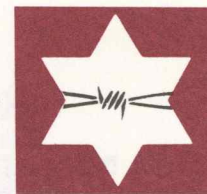


ALERT

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



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

Vol. X No. 11

July 20, 1984

Former Israeli President Detained in Leningrad July 1

(July 1) At a meeting of dissidents in the home of Jewish activist leader Yacov Rabinowitz, former Israeli President Ephraim Katzir was detained and questioned by the KGB for a number of hours with three refuseniks. The location of the meeting has been incorrectly cited in the press as the apartment of Yacov Gorodetsky.

Refuseniks Tatiana Zunshain (wife of Prisoner of Conscience Zachar Zunshain), Yacov Gorodetsky, and Mikhail Zinover were brought in for questioning by the KGB. The three had been part of a larger assembly meeting in Rabinowitz's apartment to take action following Zachar Zunshain's recent sentencing. KGB officials warned at Rabinowitz's apartment that Gorodetsky would "become an invalid" if he continued in his anti-social activities.

Dr. Katzir was born in Kiev in the Ukraine in 1916, was head of the Department of Biophysics at the Weizmann Institute from 1951 to 1973 and was President of Israel from 1973 to 1978. He was in Paris early this week following his stay in the Soviet Union and was later scheduled to be in Boston.

In a letter to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, Congressman Matthew J. Rinaldo (R-NJ) expressed his displeasure over the recent detention of the former Israeli President and called upon the Soviet government to "make an immediate public apology to President Katzir and permit the emigration of Rabinowitz and the Zunshain and Gorodetsky families as soon as possible." Rinaldo said it was appalling that Soviet authorities have chosen to persistently violate the Helsinki Accords and detain a former head of state whose visit was primarily social and professional in nature.

Lynn Singer, UCSJ President, said, "We are shocked and troubled by this recent Soviet behavior. This action apparently reflects the recently announced restrictions on foreign visitors. We anxiously await further details about this outrageous act."

Zachar Zunshain on Hunger Strike
See Story on page 8

Sakharov Victim of Psychiatric Abuse

(July 10) A reliable and trustworthy source revealed that Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov is being held in a closed ward in the Semashko Hospital in the city of Gorki, 250 miles from Moscow. Dr. Vladimir Yvgenievich Rozhnov of the Advanced Training Institute for Doctors at the Academy of Medical Science in Moscow, a specialist in psychotropic medicine and hypnosis, flies into Gorki from Moscow every two days on a specially assigned plane. It is reported that Dr. Sakharov is injected regularly with psychotropic drugs. Further, the normal staff in the ward to which Dr. Sakharov is assigned has been replaced with special personnel.

In an urgent letter to President Reagan, Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH) said, "I believe that the Soviet government must, if it is to have any further credibility in the civilized world, permit immediate access to Dr. Sakharov by objective international observers. I ask that you request such access in the strongest terms and that you encourage our friends and allies to do the same. The Soviets must not be allowed to think that they can with impunity contemptuously violate the most elementary standards of human decency."

Lynn Singer, President of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, said, "We are deeply concerned that the Soviets have resorted to tactics reminiscent of the 1930s. We demand an immediate investigation by an international medical team. The Soviets have much to gain from allowing the Sakharovs to be examined and further by allowing them to emigrate."



Professor Katzir

NEWSBRIEFS

IDA NUDEL, who first applied to emigrate twelve years ago, was refused again on June 29. **WRITE AND CABLE:** President of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko, Kremlin, Moscow, RSFSR; Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, 1125 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

On June 29, **VICTOR BRAILOVSKY** was again denied an exit visa. No reason was given. His wife Irina asked for an explanation and the answer was that he has insufficient relatives in Israel. When Irina told them that he has a father and a brother in Israel they said that his "secrecy" has not yet expired. Victor still has no job.

YEVGENY LEIN was picked up by the KGB last week, interrogated and released. At the time he was visited by Professor Michael Yudkin (British?) who was in Moscow for a scientific conference. He was warned that after July 1 no one would be allowed unauthorized visitors from abroad. The Lein family has suffered a long history of harassment to include Yevgeny's two year exile in Siberia.

YACOV MESH of Odessa was called in and warned against meeting visitors and engaging in inappropriate behavior. **ALEXANDER KUSHNIR** and **ALEXANDER PRUTKOV** were taken in for questioning and told, "do not go near Mesh and other refuseniks — there is a case being readied against Mesh." Mesh has been detained by the KGB many times since he applied to emigrate in 1977. Kushnir was warned almost two years ago that associating with other refuseniks was not a wise thing to do. Prutkov has been refused more times than either of his two friends, he has been trying to emigrate for ten years. Kushnir was told not to apply for another 5 years.

ZACHAR ZUNSHAIN was sentenced to three years in a labor camp. *See story page 8.*

ALEXANDER YAKIR was arrested June 17 on draft evasion charges. His trial should be completed by July 18. Pre-trial investigation normally takes six months to a year, so it is understood that the Soviets want to deal with him quickly. Sentence could run 3-5 years if convicted.

ISAAC TSESLER, HIS WIFE AND THEIR TWO DAUGHTERS have been in Israel for two months. They had been refuseniks since 1974. Isaac's parents also live in Israel.

ALEXEI MURZHENKO has been released from prison. HIS NEW ADDRESS IN KIEV IS: Zakrevskogo 36, Apt. 181, Kiev.

ARKADY YAMPOLSKY is suffering from cancer of the bone marrow. The disease is treatable and medication can be sent but a specific blood separation procedure must accompany the treatment on the spot. PLEASE WRITE TO the Leningrad OVIR and request that this man be released: Leningrad OVIR, Head — Vorotyntsev Yvacheslav Michailovich, 26 Zheliabova St., Leningrad 116749, USSR.

The State Department reported that on July 6 **ISAI GOLDSHTEIN** of Tbilisi was declared unfit for military service. Last month (June 6) Goldshtein was told to report for 2 months active military duty. He met with authorities and agreed to serve provided that he was not exposed to classified information. This request was ignored and instead he was turned over to the Tbilisi prosecutor's office on a charge of resisting army reserve duty.



ALERT On Capitol Hill



Congress Passes Legislation on Behalf of Sakharov and Bonner

In the final moments before a three week recess, the House and Senate passed legislation calling on the Soviets to provide the U.S. government with information as to the health, whereabouts, and legal status of Drs. Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner. The bill passed the House 399-0 with 80 original co-sponsors. Congressman Tim Wirth (D-CO), who introduced the bill in the House, said, "Despite recent assurances by the Soviet government and press, we have yet to obtain proof that Dr. Sakharov and his wife are alive and well. Recent reports of the couple's safety, complete with leaked photographs, only deepen the mystery. We know Dr. Sakharov and his wife are in poor health and cannot survive without proper medical treatment; and we cannot be expected to believe otherwise until Soviet authorities provide tangible evidence that this is not the case. . . we will not rest until the fate of this courageous couple is known." After the bill passed the Senate by a voice vote Senator Charles Percy (R-IL) noted, "The Senate today speaks forcefully on this is-

sue and sends a message we hope will be heard in the Soviet Union."

Senator Paul Tsongas (D-MA) who introduced the bill in the Senate said, "It is important to demonstrate to the Soviet government our determination to obtain accurate and up-to-date information as to the whereabouts, health, and legal status of Drs. Sakharov and Bonner. While the resolution which passed today is an important step, it is critical to continue to press the Soviets for this vital information." Senator Chris Dodd (D-CT), who was instrumental in bringing the measure before the Senate, said, "Andrei Sakharov speaks not only for his own conscience or for that of the Soviet people, but rather for the conscience of all mankind."

UCSJ President Lynn Singer commended the members of Congress for their vigilance on this issue of world concern. "We urge that they continue to speak out on behalf of those whose basic human rights are routinely denied. We must not remain silent."

Senate Passes Bill on Soviet Mail Interruption; Gilman Travels to Hamburg

Late in the evening on June 27, the Senate passed H. Con. Res. 294 calling on the United States government and the Universal Postal Union to denounce the interruption of international mail going to the Soviet Union. This legislation, which passed the House 403-0 on June 18, asks the President — through the Secretary of State — to relay our displeasure with mail interruption to the Soviets. It further calls on the U.S. delegation to the Universal Postal Union Convention (which began June 18) to bring these violations of international mail agreements to the attention of the U.P.U. Convention as well as to consider sanctions against the Soviets.

Congressman Ben Gilman (R-NY), the original sponsor of H. Con. Res. 294, travelled to Hamburg on Sunday, July 1, with Postmaster General William Bolger to present the legislation to the U.P.U. Convention.

Bolger noted that "The basis of the problem is a systematic failure of the Soviet authorities to deliver mail addressed to certain citizens within their country. The pattern that has developed over the years is so persistent that it cannot be explained away as resulting from ordinary mistakes innocently made by postal workers in the course of their work."

Bolger further stated, "We have suffered these violations of the spirit of U.P.U. in silence in this body for years in hopes that improvements would occur. We see no evidence, however, that they have."

Rep. Gilman said in his remarks distributed to members of the U.P.U.: "It is now incumbent upon the Universal Postal Union to fulfill its responsibilities in assuring the free flow of international mail by fully investigating and promptly resolving these mail interference problems. . . The hopes and aspirations of thousands of our citizens, separated and cut off from their loved ones — from their families and friends — by these cruel mail restrictions, are with you."

Rep. Gilman is a Member of the Subcommittee on Investigations of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The 167-member Universal Postal Union is a 110-year old organization of nations which monitors the flow of international mail and the various international treaties which govern the flow of mail throughout the world. The postal union Congress now underway in Hamburg, Germany, is the 19th convention of the organization. Its sessions are held every five years and this year's Congress will continue its work until July 27th.

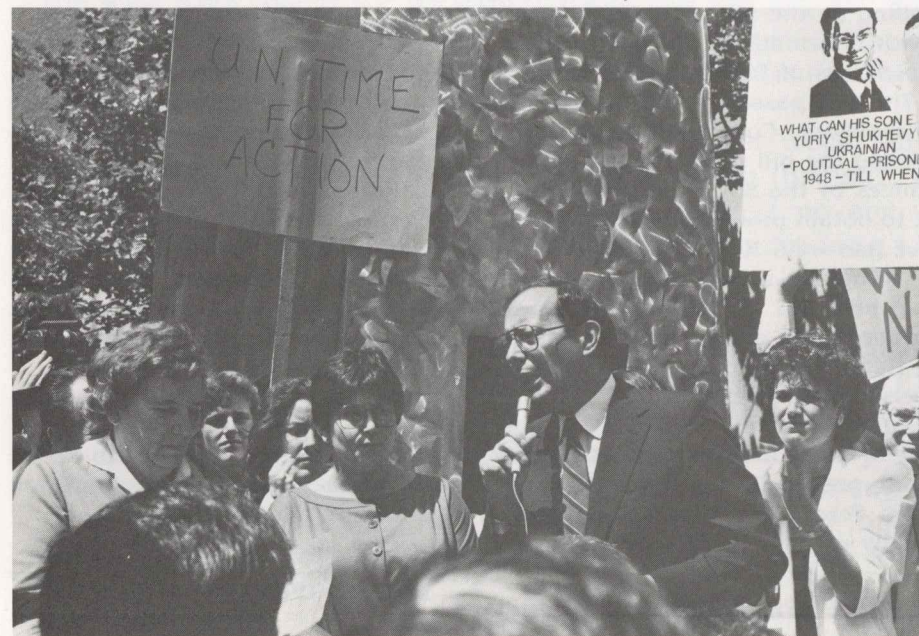
UCSJ President Lynn Singer noted, "We are heartened to hear of Congressman Gilman's efforts on behalf of those in the Soviet Union whose only lifeline with the free world is the international mail system. We strongly support his efforts at the U.P.U. Convention and look to his continued opposition to those Soviet practices which deny basic human rights to millions."

Washington Talk

D'Amato Refused Visa

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York had planned to visit the Soviet Union during the Congressional recess. His plans changed when Soviet Officials refused to grant him a visa. D'Amato, an outspoken critic of the secretive manner in which the Soviets handle polit-

ical activists, released a statement to the Union of Councils July 9 in which he said, "I was disappointed but not surprised that Soviet Officials rejected my application for a visa, however the arrogance and the manner in which I was turned down was surprising."



WILL CONTINUE TO QUESTION AND PROBE — U.S. Senator Alfonse D'Amato addresses a protest rally attended by various human rights organizations following his denial of a visa by Soviet authorities. Joining the Senator is (left) Tania Yanelevich, stepdaughter of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov. D'Amato vowed to continue to press for information regarding Sakharov and other Russian dissidents. The New York Republican is a member of the Helsinki Committee which reviews human rights violations.

IPG Initiative in Congress

The District of Columbia Subcommittee on Appropriations will hold hearings the week of July 23 on S. 2743 which would rename the portion of 16th Street in front of the Soviet Embassy "Andrei Sakharov Avenue." Introduced by Senators Charles Grassley (R-IO) and Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH), the bill has 18 co-sponsors. The proposal emanated from the May 26 Paris meeting of the International Parliamentary Group for Human Rights in the Soviet Union, after intense discussion over a two-day period.

In an editorial on June 19 the *Washington Post* asserted that though pressure should be maintained to ascertain Sakharov's condition, "street naming has little to do with that." In response to the editorial Senator Grassley remarked, "What better way to keep the pressure on the Soviets than to require Embassy mail to be delivered to Andrei Sakharov Avenue? . . . In its column the *Post* may have missed the point of the legislation. It seems to be saying it is appropriate to talk about Sakharov's problem but not to actually take meaningful steps to stop it. If one adheres to that logic we could literally be talking Sakharov's problem to death."

See the *Post* editorial and Senators Grassley, Metzenbaum and Congressman Levitas' response opposite page.



Senator Grassley at the IPG meeting in Paris.

Hold Back on 'Sakharov Avenue'

THERE IS UNDERSTANDABLE frustration and anger in Congress as Soviet authorities continue to deny an independently verifiable accounting of the fate of the Sakharovs. It is important that this anxiety and pressure for truth persist until the truth is known. Yet without meaning to diminish in any way the insistence of Western people that this issue remain in the public eye, we do suggest that Congress drop one proposal due for consideration by a Senate subcommittee today: to recommend that the city government rename the Soviet Embassy portion of 16th Street NW "Andrei Sakharov Avenue."

Variations of this idea have been proposed in both houses, including one calling on nations everywhere to rename the streets in front of Soviet embassies around the world as constant reminders of the Sakharovs. Today, Republican Sen. Charles E. Grassley of Iowa is scheduled to urge the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia to include the 16th Street proposal as part of the D.C. budget now up for action.

But there are a number of important reasons for dropping the idea, not the least of which is that the re-

naming of any street is best not done impulsively, but after careful consideration. Also, while Congress has the power to rename any street in Washington it chooses — by writing it right into a bill, and worse yet, an appropriations bill — even this official congressional recommendation that the city government do so would put the mayor and council in an unnecessarily difficult position to reject such action.

For that matter, the local government has tried to address the sensitive question of how and when to honor certain public figures in this manner, and has tried to abide by certain standards, including a stipulation that the person to be so honored be dead for at least two years. A subsidiary but nonetheless pertinent issue is whether the District's numbered-street sequence should be tampered with. And if this proposal were to be enacted, what precedent would it set for more congressional "recommendations" of new street names in reaction to international or national events?

The pressure to get the truth about the fate of the Sakharovs should not let up. But street naming has little to do with that.

From *The Washington Post*, June 20, 1984

Members of Congress Respond

Dear Editor:

We are surprised and confused by the *Post's* opposition to renaming the appropriate section of 16th Street after Andrei Sakharov, especially in light of the strong and consistent support of this Nobel Laureate the *Post* has voiced in the past.

The *Post* urges us to avoid acting on impulse. As experienced legislators (with combined total of 45 years of public service) we are not prone to promoting any idea without careful consideration of the consequences. This proposal emanated from a meeting of the International Parliamentary Group for Human Rights in the Soviet Union and was suggested by a French parliamentarian after intense discussion over a two day period.

Did the *Post* engage in a similar thorough analysis of what the world's response should be to Sakharov's situation?

The *Post* asks us not to put the District of Columbia in an unnecessarily difficult position of rejecting our proposal. However, our legislation does not force the D.C. government to take any action whatsoever. The bill, S. 2743, only changes the block of 16th Street between L and M Streets to Andrei Sakharov Avenue for federal purposes, i.e. federal documents, maps, and mail delivery. Of course we would hope that the D.C. government would concur in our view and change the street sign but our bill does not require this result.

Finally the *Post* asks what kind of precedent would be set by referring to the portion of 16th Street where the Soviet Embassy is located as Andrei Sakharov Avenue. We believe it sets the right precedent.

Public buildings, squares, and streets are named for people routinely. The United Nations steps have been named for Anatoly Shchransky; honorary U.S. citizenship has been bestowed upon Raoul Wallenberg. These are similar forms of symbolism the world has used to express its feelings for courageous individuals. What we are proposing is not unusual. What is unusual is having an opportunity to honor such an individual as Andrei Sakharov. Need we remind the *Post* of Sakharov's accomplishments and sacrifices for his fellow man?

We strongly disagree with the *Post's* assertion that though the pressure should continue to ascertain Sakharov's fate, "street naming has little to do with that." What better way to keep the pressure on the Soviets than to require embassy mail to be delivered to "Andrei Sakharov Avenue"? And what if this gesture is carried out around the world? The effect can only be beneficial.

At times the Soviet government responds to world opinion. This is a concrete step toward influencing the Soviets in that direction. In its criticism the *Post* may have missed the point of the legislation. It seems to be saying it is appropriate to talk about Sakharov's problem but not to actually take meaningful steps to solve it. If one adheres to that logic we could literally be talking Sakharov's problem to death.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Grassley
United States Senator

Elliott Levitas
United States Congressman

Howard Metzenbaum
United States Senator

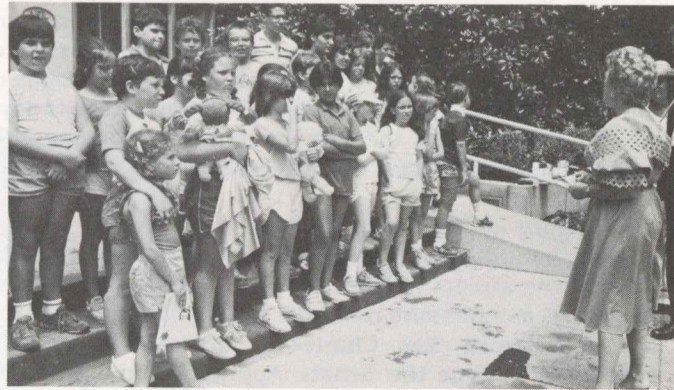
Action **ALERT**

From Local Councils

Children Hold Vigil for Shcharansky

Since December, 1970, people have stood across from the Soviet Embassy as part of a silent vigil in protest against the continued persecution of Soviet Jews. Individuals have participated every day since its inception, making it the oldest protest for Soviet Jews in the world.

Since 1978, the **Washington Committee for Soviet Jewry**, as one of its projects, has held a special vigil in observance of the anniversary of Anatoly Shcharansky's trial. On the 10th anniversary of the trial, July 11th, 1984, participants in the vigil were joined by a group of 30 children from the day camp of the Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington.



Donna Stoller, Vice President of the Washington Committee for Soviet Jewry, addressing children of the Jewish Community Center Day Camp of Greater Washington.

Soviet Emigres Light Candles for Sakharov at Soviet Consulate in San Francisco

Approximately 300 Soviet emigres held a candlelight vigil the night of June 26 in front of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco to protest Soviet mistreatment of human rights activist Andrei Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner.

Natalya Hesse, a long-time friend of the Sakharovs who was recently permitted to leave the USSR, was the featured speaker at the demonstration.

Ms. Hesse, 70, is a writer and journalist. She has known Elena Bonner for over 30 years and Sakharov himself since 1970. Sakharov won the Nobel Peace

Prize in 1975, and was exiled to the Soviet city of Gorki in 1980.

Ms. Hesse left the Soviet Union in February, 1984. Except for two friends who reside in Gorky, she was the only person who was able repeatedly to visit Andrei Sakharov in exile. According to Ms. Hesse, she suffered constant KGB harassment because of her relationship with the Sakharovs, and it was only because of the Soviets' desire to completely isolate the Sakharovs that she was permitted to emigrate.

As twilight commenced, demonstrators facing the tall brick Soviet Consulate lit candles and sang Russian songs. Many held placards which demanded freedom for Sakharov in both English and Russian.



Natalya Hesse, long-time friend of Sakharov family, addresses the crowd in Russian, outside Soviet Consulate in San Francisco.

PHOTO CREDIT: Ira Nowinski.

Prop. A Won't Topple Kremlin, but It and Rights Deserve Respect

By Vladimir Bukovsky

The risk of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union can be reduced if all people have the ability to express their opinions freely and without fear on world issues including their nations' arms policies; therefore, the people of Los Angeles County urge all nations that signed the Helsinki International Accords on Human Rights to observe the Accords' provisions of freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly and emigration for all their citizens.

— Proposition A

The people of Los Angeles County ought to be congratulated for showing more political wisdom than many public organizations, or even Western governments, have shown lately. Just compare the clear language of Proposition A with the recent statement of Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, in justifying his decision to renew scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union at the very moment when Andrei Sakharov is dying in exile in Gorky:

"Despite our continuing concern for Sakharov, there are some issues of such deep importance to the future of mankind that we have felt it necessary to continue talking about them with our Soviet counterparts. In this regard, arms control and international security are certainly of high priority. Our members feel very strongly about this issue. It is for this reason that we established the Committee on International Security and Arms Control to discuss the technical issues of arms control with Soviet scientists who share this concern for international peace. Results of these discussions are conveyed to respective governments through private briefings."

Whether Press ultimately decides to go to Moscow or postpone his visit until Sakharov is safely dead and forgotten, his arguments deserve our attention because they are shared by too many people. They show the remarkable degree of confusion, ignorance and irrational fear that seems to grip those engaged in debate on East-West problems. Why has "security" suddenly acquired a priority status and become "more equal than other" issues previously linked under the Helsinki Accords?

Furthermore, if we are now prepared, for the sake of humanity, to sacrifice such honest and independent men of science as Sakharov, Yuri Orlov, Anatoly Shcharansky and others, who are the "Soviet counterparts" with whom Press wants to save the "future of mankind"?

It is extraordinary how people from disparate professions have suddenly become preoccupied with the craft of diplomacy. The hosts of an official Soviet delegation are indignant when somebody tries to ask their guests an awkward question: Surely such questions are undiplomatic and dangerous. Peace activists are reluctant to say a word in defense of the persecuted peace activists in East Germany, Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union: Surely their task is to save humanity, too — not just a few human beings.

The truth of the matter is that a great number of people have already accepted the primacy of physical survival over traditional values, over human rights and dignity. And that is exactly what the Soviets were counting on when they launched their massive campaign of "struggle for peace" in 1980 under the slogan: "The people have the power to preserve peace — their prime right."

Confronted with the absolute value of the survival of mankind, people have been required to sacrifice their other rights — and have been willing to do so, particularly when they have been skillfully reminded of the potential holocaust caused by artificially created international "tension."

Unfortunately, the governments of the free world have not been much wiser than some of their citizens. Instead of calling the Soviet bluff, they have bowed to the pressures of the "peace" movement and engaged in negotiations on security and cooperation without regard to human rights, thereby rendering the process senseless.

Once again we are stuck in a vicious circle: How can we control the arms race without verification, and how can we conduct verification without mutual trust? For that matter, how can anyone trust a government that doesn't allow its people to know the truth and discuss it, and that deliberately pumps hostility and hatred toward other nations into the minds of its population? How can we build trust with a nation whose citizens are not allowed to have a sincere dialogue with foreigners, under threat of imprisonment?

The peace movements don't trust freely elected governments, accountable to the public. So why would they trust the government that nobody elects and that nobody can hold accountable? Shouldn't the Soviet Union have an independent peace movement, if not independent public opinion, to make our world safer?

What do they discuss behind those closed doors in Stockholm, where they confer about Helsinki "trust-building measures" — trust-building measures that are secret from the entire world? Who will trust any new treaty that is concluded, Helsinki Accords or not?

No, Proposition A will not topple the Kremlin, and it will not start a nuclear war. But it may confirm what Sakharov has been saying for years: Respect for human rights is "essential to all mankind for the sake of peace on Earth." I hope that people in other states and countries will have a chance to send the same message to whatever governments ought to hear it.

Vladimir Bukovsky is a professor of psychology at Stanford University.

Los Angeles Times, June 15, 1984. With permission.

Zunshain Sentenced to 3 years in Soviet Labor Camp

Zachar Zunshain was sentenced on June 28th to three years in a labor camp for "anti-Soviet slander" under Article 70 of the Latvian Criminal Code. (Article 190-1 of the RSFSR.) The prosecution's only evidence against Zunshain was his letters to the OVIR — the Soviet Immigration Authority — outlining his desire to give up his Soviet citizenship — a first step in legally attempting to emigrate under Soviet law.

His wife, Tatiana, who had been granted permission by the Office of the Chief Latvian Prosecutor to act as his defense attorney was denied that right at the time of the trial. This ruling, and a subsequent refusal to allow Yacov Gorodetsky to represent him, led Zunshain to go on a hunger strike and write his last will and testament.

Zachar was quoted as saying, "Now near to death, I still desire to live in Israel. . . I will never bend."

Pam Cohen, Vice President of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, expressed her outrage at the verdict and concern for Zunshain who was suffering from a high fever at the time of his trial. "Zachar Zunshain is innocent of any crime," said Cohen. "He wishes only to repatriate to Israel and be free to practice his religion. We demand that the Soviet Union live up to the international human rights agreements which they have signed and grant Zachar immediate release."

On June 27, three friends of Zachar — Nadezheda Fradkova, Mikhail Zinover, and Yacov Gorodetsky — attempted to board a train in Leningrad to attend the trial in Riga. They were stopped and detained by the KGB for several hours and told, "We would rather see you dead than in Riga." The KGB also attempted to intimidate Zunshain's father by trying to push him down the stairs and out of his apartment building.

"The situation for Jews in Riga is very dangerous," reported a Soviet Refusenik. "It is a warning to all of us."



UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS
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As the Alert goes to Press the UCSJ has learned that Josef Begun is on a hunger strike. SEND CABLES AND LETTERS TO: Secretary General of the Communist Party of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko, Kremlin, Moscow, RSFSR, Tel: 224-0555; Anatoly Dobrynin, Ambassador, Embassy of the USSR, 1125 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

President: Lynn Singer. Vice Presidents: Hinda Cantor (Miami, FL), Pamela Cohen (Chicago, IL), Ruth Newman (Washington, DC), Morey Schapira (San Francisco, CA).

108 Jews left Soviet Union in May