



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.

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State Department Issues Leningrad Travel Warning: UCSJ Attacked in Leningrad Party Daily

The U.S. State Department issued a "travel advisory" on August 6th, warning American Citizens that their rights and protections under the US-USSR Consular Convention may not be respected in the Leningrad area. The advisory cited the growing number of incidents involving detention, harassment, and unjustified searches of US tourists in Leningrad.

The specific incidents which appear to have triggered the release of the advisory were the arrest and detention of an unnamed American professor in July, and the more recent incident involving the beating of a US Marine by Soviet police. Among the Americans recently detained have been those visiting Jew-

ish refuseniks in the Leningrad area. *Leningradskaya Pravda*, the official Communist Party daily, recently described such a detention, involving representatives of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews. The article, entitled "Peddlers of Zionism," described UCSJ President Lynn Singer as "a certain Lynn Singer, about whose anti-Soviet escapades the press has already reported." The council itself was tagged as an organization "known for its arrant anti-Sovietism," one of the "international Zionist organizations, the very ones which have as their goal the artificial stirring up of 'Jewish problems,' nationalistic moods among Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality, that

are trying to encourage and support with all sorts of imaginary crumbs 'oppressed persons' who have swallowed the bait of Zionism." Further, *Leningradskaya Pravda* went on to describe the refusenik whom the UCSJ representatives were trying to meet as a figure "odiously well-known in Zionist circles for his instigatory activities." The same article also claims that "foreign Zionist centers have recently launched a truly 'massed attack' in activating their anti-Soviet activity." The phrases 'anti-Soviet activity,' and 'anti-Sovietism' have recently come into vogue in the Soviet press, especially in connection with the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Sakharov's Stepdaughter in San Francisco During Democratic Convention

Tatyana Yankelevich, the stepdaughter of Soviet human rights activist Andrei Sakharov, was in San Francisco during the Democratic Convention seeking support for her parents, neither of whom have been seen since early May.

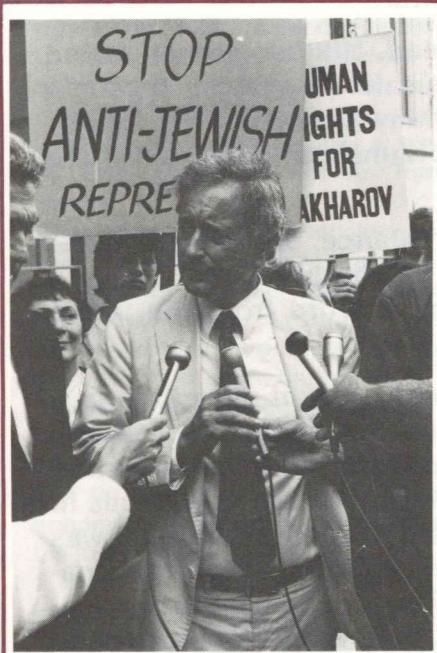
Prior to her arrival in San Francisco, Yankelevich learned from "reliable sources in Moscow" that her stepfather has been administered mind-altering drugs for the past month and-a-half in a closed hospital ward in Gorky, 250 miles east of Moscow. Sakharov has been held in isolation in this closed industrial city for 4½ years.

Yelena Bonner, mother of Yankelevich and wife of Sakharov, may soon be brought to trial for alleged "anti-Soviet slander," for which she could receive three years in prison. It was in response to these charges by

Soviet authorities that Sakharov began a hunger strike on May 2.

According to Yankelevich, her stepfather is being held in Gorky's Semashko Hospital, and is "under the care" of Dr. Vladimir Rozhnov, a specialist in psychotropic medicine and hypnosis, who flies from Moscow to Gorky every two days in a specially-assigned plane. She said her stepfather is regularly injected with psychotropic drugs.

While in San Francisco, Yankelevich met with prominent political figures, scientists, and members of the world press in town for the Democratic National Convention. Her trip was sponsored by the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, and the international group of Scientists for Sakharov, Orlov, and Shcharansky (SOS).



Congressman Sander Levin (D-MI) visits Soviet Consulate in San Francisco. (See story, page 3.)

NEWSBRIEFS

IOSEF BEGUN is in the labor camp hospital and his wife is unable to find out why. WRITE TO IOSEF AT: USSR, RSFSR, Permskaya Oblast 618801, Tchusovakoy Rayon, Stantsya Polovinka, Uchr. V.S. 389/37, Begun, Josef; AND TO INNA AT: USSR, RSFSR, Moscow 129243, Rakety Blvd. 11-1-15, Shlemova-Begun, Inna. ALSO WRITE AND CABLE: President of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko, Kremlin, Moscow, RSFSR; Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, 1125 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

News of ANATOLY SHCHARANSKY comes to us from his wife, Avital. He is currently being subjected to a new "intensified regime." The exact implications of this are unclear except for three specific points. Shcharansky will receive no more parcels, will be allowed to write but one letter every two months and is being fed half rations. WRITE ANATOLY AT: Chistopol prison, Uchr, 5110-1 U.C., Moscow, U.S.S.R.; AVITAL AT: Talpiot Mizrach 350-20, Jerusalem, Israel.

MIKHAIL FICIK of Odessa has left the Soviet Union and is living in Europe. It appears that his wife and son, Bella and Valentin are alone in Odessa, no status on their situation.

The trial of **ALEXANDER YAKIR**, scheduled for August 2 was postponed for seven days at the insistence of the prosecutor. Yakir is charged with draft evasion. The charge is obviously a spurious one as Yakir was once rejected by the army office for being too old to serve. Over the course of three generations the Yakir family has been persecuted by the Soviets. Yakir's case finally came to court on August 13th. He was sentenced to two years in prison for draft evasion. The Yakir family have been refuseniks since 1973. This senseless harassment must not be allowed to continue. WRITE AND CABLE: President of the USSR, Konstantin Chernenko, Kremlin, Moscow, RSFSR; Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, 1125 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

On the 24th of July at 9:30 A.M., the trial/appeal of **Zachar Zunshain** took place. The proceedings lasted nine minutes. Neither Zunshain nor his lawyer was present. There were 3 Supreme Court Justices and the prosecutor of the Latvian SSR, Miklin, a Jew. Sources report that the Soviets' choice of a Jew as prosecutor was not accidental.

During the trial the complaint against Zunshain was not even read. Miklin's speech lasted the entire 9 minutes and in this time he asserted that the accusations against Zunshain must be correct as he had shown himself to be "a bad man in many aspects of his behavior." After a private conference the 3 justices announced that Zunshain was guilty and sentenced him to 3 years in prison.

Zunshain's wife, Tatiana, reports that she is under constant surveillance. She wrote a letter to the Minister of the Interior requesting that these activities be discontinued and that she be allowed to travel freely. At press time there has been no further word from the Soviet Union.

Moscow refusenik **ALEKSANDR KHOLMIANSKY** faces charges which could place him in a prison camp from one to three years. Kholmiansky is charged with a violation of article 195 of the Estonian Criminal Code, hooliganism. Kholmiansky is a computer programmer and a dedicated teacher of Hebrew. He has often faced harassment from Soviet officials in connection with his teaching. While vacationing recently in Estonia, his apartment was searched and his teaching materials seized. When he protested the seizure of his teaching materials, he was given an administrative punishment of ten days. After serving his ten day sentence, Kholmiansky was charged with hooliganism. Dean Skylos, a New York attorney and candidate for State Senate, was recently in the Soviet Union, where he met Kholmiansky's parents and agreed to defend Kholmiansky in his upcoming trial.

US-Soviet Meeting in San Francisco: Soviets Told Human Rights Key to Improving Relations

Four members of Congress, led by California Congresswoman Barbara Boxer, pressured Soviet officials for the release of Andrei Sakharov as a gesture to improve efforts at attaining meaningful arms control negotiations.

The Congressional delegation, which included Boxer and Reps. Sander Levin (MI), Thomas Foglietta (PA), and Gerald Kleczka (WI), met with a delegation of four Soviet diplomats, led by Deputy Consul General Vladimir Lomovtsev on Tuesday, July 17, at the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco.

"The message we tried to get across is that we want peace, want our governments to sit down and negotiate a verifiable nuclear freeze," Rep. Boxer said at a crowded press conference in front of the Consulate at the conclusion of the meeting. "A stumbling block to this happening are the human rights violations that we know are going on in the Soviet Union."

Rep. Levin said that the Congressional delegation questioned in Soviets on the fate of Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, but they did not receive a direct answer. Instead, the Soviets asserted that the Sakharov case and other human rights concerns are used as a barrier to discussion of other issues. "Human rights are not used as a barrier to discussion," said Levin. "The Soviet Union creates a barrier by their failure to act on human rights."

In response to Soviet assertions that the Sakharov case was an "internal matter," Boxer said, "We don't think that human rights is a matter for one country's purview. We think it's a matter of humankind."

During the meeting, about 50 members of the Bay Area Council for Soviet Jews and the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews held a vigil in support of Sakharov and Soviet Jewish prisoners of conscience.



Democratic Congressmen Gerald Kleczka (WI), Tom Foglietta (PA) and Sander Levin (MI) outside of Soviet Consulate.



Congresswoman Barbara Boxer with (l) Mike Kesselman, Associate Director, Bay Area Council, and David Waksberg, Executive Director.

From the European Press

German Publisher Interviewed on Sakharov

(Reprinted in FBIS)

Cornelia Gerstmaier, publisher of the Russian Language KONTINENT magazine was interviewed recently on the German television program "ZDF Magazine." Gerstmaier discussed allegations of psychiatric mistreatment of Andrei Sakharov with Gerhardt Loewenthal.

Loewenthal: Since 7 May, there has been no genuine sign of life from either Prof. Sakharov or his wife. Lately there has been talk that Sakharov is being subjected to psychiatric treatment on the orders of the KGB. What do you know about Prof. Sakharov's present condition?

Gerstenmaier: The information about the treatment with hypnosis and psychopharmaceuticals comes from reliable psychiatric circles in Moscow, according to which a well known psychotherapist, Prof. Vladimir Rozhnikov, head of a department in a well known Moscow Institute, flies to Gorkiy on a special aircraft nearly every other day. He has been doing this now for about 2 months to subject Sakharov to brainwashing and, probably, to administer mind-altering drugs, as well.

Loewenthal: What is known about this Prof. Rozhnikov?

Gerstenmaier: What is not known about Rozhnikov, in any event, is whether he has ever had contacts with dissidents. It may be that he has not had any such contacts, but nothing is known about this; it may well be that Sakharov is his first case — a so-called case — forced on him by the KGB. It is known that the professor has been a specialist in hypnosis since 1955. It is also known that he closely cooperates with two parapsychological groups that are engaged in secret projects in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan.

Loewenthal: What is the reason for and purpose of such an operation arranged by the KGB?

Gerstenmaier: The Soviet authorities obviously intend to present Sakharov to the world as a broken man — which can be done through chemistry, of course. They are probably trying to make him sign a sort of recantation this way. However,

the Soviet leaders should keep in mind that a martyr Sakharov will never be forgotten by the world. In view of the consequences, it is infinitely easier for the Soviet authorities to let him emigrate to the West.

Loewenthal: Do you believe that this is all pure speculation, or are there any truly tangible reasons to assume that things are as you describe them?

Gerstenmaier: There is at least one statement by Zagladin that indicates that the Soviet authorities harbor great hopes of achieving their objective in Sakharov's case in the foreseeable future.

Loewenthal: What about his wife?

Gerstenmaier: Yelena Bonner is separated from her husband. She is probably under house arrest. I must add that Sakharov is being held in a special closed ward in Semashko Hospital in Gorkiy. Yelena Bonner has been indicted for violation of Article 190, Section 1 — slander against the Soviet state and social system — and is awaiting trial. She is presumably under house arrest at the moment. We know that her friends, as well as people who are not her friends but who are dissidents, have

already been interrogated throughout the Soviet Union about her case.

Loewenthal: Do you believe that the reaction in the West, which in the case of Sakharov and his wife has been decidedly positive and in his favor, has perhaps made no impression whatsoever on the Kremlin or among the Kremlin leaders?

Gerstenmaier: It almost seems so because for the first time since the establishment of Soviet rule, we are dealing with a Kremlin leadership that shows its true face without any masquerade and that has no regard whatsoever for international prestige. The question is how long this leadership will be able to continue doing this. It is necessary to view the Sakharov case against the background of great hardening of Soviet domestic policy and of an absolute re-Stalinization. In some respects, the symptoms are even worse than during the Stalin years. The current hardening, which began gradually after the Helsinki agreements, probably has to be viewed as the consequence of a completely inappropriate East-West policy pursued by the West during the seventies.

Exiled Soviet Author Interviewed on Sakharov

(Reprinted in FBIS)

Stuttgart, 26 July — Soviet author Lev Kopelev has called on world opinion to keep putting pressure on the Soviet Union to provide information on the health of the dissident, Andrei Sakharov. He said that the Soviet authorities want the Sakharov couple to be forgotten. Kopelev was speaking in an interview with Sueddeutscher Rundfunk Stuttgart. The Soviet Union stripped him of his citizenship and he is now living in the Federal Republic.

Kopelev said that the news about the health of 63-year-old Sakharov, who has been exiled to Gorkiy, is most alarming. There is no direct contact with Sakharov but it is known from reliable sources in Moscow that he occupies a special room

in the Semashko Hospital in Gorkiy, to which the hospital staff has no access. A State Security Service medical team is flown in by special plane from Moscow two or three times a week to treat Sakharov. Prof. Vladimir Rozhnikov, chief of psychotherapy in the Moscow specialist in hypnosis and psychopharmacology and held a chair in psychotherapy. According to Kopelev, Sakharov may well be treated with drugs, hypnotized and force-fed. His wife, Yelena Bonner, is not allowed to see her husband. Nothing is known about her whereabouts. Sakharov went on a hunger strike some time ago in an effort to force the Soviet authorities to let him and his wife leave for abroad for medical treatment.

From the Congressional Record

HON. THOMAS J. TAUKE of Iowa IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1984

Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, as I and my colleagues have done previously as participants in the Congressional Vigil for Soviet Jewry, I would like to speak again on behalf of the many Jewish citizens suffering persecution in the Soviet Union. While the Soviet Government continues to disregard the human rights and religious freedom of their Jewish countrymen, I will continue to bring their sad story before my colleagues and all Americans who, thankfully, know no such persecutions in this country.

It is clear that the mistreatment of Soviet Jews is a very real part of Soviet society. One does not have to look very far or very hard to uncover new incidents where the Soviet Government has succeeded in ruining the lives of Jewish citizens through harassment.

There are many convenient ways that the Soviet Government has mastered to deny this select group the human rights all people should enjoy. We hear stories of Soviet Jews being exiled to labor camps. We hear stories of Soviet Jews being denied admission to universities. And we hear stories of Soviet Jews being forced to stay in a land where anti-Semitism is promoted by the media and in literature.

Consider, for example, the plight of Abe Stolar and his family, who have suffered greatly at the hands of the Soviet Government. Abe and his sister Eva were born in Chicago, where their parents had settled after fleeing tsarist Russia. In 1936, after returning to Moscow, Abe's father was arrested during one of Stalin's purges and has never been heard from since. Abe's grandmother and aunt were also arrested and sent to Siberia, where they both died in concentration camps.

Abe himself was expelled from the Moscow School of Arts and made to work as a hard laborer. In 1941, he joined the Russian army, serving on the front line until the end of the war. Abe survived the war, and Eva survived the Holocaust; she managed to emigrate to Israel some years later.

In 1974, Abe, his wife Gitta, and their son Mikhail were granted visas to join Eva in Israel. In order to leave, they were required to sell their apartment, relinquish Soviet citizenship and pack all of their belongings off to Israel. One year later, with only a few small suitcases, they were prevented from boarding a plane. On June 19, 1975, they were told that Gitta's visa was not in order; the family was prohibited from leaving because of a fabricated claim that she had had access to secret information at the time of her retirement 2 years before. Twelve days later, they were informed that they could not leave the Soviet Union for 2 years on grounds of "security." Even though their pensions were reinstated by the Soviet Government, Abe and Gitta refused to take up their Soviet citizenship again.

Without a place to live, Abe and his family were put into an apartment belonging to someone else. They have been living in that empty apartment on the meager allowance the government pays them to remain in the Soviet Union.

Mikhail, Abe's son, was unable to get into an institute of higher education because of the circumstances in which they are living. Threats have been made that Mikhail will be called for 2 years of military service. If he is called to serve, the family's visas would be delayed again at least another 6 or 7 years, or refused entirely on the same convenient grounds of "security." Mikhail applied to emigrate to Israel alone and wait for his parents, but he was told that he could not leave the U.S.S.R. because of his mother's supposed knowledge of secret information.

In 1978, Abe wrote three letters to Mr. Brezhnev, asking that his war service be counted favorably toward the family's emigration application. These letters were never even acknowledged. The Stolar family is subject to constant petty harassment from Soviet authorities. They are now being sued for the price of their cooperative apartment. This is the apartment the authorities put them in when the family was first kept from leaving the Soviet Union.

The rightful owners want to get Abe's family evicted, which would leave them on the streets.

Meanwhile, Eva had been soliciting the help of friends in California in the hope that her brother's family would someday be able to join her there. She campaigned vigorously in Israel and America, and as she was about to leave for a meeting on her brother's behalf, she collapsed and within a few minutes, died.

I would like to believe that the fight against the mistreatment of Soviet Jews will not die with Eva. In February 1981, Abe and Gitta celebrated their silver wedding anniversary, and in December Abe reached his 73d birthday. He remains cheerful, resolute and undaunted, still hoping to escape the grip of the Soviet Government that continues to deny his family their visas.

The case of the Abe Stolar family is but one of many cases. I urge the Soviet Union to stop persecuting the Stolars and other Soviet Jews. We in the United States must continue to call attention to these blatant denials of human rights. I urge my colleagues and the American people to join me in protesting the abuses of the Soviet Government.

CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWRY SUPPORT FOR THE ELBERT FAMILY

HON. MIKE LOWRY of Washington

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 2, 1984

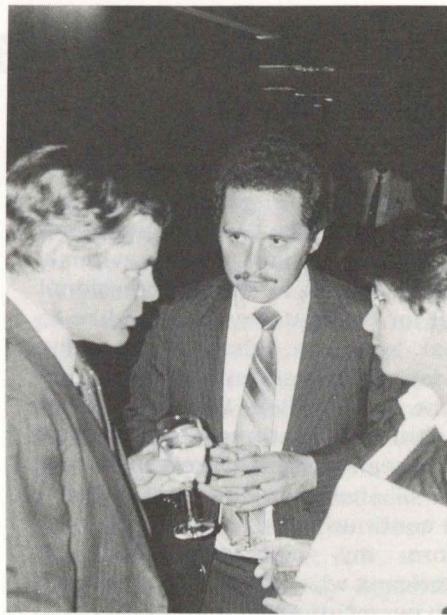
Mr. LOWRY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jewry, I would like to take this opportunity to present an update on the status of my adopted refusenik family, the Elberts of Kiev. I would also like to express my thanks to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Coughlin) for his work as chairman of this year's vigil, and to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews for their continuing devotion to this most important cause.

Earlier this year, Lev Elbert was released from prison and reunited with his family. He had refused to report

Continued on page 8

Democratic National Convention From the 1984 Democratic Platform

"The Democratic Party condemns continued Soviet persecution of dissidents and refuseniks, which may well have brought Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov and his wife to the verge of death in internal exile in Gorki. We will not be silent when Soviet actions, such as the imprisonment of Anatoly Shcharansky and Ida Nudel and thousands of others, demonstrate the fundamentally repressive and anti-Semitic nature of the Soviet regime. A Democratic Administration will give priority to securing the freedom to emigrate for these brave men and women of conscience including Jews and other minorities, and to assuring their fair treatment while awaiting permission to leave. These freedoms are guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by the Helsinki Final Act which the Soviets have signed and with whose provisions they must be required to comply. Jewish emigration, which reached the level of fifty thousand per year during the last Democratic Administration and which has virtually ended under its Republican successor, must be renewed through firm, effective diplomacy. We also recognize that Jewish emigration reached its height at the same time there was an American Administration dedicated to pursuing arms control, expanding mutually beneficial trade, and reducing tensions with the Soviet Union — fully consistent with the interests of the United States and its allies. It is no contradiction to say that while pursuing an end to the arms race and reducing East-West tensions, we can also advance the cause of Soviet Jewish emigration."



Tanya Yankelevich discusses the plight of Sakharov with Larry Martz, Editor of Newsweek's International Edition and UCSJ Vice President Morey Schapira.

Fifty Members of Soviet Peace Group Reported Arrested in Moscow

An unconfirmed report by the Agence France news agency reported that about fifty members of an unofficial, dissident peace group were arrested in Moscow on Wednesday morning, August 8. The group, called the "Group for the Establishment of Trust Between the USSR and USA", was, according to spokesman Vladimir Brodsky, meeting in a Moscow apartment when police authorities raided. Many of those present were young people who had come to the meeting in order to join the group. While most of those arrested were released after a short while, Brodsky reported that an unknown number were still being held. Two members, Kirril Popov and Aleksandr Rubchenko, were threatened with internment in a psychiatric hospital.

The establishment of the Moscow Independent Peace Group was announced at a Moscow press conference on June 4, 1982. The founding members included a number of prominent Moscow refuseniks, dissidents, and intellectuals. Their originally stated goal was to start a "four



Former President Jimmy Carter discussing Sakharov's plight with Tanya Yankelevich. UCSJ Director for Congressional Relations Bob Arsenault looks on.

sided dialogue" among the governments and the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union. They intended to establish contact with other independent peace movements in East Germany and Hungary. The official peace movements in these three countries reflect only the government's point of view. Since its establishment, the group has come under intense harassment by Soviet officials. Most of its founding members are now either under arrest or serving terms of "internal exile".

Because the Moscow Independent

Peace Group has close ties to the Soviet refusenik community, and in light of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews' own deep commitment to the principles of human rights and freedom of emigration, UCSJ has followed the activities of the Group with great interest and encouragement.

Lynn Singer, President of UCSJ, called upon the Soviet leadership to release those interned without delay, condemning the action as a "blatant violation of international human rights".



ALERT On Capitol Hill



Biaggi Calls for Reduced Postage on Packages to Poland and The Soviet Union

U.S. Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-NY) has introduced a bill to cut the price of postage in half on parcels of food, clothing, and medicine sent from the U.S. to Poland and the Soviet Union.

Under Biaggi's bill (H.R. 6092) the reduced postage rates would be in effect for fiscal years 1985 and 1986 and would apply to any parcel of food, medicine, or clothing, which is addressed to a destination in Poland or the Soviet Union.

When introducing the bill, Biaggi pointed out that "the situation in the Soviet Union, particularly for its 2.5 million Jewish citizens, is distressing. Clearly, we should do everything possible to encourage people in the U.S. to send food, clothing and medicine to the Soviet Union because those items of subsistence are desperately needed.

Biaggi said the idea of expanding the discount package postage proposal to cover packages destined for the Soviet Union was first suggested to him by Glenn Richter, National Coordinator of the Center for Russian Jewry with Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry. Richter had pointed out that the measure was needed "to help relieve the burden of postage — which can grow rapidly since the Soviets often return packages for no reason, and the return postage must be paid by the sender."

According to the U.S. Postal Service, some 98,102 parcels were sent from the U.S. to the Soviet Union in fiscal year 1983. "The average weight of those parcels was 8.1 pounds, significantly more than the average weight of parcels sent to other countries," Biaggi noted. "As a result, the expenses are also more. Consider, for example, that it costs \$54.90 to send a 10 pound package by air mail from the U.S. to the Soviet Union. Under my proposal, that cost would be cut in half, or would cost \$27.45. Similarly, it currently costs \$37 to mail a 10 pound package from the U.S. to Poland. Under my measure, that same package would only cost \$18.50 to mail."

Former Refusenik Simon Levin Meets With Capitol Hill Leaders

Former refusenik Simon Levin met with Congressmen Paul Simon (D-IL), John Porter (R-IL) and Senator Donald Riegle (D-MI) on August 2nd, in a continuing effort to secure the release of his wife and son from the Soviet Union. Levin, a mechanical engineer, left the Soviet Union in 1978. He expected his wife Tamara to leave shortly thereafter, but she has been repeatedly



Congressman Paul Simon and Simon Levin.

denied permission to emigrate by Soviet authorities. She has been denied permission eleven times in the six years since Levin left the USSR. A month after his exit, Levin's son Mark was born. Father and son have never seen one another.

Both Congressman Porter and Simon promised to continue to support the Levins' cause, as did Senator Riegle. In a statement delivered before the House of Representatives, Simon said: "The unnecessary pain that this has caused this one family should be resolved by the Soviet Union and the United States as quickly as possible. I urge the Soviet officials who want to see some humanitarian gestures of friendship between our two countries to do what they can to see that this family is reunited and I urge American officials who meet with the Soviet Union to bring up the case of Simon Levin and his family."



With Congressman John Porter "This is a very tragic situation".

To help reunite the Levin family, write:
**Ambassador Dobrynin, Soviet Embassy,
1125 16th Street., Washington, D.C.
20036 — General Secretary, CPSU,
Konstantin Chernenko, Kremlin, Moscow,
USSR.**

Congressional Record

Continued from page 5

for reserve military service because this service could have been used as an excuse for refusing to allow him to emigrate in the future. His wife Inna had gone on a hunger strike to protest drug charges against Lev, which were eventually dropped. Their son Carmi was injured in anti-Semitic attacks at his school.

A report from July 31 indicates that the Elberts are now in Moscow, although it appears they will soon return to Kiev. All are in improved health, but Inna is still suffering from after effects of her hunger strike. Lev visited the Defense Ministry and requested that no further efforts be made to call him up for reserve duty. He was treated courteously and promised a quick response in writing. Lev is also looking for work.

I hope that the promise of a speedy response from the Defense Ministry will be fulfilled, and that conditions will continue to improve for the Elberts. I know, however that we will all gladly join in helping them whenever it may be necessary in the future.

Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union

Published by ADL

Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union is analyzed in comprehensive and graphic detail in a 664-page book just published by the Freedom Library of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Entitled "Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union: Its Roots and Consequences" the book contains over 30 articles by leading authorities —Sovietologists, historians, scientists and other scholars from the Soviet Union as well as the United States, Europe and Israel — who probe Soviet Judeophobia from many perspective — political, historical, social, religious and cultural.

In a foreword by Kenneth J. Bialkin, ADL's national chairman, it is described as "important . . . and disquieting . . . a devastating picture . . . of a society gone mad on anti-Semitism."

In its detailed analysis of the scope and variations in the Soviet treatment of its Jewish population, the work includes papers presented at two international conferences on the subject, one in Jerusalem and the other in Paris; articles from both Jewish and Russian *Samizdat* (underground press), excerpts from Soviet publications, an analysis of several decades of Soviet anti-Semitic political cartoons, and in-depth studies of different aspects of Soviet political anti-Semitism. Included also is a comparison showing the kinship of Soviet anti-Semitism with the anti-Jewish canards of the Russian Black Hundreds, an anti-Semitic movement of Czarist times, and the Nazis.

"Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union: Its Roots and Consequences" is available — hardcover at \$35 each and paperback at \$16.95 each — from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 823 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, or any of the League's 30 regional offices throughout the country.



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The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews is composed of 34 local councils, 3 domestic affiliates, 3 international affiliates and 55,000 individual members dedicated to helping Soviet Jews, especially those desiring to emigrate.

Editor: Bob Arsenault

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



85 Jews left Soviet Union in July