

The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews

CONGRESSIONAL ATTEMPT TO LIMIT SOVIET JEWISH IMMIGRATION FAILS

On December 13, an attempt was made in the House of Representatives to place obstacles in the path of Soviet Jewish refugees entering this country. The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, along with several other Jewish organizations, reacted sharply, and, following a short but effective grassroots campaign, the proposed legislation was withdrawn. The story received no press coverage; however, we think that it should be told and that concerned people should be alert for future actions which might stem the flow of Jews from the Soviet Union.

The Refugee Act of 1979 (HR 2816) was to come to vote on December 13. At the last moment an amendment was added on by Representatives Harold Sawyer (R-MI) and Henry Hyde (R-IL) which would "prohibit refugees who leave their country in order to emigrate to a country other than the United States from being admitted to the United States until they arrive in the first country. They are then entitled to apply to enter the United States as immigrants under regular immigration procedures." Though Representative Sawyer claimed that this legislation would also apply to some Vietnamese refugees, it was quite apparent that this amendment's main function would be to force Soviet Jews to go to Israel.

While UCSJ activists are searching for ways to encourage Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel, we still maintain a strong commitment to freedom of choice for Soviet Jews. Furthermore, the struggle for re-unification of families, a basic article of the Helsinki Accords, does not end when a Jew leaves Russia. If we stand idly by while legislation such as the Sawyer-Hyde Amendment is passed, the thousands of Soviet Jews already living in the U.S. may be separated from their relatives now coming out of Russia.

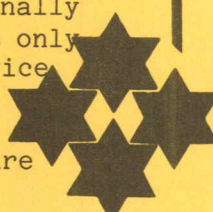
On December 12th the UCSJ contacted member Councils about the Sawyer-Hyde Amendment. By the next morning, many activists had contacted their Congressional Representatives, alerting them to the proposed legislation. The response was gratifying: Many Congressmen agreed to speak out against the amendment. At the same time, people expressed their concern to Representative Hyde, who withdrew his support from the amendment, and Representative Sawyer, who finally withdrew the amendment altogether.

It is important to note, however, that Representative Sawyer has stated that he intends to attack this problem again in the future. Though the Sawyer-Hyde Amendment was withdrawn, the debate over Soviet Jewish settlement in the United States is not over -- neither in the Jewish community, nor in the United States Congress.

A CRUCIAL TURNING POINT IN THE SOVIET JEWISH STRUGGLE

The following is excerpted from the remarks made by Professor Nora Levin, at the December 20, 1979, meeting of the Soviet Jewry Council Executive Committee of Philadelphia. We feel that her observations add a new demension to the current discussion of the so-called "drop-out" phenomenon.

...We tell ourselves that we are one Jewish people, yet some Jewish leaders are making decisions that label some Jews - Soviet Jews - better and more valuable than others, qualitatively more worthy than others. This is a dangerous and I would say very un-Jewish approach. In creating these categories, we have organizationally fractured our tasks. We in the Soviet Jewry Councils have concerned ourselves only with the refuseniks and prisoners of conscience. HIAS and Jewish Family Service and Jewish Employment Service are interested in those Jews who are here in America, while the Government of Israel doesn't consider such Jews as worthy at all. They are discards, drop-outs, noshrim - all pejorative words which are



most offensive. They are deemed incapable of being or becoming Jews. For the third very large responsibility - the ordeal of those Jews fated to remain in the Soviet Union and facing mounting official and popular waves of anti-Semitism - there has been no significant interest or undertaking.

...I would like to make the following observations:

1. We American Jews, safe and prosperous as we are, have no right to dismiss or abandon Soviet Jews who choose to come to the United States and say that they are lost as Jews, that only in Israel can they become authentic Jews. When we fall into this trap, we are not only classifying Jews as qualitatively good or bad, we are also saying that we in America have such a diluted Jewish life, such a poor base, that Soviet Jewish immigrants here will find nothing Jewishly meaningful.

...We certainly are capable of creating Jewish communities, institutions, scholarship, and values that we can be proud of, and into which we can draw Soviet Jewish immigrants...The problem, I believe, is that some of us have had all of our Jewish space filled by Israel's needs and definitions.

2. Regarding the matter of funds for Soviet Jewish resettlement: it is not accurate, as Israel alleges, to say that all funds used in the resettlement of Russian Jews in the United States come from "American Jewish taxpayers."...The "logic" of Israel's argument could mean that American Jews should not contribute to any cause but Israel - a harmful idea from every point of view.

3. Obviously, we all want to see a safe and flourishing Israel...We as well as many Russian Jews are aware that Israel is now in a serious economic, political and social crisis. There has been a great decline in morale. Over 250,000 Israelis are themselves now in the United States - a frightening commentary on Israel's internal problems. We must be very careful not to allow Israel to use the issue of Soviet emigration as a whipping boy for her problems...In every issue of the News Bulletin of the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry there are reports of demonstrations by Soviet Jews protesting the lack of permanent housing, the hostile attitude of government bureaucrats and sit down strikes in absorption centers. There is tension between Russian Jews and Israelis. The absorption process there is far from smooth or efficient - as many potential and actual American olim can attend to.

4. Regarding predictions that the Soviet Union will close off emigration if Soviet Jews continue to go to the United States, there is simply no way to know for sure what the Soviet Union will do about this matter or any other. No one knows if the flow will stop, or when, and, if it does, why...As to the visa specifying Israel, recent new forces have overwhelmed what may have once been narrowly defined. The Israeli visa is the way for Jews to get out of the Soviet Union - the only way. It is also the only way for hundreds of non-Jews to get out.

5. Special Congressional legislation has enabled 50,000 Soviet Jews to come to the United States as parole refugees. We risk destroying channels of communication and sympathy if we are pressured by Israel into stopping this flow. Moreover, if Soviet Jews are blocked from coming to the United States, they may choose to remain in the Soviet Union - a consequence that will be a burden on Israel's conscience as well as our own, and a stigma on organized Jewry as undemocratic and hypocritical.

6. If the issue of emigration is decided one-sidedly in favor of Israel's position, it will leave lasting wounds, not only among American Jews who believe passionately in the absolute, uncircumscribed freedom to emigrate to any place of one's choice, but among many of our Soviet Jewish friends whom we first knew as refuseniks - Dina Beilina and Vitaly Rubin, for example - who are now in Israel and feel the same way. It will also make a mockery of our commitment to the Helsinki Agreement provision regarding this basic freedom and make all of us here in this room, all Jews in America, drop-outs, unworthy of our Jewish past and incapable of living an authentic Jewish life. I hope we can keep all of these perspectives in mind as we move to our discussion.

LETTERS FROM CHISTIPOL: THE PRISON DIARY OF ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY

"Papa, you're really smart. As always you demonstrated your highly skillful approach to writing letters within the framework of what's permitted to write. No single word has been crossed out. Your 50 years' work in the Soviet press has helped you."

"From Avital's photos one can make a whole album. I've laid them out in chronological order, from my parents' home in Istra to Avital at the Dead Sea. When I look at them my eyes even stop hurting."

"I don't know my weight, but don't worry because I'm growing thin. My cellmate has lost about 55 pounds. He thinks it's o.k. Why should we have an unnecessary burden?"

"In just a few hours, the Jewish New Year will begin. Next year in Jerusalem -- together with Avital and you, my dear ones."

These are some of the words from the diary of famed Prisoner of Conscience Anatoly Shcharansky. Suffering from severe headaches and loss of vision in the notorious Chistipol Prison some five hundred miles from Moscow, his spirit nevertheless soars free. His diary is written as letters to his parents in the Soviet capital -- since it is forbidden to write his wife Avital in Jerusalem -- and provide a remarkable insight into an equally remarkable man, despite everpresent censorship.

The 8000-word document has been obtained and translated by the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry and Union of Councils for Soviet Jews as Letters From Chistipol. It was released on December 10th, International Human Rights Day, "as an eloquent testimony to the unbreakable spirit of Russian Jews who so desperately seek to be free." Single copies of Letters are available free from the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews.

MATHEMATICS: ONE VICTORY AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

When Mikhail Bialy was informed that he, like the five other Jewish students applying to the Moscow University Faculty of Mathematics, had failed the entrance exam, his parents, Leonid and Yulia Ratner, refused to believe it. They had him privately examined by a mathematician who found that he passed with ease. Therefore, his mother called a press conference at which she revealed the story. Afterwards, the six Jewish students' grades were "corrected" and they were admitted to the faculty. Good work!

THE FOLLOWING HAVE LEFT THE SOVIET UNION

✓ Efim Alkanovich	Kishinev	Moisey Grinbaum	Leningrad
Samuil Nudel	Khmelnitsky	Yakov Shvartsman	Kishinev
Alexander Vias	Beregovo	Moisey Galperin	Donetsk
Bronislava Litvak	Ivanofrankovsk	Leonid Roitblat	Vilnius
Alexander Saprokhin	Leningrad	Galina Solntseva	Leningrad
✓ Yury Trochuk	Lvov	David Shvartz	Lvov

NATIONAL STUDENT SOLIDARITY DAY FOR SOVIET JEWRY: FEBRUARY 20, 1980

The Student Coalition for Soviet Jewry, a national Soviet Jewry group, working with the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews and the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, has organized a massive lobbying effort for Soviet Jewry to take place on February 20, 1980.

On that day, over one thousand students from universities all along the east coast will gather in Washington, D.C. to meet as constituents with their Congressmen and Senators, presenting them with families for adoption, updating them on the current situation of Soviet Jewry, proposing stances to be taken on legislation related to Soviet Jewry, and of course, encouraging them to participate in the daily vigil on the floor of the House coordinated by the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews.

The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews fully supports this effort and has therefore declared February 20, 1980 to be NATIONAL STUDENT SOLIDARITY DAY FOR SOVIET JEWRY.

By so doing, we hope to encourage all university students to participate, either by attending the lobby itself, (if they are students on the east coast) or by planning support rallies or teach-ins at their home campuses on that same day.

The Student Coalition's Washington Lobby has proven effective in the past. With the help of our Councils, a nationwide student effort of this scale will have an even greater impact.

AN APPEAL FOR A CHRISTIAN REFUSENIK

We have received the following appeal on behalf of twenty year old Alexander (Sasha) Vaschenko, a Pentacostal Christian who is trying to leave the Soviet Union for religious freedom. Sasha has been imprisoned for refusing the draft in a case similar to that of Boris Kalendarov. Sasha's family are "Christian refuseniks" trapped in Moscow. The Alabama Council to Save Soviet Jews, which sent us this appeal, cooperates closely with a local group working to free the Vaschenkos. Members of the Vaschenko group recently demonstrated on behalf of Boris Kalendarov.

Sasha Vaschenko was arrested for refusing the draft in the early fall of 1977 and he was sentenced to three years in a labor camp on December 9, 1977. He is the son of Peter Vaschenko - now living in the Moscow U.S. Embassy unable to emigrate. Sasha has been continually harassed during his entire term, but he has managed to tell his sister during scheduled visits about other prisoners' plights - such as the fact that those prisoners sent to the Isolator for any length of time inevitably contract tuberculosis.

On November 20, 1979 Sasha tried to send a letter out of the camp to his parents; he was caught and sent to the Isolator for six months. This means that he will spend the winter in Siberia in a bare, cold cell with food only every other day. Tuberculosis seems inevitable. Please protest to Ambassador Dobrynin to save Sasha's life.

SHMUEL ZALMANSON: AN APPEAL TO HELP THE LAST ZALMANSON IN GULAG

During his recent trip to the United States, former Prisoner of Conscience, Israel Zalmanson called for help for his imprisoned twin brother. Until now little work has been done on Shmuel's case, because it was considered a criminal matter. The story, as presented below, is quite different and deserves much attention.

In 1969, Shmuel Zalmanson of Riga, applied for permission to emigrate to Israel. The Soviet government refused to allow him to leave.

Following the arrest of his family (sister, Sylva - brothers, Wulf and Israel - and his brother-in-law, Edward Kuznetsov), Shmuel proceeded to aid them during their trial and imprisonment. Shmuel staged hunger strikes, and wrote petitions in their behalf. Many times, he came under the scrutiny of the authorities and the KGB warned him on more than one occasion to "stop activities on behalf of his family." Disregarding his personal safety, through the years, he continued to respond to the treatment of his relatives.

In February, 1976, Shmuel was arrested and charged with taking part in a conspiracy with his employers in order to misappropriate State property, according to Section 89-4 of the Criminal Code of the Latvian SSR.

At the time, Shmuel worked as a construction laborer. His job consisted of covering the floors of industrial buildings with a new method, using lacquer. Because this new procedure proved effective, Shmuel was asked to apply the process in many different areas, and was paid more than an average worker. Because the process was a new one, there were not "state established prices" covering the work Shmuel did. Extra payment was awarded Shmuel without question, because use of the lacquer was deemed harmful to the health of those using it. Shmuel was considered to have expertise in the application of this new process.

Following his arrest, the Court established its own prices covering the procedure Shmuel used. The Court then calculated how much surplus money Shmuel was paid, based on the prices they created following his arrest.

One of Shmuel's employers was implicated and charged -- a man named Kulachkovski. Kulachkovski was accused and, indeed, had stolen 4,400 rubles. The court included the additional 4,400 rubles in the sum that Shmuel was accused of having been illegally paid. In spite of the fact that Kulachkovski admitted not sharing the 4,400 rubles, the Court insisted on crediting the additional rubles to Shmuel.

Shmuel Zalmanson was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in a Criminal Prison near Yelgava, forty kilometers from Riga. Kulachkovski, his employer, was sentenced to an eight year term.

Following Shmuel's trial and sentencing, a new price for the same work Shmuel had done was established by the authorities, 1.5 times higher than the price Shmuel had been paid. This fact was ignored by the Court when the case was appealed, as was the fact that the work in question was a health hazard, and higher payment was in order.

Joseph Zalmanson, Shmuel's father, hired another lawyer following his son's sentencing, in order to have new documents considered. The Supreme Court of the Latvian SSR refused to consider the new documents.

Shmuel Zalmanson was arrested, charged and imprisoned because he did not heed the KGB warning to "cease activities" on behalf of his family. Shmuel Zalmanson was not a criminal. The ominous hand of the KGB reached out to punish Shmuel because of his family ties, and to warn others of what could befall them if they protested the treatment of Jewish prisoners. Shmuel Zalmanson committed no crime against the Soviet government. Innocent, he sits in prison for legally attempting to aid in the release of his imprisoned family. Shmuel Zalmanson deserves to be released and allowed to join his family in Israel.

Shmuel's address is: 11 Chr. O. T. Z. If 78/4-3, Yelgava, Latvian SSR, USSR

Soviet Georgia Jews Win Prime Time Spot

By ANTHONY AUSTIN
Special to The New York Times

TBILISI, U.S.S.R. — Isai Goldshtein, a Jewish human-rights activist who has been refused permission to emigrate, bounded from a table laden with festive dishes and bottles of Georgian wine to greet two visitors.

"We are celebrating!" he cried. "There is a Jewish program on television. It's unprecedented!"

The people seated at the table were steadfastly looking at the television set, and what they saw was an extraordinary sight in the Soviet Union of 1979.

It was a 50-minute program, at the choicest viewing time of evening, on medieval Jewish poetry. An actress recited a Georgian translation of a poem by Yehuda Halevy, who lived in Spain in the 11th century.

"It is a poem about love of Zion," said a dinner guest who introduced himself as a Sephardic Jew, a member of a group whose roots in Georgia go back a thousand years.

Voice Overflows With Longing

The voice of the actress overflowed with longing and the television image shifted to a painting of Old Jerusalem, its walls rising from the hillside, a vision of the city as it might have appeared to a Jew in the diaspora hundreds of years ago. As poems by other Jewish poets followed, the effect was heightened by a picture of a ruined temple, then one of the stained-glass windows by the artist Marc Chagall in the Temple of Jerusalem today. A cantor's voice was heard as the screen depicted a contemporary picture of the Wailing Wall.

That a program filled with such sympathy for Jewish cultural, religious and national aspirations should appear on the local Georgian television channel, when the official attitude toward these themes in Moscow is quite the opposite, tells something about the special position of the Jews of Georgia. It might also have something to do with a bold recent move by Mr. Goldshtein challenging the Georgian authorities to follow their own dictums on the subject of ethnic minorities.

In the summer, the leader of the Georgian Communist Party, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, made a speech underscoring the republic's policy of developing the cultural life of its minorities. He spoke in particular of what had been done for the republic's 20,000 Kurds. He also mentioned the Jewish contribution to Georgia's development.

Writing on behalf of a group of Jews, Mr. Goldshtein thanked Mr. Shevardnadze for acknowledging the Jewish contribution, but pointed out that while radio programs were now produced in the Kurdish language, nothing of the sort had been done for Jews. He asked for an opportunity to meet with the party leader and discuss possible ways of resuscitating and developing the Jewish culture.

Applied to Emigrate in 1971

Mr. Goldshtein had little reason to expect a cordial response: He and his brother, Grigory, have been in trouble with the authorities ever since they applied in 1971 to emigrate to Israel. Forced out of their jobs at the Tbilisi branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Meteorology, they joined the dissident group set up to monitor Soviet observance of the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accords on East-West cooperation. They have not been permitted to emigrate. In March 1978, Grigory was found guilty of parasitism and sentenced to a year in a labor camp. He returned from the camp, in the far north, only recently.

Thus, as Isai reported at the dinner party, he was surprised and pleased when his letter to Mr. Shevardnadze elicited a reply from the party's Central Committee inviting him to come in for a talk.

Mr. Goldshtein said he had met with the head of the committee's section on propaganda and mass culture, Eduard Sikharuzidze, who conceded that the Georgian government's help in the cultural field had gone to minorities other than Jews, and who said he was ready to listen to Mr. Goldshtein's proposals.

List of Proposals

"I thereupon suggested," Mr. Goldshtein said, "that the government establish

a radio and television program for Jews; that they assign premises where we could study Jewish history and culture and the Hebrew language, and where we could develop amateur theatrical and dance groups; that the government report to the Georgian people on the work of these Jewish groups; that the history and culture of the Jewish people be included in the state-sponsored system of public lectures; that a periodical, to be called The Cultural Life of Jews, be established in the Georgian or Russian language, and that Jewish artistic groups in the United States, Israel and other countries be invited to perform here."

Mr. Sikharuzidze suggested that Mr. Goldshtein direct his proposals to the chief of the committee's ideological department, Vakhtang Karumidze. Mr. Goldshtein did so in a letter, and was invited to meet with the department's deputy chief, Revas Glonti.

A 30-minute meeting with Mr. Glonti was held at the end of last month. "He said the Kurds had received special help because they were underdeveloped, whereas the Jews were educated and did not need such help," Mr. Goldshtein reported. "I replied that some of us were educated, but not in our national culture. He replied, 'Well, we don't have good relations with Israel.' I said, 'What does that have to do with Jewish culture in Georgia?'"

"He said, 'We will study your proposals and see what we can do.' And then he asked me, 'Do you know that we're going to have a television program on medieval Jewish culture?'"

"I knew, because recently the television people had arranged through friends to come, very informally, very unofficially, to my house, right here, to photograph the pictures of Chagall in a Chagall album that I had received from the United States."

Better Relations With Jews

As Mr. Goldshtein's wife piled her guests with Jewish and Georgian specialties, the point was made that the Georgians had always had a better relationship with Jews than had the Russians, perhaps because the Georgians, a nation of 5 million people fought over by successive invaders, could more readily empathize with another minority group.

This led the conversation to a paradox: While life for Jews is probably better and more congenial in Georgia than anywhere else in the Soviet Union, Jews have been leaving Georgia in proportionately greater numbers than they have from other Soviet republics.

Emigration Linked to Religion

The explanation, all agreed, is a religious one. Of the 70,000 Jews who lived in Georgia before the current wave of emigration began soon after 1971, more than 60,000 were Sephardic Jews whose culture developed in medieval Spain and whose forebears settled here centuries ago. They still cleaved to an intensely religious view of themselves as destined eventually to return to the Land of Zion.

When the door to emigration to Israel was pried open, it was this Sephardic community that pressed most heavily against it, and of the 30,000 Jews who have left Georgia since then about 28,000 were Sephardic, according to Mr. Goldshtein, who belongs to the large branch of

European Jews called Ashkenazim. "And 98 percent of them have gone to Israel," he said. "It is a question of religious belief. Very few of them take advantage of the opportunity to go to the United States instead."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1979

AN EMIGRE DISCUSSES SHCHARANSKY CASE

Former Prosecutor in Soviet Says
Dissident's Accuser Worked
for K.G.B. to Save Father

By DAVID K. SHIPLER
Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, Dec. 15 — A significant footnote has been added to the case of Anatoly B. Shcharansky, the Jewish dissident whom President Carter publicly defended when Soviet authorities arrested him in 1977 on charges of working for American intelligence.

A former leading Soviet prosecutor who emigrated to Israel has offered a detailed account of how the Soviet Government's key witness, a supposed dissident named Sanya Lipavsky, began working in the early 1960's for the K.G.B., the Soviet secret police, as a provocateur and informer on Jewish activists.

Dr. Lipavsky's role as a K.G.B. agent had been widely assumed because he was Mr. Shcharansky's chief accuser. But no hard evidence was available, and many dissidents who liked the physician for his charm and kindness tried to believe that he had been coerced or blackmailed.

In fact, however, Dr. Lipavsky offered himself as an informer to save his father from a death sentence, according to Boris Y. Kamenetsky, formerly a senior aide to the chief prosecutor of Uzbekistan, the Soviet Central Asian republic where Dr. Lipavsky grew up.

Reason for Delay

Mr. Kamenetsky, who has been in Israel since 1977, explained that he had not told the story before because his youngest brother was still in the Soviet Union. But the brother was recently allowed to leave, and the former prosecutor said he thought details of the Lipavsky affair could, if Soviet law was properly observed, form the basis of an appeal of Mr. Shcharansky's sentence.

The dissident, convicted in a 1978 trial in which Dr. Lipavsky was the star witness, is serving a 13-year term.

Dr. Lipavsky, a gray-haired man with friendly, twinkling eyes, was extremely successful in his pose as a Jewish dissident yearning to emigrate to Israel. He earned the trust of many of the most prominent activists and was Mr. Shcharansky's roommate for a time.

As a physician, he convinced American diplomats that he could be useful to the Central Intelligence Agency as a source on the scientific community, officials in Washington disclosed later, in an apparent ploy to help establish his false credentials as a naïve, belatedly repentant citizen who had been led into espionage by Mr. Shcharansky and other traitorous dissidents. This was his role in the Shcharansky trial.

Mr. Kamenetsky gave his account in an interview at Tel Aviv University, where he contributes occasionally to a journal on Soviet affairs. He recalled that Dr. Lipavsky walked into his office sometime in mid-1962 after a law had been passed making death the penalty for embezzling large amounts of state property.

The statute was retroactive and applied to his father, who had been arrested but not yet tried on charges of heading a ring that had stolen huge quantities of expensive fabric from a textile factory where he was the chief engineer. The main witness against him, Mr. Kamenetsky said, was his son's father-in-law. The proof was overwhelming, according to the former prosecutor.

After consultations among officials in the prosecutor's office, Dr. Lipavsky was advised that if his father confessed, the law provided for a mitigated sentence. Although visits before trial are not normally allowed, Mr. Kamenetsky said he was authorized to set one up and to be present.

"The son implored his father directly in my presence, begging him to confess," Mr. Kamenetsky said. He quoted Dr. Lipavsky as saying, "You'll see that somehow or other it will be easier on you. You won't be shot."

Father Rejected Appeal

Mr. Kamenetsky continued: "The father said, 'Get out of here, boy. I did not steal anything. I do not know anything. Don't come to me anymore. I don't want to know you. Why are you trying to persuade me? You know I am not a criminal.'"

Dr. Lipavsky was in despair, Mr. Kamenetsky said, and after some time returned to his office. "He said to me: 'You know me well now. I am my father's only son. My father did all this in my presence. To our house came currency speculators, big dealers. I know very much about these people, about whom the organs don't know — not the K.G.B., not the prosecutor — nobody knows. I am ready to cooperate with you and inform on everybody if you promise me that my father will not be shot.'"

"At that moment I immediately felt disgust toward him," Mr. Kamenetsky said, "and I told him that he had come to the wrong place, that the conversation was finished and that he was not to return."

The former prosecutor said he was disgusted by the offer and violated a cardinal rule on his office by rejecting it, for which he was severely criticized after Dr. Lipavsky went directly to the K.G.B. and became an agent.

About six months later, they met by chance in the street — both lived in the same neighborhood of Tashkent — and Dr. Lipavsky seemed relaxed and happy.

"He greeted me warmly and said, 'Well, now I've calmed down about my father. He will not be shot. I was personally promised by General Naimushin himself, that was then the chairman of the K.G.B. in Uzbekistan.'"

Dr. Lipavsky began to tell Mr. Kamenetsky details of his work for the K.G.B., and with a K.G.B. captain who posed as a train conductor, "worked on" a Western diplomat.

Mr. Kamenetsky said he cut him off, not wanting to hear secrets that he felt was illegal for Dr. Lipavsky to be revealing. But he noticed later that religious Jews in Tashkent were being arrested and that some were executed for "economic crimes."

As for Dr. Lipavsky's father, the former prosecutor said, he was spared the death penalty. Instead, he was sentenced to 13 years, as Mr. Shcharansky had been.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW

IMMIGRANT ABSORPTION IN ISRAEL

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Dec. 16 (JTA) -- The long standing dispute between the Jewish Agency and the Absorption Ministry over which should control immigrant absorption appears to be coming to a head following a bitter exchange last week of charges and counter-charges by Leon Dulzin, chairman of the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization Executives, who is a member of the Liberal Party, and David Levy, the Minister of Absorption, Housing and Construction who is a member of Likud.

Levy has sharply criticized Dulzin for "making statements that are harmful to aliya." Dulzin charged that Levy was the "main obstacle" that prevented implementation of the three-year-old Horev Commission recommendations to create a single central authority for immigration and absorption.

In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Dulzin insisted that there was no personal rivalry between himself and Levy, though he acknowledged that his relations with the Minister were not "at their best." Referring to the recommendations by the panel headed by Amos Horev when the Labor-led government was in office, Dulzin observed that "Three years have passed and no government decision was taken and the immigrants suffer."

The Horev Commission called in effect for the abolition of both the Absorption Ministry and the Jewish Agency's Immigration and Absorption Department. They would be replaced by a combined immigration and absorption agency headed by the Jewish Agency-WZO chairman.

Blames Government For Vacilating

Although he avoided criticism of Premier Menachem Begin, Dulzin blamed the government for vacilating on the matter. He said Begin had announced initially that he would appoint an Absorption Minister (Levy) only until the 29th World Zionist Congress which was held in February, 1978. But the Ministry remains. "I have had numerous meetings with Begin," Dulzin said. "He accepted our views on the matter but unfortunately, nothing has come out of it."

Asked what explanation Begin gave for delaying the Horev plan, Dulzin shrugged. "When I last saw him on this issue he asked me for more time. He keeps asking for more time. I am still waiting but I shall not change my mind on the matter," Dulzin said. He declined to say why the government was procrastinating. "This question should be directed at the government and to Minister David Levy whose opposition to the creation of the new body is the main obstacle," Dulzin said.

He defended the concept of "one address" for the immigrant — during the immigration process and afterwards during the absorption process. "One cannot separate immigration and absorption and immigration must be in the hands of the Jewish Agency," Dulzin said. He noted that "According to the law, the Jewish Agency is responsible for both immigration and absorption and the law reflects the actual needs."

At a press conference last week, Levy accused Dulzin of "sitting on a high hill with binoculars and criticizing without doing...and talking as if the Jewish people are in his pocket and pull-

ing them out whenever he wants to attack the government of Israel." Dulzin told the JTA that despite his criticism of the government in many spheres, he strongly favored the present government and did not want to see "any other government in which Likud will not be the central body."

Referring to the idea of a national unity government, Dulzin said "I would very much like to see such a government, but unfortunately it is not feasible presently because of the (Labor) Alignment's refusal to do so." He said the Alignment should have overcome narrow political considerations not to join the government because "there are moments when national considerations are more important."

Response To Levy's Attack

Responding to Levy's attack, the Jewish Agency issued a statement claiming that many world Jewish leaders have cabled Dulzin messages supporting his position on the absorption issue and criticizing Levy. The WZO Executive is expected to discuss the matter further at its weekly session tomorrow.

The Jewish Agency's statement said Levy's accusation against "those who believe American Jewry is in their pockets" was an insult to the American Jewish community. "Such expressions and such thoughts are unacceptable by all those who are in touch with world Jewry," the Agency said. Dulzin himself condemned "the spread of physical and verbal violence, the latter just as serious as the first. Physical violence is punishable but verbal violence is covered by Knesset immunity," he told the Jewish Agency Executive Monday.

Levy is scheduled to visit the U.S. this week as guest of the American government to discuss foreign investments in building projects in Israel. He will enter those discussions in his capacity as Housing and Construction Minister. Meanwhile, the Presidium of the Zionist General Council announced it would ask Begin for an urgent meeting to seek a solution to the conflict between Dulzin and Levy.

Background Of Issue

The issue between them arose long before Dulzin became WZO and Jewish Agency chairman and before Levy was appointed Absorption Minister. The Jewish Agency, for years, has questioned the need for an Absorption Ministry, a Cabinet post established after the Six-Day War. The Ministry was set up because of widespread dissatisfaction with the way the Jewish Agency was handling absorption at the time and in expectation of a new wave of immigration in the wake of Israel's 1967 military victory.

Since then, the Agency's efficiency has improved somewhat and the Absorption Ministry itself has suffered from problems of bureaucracy. The Horev Commission called for an "authority for aliya and absorption" to be run by the Jewish Agency. Abolition of the Absorption Ministry was implicit in this plan.

The Levy-Dulzin quarrel stems from a divergence of views on who should be responsible for settling and integrating newcomers. Dulzin insists it is the task of world Jewry, operating through the Jewish Agency and WZO. Levy believes that the absorption of immigrants is clearly a responsibility of government.

December 18, 1979

PARIS (JTA) -- A giant Chanukah menorah was lit in Central Paris Sunday as a beacon of hope for Soviet Jewry and of protest against the Soviet Union's continuing anti-Jewish discrimination. Some 1500 people attended the ceremonies organized by the Council of major Jewish Organizations in France (CRIF) and the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism (LICA)

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1979

Jailed Soviet Poet's Book on Asylums Due in U.S.

His book details what he describes as psychiatric abuse of arrested people, tells of the seizure of human rights activists and includes trial transcripts. Mr. Nekipelov was arrested in 1973 on charges of illegal publishing activities in the words of his trial transcript, "writing poetry and circulating it."

house in Israel, Farrar, Straus & Giroux is to publish it in the United States. Roger W. Straus Jr., chief executive of the company, said that before the arrest, it had invited Mr. Nekipelov to visit the United States.

Appeals by Author
Mr. Straus said that the author had been "issuing numerous useful, nonviolent appeals and documents" through the Helsinki rights group in Moscow, which was set up in 1976 to monitor Soviet observance of human-rights commitments made at the 1975 European Security Conference in the Finnish capital. "If the Soviet authorities are so sensitive to his opinions, then it is puzzling why they have not simply allowed Mr. Nekipelov and his family to come to this country as they wish," Mr. Straus said. "He has

BY HERBERT MITGANG

"Institute of Fools," an imprisoned Soviet poet's description of the use of mental institutions to "rehabilitate" dissidents, is being published in the United States in February.

Its author, Viktor Nekipelov, who is also a pharmacist, based his book on his experience in the Serbsky Psychiatric Institute in Moscow in 1974, after which he was sent to a forced-labor camp for two years. The charge against him was that he had engaged in anti-Soviet activity. Mr. Nekipelov, a 51-year-old member of the Helsinki human rights group in Moscow, was re-arrested Dec. 7 at the pharmacy at which he works. "Institute of Fools," which has not appeared in the Soviet Union, has been brought out in Russian by a small émigré

BUSINESS WEEK: December 10, 1979

Soviet Union: Soviet organizations are telling foreign companies that, because of the Moscow Olympics, no visas will be issued for businessmen to visit the Soviet Union between next April and late August. Although the games will occupy only two weeks in July, the Russians want to renovate hotels and other tourist facilities for the estimated 200,000 foreigners who will be buying package tours for the games.

Ukrainian Human Rights Monitor Is Given Three Years' Hard Labor

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (Reuters) — A member of an unofficial group monitoring human rights in the Ukraine has been sentenced to three years' hard labor for resisting authority, the dissident activist Andrei D. Sakharov said today.

Yuri Litvin was convicted by a court in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev Monday, he said, adding that the trial of another member of the same group, Oleg Berdnik, a science fiction writer, began yesterday in Kiev. A former leader of the Ukrainian group, Mr. Berdnik has already spent two periods in custody for questioning.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1979

FORMER POC WARNS OF THE DANGER OF CONTINUING SOVIET DROP-OUTS

JTA Daily News Bulletin

December 12, 1979

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (JTA) -- Boris Penson, the internationally famed artist who was a former Prisoner of Conscience in the Soviet Union and who now resides in Israel, warned American Jewry "about a terrible danger which threatens my fellow Russian Jews" who "are now leaving Russia with visas for Israel and are going to other countries because they have been told by Soviet propaganda that Israel is a dangerous and poor country."

Penson, whose speech in Russian was translated into English, told some 2000 Jewish leaders from the United States and Canada at the United Jewish Appeal's 1980 National Conference "Convocation of Solidarity" at Lincoln Center last Friday, "I know all of you love our Israel and the last thing that you would want to do is to hurt Israel, but the sad fact is that, by offering housing and material help to noshrim (drop-outs), paying for tickets to America, and all kinds of resettlement benefits, the struggle to free Russian Jewry from spiritual slavery is turned into a tug-of-war over material rewards."

Continuing, Penson stated: "By this Israel is being forced to compete with the richest country in the world, something it just can't afford to do. And now, in the last six weeks our worst fears are coming true. The Russian government is stopping the emigration of many Jews. Almost no one in Odessa or Kharkov can get a permit to leave now."

"The Russians say the reason is that so many Jews are going to America and not to be united with their families in Israel. They are investigating if a person really has a father or mother or wife or child in Israel. If they find out that the family is in America, they turn down the application."

"Do you understand what this means? It means that if you bring Russian Jews to America, their families will be condemned to stay in Russia, with no way to escape. I know that is not what you intend, in your generosity and goodwill, but you must know that it is now happening, and we must face responsibility for the results."

Dropping Out A Second Time

Speaking of results, Penson declared: "You, the leaders of American Jewry, know very well what is happening in your communities to the Russian immigrants. They are becoming 'Americanized' very rapidly and are 'dropping out' yet a second time. This time they are dropping out from the Jewish people, something that is unforgivable and one day, when it is too late, whom shall we blame?"

Penson, who is on a tour of the United States under the auspices of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, said he has learned that many American Jewish youth lack a strong Jewish consciousness and are intermarrying and assimilating "at a frightening rate. Some people call this 'The Silent Holocaust' -- the loss of hundreds of thousands of Jews without a shot being fired, without a drop of blood being spilled." He warned that this same fate awaits the Soviet Jews "who in their ignorance, and with your good will and help, have been attracted to come to America."

Issue Of Freedom Of Choice

As to freedom of choice, Penson said he is in favor of that principle. "If a Russian Jew has the funds, either his own money or that of his relatives, then let him go where the money will take him," he stated. "Freedom of choice doesn't mean that American Jewry has to pay for his short-sighted decision. If a man wants to commit suicide, no one should help him." The

same attitude should prevail "if a Russian Jew is committing cultural and religious suicide."

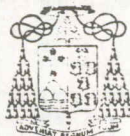
Penson pointed out that the future of Israel, its survival and prosperity, depends on massive aliya from the Soviet Union. "In simple terms," he said, "the 65,000 Russian Jews now in America will grow to over 100,000 by a year from now -- unless we do something to stop it. Do you realize what another 100,000 Jews could do in Israel? Do you realize what a great contribution has been made by the 165,000 Russian Jews who have come to Israel in recent years."

"My dear friends, in the name of the Prisoners of Conscience still rotting in Russian prison camps, in the name of Anatoly Shcharansky, in the name of Ida Nudel, in the name of Vladimir Slepak, in the name of Yosef Mendelevitch, in the name of Isif Begun, in the name of 165,000 proud Russian Israeli Jews, in the name of future generations of Jews who will be your judges, I beg that you stop this process, now."

"I Dreamed A Dream"

Penson, who was tried in December, 1970 during the first Leningrad hijack trial and sentenced to 10 years at strict labor and released last April, recalled his long years in prison: "I think that all I can say is that I dreamed a dream during that miserable time -- that I and my chaverim (comrades) would one day be free to go to our Jewish homeland -- Eretz Israel, Medinat Israel."

"We wanted to be free Jews, free to live a Jewish life, to be sure that our children would grow up as Jews and not become goyim. For our struggle some of us have died, but we were ready to die if necessary, to free ourselves and to free all our people in Russia. Truly a miracle has happened. With your help and struggle, and our sacrifice, the doors of Russia opened up, and over 160,000 Jews have made aliya to Israel. They are precious to Israel, which needs them and wants them."



CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE

2101 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BRIGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02135

December 4, 1979

(excerpts)

Mr. Alan Delman, Treasurer
Union of Councils for Soviet Jews
24 Crescent Street, Suite 3A
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

Dear Mr. Delman:

I wish to acknowledge the letter you gave me en route from Rome to Boston. It was a pleasure to speak with you and I am grateful that you have written the details of our conversation.

The plight of Soviet Jewry is an abiding concern, not only to me personally, but to all who cherish religious freedom. Without the vigilance of your Union of Councils and other groups and individuals who persist faithfully in this work, I fear that their plight would be even worse.

The sad imprisonment of Anatoly Shcharansky is a specific example of oppression which seems to be growing in many lands. I will not hesitate to speak out forcefully when there is an opportunity for such words to be heard and the likelihood of action evident.

Remembering you and your just cause in my prayers and with a particular plea for Anatoly Shcharansky's freedom, I remain

Devotedly yours in Our Lord,

+ Humbert Cardinal Medeiros
Archbishop of Boston

Chicago Sun-Times, Thursday, December 13, 1979

Visitor to U.S.S.R. reports open anti-Semitic remarks

HARRISBURG, Pa. (UPI)—Gov. Richard Thornburgh said Tuesday that Soviet officials he met with on his recent 10-day visit to the Soviet Union openly made anti-Semitic remarks during their discussions.

Thornburgh said the Soviets made disparaging references about Jews controlling the news media in the United States and even questioned the integrity of the new Commerce secretary, Philip Klutznick, because he is Jewish.

"We began to pick up these clues that there were very subtle, yet nonetheless distinct, anti-Semitic overtones to many of their discussions of the issues," Thornburgh told a group of Pennsylvania Jewish leaders.

THORNBURGH singled out his host, Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the Russian Federal Socialist Republic's Council of Ministers, and Vladimir Sushkov, deputy minister of Foreign Trade.

"Mr. Solomentsev went out of his way to kind of smirk a little bit about the effect of the media in this country, at one point saying,

"Well, of course, you know who controls media in the United States."

"There was a reference by Mr. Sushkov about an arrangement entered into with J. Nita Kreps as commerce secretary in the United States which was kind of a smirk about whether secretary-designate Klutznick would honor that arrangement, being a leader member of the Jewish community in this country," said Thornburgh.

THORNBURGH said he and five other governors who were on a late November tour of the Soviet Union were repulsed by their host's refusal to acknowledge, during a visit to a World War II museum, the atrocities suffered by Jews in Minsk.

"It was a very offensive kind of thing," said Thornburgh.

Thornburgh, who toured the country with the governors of Rhode Island, Iowa, Arizona, Idaho and Alaska, said his group emphatically told their hosts of American concern for the plight of Soviet Jews and rejected the anti-Semitic overtones.

Limited number of autographed copies available from UCSJ office.

NEXT YEAR IN JERUSALEM

BY AVITAL SCHARANSKY
With Ilana Ben-Joseph
Morrow & Co., New York, \$9.95

Reviewed By
CHRIS LEPPEK

It's been nearly a year and a half since a Soviet court sentenced refusenik and dissident Anatoly Scharansky to 13 years on charges of treason stemming from allegations of espionage for the U.S.

A loud cry of protest from all over the world that the charges were false managed only to save Scharansky from the death sentence the Soviet Union probably hoped to enforce.



Avital Scharansky



Anatoly Scharansky

Today, as unfounded rumors of his release and exchange have come and gone, his mother reports that her son, now 31 years old, is in failing health with ever-worsening eyesight. Prospects for his early release remain dim even though the Soviet Union exchanged several prominent political prisoners earlier this year.

"Next Year in Jerusalem" by Scharansky's wife Avital, is therefore an unfinished book, much as the couple's life together is unfulfilled. They spent one day together after their marriage when Avital received her visa to Israel. She had been promised that her husband would follow within six months. Instead six years have passed since they've seen each other.

On the surface, the book suffers from a plodding and lackluster style, possibly due to translation. But this is a trifling flaw since the story it tells is so moving, so emotional . . . and so real, that it transcends literary protocol.

What the world has heard and seen of Scharansky has been almost entirely made up of cold, objective news reports. What the reader finally finds in this book is the personal side of the story—the gestures, hopes, and most of all, dreams of the characters involved. Scharansky suddenly becomes real, a living person instead of a face on page one or a protestor's placard.

A generous, dedicated and intel-

Intermountain Jewish News
December 7, 1979

ligent activist, Scharansky was destined to become a leader in the Soviet emigration movement. He helped countless refuseniks with his sharp knowledge of the pitfalls and loopholes of Soviet law. He organized meetings for Hebrew study and monitored the Soviet compliance with the Helsinki Accords. And all the while he made his case public through the worldwide media.

He was also a warm individual, ignoring his own welfare to help others or to further the cause. He ate poorly, wore shabby clothing and after official harassment increased, slept wherever a friend could spare the space.

As Avital writes, "That freedom which in the West is viewed as a birthright is achieved in Russia only by very rare people, through great spiritual effort. As a result it appears as 'freedom in spite of slavery.' Tolik (Anatoly), however, possessed it as a divine gift and as I later came to see, he would never change for anything."

No less powerful a person it turns out, is Avital herself. Raised in a bleak village in Siberia, she was an adult before she even knew she was Jewish. After meeting Anatoly she became immersed in Hebrew, Torah and Zionism. As conditions worsened for her husband, Avital resists fear and shows amazing strength.

After her initial exhilaration at arriving in sunny Israel, things go sour. The hoped-for visa is never granted to Anatoly, the KGB starts to "tail" him constantly and finally, the phony spying charges are leveled in the press.

Instead of resignation, Avital fights like a warrior for her husband's freedom, delving into a sea of press conferences, demonstrations, airports, speaking engagements and meetings with public officials. Through it all, her head remains high although the book reveals the inner doubts and tensions that become her constant companions.

"Next Year in Jerusalem," like Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" and Kuznetsov's "Prison Diaries," is also a chilling account of the Orwellian totalitarianism in the Soviet Union today. No matter what you do, where you go, who helps you . . . the system has beaten you there. It is a seemingly soulless world, devoid of personal feelings or morals. The state and its interests reign supreme.

The love between Avital and Anatoly is really a triumph considering the circumstances under which it grew. For although the Scharansky case is usually viewed in a political or human rights context, the story of Avital and Anatoly is most of all a love story. In Avital's touching recollection of her first meeting with "Tolik" on a snowy Moscow street, their love is as obvious as it is in Anatoly's letters to his wife, written from a prison cell.

They realize that, ultimately, love is their only hope. "Tolik is the first," Avital writes of her husband's arrest. "They have locked him in a cell. They want to destroy him and he can't even defend himself. Now I am left alone. No, on the contrary, I feel his presence very strongly, more strongly than before. Now he is inside me and I am his voice, his mind; his hands are his soul. Everything is now on me. They won't let him defend himself. I must fight for two." mind, his hands, his soul . . . Everything is now on me. They won't let him defend himself. I must fight for two."

As Avital and Anatoly fight, the free world must continue to fight for basic human rights. "Next Year in Jerusalem" is a sad, compelling, joyful and inspiring tale of that fight and the courage and love its participants have.

Soviet Trade in Review, Nominee Tells Hearing

New York Times
December 20, 1979

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — Philip M. Klutznick, the Chicago real estate developer nominated last month as the new Commerce Secretary, reported today that the department was taking a new look at export licensing procedures in the wake of bureaucratic infighting over shipments to the Soviet Union.

He told the Senate Commerce Committee during his confirmation hearings that the examination had the "highest priority," and had already "held up some things that we wish were not held up" in other department activities.

Although he gave no indications as to the choice of tightening or relaxing the controls, other officials reported that applications for export licenses to the Soviet Union were already getting more intense scrutiny and that sales of some equipment had been delayed.

Mr. Klutznick's disclosure of the re-evaluation, which came during an exchange with Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, followed allegations by a Commerce Department career officer that the controls were "a total shambles" and that goods intended for civilian use were being openly diverted by Moscow to the military.

Remarks Underscore Gravity

The officer, Lawrence J. Brady, who had been acting director of the Export Administration Office, also charged that his superiors in the department had diluted his duties in punishment for making the allegations public.

Although the department has denied any improprieties and has accused Mr. Brady of exceeding his authority by trying to shape policy rather than enforce regulations, the statements of Mr. Klutznick underscored the seriousness with which the department now views the issue.

December 17, 1979

LZA SUPPORTS WZO COMPROMISE PROPOSAL ON RESETTLING SOVIET JEWS

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (JTA) — The National Executive Committee of the Labor Zionist Alliance (LZA) voted today to support the compromise proposal of the World Zionist Organization Executive that: while every Jew who can be, will be rescued from the Soviet Union, "financial assistance for absorption and resettlement will go to only those Soviet Jews opting to go to Israel or those Soviet Jews with immediate family already in America who opt for resettlement in the U.S."

In making the announcement, Prof. Allen Pollack, LZA president, and a member of the WZO Executive, emphasized that "every Soviet Jew who can be rescued will be; no one will be denied a letter of invitation from the State of Israel."

Both he and the NEC members noted that "no one will be forced to go anywhere." Soviet Jews can select freely their new country of residence, but "Jewish communal funds will not be available for use in their absorption outside of Israel," unless they have immediate family in America, for example. Members of the LZA-NEC who voted for the resolution passed at a meeting here are from all parts of the U.S. and Canada.

Repeatedly throughout the discussion, NEC members stressed that the efforts to free Soviet Jews must continue and that those wishing to emigrate must be brought out of the USSR.

Commenting on the decision that Jewish communal funds should not be available for use in absorbing Soviet Jews outside of Israel, unless they are joining immediate family, the Labor Zionists pointed out that the Jewish community in the U.S. should not duplicate the services offered elsewhere in aiding new immigrants.

Pollack stressed that out of the approximate 140,000 Soviet Jews who had settled in Israel, only about 2,000 had left the Jewish State for other destinations. Despite problems, Soviet Jewry is one of the best-absorbed aliya groups in Israel, Pollack said.

Moscow Prepares Purge Before Summer Olympics

'Undesirables' to Be Sent From Capital, Access to Foreign Tourists Curtailed

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, Dec. 16—One recent evening, a Moscow housewife standing in an endless line at her local food store lost patience and began doing what Muscovites have always done—complaining about shortages.

Suddenly, a man stepped out of the crowd, seized her and forced the woman out of the store. She was bundled off, to a local station house, where, to her astonishment, she found about 30 other shoppers who had been seized in other stores also for complaining. The stunned Soviets were harangued by an official for "spreading rumors and falsehoods about Soviet life" as the 1980 Moscow Olympics approach.

When the woman left, she discovered the authorities had another unpleasant surprise: her internal passport, with its vital permission allowing her to live in Moscow, had been freshly stamped to require an official review of her conduct in six months to be sure she behaves.

The Moscow Olympics purge, is gathering momentum in the Soviet capital as authorities prepare for the 1980 summer games when an estimated 300,000 foreign tourists, includ-

ing about 20,000 Americans, are expected here.

The Soviets, intent upon presenting their society as an ideal unmatched elsewhere in the world, are planning draconian measures to "cleanse the city," in the words of one person, of people the government believes are "undesirable." They are also taking steps to limit sharply Muscovites' access to westerners in general and Americans in particular. In recent weeks, the following examples have come to light here:

- Some Soviet school teachers are telling their students that American Olympic tourists will offer poisoned chewing gum to Soviet children. Some teachers are said to have warned that if not poisoned, the chewing gum will contain bacteria to spread disease and infection. The students have been warned sternly to avoid any contact with foreign tourists and athletes.

- Directors of factories and enterprises in Moscow have been ordered by local Communist Party officials to compile lists by April 1 of drunkards, psychotics, disorderly persons and Jews who have applied to emigrate so the party can decide who will be sent out of the city during the games, which open July 19 and close Aug. 2.

- Schools are requiring students to fill out forms specifying where they will spend the months of June, July, and August. Those who plan to be in the city then will be sent to summer camps away from Moscow.

- Human rights activists and dissidents said they believe the KGB secret police will institute tight surveil-

lance and, possibly, house arrest of certain well-known dissident figures, similar to the house arrests made during President Nixon's visit here in 1974.

- Adult vacation spas and rest homes and childrens' summer camps throughout the country apparently are being prepared to handle Muscovites who are to be sent out of the city during the games.

Beyond the usual anti-western, anti-capitalist propaganda attacks, there is nothing to be seen here in the official press of these measures. But reliable, unofficial sources tell of these pre-Olympic preparations. They sardonically use the Russian word *chistka* or "cleaning" to describe what is going on. It is a word with dread connotations for Soviets, because it is the term used in designating the Stalinist purges that swept millions to their deaths in slave labor camps beginning in the late 1930s.

The 1977 Soviet constitution, which President Leonid Brezhnev likes to hail as one of the supreme achievements of his 15-year rule, guarantees a place to live for all Soviet citizens. But where a Soviet lives in controlled tightly by the state through extensive bureaucratic checks on individual freedom that center on the internal passport, which every Soviet is required to carry from the age of 16.

Thus, the threat to the housewife—likely to be repeated many times between now and the summer—falls into a gray administrative area where internal Soviet security organizations exercise virtually unlimited power.

The same gray area seems to cover

the lists of "undesirables" now being drawn up. According to knowledgeable sources, the lists are to include as "disorderly persons" any citizen who has had at least two court appearances, of any kind, whether or not the incidents resulted in acquittal or dismissal. The category of "psychotics" is thought to include not only those who may have spent time in mental institution or been treated for mental illness, but others whom officials deem unreliable.

A further category will be used to list "suspicious" or worrisome citizens who do not fall cleanly into the other definitions. The potential numbers could thus reach into the tens of thousands.

It is being said here that virtually every repository for Soviets—jails, prisons, psychiatric wards, rest homes, sanitariums, and summer camps—in the Moscow area will be specially cleared and readied solely for Muscovites sent from the city. The undesirable will be given vacations and if space in rest homes runs out, others will be dispatched of official business trips elsewhere in Soviet Union.

It is also thought that measures are being organized to bar the city to any provincial Soviets without specific travel permission to enter Moscow, either by establishing a new pass system or simply shutting down incoming commuter bus and train service. About a million peasants and other country folk are estimated to be in Moscow any day during the summer months, in search of meat and domestic goods unavailable in the countryside.

The Soviets used similar measures once before, during the 1957 International Youth Festival here during Nikita Khrushchev's leadership.

Union of Councils for Soviet Jews

24 Crescent St., Suite 3A, Waltham, Ma 02154

December 28, 1979

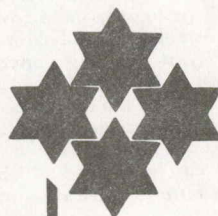
INSIDE TODAY'S ALERT

- An attempt was made in Congress to restrict the flow of Soviet Jews into the U.S. The successful fight to defeat this move is described in our lead article. It is followed by more discussion of the issue of Soviet Jewish settlement in the U.S.

- One last member of the Zalmanson family is still trapped in a Soviet prison. His story starts on page 4.

- A program on Jewish culture was aired on prime time TV in Soviet Georgia. The story is reprinted on page 6.

- The Washington Post article reprinted at the top of this page adds new details about the Soviet authorities' sinister plans for the 1980 Moscow Olympics.



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