

ALERT

Vol. IV No. 30 / Aug. 14, 1980 / Robert Gordon, Pres./Frieda Horwitz, Editor

The Union of Councils for Soviet Jews —

KISLIK RELEASED AFTER MASSIVE PROTESTS

Vladimir Kislik, a prominent refusenik and physicist, has been released from the Pavlov Psychiatric Center after worldwide protests on his behalf. Psychiatric and scientific associations spearheaded the flood of telegrams demanding Kislik's freedom. [See page 9.]

Kislik was imprisoned on July 4th and detained further on July 19th. Suffering two heart attacks, Kislik was placed in Pavlov's Ward 6 "for dangerous criminals". Kislik had been warned in late June by the KGB that "we were given a free hand to do as we see fit, and we will make minced meat out of you." This last warning was made on June 25th, the day Kislik attempted to enter the court house where the Pilnikov trial was convened.

Following a visit from his father, Kislik was released to convalesce at his father's home. (Another visitor, Mrs. Alexei Murzhenko, was arrested when she attempted to visit him. Interrogated for two hours about her proposed visit to her friend, she was threatened by the KGB with psychiatric hospitalization as well.) Kislik's wife and son have emigrated to Israel and he has been waiting to join them since 1974. Kislik is a major activist in Kiev.

GEYSHUS GIVEN TWO YEAR SENTENCE

The August 10th trial of Grigory Geyshus has resulted in a two year sentence in a labor camp. Charged with draft evasion, the judge and prosecutor ignored written evidence that Geyshus has never evaded the draft. He has been appealing his military orders on various grounds, as indicated in the July 25th Alert. During the trial Geyshus asked the army officials why they wished to draft someone who had been labeled "a traitor." His parents are now appealing the sentence. Their twenty-year old son has not been allowed a visit from them since he was arrested in midJuly. Please send letters of support to Geyshus' parents, as well as letters of protest.

A. E. Solovyov
Procurator of Leningrad
ul. Yakubovicha 4
Leningrad, RSFSR
USSR

Mendel and Lisa Geyshus
Prospect Stacheck 132
Korp 2, Kv 60
Leningrad 198216, RSFSR
USSR

TWO LENINGRAD REFUSENIKS CALLED FOR DRAFT

Two more refusenik families in Leningrad have had their sons receive call-up notices for the draft. Boris Ryvkin, 18, and Anatoly Yoffee, 19, have both been called up, despite (or perhaps because of) their families' long-standing requests for emigration. Please send them telegrams and letters of support to:

Boris Ryvkin
Pr. Smirnov 14/5, apt. 18
Leningrad, RSFSR
USSR

Anatoly Yoffee
Svetlanovsky Prospekt
113, korp 1, kv 97
Leningrad, RSFSR, USSR

This is the fourth case of Leningrad refuseniks being called to the draft. Boris Kalendarov was sentenced to a two-year term ending March of 1981, and Grigory Geyshus was similarly sentenced as reported above.



TERM OF INTERNAL EXILE ENDS FOR P.O.C. BEGUN

Yosef Begun, exiled thirty-five hundred miles from Moscow, is expected to end his term of exile on August 16th. A poignant letter from Alla Drugova has been received, concerned as to whether Yosef will now receive a residency permit for Moscow. (It was under pretext of this residency violation that he was exiled). Excerpts are reprinted below:

"Perhaps you know that the authorities wanted to give me permission to emigrate without Yosef. I was in torment before I could make up my mind. And when I did decide to leave without Yosef, the authorities changed their minds. They do not tell me either 'yes' or 'no'.

Probably they will give us their decision when Yosef will return from exile. And they will let us go or once again they will force us onto 'The Road to Calvary'. He will have to live somewhere in some small village, 200 - 300 kilometres from Moscow, and I will be in Moscow, and we shall be able to meet only somewhere in a railway station because it is very difficult to find a room wherever Yosef be allowed to live. And in general I just cannot imagine how we are going to live if they don't give us permission to emigrate to Israel after Yosef returns."

Yours respectfully,

Alla

An engineer and Hebrew teacher, Begun was arrested in March, 1977 for "parasitism" and sentenced to internal exile. After serving his sentence, he returned to Moscow (his wife's place of residence) to resume his efforts to apply for permission to leave for Israel. He was arrested again in May, 1978 and charged with living in Moscow without a residency permit. He was then given a three years sentence in internal exile.

NEWS FROM THE P.O.C.'S

* Igor Guberman is working as an electrician in the labor camp where he has now arrived.

* Igor Kushnirenko has been released from the psychiatric hospital and is back in Kiev with his wife. He has asked for a review of his case and was told it would occur after the Olympics. The authorities have taken away his military card stating that he is unfit for service. He fears they will try to draft him after all. Please send letters of support.

Victoria and Igor Kushnirenko
Nikolsko Bolanycheskaya 17/19
Kiev, Ukrainian SSR
USSR

* Semyon Gluzman has been told to report to the police weekly rather than monthly. He was told that this was due to the intervention of Western doctors on his behalf.

* Dmitri Shtiglik is now being held in Matroskaya Tsishina Prison, on charges of "parasitism." Arrested on July 16, Shtiglik has been on strike since April of 1977 in protest over the repeated refusal of his exit application. His original detention has now been extended. Please send letters of protest.

* Alexander Vilig is due to be released from prison in two months; however, he has been hospitalized for three months and is seriously ill. His mother and Alexander request mail.

* A recent letter from Vladimir Slepak talks poignantly of his wife's depression after the recent death of her mother in Israel, and their separation from their sons and grandsons, all of whom have emigrated.

THREE JEWS END HUNGER STRIKE AFTER OLYMPICS

Vladimir Brodsky, 36, Igor Vinogradov, 30, and Dina Grossman, 25 have ended their hunger strike, undertaken as a protest over the prolonged delay in responding to their OVIR applications.

As reported in the July 25 Alert, the three wrote a note to Lord Killanin of their intention to go on a hunger strike for the sixteen day duration of the Olympics. They remained together at Ms. Grossman's apartment.

A Dutch reporter who attended the Games in Moscow saw the three before his departure. None seemed in good physical condition.

MESSAGE FROM MOSCOW - V

A survey of the Jewish emigration movement in the Soviet Union in 1978-79, has now been published by the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews.

The latest in a series of analytic statements produced by Soviet Jewish activists, this document was researched by a dozen Jewish refuseniks and the documents continued victimization of Jews. It points to increased anti-Semitic propaganda in the press and intensified persecution of potential emigres.

Message from Moscow V is available from the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews office for one dollars per copy.

AVITAL: "IF ONLY WE HAD A SON"

The agony of nearly six years of forced separation -- and the possibility of a decade more -- have taken their toll on Anatoly Shecharansky's wife Avital. Normally a very private person, she has revealed some of her inner thoughts in a "letter to myself" obtained by the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry and Union of Councils for Soviet Jews.

"This is a letter addressed to everyone, yet it is without an address. It is a letter to myself.

On July 5, 1974, I embraced my husband Anatoly for the last time, and I left him, alone in foreign, distant, perilous Russia.

I did not cry. The authorities had told us, "In six months Tolya will be with you in Israel." I waited and counted the hours and days.

The promised six months flew past and Tolya was not released. They had simply deceived us.

Tolya wrote me almost every day. We experienced our daydreams in our letters. I thought: Soon he'll arrive, we'll live in Jerusalem, our City of Gold. I'll be at home with the children. Tolya will come home tired from work; the children will interfere with his eating, will stop him from resting, and he'll play with them in the bath.

But time went by. I was now counting not days but months. My friends' children were growing. I often took them in my arms, pressed them to me and thought: Will our son be quiet, or will he also cry and not be pacified? What sort of eyes will he have? Perhaps they'll be black, like mine. Will his hair be fair and curly like Tolik's when he was a child? Oh G-d, may he please be as good, as kind, as cheerful as my Tolik...

I waited for Tolya, and I was now counting not months, but years, long years. And I dreamed: Our son will be born in Israel, he will grow up in a free country. All our suffering will seem to him to be a dreadful fairy tale. No, we won't tell our children horrible fairy tales. It will be better for me to teach him to draw, to paint; after all, Tolik can't draw. First of all, the deep blue sky, that's easier. Then we'll draw our golden city, our Jerusalem. And the sea and flowers...

And now six long years have gone by. In my memory, Tolik is so very young, so brisk and lively, with a smile all over his face. And I? G-d grant that I don't have to wait much longer. Soon I'll be thirty, but it's not easy to look at myself in the mirror; my hair is turning grey...

If only we had a son! We could wait together. We could write letters together. I could write and he could draw the deep, blue sky, and our Jerusalem the Golden...

I don't know to whom I'm writing this letter, it's without an address. Yet I'm writing to everyone who will understand me and will help. I want to see my husband only for a short time. I will go to him, to his dreadful prison...Perhaps we shall have a son?"

REFUSENIKS REQUEST MAIL

1) Mikhail & Natalia Kazenevitch
Pr. Bolshevikov 9, corp 2, apt 145
Leningrad, RSFSR
USSR

Born in 1947, they have one daughter, Janna (dob, 1969). Wife is a chemist, husband is a radio engineer. They are quite anxious for letters, as they have been refuseniks since 1973.

2) Polina & Mikhail Goril
Timoshenko 84/44
Kishinev, Moldavian SSR
USSR

They have a son Leonid, dob 1975. She is an economist he was a refrigeration engineer. They have been refuseniks since 1975 and have received few visitors and even less mail.

3) Boris and Geralina Agarkov
ul. Budapeshtskaya
D. 35,, Korp. 2, KV 36
Leningrad, RSFSR
USSR

Their son Dmitri has massive ulcers, but has been threatened with conscription. Boris was chief of the Calculation Center in the Institute of the Civil Navy.

4) Boris Natanovich Kimelfeld
Konakovskiy proyezd 15, apt 23
Moscow 125565, RSFSR
USSR

He has a very sick child, who at five has the weight of a twelve month old infant. Another child had died of this same ailment. Russian doctors have been unable to diagnose the illness. Boris is a mathematician who has had to work as a doorman since his exit visa application in January 1979. He had published extensively and worked in a prestigious institute.

5) Senen Asafovna Abramova
Lenina St. 38, apt. 1
Derbent, Dagestanskaya ASSR
USSR

German is her ten year old son. Her ex-husband refuses to give his permission for German to emigrate. Senem's parents and family are in Israel.

6) Leonid & Ideya Nikulin
Baranova 26/7
Odessa, Ukrainian SSR
USSR

Refused due to secrecy, although Ideya left her classified job twelve years ago. Son, Andrei, is an epileptic and has been subjected to KGB harassment. Ideya's mother is in Israel since 1969.

7) Moshe & Nina Soifer
Zorge 15, apt. 10
Novosibirsk 88 RSFSR
USSR

Refused since 1973 due to secrecy. Two of their children are already in Israel. Nina has heart trouble and son, Alexander is feared to have tuberculosis.

NEWS BRIEFS

* The All-Party Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons in London presented an award in recognition of outstanding services for the release of Soviet Jewry, shared between Michael Sherbourne and Vladimir Slepak. Michael, formerly the London correspondent of the UCSJ, has now settled in Israel.

* Vladimir Raiz's father, also a refusenik, collapsed and died in Vilnius on July 3rd. Vladimir, a refusenik for eight years, had his original exit application turned down on the grounds that his parents did not wish to leave and that the authorities were "unwilling to split the family."

Raiz's parents gave their permission the following year and soon thereafter also requested permission to leave for themselves. Six invitations were sent before they finally received one.

Please send letters of condolence to:

Vladimir and Carmella Raiz
Tcharno 18, Apt. 4
Vilnius 51, Lithuanian SSR
USSR

* First-degree kinship regulations are being applied in ever-widening circles. First applied in the Ukraine and then Moscow and Leningrad, reports indicate the regulation is now enforced in Yaroslavl (165 miles north of Moscow), Zhmerinka and Dniepropetrovsk.

* Aron Munblit of Kishinev was fired from his engineering job on July 2nd, and had decided to sue the factory. Munblit refused an offer of a lower position with less pay. In a related development, Munblit was visited by two supervisors from the tax office who ostensibly came to check his workbook. They examined his records, asked various questions, and while distracting him, tore out pages from his book, embossed with the official tax seal and signed by the tax authorities. Without the signed document, Munblit will not be permitted to teach English and may be charged with "parasitism."

* The son of former P.O.C. Mark Nashpitz was named Benjamin and had a bris to celebrate his joining the Jewish community.

* A recent letter from Vladimir Knokh in Leningrad highlights his plight. He has not received mail since the mistaken news of his permission was published in the West. After three and one half years, he finally got a job after telling the KGB he was evidence of unemployment in the USSR.

He has been told he has a five year wait before he gets a visa. He gave his wife Asya a divorce so she could get permission, but she has already received two refusals.

EMIGRATION UPDATE: 1205 Emigres for the month of July

Emigres: Mosei Grinbaum - Leningrad
Valentina Dubrovskaya - Moscow
Peter Balshem - Tashkent

Naum Braverman - Leningrad
Yanina Karp - Petrozavodsk
Semion Libovich - Minsk
Boris Rabinovich - Kiev
Grigory Velinzon - Leningrad
Mikhail Kan - Dondiushany

Iosif Goldman - Erevan
Boris Kraiterman - Rovno
Yakov Markarovsky - Moscow
Ella Shekhtman - Lvov
Zunia Veretilny - Moscow

Permissions: Zhenia Moonblit - Kishinev
Solomon Rothstein

Chicago Tribune July 23, 1980

Sister Ann's Star of David shines for human rights

By Carol Kleiman

THE FIRST THING you notice about Sister Ann Gillen, a Roman Catholic nun, is the large Star of David on a long chain around her neck. That's why she wears it. "It's a medallion of conscience," says Sister Ann, of the Society of the Holy Child. She holds the star as she explains its meaning, its bronze contrasting with the gold of the Crucifixion ring on her right hand:

"On one side the star says, 'Let My People Go,' in Hebrew and English. It refers to Jews and Christians who want to practice their religions but are imprisoned in Russia — who want to leave the country but may not."

The other side is dedicated to Josef Mendelovich, a Jewish 'prisoner of conscience' convicted in the 1970 Leningrad Trials of an alleged conspiracy to leave the Soviet Union.

Difficult Russian names roll from Sister Ann's lips: Mendelovich, Andrei Sakharov, Ida Nudel, Yuri Federov, Anatoly Shcharank. She quietly speaks the names and lists the injustices, but her determination to do something about all Soviet citizens — Jews and Christians — who are victims of religious persecution is a deep commitment.

THE CATHOLIC'S concern for Soviet Jewry seemed so unusual that when she offered herself last year as ransom for Ida Nudel, a "Refusenik" held in a Siberian labor camp, her unsuccessful attempt to take Nudel's place received international headlines.

"It's too late to help the Jews who died in the Holocaust," Sister Ann says, "but it's not too late to help the 2 million Jews who remain in Russia, where religious persecution is a fact of life."

Her helping is through the National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry, 1307 S. Wabash Av. She has been executive director since its founding in 1972 by leaders of the Roman Catholic, Protestant, Eastern Orthodox, Evangelical, and Jewish communities. Funded by a private Jewish foundation and donations, the task force now focuses on all Soviet citizens who are victims of religious persecution.

The task force has had a part in freeing some 100,000 Soviet citizens who have been permitted to leave the country in the last eight years, some after serving prison sentences.

"By keeping world attention focused on these people, we keep them alive," Sister Ann says. So does her determination.

SISTER ANN grew up in Texas and went to Rosemont College, Rosemont, Pa., and Villanova University. She took her religious vows in 1940 and studied at Dropsie College, a Jewish school in Philadelphia. She taught school and was a program associate for the National Conference of Christians and Jews. As director of the Coalition of American Nuns, she made statements supporting Israel. Instead of

working for her doctorate, she decided to work with the task force.

Sometimes her work has led her into situations that seem straight out of a James Bond thriller. Two years ago she was in Moscow when Ida Nudel was arrested for "malicious hooliganism." Nudel, seeking to join her husband and family in Jerusalem, had hung a sign on her apartment: "KGB, give me my visa!"

Sister Ann got a call late at night to go to Nudel's apartment.

"You don't say 'No' to a request like that," she says. She found the home surrounded by police.

"Ida Nudel talked to us at the top of her voice, so the KGB could hear," Sister Ann says. "She is a tiny woman but filled with spirit. You notice the spirit more than the body. Somebody had broken one of her windows. She filled it in with a Star of David. We talked a long time while she mended her blue jeans, preparing to go to jail. It was a night not to be forgotten."

SISTER ANN couldn't prevent the arrest. Nudel was taken away.

"We completed our work, but our hearts were heavy," Sister Ann says. "I did all I could, and nothing worked. I felt so helpless." Later, at the Russian Embassy in Washington and in London she offered herself as a hostage for Nudel.

"I am serious about my offer," she says. "In the Middle Ages there was a religious Order for the Ransom of Captives. People exchanged themselves for the captives. Now is the time to revitalize that order."

Sister Ann, who once contemplated taking a vow of silence, speaks up about human rights at every opportunity. She also is a feminist who has "relentlessly" raised the issue of the ordination of women in the Catholic church.

"I say to myself I'm a case of arrested development," she says. "I couldn't be an altar boy, and I couldn't be called to the priesthood. I will do anything to make it possible. I can't give words of absolution or penance, but I can say I'm sorry. I can't consecrate, but I can dedicate myself in this cause. Women must affirm one another."

The task force is changing the course of history, she says: "We are moving from oppression to human rights, from separation to greater cooperation in a common cause."

Among dissidents is a "password," in which persons rub elbows as a sign of support. "We are rubbing elbows with each other," she says.

Plant a Tree-Strike a Blow Against Soviet Tyranny

Jews throughout the world know the Jewish National Fund was established in 1901 to purchase lands, dunam by dunam, in Palestine. The JNF Blue Box soon became a fixture in every Jewish home, as families contributed what they could. With the founding of the State of Israel, JNF activity shifted to land improvement and afforestation. The purchase of trees by Jewish children on Tu B'Shvat has become a tradition inseparable from the holiday itself.

Only in the Soviet Union, which denies Jews the right to practice their religion and the opportunity to learn about the history of their people (past and present) is the Jewish National Fund unheard of. How inspiring it must be to Aliyah Activists in the Soviet Union — the true Zionists of our day, who are striving, dreaming and sacrificing so much for the sake of the Zion — to receive a JNF Tree Certificate — long a Zionist symbol in the United States and throughout the free world.

This year, on Tu B'Shvat, my daughter, Amy planted trees in honor of some of the children of Soviet Jewish refuseniks and mailed them JNF Certificates. One of these children is Dorina Paritsky of Kharkov. Her family has been the target of especially vicious anti-semitic attacks since they applied for exit permits to Israel in 1977. Dr. Paritsky, a physicist, has been denounced for his Zionist activities in the official Kharkov newspaper. His daughters, Dorina and Anna, have been ostracized by classmates and maligned by their teachers. Recently in fulfilling a class requirement to write an essay on "The Motherland", Dorina exhibited extraordinary courage by submitting her essay.

The letters from Dr. Alexander Paritsky and Dorina demonstrate most eloquently how meaningful the receipt of a JNF Tree Certificate is to Soviet Jewish Refuseniks.

We have an unique opportunity — to perform 2 important mitzvahs with

one single act! We can support the essential work of JNF and at the same time offer much needed moral support to these heroic Jewish Zionists.

The Colorado Committee of Concern for Soviet Jewry will provide names, addresses and background material to anyone interested in this meaningful way of showing them that they are not forgotten! Call the JNF office, or Maurise Zerobnick — 3335725 or the CCCSJ, and plant a tree in honor of a Soviet Jewish Refusenik or Prisoner of Conscience.

Rhoda Friedman,
Co-Chairman,
CCCSJ



You have only to dial 333-0213 to tell a fellow Jew in the Soviet Union you care.

Letter to Amy Friedman from Dorina Paritsky

A. Paritsky
Tunkopia 19 2
Kharkov, 310091,
U.S.S.R.

Amy Friedman
22 South Jersey Street
Denver, Colorado 80224
U.S.A.

Dear Amy,

Shalom! We were very excited when received your tree certificate. Thank you very much. It is a very honorary thing for Dorina and for all our family. But, you see, it's the first time we received such certificate and we don't know what does it mean. As we could understand, you, dear Amy, planted a tree in honour of our Dorina in the land of Israel. We all would like to know, where did you plant it? Is there some special place for such trees, or it was made during regular planting trees in Israel? What kind of the tree and when did you plant it? What did you do in Israel that time? How old are you? What is your family? How do you like Israel? Dorina writes you her own letter.

Dear Amy: Thank you for the tree. I did not know there is such custom in Israel to plant the tree in honour of a person. Tell me please what place and what kind of tree you planted? I like trees and flowers. Every year I plant flowers near our house.

Do you like plants? Please, tell me more about yourself.

With thankfulness and love.

Dorina Paritsky

Jerusalem Post
July 1, 1980

RUSSIAN DROPOUTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Israel has little to offer Russian immigrants that the United States does not have and in far greater abundance. Obviously all efforts by the Jewish Agency to win over potential immigrants by competition on this plane are lost at the outset.

Why is it then that the Jewish Agency is not cognizant of the fact that what Russian Jewish immigrants really need is not necessarily a country where dollars grow on trees, but a true Jewish homeland, one that deep in their hearts they yearned and hoped for for more than sixty years of Communist oppression? I wonder what their reaction would be if, on their release from the house of bondage, someone would introduce them to *tefillin*, Sabbath candles, a *Sefer Tora* — the cornerstones of the Jewish faith, that so many Russian immigrants have never in their lives had the opportunity to see.

Perhaps such a warm Jewish welcome could succeed in tipping the scales in favour of Israel as the only true home for Jews.

PHILIP LESSER
Ramat Gan.

JTA Daily News Bulletin August 11, 1980

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM, DUE FOR ADOPTION TUESDAY, PLEDGES TO CONTINUE EFFORTS FOR A MIDEAST PEACE BASED ON CAMP DAVID FRAMEWORK Also Calls For Moving U.S. Embassy To Jerusalem By David Friedman

Promise On Soviet Jewish Emigration

In other sections of the platform, a promise is made that "the Democratic Administration will also seek to reverse the recent sharp downturn in Soviet Jewish emigration and to obtain the release of dissidents now detained in the Soviet Union, including 41 members of the Helsinki Watch Groups who are in Soviet prisons, labor camps and banishment for their human rights activity."

In the human rights section, the platform says "We support measures designed to restrict trade with the Soviet Union until such time as Soviet emigration policy is made fair and non-restrictive," an apparent reference to the Jackson/Vanik Amendment to the U.S. Trade Act. The platform also supports "ratification of the Genocide Convention and the International Covenants on Human Rights as soon as possible."

New president of Canadian Jewish Congress:

'Jews inured to international assault'

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A prominent professor of international law, who was recently elected president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, has urged Israelis and the rest of world Jewry to combat an international effort to "delegitimize the Jewish people" and turn them into a "pariah of humanity."

Prof. Irwin Cotler of McGill University, who has just assumed a three-year term at the head of the CJC, said this week that the "international assault has become so pervasive that Jews have unfortunately become inured to it."

Non-Western countries and the PLO have taken advantage of many UN forums to portray Israel as the enemy of humanity, he continued. At the World Health Organization meetings, Israeli is called a danger to health; at the International Labour Organization, it is called an enemy of labour unionism; at the Copenhagen Women's Conference, it is castigated for oppressing women.

"They are working without making reference to the Arab-Israel conflict," said Cotler, who at 40 is by far the youngest person, and the first non-businessman, to head the CJC.

The new assault has gone beyond anti-Semitism, he continued. "It is an anti-Jewishness that not only denies the rights of Jews as equal citizens in a free society, but also denies the right of the Jewish people to be an equal member of the family of nations. It has been raised from the individual level to the collectivity," Cotler noted, calling the "Zionism equals racism resolutions" a "contemporary



Prof. Irwin Cotler

blood libel" against the Jews.

Israel has become the "obsessional pre-occupation" of the Third World, and its faults are magnified out of proportion while those of all other countries are forgotten, Cotler said.

"Israel is the only nation required to give up all territory acquired in a war of self-defence, while all other nations are allowed, by international law, to keep territory acquired in wars of aggression. Of 20 million refugees since World War II, only the Arab refugees are to be given rights, while Jewish refugees appear to have no standing. Only Israel's trade with South Africa — a minute part of its trade — is condemned, while other countries — including Black African nations — trade with the South Africans without being censured," he said. Cotler added that even Egypt voted in the OAU last June to condemn "Israeli

genocide and mass murder" in the territories.

Cotler, who has met with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Syrian President Hafez Assad and Jordanian officials, and who taught at the Egyptian Institute of Strategic Studies last summer, has plans for the CJC, which held a "real election, including primaries" to pick its president and which acts as the "parliament of Canadian Jewry."

He wants to emphasize the unbreakable links among all Jewish communities, and instill the feeling that when there is an assault against any one of them, all are in danger. He will urge Canadian Jews to fight for human rights causes that don't directly affect the Jewish community, so that they won't be accused of narrow interests.

He is also looking for a legal foundation to prosecute Nazi war criminals in Canada. Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal has convinced him that there are Nazi war criminals in his country and enough evidence to convict them. He also urges a Canadian fight against the Arab boycott. Promoting Jewish identity by setting up a "Jewish network of volunteers" linking the home, school, synagogue and Jewish camps, and encouraging aliyah, are also on the agenda.

Prof. Cotler, who defended Anatoly Shcharansky in 1978, will soon file legal appeals for Prisoners of Zion Ida Nudel and Yosef Mendelevich, and fly to Madrid, where the 35 signatories of the Helsinki Agreement will survey observance (or violation) of clauses supposed to assure free emigration and reunification of families.

NY Jewish Week-American Examiner
August 10, 1980

SOVIETS SEIZE TEFILLIN

LONDON (JCN) — Customs officials at Moscow airport confiscated the tefillin and prayer-book of Michael Braunold, a 21-year-old Orthodox Jewish student of mechanical engineering at the Imperial College, London, last week before he flew home after a two-week visit to the Soviet Union. Braunold appealed to the British Consul in Moscow for help, but his protests to the Soviet Foreign Ministry were ignored. The Foreign Office in London also lodged a complaint.

JTA Daily News Bulletin August 8, 1980

NEW YORK (JTA) -- How Soviet Jews are fighting harassment and anti-Semitism is clearly shown in a new Portuguese-language volume containing translations of articles, poetry and stories that have appeared in the underground press in the Soviet Union, which has just been published. It is aimed at the Portuguese-speaking public in Brazil, Portugal, Angola, Mozambique and other African and Latin American countries. The new publication, a 184-page book entitled "Samizdat: Jewish Identity in the Soviet Union," has been published by the Jewish Federation of Sao Paulo, Brazil, with the assistance of the American Jewish Committee.



- 9 -

Telegram

NO WDS - CL. OF SVC.

PD

KISLIK RELEASED
STORY ON PAGE 1

J.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	THIS MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AS A TELEGRAM UNLESS IT IS OTHERWISE INDICATED.	PRESS		OVER NIGHT TELEGRAM
			DPR	NPR	

and the following message, s

graph Company's conditions, rules and regulations, which are on file with regulatory authorities.

August 1, 1980

His Excellency Leonid I. Brezhnev
Chairman of the Presidium
The Kremlin
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

WE ARE WRITING TO EXPRESS OUR DEEP CONCERN FOR THE WELFARE OF VLADIMIR KISLIK,
WHO IS PRESENTLY BEING HELD WITHOUT CAUSE IN A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL.

VLADIMIR KISLIK HAS BEEN UNFAIRLY DENIED PERMISSION TO EMIGRATE TO ISRAEL SINCE
DECEMBER, 1973. HIS WIFE AND SON WERE PERMITTED TO LEAVE AND HAVE SETTLED IN ISRAEL.
SINCE HIS APPLICATION FOR A VISA, VLADIMIR HAS BEEN UNABLE TO WORK OR STUDY IN
HIS FIELD -- AS A METALLURGICAL ENGINEER.

MORE RECENTLY, ON JULY 4 -- JUST TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE OLYMPIC
GAMES -- VLADIMIR KISLIK WAS ARRESTED ON UNFOUNDED CHARGES OF MALICIOUS HOOLIGANISM
AND SENTENCED TO TWO WEEKS IN PRISON. WHILE SERVING THAT TERM HIS SENTENCE WAS
EXTENDED FOR AN ADDITIONAL TWO WEEKS, AGAIN WITHOUT EXPLANATION. IN AN EFFORT
TO PROTEST THIS UNJUST TREATMENT KISLIK WENT ON A HUNGER STRIKE, AND AS A RESULT
HE HAS BEEN PLACED IN A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL.

WE STRONGLY PROTEST THIS TREATMENT OF A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE SCIENTIFIC
COMMUNITY. WE URGE THAT VLADIMIR KISLIK BE RELEASED FROM PSYCHIATRIC CONFINEMENT
AND ALLOWED TO EMIGRATE TO ISRAEL.

SINCERELY,

Members of Congress

STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
CHRISTOPHER DODD
JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
MICHAEL D. BARNES
JOHN H. BUCHANAN, JR.
JOEL PRITCHARD

TOBY MOFFETT
DON BONKER
ROBERT DRINAN
HENRY WAXMAN
JOHN PORTER
WILLIAM LEHMAN

LESTER L. WOLFF
BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL
ANDY IRELAND
WILLIAM H. GRAY
TENNYSON GUYER
MILICENT FENWICK

TONY P. HALL
HOWARD WOLPE
FLOYD J. FITHIAN
WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS ANNUAL MEETING REGISTRATION

September 5 - 8, 1980 - Washington, D.C.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS (inc. zip) _____

PHONE: _____ AFFILIATION: _____

Do you plan to stay at the Sheraton Washington Hotel ? _____

When will you arrive? _____ When will you leave? _____

Please complete this form and return to the UCSJ office with a check for \$65.00. The registration fee includes Friday dinner, Saturday breakfast and lunch, Sunday lunch and the reception on Capitol Hill. (Arrangements can be made for Shabbat observers for Saturday dinner.)

Hotel reservations must be made directly with the Sheraton Washington Hotel, 2660 Woodley Road at Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, (#202/328-2000). All reservations must specify they are for UCSJ meeting. Arrivals at the hotel after 6:00 p.m. must have a room guarantee.

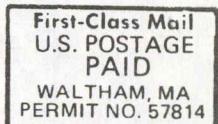
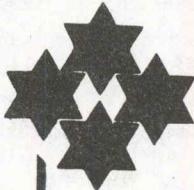
UNION OF COUNCILS FOR SOVIET JEWS

24 Crescent Street — Suite 3A

Waltham, MA 02154

(617) 893-4780

August 14, 1980



INSIDE THIS WEEK'S ALERT

- Details of the release of Vladimir Kislik and the sentencing of Grigory Geyshus on page 1.
- P.O.C. Yosef Begun faces new problems on the eve of his release from exile. See page 2.
- Sister Ann Gillen is cited in the Chicago Tribune for her unstinting work on behalf of Soviet Jews. See page 6.
- The Colorado Committee of Concern bous the spirits of Soviet Jews while planting forests in Israel. See page 7.

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