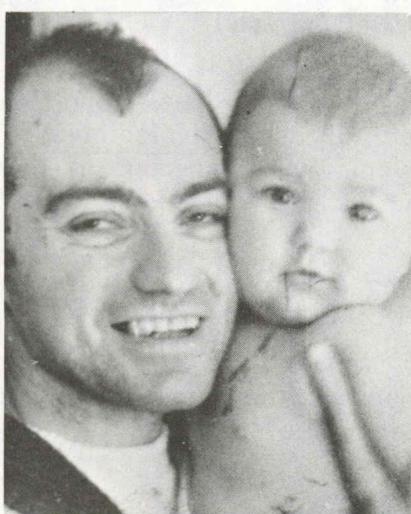
Note: Please write to all of the prisoners at the central address, where official translators screen the letters. Letters sent directly to the camp are either returned or simply confiscated. The central address is:

Name of the P.O.C.
Uchr. 5110/1 [see below]
Moscow, RSFSR, USSR

The blank on the second line should be filled in with the designation for the particular camp or prison where the prisoner is held:

V.S. stands for the Perm Camps
OD-1 - Vladimir Prison
Zh. Kh. - Potma

SCIENTISTS APPEAL ON COLLEAGUES BEHALF



Leonid and Lillian Varvak
Lesya Ukrainka Blvd. No 15a, Kv 9
Kiev-133, Ukrainian SSR, USSR

When the news surfaced that refusenik scientist Leonid Varvak is in desperate medical need, his colleagues appealed to Soviet authorities to answer that need. Concerned scientists have sent numerous appeals to Soviet authorities, as well as UN and Red Cross officials, asking that Varvak be allowed to emigrate on humanitarian grounds.

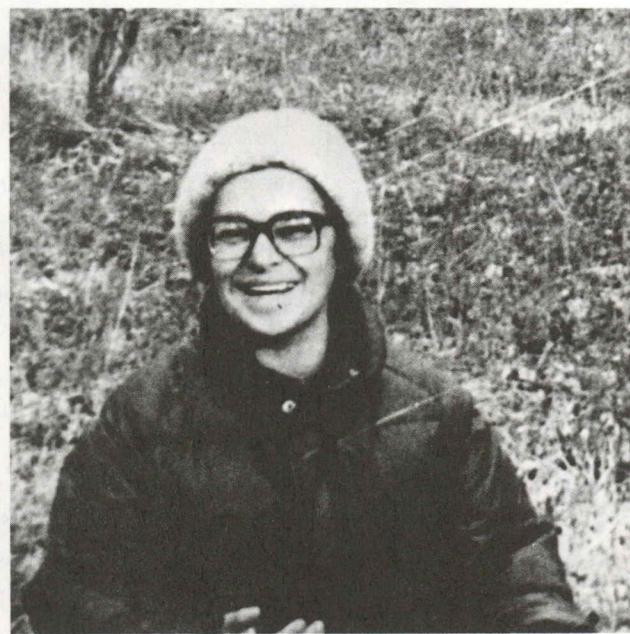
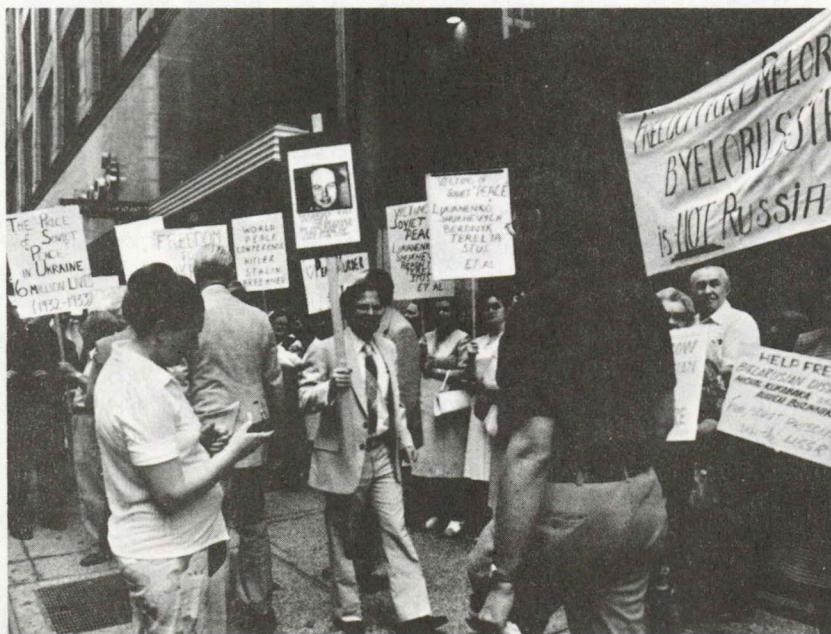
A talented thirty-three year old mathematician in Kiev, Varvak has an acute form of diabetes which requires a special form of insulin. This insulin is unavailable in the USSR, and cannot be mailed into the country. Without the medication, Varvak's health has deteriorated rapidly. On the night of May 24, he became blind in one eye and fears the loss of sight in the other.

Varvak and his wife Lillian applied for an exit visa in mid-July, 1979,

hoping to emigrate with their three children. Their application was rejected in May 1980. The Varvaks have joined with other refuseniks in Kiev fighting for their collective right to emigrate and were among the signers of the open appeal to world Jewry published in the ALERT of July 3, 1980. The KGB have threatened Varvak's wife with incarceration in a mental institution if she does not cease to fight publicly for their right to emigrate.

Letters to Brezhnev asking for permission to leave (on humanitarian grounds) will help this family. Please send letters of support to the Varvaks and appeals to Brezhnev - The Kremlin, Moscow.

PHOTO UPDATE :



Left: A Soviet "Peace" Delegation was in Chicago at the time of the UCSJ Board of Directors meeting in June. The Union leadership protested Soviet policies alongside other groups. Union President Robert Gordon is seen holding a Shecharansky poster. Right: Refusenik Lev Blitshtein visited POC Ida Nudel in Siberia two months ago. From the look on Ida's face, you can tell how the regular visits from her fellow refuseniks brightens her life in exile.

PODRABINEK BROTHERS RE-ARRESTED

Alexander and Kirill Podrabinek have both been re-arrested and are awaiting trial on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Alexander, a 27 year old para-medic, had systematically sought to study and alleviate conditions for political and other prisoners in Soviet mental hospitals. [The author of Punitive Medicine, he was also the head of the Moscow Committee on the Abuse of Psychiatry, a subgroup of the Moscow Helsinki Commission]. He was arrested and tried in 1978 and was serving a five year sentence of internal exile when rearrested on June 13.

His brother, Kirill, was released from prison in early July after serving a two and one half year sentence on a false charge of possession of firearms. Two hours after his release, he was re-arrested. His father, who had come to get him, never even saw Kirill.

Both Podrabineks are in poor health. Alexander is suffering from hepatitis and cannot receive a necessary special diet. Kirill has tuberculosis. They have requested to be separated from common criminals.

SOVIET TELEVISION AIRS ANTI-SEMITIC DOCUMENTARY; REFUSENIK INTERVIEWED ON U.S. TV

An hour-long anti-Semitic broadcast on Soviet television entitled "Lies and Hate" was aired July 6. The documentary, which warned Soviet citizens to be on the alert against sabotage and subversion by visitors to the Olympic Games, put the blame squarely on "Zionists working for and through the CIA."

The program focused on the case of Anatoly Shcharansky and warned viewers that "Zionists" inside the Soviet Union might be activated by their CIA "paymasters" during the games.

American television told another story. On July 24, the Today Show broadcast an interview with Victor and Irina Brailovsky. The Brailovskys discussed the situation of the refusenik community. Copies of the show's transcript can be obtained from: Today Show - NBC, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10112.

NEWS BRIEFS

* Dmitri Shtiglik was sentenced to 15 days on a charge of hooliganism beginning July 16.

* A note was delivered to Lord Killanin on behalf of three Jews previously unknown to us. The three - Vladimir Brodsky, Igor Vinogradov and Grossman - have asked him to intervene as they have received no answer to their emigration requests for 18 months.

* Alexander Paritsky has been offered a position in the MIT Dept. of Ocean Engineering as a visiting professor.

* Mark Pechersky, a computer scientist from Kharkov who is seriously ill, was told by Soviet authorities that he will never be allowed to leave. Letters of support are needed. His address is: Mark Pechersky, Prospect 50 Let SSR 12, Kv. 137, Kharkov, Ukr. SSR, USSR.

* Some good news for a change:

- Viacheslav and Rianna Royak of Bendery had a baby girl in April.
- Mark and Liudmilla Nashpitz had a boy this month.

* Naomi Schwartz, chairman of the Pittsfield Council for Soviet Jewry, received a rare confirmation that a letter she sent to a Soviet Jewish prisoner has actually been received. Former POC Israel Zalmanson wrote from Israel concerning his brother who is serving a 10 year sentence in a Soviet labor camp: "My brother Shmuel got a letter from you and asked me to thank you and tell you that your letter was quite an event in their camp."

* Another recent tourist reports that the Intourist Hotel in Kishinev has anti-Semitic booklets in many languages strewn in every lounge.

* The religious community in Minsk has received some money for their synagogue, destroyed in an official renovation of the neighborhood. Another building has been acquired to house the synagogue.

According to reports by recent tourists, the Minsk Jewish cemetery has been terribly desecrated and has been turned into a dog park. The only active Jewish cemetery at present in the USSR is in Vilnius.

* A Moldavian newspaper has written a long tirade on two American tourists who had been visiting refuseniks. They are accused of inciting the refuseniks and are castigated for behaving in "so rude a manner" while guests of the USSR.

* Odessa Jews have experienced a very steep decline in the number of permissions granted. Whereas 1000 exit visas were granted in April 1979, only 80 visas were given in April of 1980.

* Chicago Action for Soviet Jewry has organized a campaign on behalf of Vladimir and Isolde Tufeld. Scores of health professionals have been asked to sign petitions asking Soviet authorities to grant exit visas to Tufeld and his wife. A similar effort is under way for the acutely ill Alexander Landsman.

* The Samuel Rothberg Prize was awarded to Levi Ulanovsky and POC Yosef Begun (in absentia). Presented at Hebrew University on June 30, the prize is awarded for efforts in Jewish education.

EMIGRATION UPDATE

Permission -	Michael Nudler - Moscow
Emigres -	Grigori Karpishpan - Leningrad
	Shimon Kuslitsky - Chernovtsy
	David Stalinsky - Kishinev
	Semion Sankisov - Dushanbe

Note: The statistics on emigration for the past three months, with comparative figures from 1979, are as follows:

	1980	1979
April	2469	4296
May	1976	4163
June	1767	4538

The Washington Post July 19, 1980

18 Protesters Are Arrested at Soviet Embassy

By Judith Valente

Washington Post Staff Writer

Eighteen anti-Soviet demonstrators were arrested yesterday after they disrupted downtown traffic briefly and attempted to chain themselves to the gates of the Soviet Embassy on 16th Street NW to protest the opening of the Olympics in Moscow.

In a quickly executed surprise tactic, the protesters parked eight cars bumper-to-bumper in two lines across 16th Street in front of the embassy at 9:55 a.m., blocking traffic until police cleared the streets about 20 minutes later.

All 18 protesters were charged with violating a federal law prohibiting demonstrations within 500 feet of any foreign mission.

The group that identified itself as the Association of Lithuanian American Young People, said it was protesting the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its occupation of Lithuania since World War II.

Among the protesters were an aide to Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), a Roman Catholic priest, an engineer, several teachers and graduate students and Simas Kudirka, a former member of the Soviet merchant marine whose attempted defection to the U.S. in 1972 sparked an international incident.

Many in the group said they had relatives in Lithuania who had suffered persecution under the Russians.

The protesters placed a green, red and yellow Lithuanian flag, black drapes and a sign reading "Lithuania

1940—Afghanistan 1980" in front of the embassy.

They also draped a large "Free Lithuania Now" banner across 16th Street near L Street.

"The Russians have to know that the average middle-class American is mad at what the Soviets are doing to the Jews, the Ukrainians, the Lithuanians and now what they are doing in Afghanistan," said Linas Kojelis, an aide to Sen. Schweiker.

The protest began when the demonstrators approached the embassy in their cars through a nearby alley and quickly left the vehicles parked across the middle of 16th Street between L and M streets.

Some of the protesters had chains around their bodies that they tried to attach to the gates at the embassy, but were prevented from doing so by the U.S. Secret Service uniformed officers.

Emigration of Soviet Jews Has Slowed to a Trickle

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, July 10 — Emigration of Soviet Jews, which reached a record of more than 51,000 in 1979, has fallen steadily this year and has slowed to a trickle this month. Western diplomats tend to attribute the decline to the fact that Soviet visa officials are preoccupied with the Moscow Olympics.

These diplomats, and activists in the emigration movement, believe there are several other reasons for the decline, including Soviet retaliation against the United States for cutting back this year on trade, an issue Congress linked to emigration in 1974.

But there are also signs of official concern about the economic consequences of the emigration, which has seen nearly 240,000 Jews, most of them well-educated people from urban areas, leave the country in the last decade.

Anti-Semitism Toned Down

"Last year there was open anti-Semitism in the official press coverage of the Middle East," said an activist who has been trying to emigrate for six years. "This year it's been toned down a little. They may be trying to get people to stay now."

In October, the peak month last year, 4,867 people were issued exit visas for Israel. By January, after the sharp American reaction to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the monthly total had dropped to 3,271, by May to 2,100 and by June to about 1,500, according to officials involved.

Now, with Soviet visa offices in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallinn devoted to processing visitors to Olympic events in those cities beginning this month, the flow of emigrants from these places has been almost cut off.

People Still Showing Up

"It hasn't stopped entirely," a Western diplomat said, "and people are still showing up in Moscow with exit permission from places like Moldavia and Azerbaijan and outlying cities in Russia not affected by the Olympics."

He predicted that the total might be well below 1,000 in July, but said he could only speculate about whether Soviet authorities would resume granting more exit visas after the Olympic Games end on Aug. 3.

"The people showing up here now can't even get hotel rooms in Moscow while they complete their paperwork, because all hotels are reserved for the Olympics," a diplomat said. "So many of them are living with their families in the railroad-station waiting rooms."

According to information available here, about 14,000 Jews have received permission to emigrate so far this year.

While this is far fewer than last year's total, which was a record, it is almost as many as the 16,737 who were allowed to leave in 1977 and more than the 13,221 who left in 1975. The previous record was set in 1973, also a time of official Soviet expectations of trade concessions from the United States. A total of 34,733 Jews left that year.

In 1974 Congress enacted legislation tying improved trade terms to increased emigration. This year the Carter Administration said it would make no effort to cut the link and sharply curtailed Soviet trade after Moscow's Afghanistan moves last December.

Armenians Allowed to Go

That may be one of the reasons why the rate of Jewish emigration has been sharply reduced, though paradoxically the authorities are allowing Armenians to emigrate to the United States this year in record numbers. As many as 7,000 may leave by December, according to the United States Embassy here.

Soviet Jews say there are other explanations for the drop.

The Soviet visa offices in the Ukraine, from where a large part of last year's emigrants came, have imposed strict regulations on applicants this year. No one who does not have an authentic invitation from a close relative in Israel is allowed to apply for a visa, sources in the emigration movement say. In the past, Soviet authorities accepted invitations without examining them closely.

The restrictions are said to be most severe in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, where visa offices will only accept invitations from a parent or child of the applicant. Ten thousand Jews left Kiev last year, and most of them went to the United States instead of Israel.

Some Jews say the authorities may be beginning to realize that harsh anti-Israeli propaganda, with its overtones of anti-Semitism, was one reason for the surge in emigration, and that they are taking tentative steps to tone it down.

A few days ago a woman who was about to emigrate got an appointment with Vladimir V. Sazanov, an official of the Communist Party Central Committee in Moscow, to present a hefty collection of quotations from Soviet books, magazines and newspapers that she judged anti-Semitic.

Instead of rejecting her claim, Mr. Sazanov reportedly agreed with the woman. "You are not entirely wrong," he said, when she charged that the writers Valentin Pikul, Vladimir Begun and Yevgeny Yevseyev had been particularly offensive in their works. "We try, but we cannot always control these things," he added.

"On the Brink," a novel by Mr. Pikul, received several sharply negative reviews in the official Soviet press last year for what were called its distortions of history. It portrays the last days of the Romanov dynasty in the clutches of a conspiracy of Jewish capitalist millionaires and Rasputin, the mystic and charlatan faith healer.

"There are a few signs of a change of emphasis at high levels," said Viktor Brailovsky, editor of an underground journal called *Jews in the U.S.S.R.* "But how long it will last is unclear."

Jews Gain Lenin Prizes

This spring's crop of Lenin Prizes, prestigious state awards, included a surprising number of Jewish names, including the popular comedian and actor Arkady Raikin.

In addition, a Yiddish musical theater founded in 1978 by the composer Yuri Sherling was finally given permission this spring to settle in Moscow after two years in the remote Jewish Autonomous Region of Birobidzhan in the Soviet Far East. But it was closed last week because its auditorium, an abandoned movie theater off Taganka Square in Moscow, did not meet fire regulations.

Mr. Brailovsky was arrested last spring in an investigation of his journal. But since then, he said, the authorities have left him alone and, unlike many other dissidents, he has not been ordered to leave Moscow or shun foreign visitors when the Olympic Games begin on July 19.

Exodus From Odessa Cited

Friends tell him that in Odessa, a Ukrainian city from which emigration has almost ceased because of new and stricter regulations, people are being told that the Jewish exodus was harming the well-being of the city as a whole.

"If the West can use these people," the message goes, "so should we." Other versions of what is being said are more chilling. "We shouldn't let the Jews go West," another story has it. "In 20 years they'll be so rich they'll come back and take over."

Only 1,811,000 people identified themselves as Jews in the 1979 Soviet census, down from 2.15 million in 1970.

Arye Dulzin, chairman of the World Zionist Organization, said in New York recently that the true number might closer to three million.

Fear Stirs Again in Soviet and Restrains Dissidents

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, July 3 — The Soviet scientist kept glancing nervously over his shoulder at the hurrying figures in the crowd. He made sure no one was listening before he told a foreign friend, a biologist like himself, that he and many other Soviet scientists were appalled and frightened by the banishment of a dissident colleague, the physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, to the closed city of Gorky in January. But no one would say so publicly.

"When I was a boy Stalin ran this country," the Soviet biologist said after a long

Second of two articles on foreign influence on Soviet people and how it is limited by the authorities.

pause. "And in 1937, when the purges were at a peak, I remember the terrifying sound of boots in the corridor nearly every night. The police would take the elevator to the top floor and then you'd hear those boots coming down the stairs and wonder whose apartment they would stop at this time. Millions of people today remember nights like those. They know it could happen again. That's why they don't say anything about Sakharov."

Ferment Behind the Facade

The authorities are cautiously opening Moscow this month to the influence of tens of thousands of foreign tourists and competitors for the Olympic Games. Many of them will go home with the impression that people are better off than they were in Stalin's day, united in support of their Government's policies at home and abroad, freer and more self-confident than ever.

There is ferment, misgiving and dissent behind the facade, but it is kept in control by fear. Under Stalin, when millions perished in purges and labor camps, it was fear of death or prison. Today it is fear of losing jobs, privileges and status that keeps people from speaking out.

Though the bounds of permissible behavior are undoubtedly looser than they were 30 years ago, they tighten in periods of international tension. Fears are running higher now as the United States, Canada, West Germany, Japan and others boycott the Olympics because of the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan last winter.

The authorities have even warned Muscovites of the danger of subversive infiltration by foreigners during the games, and they apparently mean what they say. A prominent musician, a man whose concerts at the Tchaikovsky Conservatory are always sold out and who frequently appears abroad, recently made the mistake of telephoning two foreign friends and inviting them to dinner. He had not cleared the invitation with the Ministry of Culture, as he is expected to do.

Afterward he offered his guests a ride home in his car with some nervousness. In a few minutes his fears were realized. "We're being followed," he said tensely. Two plainclothesmen in an unmarked car pursued the car through the center of the city. The musician was too nervous even to say goodbye as he deposited his guests.

Fear is a powerful tool that can be used by the authorities to silence protest or to stifle it before it comes into the open. Twenty-three Soviet writers and poets found this out in 1979 when they began a challenge to censorship. They gathered prohibited manuscripts into a collection they called Metropol and asked the authorities to publish it, even if only in a limited edition for sale abroad.

The authorities refused, put the contributors on a blacklist and expelled two from the Writers Union. Three others quit in protest, but the rest backed down in fear of destroying their careers.

Rights of the State Predominate

Underlying the fear is the subordination of individual rights under Soviet law to collective interests, those of society and the state. The organs of state security, the K.G.B. and the police, are subject to bureaucratic and Communist Party control, but not to institutional juridical ones like those in the American Constitution.

The Soviet Constitution of 1977 declares that citizens have a right to privacy in telephone calls, but people say they assume that their telephones are tapped in the interest of national security. "This is

not a conversation for the telephone," even Government officials say, and there is no need to ask what is meant.

Those officials, like everyone else, live in fear and respect of the K.G.B., the security service with hundreds of thousands of agents and informers in every city.

Mikhail I. Palchekh, a former prosecutor in the Black Sea resort of Sochi, found where his authority ended when he tried to apply the letter of the law to a group of city officials he alleged were corrupt. He accused the party secretary of his district of demanding bribes from people who wanted apartments. The secretary had Mr. Palchekh removed from his job after a minor auto accident. Expelled from the party a year later, he still refused to drop his allegations of corruption. This spring the local security police searched his home and put him under house arrest.

Absence of Judicial Restraint

No one autocrat like Stalin holds the lives and destinies of millions in his hands, but the power of the bureaucracy and the security organs is unchecked by any effective system of judicial restraint.

When the authorities banished Dr. Sakharov to Gorky on Jan. 22, they did it without a trial. The human-rights activist, though technically not a criminal and thus confined not to jail or prison camp

but to a furnished apartment in a city closed to foreigners, cannot take a walk without being followed by agents. His wife, Yelena Bonner, says the isolation and the constant threat of arbitrary punishment are worse than they would be if he was in prison.

None of Dr. Sakharov's 230 colleagues in the Soviet Academy of Sciences rose to his defense. Only dissidents and a handful of Soviet figures in good standing dared do so, and only one of those, the poet Bella Akhmadulina, escaped the full weight of official retribution. Miss Akhmadulina issued a statement that concluded: "Strange — there are no other academicians to intercede for Academician Sakharov. Just me: Bella Akhmadulina, honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters."

Miss Akhmadulina feared more severe retaliation than what ensued. Like her lesser-known friends who protested, she was deprived of the royalties and fees that make up her income, but unlike them she was not expelled from the Writers Union.

Fear is still an effective way for the authorities to control the way people behave and even the way they think. In contrast to the situation under Stalin and at other times, some people are willing to disregard the rules some of the time and even to take a chance and disobey the rules if they feel secure enough to risk it.

It is freedom only a few can allow themselves. They have secure reputations or connections in high places: intellectuals, writers whose work is known and published abroad, artists who sell to foreign diplomats, a few ordinary people whose activities bring them in contact with foreigners.

Even Fleeting Contact Dangerous

For the rest anything more than fleeting contact with a potential "spy" or "enemy of socialism" is dangerous. A physical-education student in his 20's from Tashkent told recently how he lost contact with an aunt who emigrated to West Germany in the 1970's and who later went to America. "We used to correspond," he said, "and I'd get records or an occasional pair of blue jeans from her. But then my father told me: 'Better drop it. The police might get interested in why you keep writing letters to America.'" His father knew what fear was; he was a German prisoner of war who stayed here after World War II.

In 1964, still a time of hope that Stalin's apparatus of terror would be dismantled instead of put in storage, the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko boldly asserted:

*Fears are dying out in Russia
Like the ghosts of bygone years,
And only like old women, here and there,
They still beg for alms on the steps of a church....*

Today all this has become remote....

The atmosphere ceased to improve about the time those lines were written. Today there is deep-seated apprehension about what will follow after the fanfare of the Olympic Games is over and the crowds go home. Looking ahead to the prospect of intensified strife in Afghanistan and the threat of even more widespread repression at home, an intellectual, a party member, confessed that he too had thought of emigrating. "Maybe I should go too," he said, "but I can't bring myself to say so yet. I am so afraid."

Translation by George Reavey, "The Poetry of Yevgeny Yevtushenko," London, Calder & Boyars, 1966.

'... but as we celebrate the Fourth it is appropriate to think about people who do not have freedom'

By Sen. Barbara Holme

CAN you imagine being put in prison for hanging a sign from your apartment balcony? It would never happen in America. But it has happened to Ida Nudel in Russia. Growing frustrated at the Soviet refusal to grant her an emigration visa, she hung a sign saying "KGB, give me my visa." (KGB is the Russian police.)

After a trial (during which she was not allowed to have any witnesses), she was convicted of "malicious hooliganism" and exiled to Siberia for four years.

Although Ida is only one person, she is a symbol of the thousands of oppressed people. Furthermore, before her exile she worked courageously and unselfishly for the release of all "refusniks" — Russians who are refused visas. Therefore, people all over the world have formed groups to work for Ida's release, including a group here in Colorado.

As we celebrate the Fourth of July, it is appropriate to think about people who do not have fair trials, who do not have freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom to travel. If you are concerned enough, you could help considerably by simply writing a letter to Leonid Brezhnev, president, secretary-general, Kremlin, Moscow. Writing to Brezhnev in behalf of Ida Nudel or refusniks generally seems like throw-

Democratic State Senator Barbara Holme is from Denver. She is chairperson for the Colorado Women for Ida Nudel Committee.

ing pebbles at an armoured tank. Yet it works.

At first Ida was the only woman in prison with 60 men, who were all hardened criminals, had knives and were often drunk. Finally, because of pressure from the West, Ida was separated from the male prisoners. But we do not know if she can survive another harsh Siberian winter, when the temperature will drop to 60 degrees below zero.

Ida is Jewish, but Jews are not the only persecuted group in Russia. Christians, Moslems and anyone who criticizes the Communist system can get into trouble. If you apply for a visa to leave, you are usually fired from your job. Then you can be jailed for being a "parasite."

Recently I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Herman Shapiro, now a Denver resident but formerly a Russian citizen. During the years he waited to get a visa, he was arrested several times for interrogation and once was severely beaten by the KGB. He thinks he was finally let go because he threatened to tell the New York Times Moscow correspondent about his beating.

Herman had to attend weekly political discussions with everyone who worked at his hospital. He did not agree with the anti-American tenor of the discussions and said nothing. His boss called him on the carpet to explain his silence. Herman understood that if he ever wanted any promotions, he would have to participate actively in the "discussions."

If you would like more information on how you can help Ida Nudel or the thousands like her, you may contact Marilyn Heller of the Commission on International Jewish Affairs at 321-1588 or Lillian Hoffman of the Committee of Concern for Soviet Jewry at 321-4331.



Holme

Chicago Sun-Times, June 20, 1980

Phone call lifts morale of Jew in USSR

By JAN LEWIS

In a scene that might have been taken from the pages of a best-selling suspense novel, a group of persons huddled around a telephone last Thursday morning, hoping against hope that their call would be allowed to go through to a compatriot in Moscow.

The fact that the June 19 call was placed from Pam Cohen's comfortable Deerfield home or that the group was made up mostly of north suburban women far removed from any physical association with cold war intrigue, made the scenario no less dramatic or newsworthy.

The group, representing the Chicago Action for Soviet Jewry (of which Cohen and Marilyn Tallman of Glencoe are co-chairmen), was trying to contact 65-year-old Abraham Stolar, a Chicago-born Jew who has been detained in the Soviet Union for five years along with his Russian-born wife, Gita, and their son, Michael.

STOLAR'S ODYSSEY began in 1931 when, at the height of the Depression, his parents — unable to earn a living here — took him and his sisters to their native Russia. His father was arrested in the Stalin purges in 1936 and disappeared; his mother and older sister died later in a Soviet concentration camp. A younger sister emigrated to Israel in 1972 but died last year during a visit to the United States.

Never abandoning hope of getting out of Russia, Stolar and his family received permission to emigrate to Israel five years ago. But as they were about to board the plane on June 19, 1975, they were turned

back, their exit visas cancelled. Two weeks later, they were officially informed that they would be held in the Soviet Union for two years for "security" purposes. Repeated attempts since then to gain permission to leave for Israel have been unsuccessful, and the Stolars recently reappled for U.S. exit visas.

Phoning Stolar in Moscow was a process complicated by the fact that the group had to book the call a couple of weeks ago and arrange for a message to be sent to Stolar advising him to be at the post office to receive the call at 5 p.m. Moscow time.

Previous experience with calls to Jewish activists being detained in the Soviet Union had taught the members not to hold out too much hope that a connection to Stolar would be permitted by the Soviet authorities.

BY 9:10 A.M., Cohen was on the telephone with the New York operator through whom her call to Moscow had to be routed. Already impatient that her 9 a.m. call had been delayed and anticipating a long and frustrating wait, Cohen asked the operator to persevere. A few minutes later, she repeated the plea. She poured coffee and settled down for some desultory conversation with her co-workers.

Nervous and unable to relax, however, she made another attempt to complete her call at 9:20 a.m. Suddenly, her voice rose in excitement. "Hello, Abe? Is that you, Shalom, Abe?"

Coffee cups hastily put down, everyone surged around the telephone. Cohen handed the phone to Linda Oppen, Chicago Ac-

tion publicity chairman whose 11-year-old daughter, Tammy, has been corresponding regularly with Stolar since she learned that he shares a birthday with her grandfather.

"Shalom, Abe," said Oppen, a Highland Park resident. "How are you? It's a pleasure to hear your voice. Yes, Tammy got a birthday greeting from you — thank you."

"Just a moment, other people would like to say hello to you."

THE PHONE WAS handed first to Nancy Brown, who has been coordinating the Stolars' case for the Chicago Action group — and then to others eager for communication with Stolar. In subtle ways, they let Stolar know that they were concerned about his and his family's well-being as well as the well-being of others detained in the Soviet Union. And they let him know that they were thinking of him on the fifth anniversary of his detention and that his growing "family" in the United States was working tirelessly for his release.

"We're keeping busy around here and we wanted you to know we were thinking about you. Do you have any news of other friends?"

"The letters we get from you are shared among everyone here."

"We want you to know that you have many friends in Congress and that this anniversary is being noted in Chicago and around the country."

"We pray that this will be the last anniversary you have to celebrate in this way."

"Your family is growing larger, more encompassing. If we ever gave a family party, we wouldn't be able to afford to feed everyone!"

But it wasn't until the tape of the 16-minute conversation was played back that everyone was able to hear Stolar's responses to the concern and affection expressed by all his callers.

"I'D BE LOST without my family," said Stolar, his perfect English a startling reminder of his American citizenship. "I don't know what I did to deserve this. Bless you all."

"We're more or less all right," he said reassuringly to another. "If it weren't for all of you, life would be pretty bad. I get terribly depressed when I think of my age . . . I'm too old already."

"Thanks from the bottom of my heart," he reiterated, his voice betraying the depth of his emotion. "I feel I'd be lost without my family."

The room was quiet following the phone call.

"Occasionally we see successes, but it's been a long dry spell," said Cohen, almost to herself.

"Doesn't anyone else feel like crying?" asked Marilyn Tallman of no one in particular. "It was like talking to my uncle in Brooklyn."

Persons interested in the welfare of the Stolars may write Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, requesting top-level pressure on the Soviets to release the family. Letters requesting Presidential intervention on their behalf may be addressed to Alfred Moses, Presidential Adviser, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500. For further information, call the Chicago Action for Soviet Jewry at 433-0144.

RUDY MAXA'S

Front Page

FROM RUSSIA WITH LITERATURE: THE FAMILY SIMIS WRITES A TRIO OF BOOKS ABOUT THEIR HOMELAND

The Washington Post Magazine July 6, 1980

In the case of Konstantin Simis, his wife Dina Kaminskaya, and their son, Dimitri, the Soviet Union's loss is Simon and Schuster's gain. Today this family of emigrés, all three of whom were once upper-middle-class professionals living in Moscow, is something of a Washington subsidiary of Simon and Schuster: each of the trio is completing a book for that publisher. And the results should provide Americans with an inside glimpse of Soviet life, including portraits of hitherto hidden Soviet millionaires, whom Konstantin Simis calls "underground businessmen."

Several years ago Konstantin worked as a researcher at Moscow's Institute of Soviet Legislation as a specialist in comparative law, contrasting Soviet law with that of other countries such as the United States. But in 1976 KGB agents searched his apartment and discovered a 400-page manuscript intended for future publication abroad. The work was critical of the Soviet regime; he lost his job and was investigated for writing anti-Soviet propaganda.



Konstantin Simis, Dimitri Simis and Dina Kaminskaya

By Margaret Thomas

Until 1970, his wife, Dina Kaminskaya, was also a Moscow lawyer whose specialty was defending such well-known Soviet dissidents as Vladimir Bukovsky. That was not the safest career choice to make in the Soviet Union; she was eventually denied clearance for access to secret files, thus halting her ability to work as a defense attorney in political cases. She had to content herself with consulting on cases, including that of dissident Anatoly Scharansky.

By November of 1977 Konstantin says harassment by secret police—be-

cause of the couple's friendship with Jews refused permission to emigrate as well as American and French foreign correspondents—became so unbearable that they emigrated to the United States where they joined their son, then a specialist in Soviet-American affairs at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

"It's not a story of immigration," says Konstantin, "it's a story of exile. We did not want to leave our country."

Their son, Dimitri Simis (immigration officials decided that was the way to spell his surname), had left Moscow in 1973, at the age of 25, because he felt constrained working at the Moscow equivalent of Washington's Brookings Institution.

"In the Soviet Union, you can be an honest bricklayer," says Dimitri. "Perhaps you can be an honest attorney. But I had difficulty being an honest international observer."

He felt he could not make accurate foreign relations assessments without conflicting with his country's official view of the world. As a Jew, he was granted permission to emigrate, and today Dimitri is a Soviet relations specialist at the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies. His well-enunciated views of America's relations with his homeland—most recently in an essay in *Foreign Policy* magazine—have sometimes irritated other emigrés and hard-line Americans who prefer to portray the Soviet Union as a power-hungry, predatory bear. Simis contends the Soviet Union is "essentially another superpower look-

ing for a place under the sun, as uncomfortable as that may be to some Americans."

"The Soviet Union is simultaneously conservative and assertive, led by nasty but inept men, sometimes very petty in their instincts but at the same time prudent and sober. They're an unattractive group of people, but there's a difference between unattractive and reckless. And reckless they're not."

His book, tentatively called *The Return of the Russian Empire*, will examine the rise of the Soviet Union in the last half of this century. His parents' books, on the other hand, are less theoretical. His mother's book will describe her experiences in Soviet courts, including a look at some of the dissidents she defended and the KGB investigators she worked with. ("In some cases," she says, "the good guys won.") Konstantin's book, with the working title of *The USSR: The Land of Kleptocracy*, will be a study of corruption in the Soviet Union, including government corruption and the underbelly of the economy which Konstantin says includes some 10,000 little-known millionaires who do business underground.

Can anyone in the family foresee circumstances that would permit a return to the Soviet Union?

"If tomorrow Scharansky became president of the Soviet Union," Dimitri says dryly, "I might ask for an assignment to cover his inauguration."



Baby Sasha waits for his father to join him in the U.S.

Lisa Aleiner seeks to stir compassion in the Kremlin

Lisa Aleiner, 29, of Elkins Park, Pa., is desperately hoping there beats a human heart somewhere in the Kremlin which can be moved by her plea to permit her husband Boris to join her—and their 10-month-old son Sasha whom Boris has never seen.

Aleiner came to Washington with a representative of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews last week to enlist congressional support for her appeal to permit her husband Boris to join her in the United States. The couple met ten years ago when Lisa was on a tour of Leningrad with members of her family. They fell in love, exchanged letters when she returned to the United States, and decided to marry. After she arrived in Russia, she applied for a visa to extend her stay, and they were married in 1978.

Life in Leningrad was rough. "I had to stand in long lines. Shifting from foot to foot to keep warm in the freezing weather, I waited for eggs from Finland, oranges from Morocco, chickens from Hungary. We went to the forest to gather mushrooms with several thousand others."

She became pregnant and began going to the Women's Clinic where she felt at a loss because of her inability to communicate freely with the doctor. "The idea of giving birth in an unfamiliar environment was very traumatic. I decided I must give birth under the care of my own doctor."

She was certain she and Boris would be allowed to depart together, but this was not to be. And Lisa returned alone, though still confident Boris would be granted an exit visa before the child was born, last August. But he was refused on the grounds that three years ago he had held a "security" job (he is



Lisa Aleiner discusses her husband's plight with Rep. Michael D. Barnes (D-Md.), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law, who pledged to assist the Aleiners.

now a radio engineer in a non-“secret” capacity). In May he was turned down again. He must now wait another six months to reapply.

Boris has seen his son Sasha only in photographs. "Sasha babbles his baby talk over the phone when Boris and I speak. Boris writes notes to Sasha in Russian telling him that since he is the only man in the family now, it is his responsibility to take good care of his mother..."

But, in the meantime "Boris is in a very deep depression," and Lisa Aleiner hopes and prays and spares no effort to somehow move the well-hidden heart of the Kremlin to relent.

■ Appeal for Shcharansky



DRINAN

Soviet Union, but was sentenced two years ago to 13 years in prison on conviction of conspiring with CIA agents, a charge denied by President Carter. Drinan read a statement saying: "If the Soviet Union were to release Shcharansky now, before the Olympics begin, it would be interpreted by the world as a sign of good will, and an effort to cool growing East-West tensions. I call on the Soviet Union to release Shcharansky now." Drinan made the appeal on the second anniversary of Shcharansky's sentencing and also appealed at the embassy last year for his release.

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July 25, 1980

INSIDE THIS WEEK'S ALERT

* Vladimir Kislik has been transferred from prison to a mental hospital in a horrifying Soviet attempt to silence protest among Kiev refuseniks. See page 1.

* Craig Whitney writes on the reaction of Soviet authorities to foreign influence in their country. See reprints on pages 6 and 7.

** STOP PRESS** A call from Moscow informed us that refusenik Alexander Magidovich, who had been picked up for "anti-Soviet agitation" in May, has been transferred to a mental hospital, the infamous Serbsky Institute.

Republican Delegates

DETROIT, July 12 — Following are excerpts from the platform adopted by the platform committee of the Republican National Convention that will be submitted to the convention delegates on Tuesday night:

U.S.-Soviet Relations

As the Soviet Union continues in its expansionist course, the potential for dangerous confrontations has increased. Republicans will strive to resolve critical issues through peaceful negotiations, but we recognize that negotiations conducted from a position of military weakness can result only in further damage to American interests.

A Republican Administration will continue to seek to negotiate arms reductions in Soviet strategic weapons, in Soviet bloc force levels in Central Europe, and in other areas that may be amenable to reductions or limitations. We will pursue hard bargaining for equitable, verifiable, and enforceable agreements. We will accept no agree-

ment for the sake of having an agreement, and will accept no agreements that do not fundamentally enhance our national security.

We reaffirm our commitment to press the Soviet Union to implement the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights and the Helsinki Agreements which guarantee rights such as the free interchange of information and the right to emigrate. A Republican Administration will press the Soviet Union to end its harassment and imprisonment of those who speak in opposition to official policy, who seek to worship according to their religious beliefs, or who represent diverse ethnic minorities and nationalities.



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